of all branches of the Chicago River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of the International Association of Machinists, for new foundry in the Naval Gun Factory—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, for a deep waterway from Chicago to St. Louis—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of W. F. Hill, for Pennsylvania farmers, favoring an amendment to the free-alcohol law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the American Musical Copyright League, for bill H. R. 25133—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of Division No. 276, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (200 members), for the sixteen-hour bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DAWSON: Petition of James Peterson et al., citizens of Iowa, for increase of salaries of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Petition of the War Veterans' and Sons' Association, against abolition of pension agencies—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of the National Wool Growers' Association, against forest reserves on land not already timbered—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, for bills S. 6330 and H. R. 19853 (the copyright bills)—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, for a post-office building in New York City—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the International Association of Machinists, for a new foundry in the Naval Gun Factory at Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of the Chicago Real Estate Board, for general improvement of Chicago River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ELLIS: Petition of residents of Kansas City, in support of bill H. R. 23558 (reciprocal railway demurrage)—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of E. B. Wolcott Post, No. 1, Department of Wisconsin, against abolition of pension agencies—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. FLOYD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Oliver Shaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of McDonald Mead—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of George L. Cain, for the liability bill and Saturday half-holiday bill for Government employees—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Chicago Real Estate Board, for improvement of the Chicago River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GILHAMS: Petition of the Alliance of German Societies of Fort Wayne, Ind., against the Lodge-Gardner bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HASKINS: Petition of the Baptist Church of Grafton, Vt., for the Littlefield bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, for Japanese exclusion legislation—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HEPBURN: Petition of the National Board of Trade, in favor of bills S. 26 and H. R. 113—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HIGGINS: Petition of the Lumber Dealers' Association, for the Appalachian and White Mountain reservation bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HINSHAW: Petition of citizens of Nebraska, for repeal of the duty on lumber—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HILL of Connecticut: Petition of the National Association of Letter Carriers, favoring the Crane bill relative to letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the Lumber Dealers' Association of Connecticut, for forest reservations—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William F. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, for forest reservations—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HULL: Petition of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, of Iowa, for an amendment to the free-alcohol law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Nebraska: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John Trimmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Samuel Guistwite—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of York (Pa.) Typographical Union, No. 242, for the copyright bill (H. R. 19853)—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of the Smith Lyraphone Company, of Hanover, Pa., for an amendment of paragraph G, section L, copyright law—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. LEE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mrs. Lena Wing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of the War Veterans and Sons' Association of Brooklyn, N. Y., against abolition of pension agencies—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MADDEN: Petition of the National Convention for the Extension of Foreign Commerce of the United States, for adoption of maximum and minimum rates of tariff—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MANN: Petition of the Chicago Real Estate Board, for improvement of the Chicago River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of the Moline Business Men's Association, for improvement of the upper Mississippi River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of the Chicago Grocers and Butchers' Association, favoring a postal savings bank system—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John C. Wiley—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, for the Merchant Marine Commission bill (S. 6291)—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Joseph P. Candy et al., favoring restriction of immigration (S. 4403)—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. PADGETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of heirs of Robert M. Nicholson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. REEDER: Petition of the National Irrigation Congress, favoring the work of the Reclamation Service—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. REYBURN: Petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, for the ship-subsidy bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, for a post-office building in New York City—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the county board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Erie County, N. Y., against the immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SMITH of California: Petition of citizens of California, for enactment of a child-labor law—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. ZENOR: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Adam Meyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

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## SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *February 13, 1907.*

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

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

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

### AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a copy of a cablegram from the governor-general of the Philippine Islands submitting a telegram from the governor of the province of Occidental Negros requesting suspension of the Dingley tariff and also for the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippines; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

### AGRICULTURAL BANK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a cablegram from the president of the Economic Association of the Philippines expressing appreciation over the approval of the passage of the bill for the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippines; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

FINDINGS BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

In the cause of the Trustees of the Macedonia Methodist Episcopal Church, of Stafford County, Va., *v* The United States;

In the cause of Albert T. Southwick, administrator of the estate of John Southwick, deceased, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the Trustees of the Baptist Church of Hardeeville, S. C., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the Trustees of the Massaponax Baptist Church, of Massaponax, Va., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the Trustees of St. Mary's Catholic Church, of Fredericksburg, Va., *v.* The United States; and

In the cause of the Trustees of the Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, of Charleston, W. Va., *v.* The United States.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. CULBERSON presented the credentials of JOSEPH WELDON BAILEY, chosen by the legislature of the State of Texas a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1907; which were read, and ordered to be filed.

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, with amendments; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 2787. An act to amend the act of Congress approved February 11, 1901, entitled "An act providing for allotments of land in severalty to the Indians of the La Pointe or Bad River Reservation, in the State of Wisconsin;" and

S. 7211. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act to construct a bridge across the Missouri River at a point between Kansas City and Sibley, in Jackson County, Mo.," approved March 19, 1904.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bill and joint resolution:

H. R. 21383. An act providing that terms of the circuit court of the United States for the western district and of the district court of the United States for the northern division of the western district of the State of Washington be held at Bellingham; and

H. J. Res. 224. Joint resolution directing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report to Congress concerning existing patents granted to officers and employees of the Government in certain cases.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 23551) making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908; asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. HULL, Mr. PARKER, and Mr. HAY managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 925) for the construction of a steam vessel for the Revenue-Cutter Service, for duty in the district of Puget Sound; asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. MANN, Mr. CUSHMAN, and Mr. RYAN managers at the conference on the part of the House.

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

H. R. 12857. An act to validate certain acts of the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico with reference to the issuance of certain bonds;

H. R. 12858. An act permitting the county of Taos, in the Territory of New Mexico, to refund its indebtedness at a lower rate of interest;

H. R. 13367. An act to amend section 13 of an act of March 1, 1893, entitled "An act to create the California Débris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California;"

H. R. 23324. An act authorizing the sale of certain lands to the city of Buffalo, Wyo.;

H. R. 24043. An act to authorize the sale of timber on certain of the land reserved for the use of the Menominee tribe of Indians, in the State of Wisconsin;

H. R. 24655. An act to authorize the legislature of Oklahoma to dispose of a certain section of school land;

H. R. 24887. An act providing for a United States judge for the northern district of Alabama; and

H. R. 25550. An act confirming entries and applications under section 2306 of the Revised Statutes of the United States for lands embraced in what was formerly the Columbia Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

H. R. 8365. An act for the relief of C. A. Berry;

H. R. 15242. An act to confirm titles to certain lands in the State of Louisiana;

H. R. 18007. An act to authorize the appointment of Acting Asst. Surg. Julian Taylor Miller, United States Navy, as an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy;

H. R. 19930. An act referring the claim of S. W. Peel for legal services rendered the Choctaw Nation of Indians to the Court of Claims for adjudication;

H. R. 20060. An act granting an increase of pension to Anna E. Hughes;

H. R. 20168. An act for the relief of F. Kraut, of Leon Springs, Tex.;

H. R. 20169. An act for the relief of Margaret Neutze, of Leon Springs, Tex.;

H. R. 22291. An act to authorize the reappointment of Harry McL. P. Huse as an officer of the line in the Navy;

H. R. 23578. An act to authorize the county of Clay, in the State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge across Black River at or near Bennetts Ferry, in said county and State;

H. R. 24473. An act to define the status of certain patents and pending entries, selections, and filings on lands formerly within the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, in North Dakota;

H. R. 25043. An act to authorize the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Chattahoochee River in the State of Georgia; and

H. J. Res. 224. Joint resolution directing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report to Congress concerning existing patents granted to officers and employees of the Government in certain cases.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Hanfield, Thornton, White Oak, and Jefferson, and of the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal churches of Scottsburg and Austin, all in the State of Indiana, praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Vassalboro, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PLATT presented a petition of sundry citizens of New York City and Troy, in the State of New York, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present denatured-alcohol law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of Peter A. Porter Post, No. 126, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, of Wilson, N. Y., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to abolish the pension agencies throughout the country; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Schenectady, Nelson, and Minoa, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportaion of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of the Religious Liberty Bureau, of Watertown, N. Y., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to reorganize the consular service; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. OVERMAN presented a memorial of the Independent Tobacco Manufacturers' Association of the United States, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "free leaf tobacco bill;" which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McENERY presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 2903) for the relief of the estate of George Neck, deceased; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HOPKINS presented a memorial of the German-American

League of Peoria, Ill., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a memorial of the Commercial Club of El Paso, Ill., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels post bill;" which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of sundry business firms of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to fix food standards in the agricultural appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. BURKETT. I present a memorial of the legislature of Nebraska, which I ask to be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The following resolutions were passed by the house of representatives of Nebraska:

"Whereas the administration of the United States law for inspection of cattle and sheep at the shipping station or receiving station has in many cases resulted in long delays to the shipper, inability to reach the best market, and actual financial loss of thousands of dollars; and

"Whereas complaints and appeals from the Nebraska shippers for a more equitable plan of inspection have been received by this house: Therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Nebraska are hereby memorialized to secure such amendments in the law or its administration as will secure inspection in the farmers' or shippers' yards, and permission to ship, after such inspection, for a period of at least thirty days.

"*Resolved*, That the clerk of the house be instructed to transmit copies of this resolution to our present Senators and Representatives and to those who will become Senators and Representatives after March 4 next."

Mr. BURKETT. I present a memorial of the legislature of Nebraska, which I ask to lie on the table, and be printed in the RECORD.

The memorial was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas there is now pending in Congress a measure in the interest of the great ship companies, known as the "ship subsidy bill;" and

Whereas such a measure is a direct grant of privilege and not in the interest of the people, and undoubtedly opposed by more than nine-tenths of the people of Nebraska; Therefore, be it

*Resolved by the house of representatives of Nebraska*, That our Senators be instructed and Representatives in Congress be requested to work and vote for the defeat of such a measure, or any like bill; and

*Resolved*, That the chief clerk of the house of representatives be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to each Senator and Representative in Congress and to those who have been elected but who have not yet taken their seats.

Mr. BURKETT presented a petition of sundry citizens of Raymond, Nebr., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present denatured-alcohol law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 8175) granting an increase of pension to Nancy C. Baxter; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Hardy, Falls City, and Alliance, all in the State of Nebraska, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PENROSE presented petitions of sundry citizens of Smithfield, New Albany, Huntington, and Alba, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KEAN presented a petition of the Irving Club, of Irvington, N. J., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Irving Club, of Irvington, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the employment of child labor; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Windsor, Dunellen, Longbranch, Pleasantville, and Leeds Point, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HEYBURN presented a petition of the Board of Consolidated Water Users' Association, of Yuma, Ariz., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the irrigation of the lands of that Territory; which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the East Washington Citizens' Association, of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the erection of waiting sheds at the transfer junction between the Capital Traction and the East Washington Heights street railway lines at Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge southeast; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the East Washington Citizens' Association, of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation providing universal transfers over street railway lines in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the East Washington Citizens' Association, of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation for the construction of a cross-town street railway line in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BEVERIDGE presented petitions of sundry citizens of Batesville and Markle, in the State of Indiana, and of sundry citizens of Akron, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented sundry memorials of citizens of Indianapolis, Ind., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a memorial of the congregation of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, of Hartford City, Ind., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the rural free delivery of mails on Sunday; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the Religious Society of Friends, of Richmond, Ind., remonstrating against any further appropriation being made to increase the efficiency of the Navy, and praying that the Navy be limited to the requirements of a national police force; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of Moltke Lodge, Independent Order of Knights of Pythias, of Terra Haute, Ind., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the W. L. Tucker Tobacco Company, of Evansville, Ind., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "free leaf-tobacco bill;" which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CARMACK presented a memorial of the National Board of Trade of Washington, D. C., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the National Board of Trade of Washington, D. C., praying that increased appropriations be made for the maintenance of agricultural experiment stations; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. McCREARY presented petitions of sundry citizens of Vanceburg and Columbus, in the State of Kentucky, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LODGE presented sundry memorials of citizens of Boston, Mass., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented the petition of A. B. and E. L. Shaw, of Boston, Mass., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present denatured-alcohol law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Springfield, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a reclassification and increase in the salaries of postal clerks in all first and second class post-offices; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Stoughton and Wareham, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the congregation of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Brockton, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DANIEL presented memorials of Spicer Sons & Co., of Richmond; of Larns & Brother Company, tobacco manufactur-

ers, of Richmond; of J. N. Cullingworth (Incorporated), tobacco manufacturers, of Richmond; of the Wemple Gravely Tobacco Company, of Danville; of the Board of Trade of Richmond; of the United States Tobacco Company, of Richmond, and of Joseph G. Dill (Incorporated), tobacco manufacturers, of Richmond, all in the State of Virginia, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "free leaf tobacco bill;" which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, of Chicago, Ill., praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of a deep waterway between Chicago and St. Louis, and for making a survey of the Mississippi River from St. Louis to Cairo with a view of deepening the channel so as to provide a depth of 14 feet or more between Chicago and the Gulf; which was referred to the Committe on Commerce.

He also presented the petition of W. P. Cutter, secretary of Forbes Library, of Northampton, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyrights; which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of the Massachusetts Bankers' Association, of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a currency reform; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Cleveland Clearing House Association, of Cleveland, Ohio, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present national banking law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 7895) granting an increase of pension to William Wallace;

A bill (S. 8340) granting an increase of pension to Maria L. Philbrick;

A bill (S. 5125) granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. E. Hoffman;

A bill (S. 6970) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo W. Fuller;

A bill (S. 6996) granting an increase of pension to John Snyder; and

A bill (S. 7983) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Dubois.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally with amendments, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 7632) granting an increase of pension to Elias Garrett;

A bill (S. 8404) granting an increase of pension to Nelson W. Jameson;

A bill (S. 7604) granting an increase of pension to John B. Morgan;

A bill (S. 8214) granting a pension to James Bowman; and

A bill (S. 8317) granting an increase of pension to Anna Cox Stephens.

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

A bill (S. 8342) granting an increase of pension to George W. Walter;

A bill (S. 5383) granting an increase of pension to Greenberry B. Patterson;

A bill (S. 7907) granting an increase of pension to Wilkison B. Ross;

A bill (S. 3527) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Watson;

A bill (S. 7561) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Woodward; and

A bill (S. 5981) granting an increase of pension to John H. La Vaque.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 24989) to provide for the commutation for town-site purposes of homestead entries in certain portions of Oklahoma, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

Mr. PLATT, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That there be printed and bound in cloth 2,000 copies of the report of the Seventh International Prison Congress, Senate Document No. 216, Fifty-ninth Congress, second session, 500 copies for the use of the Senate and 1,500 copies for the use of the International Prison Commission.

COURTS IN IOWA.

Mr. KITTREDGE. I am directed by the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 20990) to create a new division of the southern judicial district of Iowa, and to provide for terms of court at Ottumwa, Iowa, and for a clerk for said court, and for other purposes, to report it favorably without amendment, and I submit a report thereon. I call the attention of the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] to the bill.

Mr. ALLISON. That is a local bill, relating to our courts. I ask unanimous consent that it may be now considered.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

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

LAND FOR RESERVOIRS AT DURANGO, COLO.

Mr. PATTERSON. I am directed by the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 8435) granting to the city of Durango, in the State of Colorado, certain lands therein described for water reservoirs, to report it favorably without amendment, and I submit a report thereon. I ask for the immediate consideration of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

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

GLASGOW LAND DISTRICT, MONTANA.

Mr. CARTER. I am directed by the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 7512) to provide for an additional land district in the State of Montana, to be known as the Glasgow land district, to report it favorably without amendment, and I request unanimous consent for its consideration.

The Secretary read the bill, and, there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

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

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 8457) authorizing the appointment of William Wilmot White, now a commander on the retired list of the Navy, a lieutenant-commander on the active list of the United States Navy, to take rank next above Lieut. Commander Emil Theiss, United States Navy; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

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

A bill (S. 8458) granting an increase of pension to Adelaine Hitchcock;

A bill (S. 8459) granting an increase of pension to W. L. Ireland; and

A bill (S. 8460) granting an increase of pension to Renel Dye.

Mr. McCREARY introduced a bill (S. 8461) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca D. Henry; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 8462) for the relief of Melissa F. Lowe, administratrix of William Thomas Lowe, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 8463) to correct the military record of Morton Scott; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McENERY introduced a bill (S. 8464) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas J. Hickman, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 8465) for the relief of Corinne Perret Fuselier; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SMOOT introduced a bill (S. 8466) granting an increase of pension to William Weeden; which was read twice by its

title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DANIEL introduced a bill (S. 8467) for the relief of the trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church of Alexandria, Va.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 8468) granting an increase of pension to Mary S. Hollis; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced a bill (S. 8469) granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Hewitt; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. CULBERSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ALDRICH submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $540 for the purchase of land as an addition to the Prudence Island light station, Rhode Island, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McCREARY submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PENROSE. I submit an amendment relative to the improvement of the Delaware River, intended to be proposed to the river and harbor appropriation bill. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce and printed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TILLMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PETTUS (for Mr. MORGAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

DOCTOR BEHREND'S PAPER ON THE POTATO.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I ask that there may be printed as a public document an article by Dr. W. Behrend on The Cultivation of the Potato and its Significance from the Standpoint of Political Economy.

This is a most interesting article relative to the American potato, and, in view of the fact that we are about to enter upon the manufacture of denatured alcohol throughout the country, and the potato will be a very strong element in that industrial product, I think the article is of sufficient value to have it printed as a document.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from North Dakota? The Chair hears none; and the paper will be printed as a document.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I will state that this is the only copy, I assume, there is in the United States; at least, it is the only one that can be found, and it will be necessary for the Printer to be very careful about it. I make the request that the original print be returned to me, so that I may return it to its owner.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FORT BERTHOLD INDIAN RESERVATION LANDS, NORTH DAKOTA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the bill (S. 7495) to define the status of certain patents and pending entries, selections, and filings on lands formerly within the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, in North Dakota, returned from the House of Representatives in compliance with the request of the Senate.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I understand that a House bill, a substitute for the Senate bill, has already passed. That being the case, I move to reconsider the votes by which the bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, with a view to its indefinite postponement.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be postponed indefinitely.

MINERAL FUEL LANDS—PUBLIC-LAND SYSTEM.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I call your attention to the urgent need of legislation affecting the different phases of the public-land situation in the United States. In the first place I wish to speak of the conservation of the mineral fuels belonging to the United States. In my annual message of December 4, 1906, and special message of December 17, your attention was called to the importance of conserving the supplies of mineral fuels still belonging to the Government. I recommended to Congress the enactment of such legislation as would provide for title to and development of the surface land as separate and distinct from the right to the underlying mineral fuels in regions where these may occur, and the disposal of these mineral fuels under a leasing system on conditions which would inure to the benefit of the public as a whole. I again call the attention of Congress to the importance of enacting such legislation. I care little for the details; the prime need is that the system should be established, that from henceforth the nation should retain its title to its fuel resources and its right to supervise their development in the interest of the public as a whole. Such a leasing system as that proposed represents by no means an untried policy. In the Australian countries during the last fifteen years coal has been mined under a system of government leases, and on conditions so favorable for development that their coal and coke are to-day being sold on the Pacific coast of both the American continents. In all the great coal-producing European countries, except Great Britain, coal is being mined under government leases. In Great Britain leases are granted almost entirely by the private landowners, but there, as in other countries, the surface culture and the mining operations are conducted independently of each other. In Nova Scotia, British Columbia, India, and other British colonies a government leasing system has been adopted and is working satisfactorily. In the United States, although conveyance of the mineral rights with the surface has been the common practice, the separate development of the two interests is increasing; and in the Eastern and Middle States a large part of the coal is being mined under a system of private leases. It is gratifying to note that in these States, as in foreign countries, these two great industries—agriculture and mining—are conducted within the same boundaries, and the country thus attains its highest dual development without conflict of interests. Indeed, the mining industry, and the factories using these fuels, create larger local markets for the products of the farm.

Mineral fuels, like the forests and navigable streams, should be treated as public utilities. This is generally recognized abroad. In some foreign countries practical control of a large portion of the fuel resources was allowed years ago to pass into private hands, but the existing governments are endeavoring to regain this control in order that the diminishing fuel supply may be safeguarded for the common good, instead of being disposed of for the benefit of the few—though the mistake of the preceding generation in disposing of these fuels for a nominal return can not always be corrected by the present generation, as the cost may be so enormous as to be prohibitory.

In our own Western States and Territories the scarcity of both water and forests has rendered necessary their preservation as public utilities; and the preservation of the forests for the purpose of conserving both the waters and the timber supply has come to be recognized as the wise and proper policy of the Federal Government.

The quantity of high-grade mineral fuels in the West is relatively much smaller than that of the forests, and the proper conservation of these fuels is a matter of far-reaching importance. This Government should not now repeat the mistakes of the past. Let us not do what the next generation can not undo. We have a right to the proper use of both the forests and the fuel during our lifetime, but we should not dispose of the birthright of our children. If this Government sells its remaining fuel lands they pass out of its future control. If it now leases them we retain control, and a future Congress will be at liberty to decide whether it will continue or change this policy. Meanwhile, the Government can inaugurate a system which will encourage the separate and independent development of the surface lands for agricultural purposes and the extraction of the mineral fuels in such manner as will best meet the needs of the people and best facilitate the development of manufacturing industries.

I am aware that objections to this system are being urged. It is claimed that so large a part of the coal in some of the Western States has already passed into the hands of certain large corporations that parties endeavoring to operate under a lease system other coal deposits would be unable to compete with these corporations, and therefore that the fuel deposits still belonging to the Government should also be allowed to pass into private ownership, presumably into the hands of the same or

other large corporations. It is also claimed that reservation of the fuel supplies still belonging to the Government would raise the price of coal in the West, and, as an argument in favor of this contention, it is claimed that the reservation of the natural forests is raising the price of lumber in the West. It should be remembered that the best and most accessible bodies of timber in the West passed into private holdings before the forest reserves were established; that while the price of timber has advanced in the West, it has advanced still more in the East, where there are no forest reserves; that supplies of timber are to-day being shipped from the West to the markets of the Mississippi Valley, and even to foreign countries; and that the probability of obtaining future supplies of both timber and mineral fuel in the West at reasonable prices will be much greater with a large portion of both the forests and the fuels under the control of the Government than if this control should pass to private parties. To secure cheapness of timber and fuel for the moment at the cost of ruin to our own children would surely be a suicidal policy.

It may be fairly claimed among the advantages of the leasing system that: (1) It will facilitate the working, under favorable conditions, of coal deposits for local markets by miners without large capital, as no land-purchase money would be required and the small royalty charges would be paid out of the earnings; (2) it will facilitate larger operations, as the leases could be made sufficiently liberal in the matter of time, area, and other conditions to induce healthy competition and meet all real demands; and yet in all cases the general supervision of the Government could be such as to (3) prevent waste in the extraction and handling of these fuels; (4) the system can be operated in such manner as to prevent the evils of monopolistic control; (5) it will permit the Government to reserve from general use fuels especially suitable for metallurgical and other special industries; and (6) it will enable the Government to protect the public against unreasonable and discriminating charges for fuel supplies.

Already probably one-half of the total area of the high-grade coals in the West has passed under private control. Including both the lignite and the coal areas, these private holdings probably aggregate not less than 30,000,000 acres of coal fields. With the remainder of the lands containing mineral fuels reserved and leased by the Government, there will be ample opportunity to determine, in the near future, which of the two systems—private ownership or the leasing system with General Government supervision—will best protect the interests of the people and thus promote the permanent development of the West.

In planning such a leasing system by the Government, the question of revenue, beyond that necessary to cover the expenses of administration and exploration, need not be seriously considered. The spirit of generosity which the country as a whole has shown in connection with the disposal of its public lands and the use of the proceeds from the sale of these lands for the further development of the West through the Reclamation Service and in other ways, is of itself a sufficient guaranty that in the administration of both the coal reserves and the national forests this generous policy will be continued. It is safe to believe also that Federal supervision of both the coal lands and the forests will be reduced to a minimum, and that in the future even more than in the past this supervision will be limited to that necessary to carry out the policy of conserving these natural resources in such manner as will best promote the permanent interests of the people, and above all of the western people, of the people in the neighborhood of the mines and the forests which we seek to preserve for the public use.

The necessity for care in the future management of these fuel supplies is further illustrated by the rapid rate at which the use of such fuels is increasing in the United States. The amount of coal used in this country during the last ten years is practically equal to that used during the preceding fifty years of its history, and during each decade of this period the coal used was practically equal to the sum of that used during all the preceding decades.

This remarkable development and the certain continuity of this prodigious growth compels us to recast all estimates as to the life of our "inexhaustible resources." We can foresee the time when the eastern industries will be much more largely taxed for supplying foreign markets. Then the West will also be largely engaged in varied manufacturing enterprises; and this will require the intelligent use of every ton of available fuel in that region. The grave importance of conserving the fuel supplies in the West still remaining under the control of the Government, with a view to the accomplishment of these important purposes, impels me again to bring this matter to the attention of Congress.

Let me repeat that what I seek at this time is that the system be begun. I know the difficulty of providing in minute detail by legislation for all the needs in advance. I have the heartiest sympathy with the desire of the people of the new States of the Rocky Mountain region for the rapid development of the lusty young commonwealths of which they are so proud. So far from hindering, I want to further that development. But surely it is to the peculiar interest of these States that the development shall take place in such way as to leave the children better off, and not worse off, than the fathers. Let us use, but not waste, the national resources. Let us show our confidence in the future by being willing to provide for the future. If we dispose of all the coal lands now we can be well assured that twenty-five years hence the generation then coming to manhood will regret our shortsightedness and lack of provision for the future. It would surely be greatly to the advantage of this country if some at least of the coal fields of the East, and especially of the anthracite fields, had been left under the control of the Government. Let us provide in the West against the recurrence of the conditions which we deplore in the East. At the outset the law would be administered in a spirit of the broadest liberality, with the least possible interference with the development of the coal fields. What is especially necessary is to establish the principle so that as conditions change there will be opportunity to meet the changing need in adequate fashion. Moreover, I can not too emphatically say that all laws which merely seek to prevent monopoly or the mishandling of the public by forbidding combination are certain to fail of their purpose. Our experience with the interstate commerce and antitrust laws shows that what is needed is not prohibition of all combinations, but such supervision and control over combinations, and over corporations entering into them, as will prevent the evils while giving to the public the advantages of combination.

Let me also again urge that legislation be passed to provide for Government control of the public pasture lands of the West on the same general principles which now apply in the Government control of the forest reserves. The local control of the range should be in the hands of western men familiar with stock raising, and there should be full local participation in the management of the range, for cooperation between the stockmen and the Government officers is absolutely essential. The grazing fee should be small and at first almost nominal. There is no need at present that the Government should get a net revenue from grazing on the public range, but only enough to pay for administration and improvement, and it may be wise to provide that any surplus shall go to the States and Territories in which the fees are collected. If a law for the control of the range should, as I request, be enacted, such control would not be taken hurriedly, but gradually, as grazing districts can be organized. The one prime essential in the policy of range control must be to protect the homesteader in his right to create a home for his family. The right of the homesteader, of the home maker, of the actual settler on the land, must always be paramount, and he must have whatever range privileges are necessary to his purpose. At present it is unlawful to fence the public domain. All fences unlawfully maintained will have to be taken down. Unless Congress takes action to legalize reasonable and necessary fencing through Government control of the range, there will be serious loss to stockmen throughout the West, and this loss will often fall hardest on the small man; for in many cases the stock business can not be conducted without fences. Yet it would be grossly improper to provide for the continuance of all the present illegal fencing; for while much of this fencing is needed, much of it also represents a fraud upon the public. What is needed is not to provide for the continuance of all fencing, whether beneficial or harmful, but a proper discrimination between the two classes—a discrimination to be exercised always with especial care for the interests of the homesteader and the small stockman. The interests of the man who has actually made his home or is actually seeking to make his home on the land, whether he owns cattle or owns sheep, are really identical with those of the homesteader. The opposition to the measure comes primarily from those who do not make their homes on the land, but who own wandering bands of sheep that are driven hither and thither to eat out the land and render it worthless for the real home maker; and also from the men who have already obtained control of great areas of the public land largely through the ownership or leasing of water at what might be called the "strategic points of the range," and who object to the proposed law for the very reason that it is in the interest of the actual homesteader and the small stockman, and because it will break the control that these few big men now have over the lands which they do not actually own. The proposed law is emphatically a law in the interest of popular rights. The present system in an immense number of cases renders it impossible for the small man to exist; and it works chiefly for the benefit of the very rich man whose in-

terest it is to keep out home makers and preserve immense stretches of the public domain for his own use, to the detriment of the development of the Commonwealth. Surely it is in accordance with the spirit of our Government to pass a law in the interest of the actual settler, instead of to leave undisturbed the present system in the interest of those who monopolize an improper proportion of the public domain, or of the others who are indifferent as to whether in the long run they destroy the worth of the public domain.

As in the case of the proposed law for controlling the disposition of the mineral fuels, our object should be to get the principle of the law established, leaving a necessary discretion to those who at the outset are to administer it, and then to perfect the law later, as actual experience may show the need.

Let me urge that Congress provide $500,000, in addition to the present estimates, to be immediately applied to the clearing of the arrears of business in the General Land Office, as regards the detection and prevention of fraud in disposing of applications for patents to the public lands.

I wish to express my utter and complete dissent from the statements that have been made as to there being but a minimum of fraud in the actual working of our present land laws. I am exceedingly anxious to protect the interests of bona fide settlers and to prevent hardship being inflicted upon them. But surely we are working in their interests when we try to prevent the land which should be reserved for them and for those like them from being taken possession of for speculative purposes or obtained in any fraudulent fashion. The funds appropriated by Congress to protect public lands from illegal entry or unlawful appropriation have been utterly insufficient to keep pace with the vast amount of public-land business. For this reason the natural sympathy of the Administration with bona fide claimants and the proper desire to further their interests has led to the use of almost all of this appropriation, not for the detection and prevention of fraud, but for the purpose of hastening the routine hearing and office inspection of final proof. If sufficient money is not now granted to enable the Administration both to protect the interests of bona fide claimants and at the same time to hunt out the fraudulent ones, then the responsibility for the delays which will necessarily occur or for the fraud which will obtain can not rest upon the Administration. The great number of fraudulent cases which our lack of means forces us to leave undetected brings deep discredit on the public-land system of the country, and it does not seem to me that there can be any apology for the Government's failure to provide ample means for their detection and to insist upon the means being so used as to guarantee their detection, and this can only be done if an ample force of inspectors is furnished, so that each entry may be inspected upon the ground or adequate information obtained about it that will satisfy us that the land is being taken in accordance with law. It is not true that any very long time will be needed for such inspection. With the amount provided for which I have asked, the arrears of the work will be brought up within a year, and thereafter the work can be kept up by a continually diminishing appropriation.

The present force of special agents is utterly insufficient to conduct the proper field examinations. But there have been here and there a limited number of such field examinations in which direct investigation by Government officials was added to the evidence furnished by claimants. Four specific examples of these field examinations are as follows (I omit the names of the places):

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*) Examination of desert-land entries during August, September, and October, 1906: | | |
| Agents assigned | | 11 |
| Total days' examination on the ground | | 484 |
| Entries examined | | 1,159 |
| Claims examined per day per agent | | 2.4 |
| Unfavorably reported | per cent | 41 |
| Relinquished | do | 5 |
| Favorably reported | do | 54 |
| (*b*) Homestead entries examined during October and November, 1905: | | |
| Agents assigned | | 23 |
| Total days' examination on the ground | | 300 |
| Entries examined | | 900 |
| Claims per day per agent | | 2 |
| Unfavorably reported | per cent | 46 |
| Relinquished | do | 10 |
| Favorably reported | do | 44 |
| (*c*) Homestead entries: | | |
| Entries examined | | 110 |
| Unfavorably reported | per cent | 63.7 |
| Favorably reported | do | 36.3 |
| (During the past year 50 additional claims have been relinquished.) | | |
| Entries examined | | 107 |
| Unfavorably reported | per cent | 67.3 |
| Canceled on relinquishment | do | 10.2 |
| Canceled for other causes | do | 6.5 |
| Favorably reported | do | 16 |

Summarizing the results, it appears that in these four districts nearly 2,300 cases were examined and that in over half the law had not been complied with, the failure being in each case on some essential feature and in very many cases showing deliberate fraud. In six months ending December 31 last our present insufficient force of special agents secured indictments in 197 actions for fraud, 26 of which have been tried, resulting in 14 convictions and 12 acquittals. In the forest reserves, where we have been able to examine a great number of claims, in about one-third the law was not complied with.

In the Susanville and Sacramento, Cal., placer mining claims it was discovered that one man with fourteen associates had attempted to get possession of 250,000 acres, including much of the finest timber land in the region, by locating placer claims upon it. Three agents on this ground examined 25,000 acres of claims and reported unfavorably upon over 24,000 of them, with a result that up to date, because of this investigation, 36,000 acres were relinquished and restored to governmental ownership while the investigation was still in progress, an amount considerably in excess of the amount actually investigated.

While the above cases, of course, show worse results than would be shown by examinations made at random, they are nevertheless by no means unusual, save, perhaps, in the case of the placer-claims investigation. Surely such a showing renders it impossible to say that there is no fraud, and therefore no need of striving to detect and prevent fraud. On the contrary, there is urgent need for such effort in the interest not only of the honest observance of the law, but in the interest of honest and bona fide settlers. Without sufficient money it is impossible to execute the land laws in reasonably prompt and efficient fashion. The business of the Land Office, because of lack of appropriations, is far behind. To protect the public property no less than to relieve the land claimants enough money should be given for the purposes I have outlined above, and the appropriation should be made immediately available. Unless such money is given then either honest claimants must suffer hardship or wrongdoers must be permitted to be the beneficiaries of their fraudulent and illegal acts. From the standpoint of the public interest failure to prevent fraud of this kind is peculiarly serious, because in so many cases the success of the fraudulent claimants means the prevention of the establishment of a home by some honest home seeker. The earnest wish of the Administration is to discontinue the advertisement of fraud in connection with the public-land system; but the only way to accomplish this is by putting a stop to the fraud itself.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 13, 1907.*

HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, in the interest of the public business I ask for the adoption of the order which I send to the desk.

The order was read and agreed to, as follows:

*Ordered*, That on and after Monday, February 18, the Senate shall meet at 11 o'clock a. m. until otherwise ordered.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. Mr. President, I present the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on what is known as the "immigration bill," and ask that it be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses to the bill (S. 4403) entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States,' approved March 3, 1903," having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out all of said amendment and insert in lieu thereof the following:

An act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of four dollars for every alien entering the United States. The said tax shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port or customs district to which said alien shall come, or, if there be no collector at such port or district, then to the collector nearest thereto by the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel, transportation line, or other conveyance or vehicle bringing such alien to the United States. The money thus collected, together with all fines and rentals collected under the laws regulating the immigration of aliens into the United States, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall constitute a permanent appropriation to be called the "immigrant fund," to be used under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to defray the expense of regulating the immigration of aliens into the United States under said laws, in-

cluding the contract labor laws, the cost of reports of decisions of the Federal courts, and digest thereof, for the use of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, and the salaries and expenses of all officers, clerks, and employees appointed to enforce said laws. The tax imposed by this section shall be a lien upon the vessel or other vehicle of carriage or transportation bringing such aliens to the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner or owners of such vessel, or other vehicle, and the payment of such tax may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy. That the said tax shall not be levied upon aliens who shall enter the United States after an uninterrupted residence of at least one year immediately preceding such entrance in the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Republic of Cuba, or the Republic of Mexico, nor upon otherwise admissable residents of any possessions of the United States, nor upon aliens in transit through the United States, nor upon aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States, and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory: *Provided*, That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, by agreement with transportation lines, as provided in section thirty-two of this act, may arrange in some other manner for the payment of the tax imposed by this section upon any or all aliens seeking admission from foreign contiguous territory: *Provided further*, That if in any fiscal year the amount of money collected under the provisions of this section shall exceed two million five hundred thousand dollars, the excess above that amount shall not be added to the "immigration fund:" *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to aliens arriving in Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii; but if any such alien, not having become a citizen of the United States, shall later arrive at any port or place of the United States on the North American Continent the provisions of this section shall apply: *Provided further*, That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, I wish that the last four or five lines of the report might be read again by the Secretary.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will reread as requested by the Senator from Wisconsin.

The Secretary read as follows:

*Provided further*, That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone.

SEC. 2. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States:

All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practice of polygamy, anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials; prostitutes, or women or girls coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons hereinafter called "contract laborers," who have been induced or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; those who have been, within one year from the date of application for admission to the United States, deported as having been induced or solicited to migrate as above described; any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes, and that said ticket or passage was not paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly.

Mr. BACON. I ask that what the Secretary has just read be read again.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will reread, as requested by the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, without intending any discourtesy to the Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM], I desire to say that this is a very important matter, and I should be glad to have the conference report printed and go over a day before it is considered. If that be done, there will be no need of having the report read any further.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

Mr. NELSON. I suggest that, if the Senator from Vermont has no objection.

Mr. LODGE. The report must be read, and the part to which the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] has just referred is simply the existing law, as is almost the whole bill reported by the committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will continue the reading of the report.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the report, as follows:

Those who have been, within one year from the date of application for admission to the United States, deported as having been induced or solicited to migrate as above described; any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes and that said ticket or passage was not paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly; all children under sixteen years of age, unaccompanied by one or both of their parents, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, or under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted of an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude——

Mr. CULBERSON. I should be glad to have the Secretary again read the last paragraph.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will reread the paragraph, as requested by the Senator from Texas.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, we could all hear the report better if there were not so many speaking at the same time the Secretary is reading. It is very important that Senators should be able to hear the report.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. TILLMAN. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. TILLMAN. The report must be read, as I understand, in order to get it before the Senate, and then be considered by the Senate at some time for adoption. The report can not be pressed for consideration to-day, can it?

Mr. ALDRICH. It can be, of course.

Mr. TILLMAN. Without having the report printed, so that we can examine and understand it?

Mr. ALDRICH. It can be.

Mr. TILLMAN. I know; but it would hardly be, would it?

Mr. ALDRICH. I am not in charge of the matter.

Mr. TILLMAN. I would suggest to the Senator in charge of the conference report to give us an opportunity to examine and understand it. I will ask if it is his purpose to try to force action on the report to-day, or whether he will consent to have it printed and go over, so that we may understand what we are doing?

Mr. DILLINGHAM. I think, after the report shall have been read, there will be no difficulty in calling attention to four or five provisions where there have been additions to or alterations of the law, so that the Senate can comprehend it without difficulty.

Mr. TILLMAN. Is the Senator in charge of the report especially anxious that it should be adopted to-day, or will he consent to have it printed after it is read, so that we can have the printed copies and understand the report?

Mr. DILLINGHAM. I would prefer to have action taken upon it, as it has to go to the House of Representatives.

Mr. BACON. I think the Senator will realize the fact that in the case of a measure of this importance we must have an opportunity to examine it, and we can not act on it to-day with justice to the interests involved.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I suppose it is entirely out of order to interrupt the reading of the report, but as it has been interrupted, I merely want to say, in addition to what the Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM] has said, that I think after the report is read the statement of the Senator from Vermont will enable the Senate to understand in a very few moments the only changes in existing law proposed to be made. They are very few, but owing to the form of the House amendment, which was a substitution of an entirely new bill for the Senate bill, it has been necessary to report it as an act. Almost every word that is being read is existing law.

Mr. TILLMAN. At the same time, Mr. President, if I may be permitted, I do not see the dire necessity of dragooning the Senate into the adoption of such a report without an opportunity to read it.

Mr. LODGE. There is no intention of dragooning anyone into anything.

Mr. TILLMAN. I say I do not think there is; but I want to give notice that I am going to ask that the matter go over, and that it be printed, so that we can see what we are doing.

Mr. LODGE. Of course the moment the report has been read it goes into print in the RECORD. I only ask that judgment may be suspended as to not taking action to-day until the Senate has heard the report and listened to the explanation of the chairman of the conference committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, I have listened very intently to the reading of the report, and all I asked—and I had a right

to ask that, even though it interrupted the Secretary—was for an opportunity to hear it read. I ask the Chair to have the reading of the report suspended from time to time until there shall be order in the Chamber to a degree which will render it possible for those of us who want to hear it read to do so.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin is entirely in order.

Mr. FULTON. While the report is being read it ought not to be interrupted, and I would not say anything at all had it not been interrupted. But I do wish to say to the Senator in charge of the report that I think it proposes some very material changes in the existing law, and for one I want to have the report printed. If no other Senator makes that motion, I shall ask that it be laid on the table and printed when the reading is concluded.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The debate is proceeding by unanimous consent.

Mr. McCREARY. I am on the Committee on Immigration, and I want to ask the question if there is anything in order now except the reading of the conference report?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is all that is in order at the present time.

Mr. McCREARY. I ask that the report be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will continue the reading of the report.

Mr. CULBERSON. I renew my request that the Secretary reread the last paragraph, so that I can hear it. It is the paragraph that was being read when the reading was discontinued.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the report and read to the end of section 13.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. Mr. President, in deference to the wish that has been expressed by several Senators that the report be printed, I move that its further reading be dispensed with and that it be printed in the RECORD and as a document. I will make a brief statement at this time relating to changes in the existing law.

It will be remembered, Mr. President, that the Senate bill, as it was reported last winter, received one important amendment before it passed this body, which was known as the "educational test," and with that it went to the House. The House committee had already prepared a bill along the same lines, making various amendments to the existing law, including the educational test, and recommended that it be adopted as an amendment to the Senate bill after having struck from the latter everything after the enacting clause. This was done after the adoption of several amendments. The bill as it passed the House did not contain the educational test, but did contain what was known as the "Littauer amendment" to section 1, which provides in substance that an immigrant who proves that he is seeking admission to this country solely to avoid prosecution or punishment on religious or political grounds for an offense of a political character, or prosecution involving danger of imprisonment or danger to life or limb on account of religious belief, shall not be deported because of want of means or the probability of his being unable to earn a livelihood.

The more important questions that have divided the conferees have been those of the educational test, the Littauer amendment, and the amount to be imposed as a head tax. The Senate adopted $5 as the amount of the head tax in place of $2, the existing tax. The House did away with the proposed amendment of $5 and placed the tax where it now is, at $2. The conferees have compromised, and recommended a head tax of $4. But in connection with that they have agreed to an amendment providing that when the immigration fund amounts to more than $2,500,000, and it is pretty nearly, if not quite, up to that point now, any sum received from the head tax over and above that amount shall be covered into the Treasury.

The conferees also recommend that the Littauer amendment be rejected. It appeared to the Senate conferees that under such a provision the class of immigrants that we are most trying to exclude would be brought in. It would open the doors to fraud. It would not apply simply to individual honest cases of the classes mentioned, but it would be used by the undeserving, and our public institutions would soon be burdened with that class who are sure to become public charges if they are admitted to the United States. For this reason the conferees recommend that it should be rejected. They also recommend that the Senate recede from its action adopting the educational test.

Most of the amendments to the various sections of existing law are amendments which were fully discussed in the Senate when the bill was before it last winter. In the draft recommended by the conferees substantially all the Senate amendments to the existing law are retained, and added to these are a number of House amendments along the same line, all of them intended to strengthen the existing law where in operation it has been found to be weak. I could refer to them in detail if it were necessary.

Another amendment proposed by the House is recommended, which provides for the appointment of a commission to take up and investigate the whole question of immigration and report to some subsequent Congress. It provides that the commission shall consist of three members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate; three Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker, and three persons to be appointed by the President of the United States, and gives them power to make a thorough examination and report. In that section is another provision which, in effect, gives the President authority, whenever he deems it necessary, to enter into negotiations with any individual country for the regulation of immigration from that country, and provides that any action taken by him shall be by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. That provision is in the conference report?

Mr. DILLINGHAM. It is in the conference report and can be read. I will not stop to explain it, because those who wish to examine its provisions can best do so with the print before them.

Both the House and the Senate bill provided for a bureau of information in the Bureau of Immigration, which shall gather facts and statistics and information regarding the various States of the Union, their resources, and the opportunity they offer to immigrants, and to print such matter and cause it to be placed in the hands of all admitted aliens.

There was also a provision for maintaining a display station at some one or more of the immigrant stations, where the typical products of the country might be displayed. The provisions of the two respective Houses had the same object in view, but were quite different in phraseology, and the conferees have agreed upon a redraft of the two sections which they think will answer the purpose and prove more satisfactory than either one of the others.

Since the bill has been in conference two amendments have been proposed and are recommended. The first one is to be inserted at the close of section 1 and is the provision the Senator from Wisconsin asked to have read the second time. It reads as follows:

*Provided further*, That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone.

The other provision is to section 42 of the bill, which is in answer to a very widespread complaint that has been made throughout the country that the steerage passengers coming to this country have not had a sufficient amount of air space in the steamships bringing them. Section 42 provides for an increase in the amount of such air space for steerage passengers, and is believed to be just and reasonable.

Mr. LODGE. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. DILLINGHAM. Certainly.

Mr. LODGE. Two years are allowed to the steamship companies to make the necessary changes and adapt themselves to the new requirements as to air space.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. It will go into effect the 1st of January, 1909.

Mr. ALLISON. When do the general provisions of the bill go into effect?

Mr. DILLINGHAM. The general provisions of the bill go into effect the 1st of July next.

I think with this explanation Senators will be able to take the print and judge for themselves as to the work the conferees have done.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, of course we all know the rules which limit a conference report to the consideration of matters which are in difference between the two Houses and recommendations as to the adjustment of those differences. I do not mean to suggest that this report in any manner goes beyond that rule, but it is extremely difficult to determine, even from the reading of such a report as this, whether or not there has been any variation from that rule. This difficulty grows out of the fact that the report practically presents to us a full statute, most of which, as has been stated by Senators in charge, is the reenactment of existing law, and the purpose of my rising is to suggest to Senators, first, that it is absolutely necessary that we should see it in print before we are in condition to pass upon it.

In the second place I want to suggest that in such parts of this report as there is a variation from existing law, it should all be printed in italics, because there is such a mass of it that it will be impossible for one, except at very great cost of time and labor, to compare it with existing law word for word to see whether there has been any change made.

I may be entirely mistaken, but it seemed to me, in listening to the report as it was read at the desk, that there were some very material changes made in existing law in the matter of the regulations regarding contract labor. While the words were comparatively few they were very material in their signification and in the changes made. I may be entirely in error as to that, but it is absolutely necessary, in order that we shall be able to turn to the prompt consideration of this measure, that we should have all the assistance which can be given by the suggestion I have made, to enable us to compare the original act with the act as proposed, so as to be able definitely to determine the changes which are made in this bill as it is reported as an entirety.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator, it seems to me, if he will allow me, has misapprehended the test. The test is not whether there is variation from existing law. The test is whether it involves anything but what was before the committee. Both bills varied from existing law.

Mr. BACON. I am not at all——

Mr. LODGE. Both bills are ostensibly and obviously amendments of existing law. But the whole matter was before the committee, because the House substituted an entire new immigration bill for the bill of the Senate, which was an amendatory act. You can not test a conference report on the question of what existing law is. You test it only on what was submitted by the two Houses.

Mr. BACON. The Senator did not hear me. He was not listening all the time or he would not have made the mistake of misconstruing what I said.

Mr. LODGE. I was trying to listen to the Senator.

Mr. BACON. The Senator was under difficulties with which he could not successfully cope. He could not listen to me and to somebody else at the same time.

I was not making the criticism which the Senator thinks I was. I was not criticising the report upon the ground that it exceeded the functions of the committee. On the contrary, I had expressly disclaimed any such criticism and had said that it might be true, and probably is true, that they have not, and the purpose I had was not with a view of making any criticism of that kind upon the committee, but to bring to the attention of the Senate the necessity of having the bill as reported printed with such changes as have been made in italics, not with a view of testing whether or not the conferees have exceeded their function, but for the purpose of enabling us to see whether or not we would agree with the conclusions reached by the committee as to this being the bill which should be passed.

I had mentioned by way of illustration that so far as I could catch the reading from the desk there have been very material changes made in the matter of the regulations as to contract labor. I may be mistaken about that, but it sounded to me so from hearing the report read at the desk. For that reason I desire that the bill, in so far as it assumes to be substantially a reprint of existing law, shall be printed so as to indicate by italics wherever it varies from existing law. Otherwise it will be necessary for a Senator to take the bill as reported and hold it in his hand while he has some one else read the existing law and note word for word where there are any changes proposed to be made. That simply is the suggestion I make, and I am not doing what the Senator from Massachusetts erroneously supposed I was.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. BACON. I do.

Mr. NELSON. I think the suggestion of the Senator from Georgia is proper. It simply means that the bill recommended by the conference committee shall be printed in such form that the changes in it from existing law shall be shown in a different type.

Mr. BACON. Exactly.

Mr. NELSON. So that upon inspection we can see what is the old law and what is the law proposed by the committee.

Mr. BACON. Yes.

Mr. NELSON. I think that is a reasonable request, and it will make it easier for us to get at the substance of the changes.

Mr. BACON. Absolutely. And not simply to see what are the substantive independent amendments proposed by the conference committee, but wherever in the repetition of existing law there has been a word added to a sentence here or one taken from a sentence there. It may be of the most material character, and yet, unless we do have the bill printed in this way, such changes can only be detected in the manner I have indicated—by a Senator laboriously comparing the report with the text of the existing law. Therefore I make the suggestion, and I hope it will be carried out.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Vermont moves that the further reading of the report be dispensed with, that the report be printed in the RECORD, and also be printed as a document. Without objection, the motion is agreed to.

The Senator from Georgia asks that the changes in the law be properly indicated in the print of the report as a Senate document. Without objection, it is so ordered. Does the Senator from Georgia desire the print in the RECORD to follow his suggestion with respect to the printing of the document?

Mr. BACON. I do not know that that is usual. I do not think it is.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The request applies simply to the document?

Mr. BACON. It would spoil the appearance of the RECORD to have that done, and if the report is printed as a document in that way, it will be all right.

Mr. ALLISON. In view of the fact that the House of Representatives struck out all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill and made a new bill, the two being the basis of the conference report, either to go with the report or as a document, those two bills should be printed.

Mr. LODGE. Both the House and the Senate bill and the existing law all together?

Mr. ALLISON. No; not the existing law.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator from Georgia asked to have the existing law printed.

Mr. ALLISON. I am speaking now of the two bills. We have two bills——

Mr. SPOONER. I did not understand that the Senator from Georgia asked that the existing law be reprinted, but he asked that there be indicated in printing the bill, by italics or in some other way, the changes which it makes in existing law.

Mr. LODGE. Oh, I see.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is the request.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator from Iowa wants both the Senate and the House bill printed.

Mr. SPOONER. Yes.

Mr. ALLISON. I think it would be very convenient for us to have the original text of the two bills before us while we are considering this report.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. I think there will be no difficulty in doing that.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate and House bills will be printed as a part of the document.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses to the bill (S. 4403) entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States,' approved March third, nineteen hundred and three," having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out all of said amendment and insert in lieu thereof the following:

An act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of four dollars for every alien entering the United States. The said tax shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port or customs district to which said alien shall come, or, if there be no collector at such port or district, then to the collector nearest thereto, by the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel, transportation line, or other conveyance or vehicle bringing such alien to the United States. The money thus collected, together with all fines and rentals collected under the laws regulating the immigration of aliens into the United States, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States and shall constitute a permanent appropriation to be called the "immigrant fund," to be used under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to defray the expense of regulating the immigration of aliens into the United States under said laws, including the contract labor

laws, the cost of reports of decisions of the Federal courts, and digest thereof, for the use of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, and the salaries and expenses of all officers, clerks, and employees appointed to enforce said laws. The tax imposed by this section shall be a lien upon the vessel or other vehicle of carriage or transportation bringing such aliens to the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner or owners of such vessel or other vehicle, and the payment of such tax may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy. That the said tax shall not be levied upon aliens who shall enter the United States after an uninterrupted residence of at least one year, immediately preceding such entrance, in the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Republic of Cuba, or the Republic of Mexico, nor upon otherwise admissible residents of any possession of the United States, nor upon aliens in transit through the United States, nor upon aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory: *Provided*, That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, by agreement with transportation lines, as provided in section thirty-two of this act, may arrange in some other manner for the payment of the tax imposed by this section upon any or all aliens seeking admission from foreign contiguous territory: *Provided further*, That if in any fiscal year the amount of money collected under the provisions of this section shall exceed two million five hundred thousand dollars, the excess above that amount shall not be added to the "immigrant fund:" *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to aliens arriving in Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii; but if any such alien, not having become a citizen of the United States, shall later arrive at any port or place of the United States on the North American continent, the provisions of this section shall apply: *Provided further*, That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone.

SEC. 2. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States:

All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars, persons afflicted with tuberculosis, or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practice of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials; prostitutes, or women or girls coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons hereinafter called contract laborers, who have been induced or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; those who have been, within one year from the date of application for admission to the United States, deported as having been induced or solicited to migrate as above described; any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes, and that said ticket or passage was not paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly; all children under sixteen years of age, unaccompanied by one or both of their parents, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor or under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted of an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section relating to the payments for tickets or passage by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government shall not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: *And provided further*, That skilled labor may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country; *And provided further*, That the provisions of this law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants.

SEC. 3. That the importation into the United States of any alien woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, is hereby forbidden; and whoever shall, directly or indirectly, import or attempt to import into the United States any alien woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, or whoever shall hold or attempt to hold any alien woman or girl for any such purpose in pursuance of such illegal importation, or whoever shall keep, maintain, control, support, or harbor in any house or other place, for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, any alien woman or girl, within three years after she shall have entered the United States, shall, in every such case, be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned not more than five years and pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars; and any alien woman or girl who shall be found an inmate of a house of prostitution or practicing prostitution, at any time within three years after she shall have entered the United States, shall be deemed to be unlawfully within the United States and shall be deported as provided by sections twenty and twenty-one of this act.

SEC. 4. That it shall be a misdemeanor for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation or in any way to assist or encourage the importation or migration of any contract laborer or contract laborers into the United States, unless such contract laborer or contract laborers are exempted under the terms of the last two provisos contained in section two of this act.

SEC. 5. That for every violation of any of the provisions of section four of this act the persons, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same by knowingly assisting, encouraging, or soliciting the migration or importation of any contract laborer into the United States shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States, or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor in his own name and for his own benefit, including any such alien thus promised labor or service of any kind as aforesaid, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the courts of the United States; and separate suits may be brought for each alien thus promised labor or service of any kind as aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the proper district to prosecute every such suit when brought by the United States.

SEC. 6. That it shall be unlawful and be deemed a violation of section four of this act to assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien by promise of employment through advertisements printed and published in any foreign country; and any alien coming to this country in consequence of such an advertisement shall be treated as coming under promise or agreement as contemplated in section two of this act, and the penalties imposed by section five of this act shall be applicable to such a case: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to States or Territories, the District of Columbia, or places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States advertising the inducements they offer for immigration thereto, respectively.

SEC. 7. That no transportation company or owner or owners of vessels or others engaged in transporting aliens into the United States shall, directly or indirectly, either by writing, printing, or oral representation, solicit, invite, or encourage the immigration of any aliens into the United States, but this shall not be held to prevent transportation companies from issuing letters, circulars, or advertisements stating the sailings of their vessels and terms and facilities of transportation therein; and for a violation of this provision any such transportation company, and any such owner or owners of vessels, and all others engaged in transporting aliens into the United States, and the agents by them employed, shall be severally subjected to the penalties imposed by section five of this act.

SEC. 8. That any person, including the master, agent, owner,

or consignee of any vessel, who shall bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or who shall attempt, by himself or through another, to bring into or land in the United States by vessel or otherwise, any alien not duly admitted by an immigrant inspector or not lawfully entitled to enter the United States shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for each and every alien so landed or brought in or attempted to be landed or brought in.

SEC. 9. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including any transportation company other than railway lines entering the United States from foreign contiguous territory, or the owner, master, agent, or consignee of any vessel, to bring to the United States any alien subject to any of the following disabilities: Idiots, imbeciles, epilepties, or persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any alien so brought to the United States was afflicted with any of the said diseases or disabilities at the time of foreign embarkation and that the existence of such disease or disability might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at such time, such person or transportation company, or the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any such vessel shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every violation of the provisions of this section; and no vessel shall be granted clearance papers pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and in the event such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such questions upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine and costs, such sum to be named by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

SEC. 10. That the decision of the board of special inquiry hereinafter provided for, based upon the certificate of the examining medical officer, shall be final as to the rejection of aliens affected with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, or with any mental or physical disability which would bring such aliens within any of the classes excluded from admission to the United States under section two of this act.

SEC. 11. That upon the certificate of a medical officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to the effect that a rejected alien is helpless from sickness, mental or physical disability, or infancy, if such alien is accompanied by another alien whose protection or guardianship is required by such rejected alien, such accompanying alien may also be excluded, and the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel in which such alien and accompanying alien are brought shall be required to return said alien and accompanying alien in the same manner as vessels are required to return other rejected aliens.

SEC. 12. That upon the arrival of any alien by water at any port within the United States it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of the steamer, sailing, or other vessel having said alien on board to deliver to the immigration officers at the port of arrival lists or manifests made at the time and place of embarkation of such alien on board such steamer or vessel, which shall, in answer to questions at the top of said lists, state as to each alien the full name, age, and sex; whether married or single; the calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; the nationality; the race; the last residence; the name and address of the nearest relative in the country from which the alien came; the seaport for landing in the United States; the final destination, if any, beyond the port of landing; whether having a ticket through to such final destination; whether the alien has paid his own passage or whether it has been paid by any other person or by any corporation, society, municipality, or government, and if so, by whom; whether in possession of fifty dollars, and if less, how much; whether going to join a relative or friend, and if so, what relative or friend, and his or her name and complete address; whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where; whether ever in prison or almshouse or an institution or hospital for the care and treatment of the insane or supported by charity; whether a polygamist; whether an anarchist; whether coming by reason of any offer, solicitation, promise, or agreement, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States, and what is the alien's condition of health, mental and physical, and whether deformed or crippled, and if so, for how long and from what cause; that it shall further be the duty of the master or commanding officer of every vessel taking alien passengers out of the United States, from any port thereof, to file before departure therefrom with the collector of customs of such port a complete list of all such alien passengers taken on board. Such list shall contain the name, age, sex, nationality, residence in the United States, occupation, and the time of last arrival of every such alien in the United States, and no master of any such vessel shall be granted clearance papers for his vessel until he has deposited such list or lists with the collector of customs at the port of departure and made oath that they are full and complete as to the name and other information herein required concerning each alien taken on board his vessel; and any neglect or omission to comply with the requirements of this section shall be punishable as provided in section fifteen of this act. That the collector of customs with whom any such list has been deposited in accordance with the provisions of this section shall promptly notify the Commissioner-General of Immigration that such list has been deposited with him as provided, and shall make such further disposition thereof as may be required by regulations to be issued by the Commissioner-General of Immigration with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor: *Provided*, That in the case of vessels making regular trips to ports of the United States the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may, when expedient, arrange for the delivery of such lists of outgoing aliens at a later date: *Provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of any vessel sailing from ports in the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii to any port of the United States on the North American Continent to deliver to the immigration officers at the port of arrival lists or manifests made at the time and place of embarkation, giving the names of all aliens on board said vessel.

SEC. 13. That all aliens arriving by water at the ports of the United States shall be listed in convenient groups, and no one list or manifest shall contain more than thirty names. To each alien or head of a family shall be given a ticket on which shall be written his name, a number or letter designating the list in which his name, and so forth, is contained, and his number on said list, for convenience of identification on arrival. Each list or manifest shall be verified by the signature and the oath or affirmation of the master or commanding officer, or the first or second below him in command, taken before an immigration officer at the port of arrival, to the effect that he has caused the surgeon of said vessel sailing therewith to make a physical and oral examination of each of said aliens, and that from the report of said surgeon and from his own investigation he believes that no one of said aliens is an idiot, or imbecile, or a feeble-minded person, or insane person, or a pauper, or is likely to become a public charge, or is afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, or is a person who has been convicted of or who admits having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, or is a polygamist, or one admitting belief in the practice of polygamy, or an anarchist, or under promise or agreement, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States, or a prostitute, or a woman or girl coming to the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, and that also, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the information in said lists or manifests concerning each of said aliens named therein is correct and true in every respect.

SEC. 14. That the surgeon of said vessel sailing therewith shall also sign each of said lists or manifests and make oath or affirmation in like manner before an immigration officer at the port of arrival, stating his professional experience and qualifications as a physician and surgeon, and that he has made a personal examination of each of the said aliens named therein, and that the said list or manifest, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, is full, correct, and true in all particulars relative to the mental and physical condition of said aliens. If no surgeon sails with any vessel bringing aliens, the mental and physical examinations and the verifications of the lists or manifests shall be made by some competent surgeon employed by the owners of the said vessel.

SEC. 15. That in the case of the failure of the master or commanding officer of any vessel to deliver to the said immigration officers lists or manifests of all aliens on board thereof, as required in sections twelve, thirteen, and fourteen of this act, he shall pay to the collector of customs at the port of arrival the sum of ten dollars for each alien concerning whom the above information is not contained in any list as aforesaid: *Provided*, That in the case of failure without good cause to deliver the list of passengers required by section twelve of this act from the master or commanding officer of every vessel taking alien passengers out of the United States, the penalty shall be paid to the collector of customs at the port of departure and shall be

a fine of ten dollars for each alien not included in said list; but in no case shall the aggregate fine exceed one hundred dollars.

SEC. 16. That upon the receipt by the immigration officers at any port of arrival of the lists or manifests of incoming aliens provided for in sections twelve, thirteen, and fourteen of this act, it shall be the duty of said officers to go or to send competent assistants to the vessel to which said lists or manifests refer and there inspect all such aliens, or said immigration officers may order a temporary removal of such aliens for examination at a designated time and place, but such temporary removal shall not be considered a landing, nor shall it relieve the transportation lines, masters, agents, owners, or consignees of the vessel upon which said aliens are brought to any port of the United States from any of the obligations which, in case such aliens remain on board, would, under the provisions of this act, bind the said transportation lines, masters, agents, owners, or consignees: *Provided*, That where a suitable building is used for the detention and examination of aliens the immigration officials shall there take charge of such aliens, and the transportation companies, masters, agents, owners, and consignees of the vessels bringing such aliens shall be relieved of the responsibility for their detention thereafter until the return of such aliens to their care.

SEC. 17. That the physical and mental examination of all arriving aliens shall be made by medical officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, who shall have had at least two years' experience in the practice of their profession since receiving the degree of doctor of medicine and who shall certify for the information of the immigration officers and the boards of special inquiry hereinafter provided for, any and all physical and mental defects or diseases observed by said medical officers in any such alien, or, should medical officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service be not available, civil surgeons of not less than four years' professional experience may be employed in such emergency for such service, upon such terms as may be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service shall be reimbursed by the immigration service for all expenditures incurred in carrying out the medical inspection of aliens under regulations of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

SEC. 18. That it shall be the duty of the owners, officers, or agents of any vessel or transportation line, other than those railway lines which may enter into a contract as provided in section thirty-two of this act, bringing an alien to the United States to prevent the landing of such alien in the United States at any time or place other than as designated by the immigration officers, and the negligent failure of any such owner, officer, or agent to comply with the foregoing requirements shall be deemed a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine in each case of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and every such alien so landed shall be deemed to be unlawfully in the United States and shall be deported as provided in sections twenty and twenty-one of this act.

SEC. 19. That all aliens brought to this country in violation of law shall, if practicable, be immediately sent back to the country whence they respectively came on the vessels bringing them. The cost of their maintenance while on land, as well as the expense of the return of such aliens, shall be borne by the owner or owners of the vessels on which they respectively came; and if any master, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee of any such vessel shall refuse to receive back on board thereof, or on board of any other vessel owned or operated by the same interests, such aliens, or shall fail to detain them thereon, or shall refuse or fail to return them to the foreign port from which they came, or to pay the cost of their maintenance while on land, or shall make any charge for the return of any such alien, or shall take any security from him for the payment of such charge, such master, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than three hundred dollars for each and every such offense; and no vessel shall have clearance from any port of the United States while any such fine is unpaid: *Provided*, That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may suspend, upon conditions to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, the deportation of any alien found to have come in violation of any provision of this act, if, in his judgment, the testimony of such alien is necessary on behalf of the United States Government in the prosecution of offenders against any provision of this act: *Provided*, That the cost of maintenance of any person so detained resulting from such suspension of deportation shall be paid from the "immigrant fund," but no alien certified, as provided in section seventeen of this act, to be suffering from tuberculosis or from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease other than one of quarantinable nature shall be permitted to land for medical treatment thereof in any hospital in the United States, unless with the express permission of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor: *Provided*, That upon the certificate of a medical officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to the effect that the health or safety of an insane alien would be unduly imperiled by immediate deportation, such alien may, at the expense of the "immigrant fund," be held for treatment until such time as such alien may, in the opinion of such medical officer, be safely deported.

SEC. 20. That any alien who shall enter the United States in violation of law, and such as become public charges from causes existing prior to landing, shall, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be taken into custody and deported to the country whence he came at any time within three years after the date of his entry into the United States. Such deportation, including one-half of the entire cost of removal to the port of deportation, shall be at the expense of the contractor, procurer, or other person by whom the alien was unlawfully induced to enter the United States, or, if that can not be done, then the cost of removal to the port of deportation shall be at the expense of the "immigrant fund" provided for in section one of this act, and the deportation from such port shall be at the expense of the owner or owners of such vessel or transportation line by which such aliens respectively came: *Provided*, That pending the final disposal of the case of any alien so taken into custody, he may be released under a bond in the penalty of not less than five hundred dollars, with security approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required for a hearing or hearings in regard to the charge upon which he has been taken into custody, and for deportation if he shall be found to be unlawfully within the United States.

SEC. 21. That in case the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall be satisfied that an alien has been found in the United States in violation of this act, or that an alien is subject to deportation under the provisions of this act or of any law of the United States, he shall cause such alien within the period of three years after landing or entry therein to be taken into custody and returned to the country whence he came, as provided by section twenty of this act, and a failure or refusal on the part of the masters, agents, owners, or consignees of vessels to comply with the order of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to take on board, guard safely, and return to the country whence he came any alien ordered to be deported under the provisions of this act shall be punished by the imposition of the penalties prescribed in section nineteen of this act: *Provided*, That when in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the mental or physical condition of such alien is such as to require personal care and attendance, he may employ a suitable person for that purpose, who shall accompany such alien to his or her final destination, and the expense incident to such service shall be defrayed in like manner.

SEC. 22. That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, in addition to such other duties as may by law be assigned to him, shall, under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, have charge of the administration of all laws relating to the immigration of aliens into the United States, and shall have the control, direction, and supervision of all officers, clerks, and employees appointed thereunder. He shall establish such rules and regulations, prescribe such forms of bond, reports, entries, and other papers, and shall issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated for carrying out the provisions of this act and for protecting the United States and aliens migrating thereto from fraud and loss, and shall have authority to enter into contract for the support and relief of such aliens as may fall into distress or need public aid; all under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. And it shall be the duty of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to detail officers of the immigration service from time to time as may be necessary, in his judgment, to secure information as to the number of aliens detained in the penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions (public and private) of the several States and Territories, the District of Columbia, and other territory of the United States, and to inform the officers of such institutions of the provisions of law in relation to the deportation of aliens who have become public charges: *Provided*, That the Commissioner-General of Immigration may, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, whenever in his judgment such action may be

necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act, detail immigration officers, and also surgeons, in accordance with the provisions of section seventeen, for service in foreign countries.

SEC. 23. That the duties of the commissioners of immigration shall be of an administrative character, to be prescribed in detail by regulations prepared under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

SEC. 24. That immigrant inspectors and other immigration officers, clerks, and employees shall hereafter be appointed and their compensation fixed and raised or decreased from time to time by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner-General of Immigration and in accordance with the provisions of the civil-service act of January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three: *Provided*, That said Secretary, in the enforcement of that portion of this act which excludes contract laborers, may employ, without reference to the provisions of the said civil-service act, or to the various acts relative to the compilation of the official register, such persons as he may deem advisable and from time to time fix, raise, or decrease their compensation. He may draw from the "immigrant fund" annually fifty thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended for the salaries and expenses of persons so employed and for expenses incident to such employment; and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall pass to the credit of the proper disbursing officer expenditures from said sum without itemized account whenever the Secretary of Commerce and Labor certifies that an itemized account would not be for the best interests of the Government: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the mode of appointing commissioners of immigration at the several ports of the United States as provided by the sundry civil appropriation act approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, or the official status of such commissioners heretofore appointed. Immigration officers shall have power to administer oaths and to take and consider evidence touching the right of any alien to enter the United States, and, where such action may be necessary, to make a written record of such evidence; and any person to whom such an oath has been administered under the provisions of this act who shall knowingly or willfully give false evidence or swear to any false statement in any way affecting or in relation to the right of any alien to admission to the United States shall be deemed guilty of perjury and be punished as provided by section fifty-three hundred and ninety-two, United States Revised Statutes. The decision of any such officer, if favorable to the admission of any alien, shall be subject to challenge by any other immigration officer, and such challenge shall operate to take the alien whose right to land is so challenged before a board of special inquiry for its investigation. Every alien who may not appear to the examining immigrant inspector at the port of arrival to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land shall be detained for examination in relation thereto by a board of special inquiry.

SEC. 25. That such boards of special inquiry shall be appointed by the commissioner of immigration at the various ports of arrival as may be necessary for the prompt determination of all cases of immigrants detained at such ports under the provisions of law. Each board shall consist of three members, who shall be selected from such of the immigrant officials in the service as the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, shall from time to time designate as qualified to serve on such boards: *Provided*, That at ports where there are fewer than three immigrant inspectors the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, may designate other United States officials for service on such boards of special inquiry. Such boards shall have authority to determine whether an alien who has been duly held shall be allowed to land or shall be deported. All hearings before boards shall be separate and apart from the public, but the said boards shall keep a complete, permanent record of their proceedings and of all such testimony as may be produced before them, and the decision of any two members of a board shall prevail, but either the alien or any dissenting member of the said board may appeal, through the commissioner of immigration at the port of arrival and the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the taking of such appeal shall operate to stay any action in regard to the final disposal of any alien whose case is so appealed until the receipt by the commissioner of immigration at the port of arrival of such decision, which shall be rendered solely upon the evidence adduced before the board of special inquiry: *Provided*, That in every case where an alien is excluded from admission into the United States, under any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of the appropriate immigration officers, if adverse to the admission of such alien, shall be final, unless reversed on appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; but nothing in this section shall be construed to admit of any appeal in the case of an alien rejected as provided for in section ten of this act.

SEC. 26. That any alien liable to be excluded because likely to become a public charge or because of physical disability other than tuberculosis, or a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, may, if otherwise admissible, nevertheless be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor upon the giving of a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by said Secretary, in such amount and containing such conditions as he may prescribe, to the people of the United States, holding the United States or any State, Territory, county, municipality, or district thereof harmless against such alien becoming a public charge. The admission of such alien shall be a consideration for the giving of such bond or undertaking. Suit may be brought thereon in the name and by the proper law officers either of the United States Government or of any State, Territory, district, county, or municipality in which such alien becomes a public charge.

SEC. 27. That no suit or proceeding for a violation of the provisions of this act shall be settled, compromised, or discontinued without the consent of the court in which it is pending, entered of record, with the reasons therefor.

SEC. 28. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect any prosecution, suit, action, or proceedings brought, or any act, thing, or matter, civil or criminal, done or existing at the time of the taking effect of this act; but as to all such prosecutions, suits, actions, proceedings, acts, things, or matters the laws or parts of laws repealed or amended by this act are hereby continued in force and effect.

SEC. 29. That the circuit and district courts of the United States are hereby invested with full and concurrent jurisdiction of all causes, civil and criminal, arising under any of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 30. That all exclusive privileges of exchanging money, transporting passengers or baggage, or keeping eating houses, and all other like privileges in connection with any United States immigrant station, shall be disposed of after public competition, subject to such conditions and limitations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may prescribe: *Provided*, That no intoxicating liquors shall be sold in any such immigrant station; that all receipts accruing from the disposal of such exclusive privileges as herein provided shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the "immigrant fund" provided for in section one of this act.

SEC. 31. That for the preservation of the peace and in order that arrests may be made for crimes under the laws of the States and Territories of the United States where the various immigrant stations are located, the officers in charge of such stations, as occasion may require, shall admit therein the proper State and municipal officers charged with the enforcement of such laws, and for the purpose of this section the jurisdiction of such officers and of the local courts shall extend over such stations.

SEC. 32. That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, shall prescribe rules for the entry and inspection of aliens along the borders of Canada and Mexico, so as not to unnecessarily delay, impede, or annoy passengers in ordinary travel between the United States and said countries, and shall have power to enter into contracts with transportation lines for the said purpose.

SEC. 33. That for the purpose of this act the term "United States" as used in the title as well as in the various sections of this act shall be construed to mean the United States and any waters, territory, or other place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, except the Isthmian Canal Zone: *Provided*, That if any alien shall leave the Canal Zone and attempt to enter any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, nothing contained in this act shall be construed as permitting him to enter under any other conditions than those applicable to all aliens.

SEC. 34. That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may appoint a commissioner of immigration to discharge at New Orleans, La., the duties now required of other commissioners of immigration at their respective posts.

SEC. 35. That the deportation of aliens arrested within the United States after entry and found to be illegally therein, provided for in this act, shall be to the trans-Atlantic or trans-Pacific ports from which said aliens embarked for the United

States; or, if such embarkation was for foreign contiguous territory, to the foreign port at which said aliens embarked for such territory.

SEC. 36. That all aliens who shall enter the United States except at the seaports thereof, or at such place or places as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may from time to time designate, shall be adjudged to have entered the country unlawfully, and shall be deported as provided by sections twenty and twenty-one of this act: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall affect the power conferred by section thirty-two of this act upon the Commissioner-General of Immigration to prescribe rules for the entry and inspection of aliens along the borders of Canada and Mexico.

SEC. 37. That whenever an alien shall have taken up his permanent residence in this country, and shall have filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, and thereafter shall send for his wife or minor children to join him, if said wife or any of said children shall be found to be affected with any contagious disorder, such wife or children shall be held, under such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall prescribe, until it shall be determined whether the disorder will be easily curable, or whether they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons; and they shall not be either admitted or deported until such facts have been ascertained; and if it shall be determined that the disorder is easily curable, or that they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons, they shall, if otherwise admissible, thereupon be admitted.

SEC. 38. That no person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to all organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to all organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, shall be permitted to enter the United States or any territory or place subject to the jurisdiction thereof. This section shall be enforced by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. That any person who knowingly aids or assists any such person to enter the United States or any territory or place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or who connives or conspires with any person or persons to allow, procure, or permit any such person to enter therein, except pursuant to such rules and regulations made by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 39. That a commission is hereby created, consisting of three Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and three persons to be appointed by the President of the United States. Said commission shall make full inquiry, examination, and investigation by subcommittee or otherwise into the subject of immigration. For the purpose of said inquiry, examination, and investigation, said commission is authorized to send for persons and papers, make all necessary travel, either in the United States or any foreign country, and, through the chairman of the commission or any member thereof, to administer oaths and to examine witnesses and papers respecting all matters pertaining to the subject, and to employ necessary clerical and other assistance. Said commission shall report to the Congress the conclusions reached by it and make such recommendations as in its judgment may seem proper. Such sums of money as may be necessary for the said inquiry, examination, and investigation are hereby appropriated and authorized to be paid out of the "immigrant fund" on the certificate of the chairman of said commission, including all expenses of the commissioners and a reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the President of the United States, for those members of the commission who are not Members of Congress; and the President of the United States is also authorized, in the name of the Government of the United States, to call, in his discretion, an international conference, to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon, or to send special commissioners to any foreign country, for the purpose of regulating by international agreement, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the immigration of aliens to the United States; of providing for the mental, moral, and physical examination of such aliens by American consuls or other officers of the United States Government at the ports of embarkation, or elsewhere; of securing the assistance of foreign governments in their own territories to prevent the evasion of the laws of the United States governing immigration to the United States; of entering into such international agreements as may be proper to prevent the immigration of aliens who, under the laws of the United States, are or may be excluded from entering the United States, and of regulating any matters pertaining to such immigration.

SEC. 40. Authority is hereby given the Commissioner-General of Immigration to establish, under the direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, a division of information in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization; and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall provide such clerical assistance as may be necessary. It shall be the duty of said division to promote a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into the United States among the several States and Territories desiring immigration. Correspondence shall be had with the proper officials of the States and Territories, and said division shall gather from all available sources useful information regarding the resources, products, and physical characteristics of each State and Territory, and shall publish such information in different languages and distribute the publications among all admitted aliens who may ask for such information at the immigrant stations of the United States and to such other persons as may desire the same. When any State or Territory appoints and maintains an agent or agents to represent it at any of the immigrant stations of the United States, such agents shall, under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, have access to aliens who have been admitted to the United States for the purpose of presenting, either orally or in writing, the special inducements offered by such State or Territory to aliens to settle therein. While on duty at any immigrant station, such agents shall be subject to all the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, who, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may, for violation of any such regulations, deny to the agent guilty of such violation any of the privileges herein granted.

SEC. 41. That nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to accredited officials of foreign governments nor to their suites, families, or guests.

SEC. 42. That it shall not be lawful for the master of a steamship or other vessel whereon immigrant passengers, or passengers other than cabin passengers, have been taken at any port or place in a foreign country or dominion (ports and places in foreign territory contiguous to the United States excepted) to bring such vessel and passengers to any port or place in the United States unless the compartments, spaces, and accommodations hereinafter mentioned have been provided, allotted, maintained, and used for and by such passengers during the entire voyage; that is to say, in a steamship, the compartments or spaces, unobstructed by cargo, stores, or goods, shall be of sufficient dimensions to allow for each and every passenger carried or brought therein eighteen clear superficial feet of deck allotted to his or her use, if the compartment or space is located on the main deck or on the first deck next below the main deck of the vessel, and twenty clear superficial feet of deck allotted to his or her use for each passenger carried or brought therein if the compartment or space is located on the second deck below the main deck of the vessel: *Provided*, That if the height between the lower passenger deck and the deck immediately above it is less than seven feet, or if the apertures (exclusive of the side scuttles) through which light and air are admitted together to the lower passenger deck are less in size than in the proportion of three square feet to every one hundred superficial feet of that deck, the ship shall not carry a greater number of passengers on that deck than in the proportion of one passenger to every thirty clear superficial feet thereof. It shall not be lawful to carry or bring passengers on any deck other than the decks above mentioned. And in sailing vessels such passengers shall be carried or brought only on the deck (not being an orlop deck) that is next below the main deck of the vessel, or in a poop or deck house constructed on the main deck; and the compartment or space, unobstructed by cargo, stores, or goods, shall be of sufficient dimensions to allow one hundred and ten cubic feet for each and every passenger brought therein. And such passengers shall not be carried or brought in any between decks, nor in any compartment, space, poop, or deck house, the height of which from deck to deck is less than six feet. In computing the number of such passengers carried or brought in any vessel, children under one year of age shall not be included, and two children between one and eight years of age shall be counted as one passenger; and any person brought in any such vessel who shall have been, during the voyage, taken from any other vessel wrecked or in distress on the high seas, or have been picked up at sea from any boat, raft, or otherwise, shall not be included in such computation. The master of a vessel coming to a port or place in the United States in violation of either of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of

a misdemeanor; and if the number of passengers other than cabin passengers carried or brought in the vessel, or in any compartment, space, poop, or deck house thereof, is greater than the number allowed to be carried or brought therein, respectively, as hereinbefore prescribed, the said master shall be fined fifty dollars for each and every passenger in excess of the proper number, and may also be imprisoned not exceeding six months.

This section shall take effect on January first, nineteen hundred and nine.

SEC. 43. That the act of March third, nineteen hundred and three, being an act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, except section thirty-four thereof, and the act of March twenty-second, nineteen hundred and four, being an act to extend the exemption from head tax to citizens of Newfoundland entering the United States, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to repeal, alter, or amend existing laws relating to the immigration or exclusion of Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent, nor to repeal, alter, or amend section six, chapter four hundred and fifty-three, third session Fifty-eighth Congress, approved February sixth, nineteen hundred and five, or, prior to January first, nineteen hundred and nine, section one of the act approved August second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea."

SEC. 44. That this act shall take effect and be enforced from and after July first, nineteen hundred and seven: *Provided, however*, That section thirty-nine of this act and the last proviso of section one shall take effect upon the passage of this act and section forty-two on January first, nineteen hundred and nine.

WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM,
H. C. LODGE,
A. J. MCLAURIN,
*Managers on the part of the Senate.*
BENJ. F. HOWELL,
WILLIAM S. BENNET,
*Managers on the part of the House.*

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

H. R. 23324. An act authorizing the sale of certain lands to the city of Buffalo, Wyo.; and

H. R. 25550. An act confirming entries and applications under section 2306 of the Revised Statutes of the United States for lands embraced in what was formerly the Columbia Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Territories:

H. R. 12857. An act to validate certain acts of the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico with reference to the issuance of certain bonds;

H. R. 12858. An act permitting the county of Taos, in the Territory of New Mexico, to refund its indebtedness at a lower rate of interest; and

H. R. 24655. An act to authorize the legislature of Oklahoma to dispose of a certain section of school land.

H. R. 24043. An act to authorize the sale of timber on certain of the land reserved for the use of the Menominee tribe of Indians, in the State of Wisconsin, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 13367. An act to amend section 13 of an act of March 1, 1893, entitled "An act to create the California Débris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California," was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

H. R. 24887. An act providing for a United States judge for the northern judicial district of Alabama was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

VESSELS FOR THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendment of the Senate to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 925) for the construction of a steam vessel for the Revenue-Cutter Service for duty in the district of Puget Sound, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. FRYE. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment and agree to the conference asked by the House, the Chair to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Chair appointed as the conferees on the part of the Senate Mr. ELKINS, Mr. PERKINS, and Mr. MALLORY.



UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA.

Mr. CARTER. I am directed by the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 25013) granting to the regents of the University of Oklahoma section No. 36, in township No. 9 north, of range No. 3 west, of the Indian meridian, in Cleveland County, Okla., to report it favorably with an amendment. I call the attention of the Senator from Kansas to the report.

Mr. LONG. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill just reported by the Senator from Montana.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, on page 1, line 3, after the word "That," to insert "subject to confirmation by the legislature of Oklahoma."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 7211) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act to construct a bridge across the Missouri River at a point between Kansas City and Sibley, in Jackson County, Mo.," approved March 19, 1904.

The amendments of the House were, on page 1, line 12, after "years," to insert "and be completed within three years."

On page 2, line 1, to strike out all after "seven" down and including "thereafter" in line 2.

On page 2, line 4, after "void," to insert:

*Provided*, That such beginning of construction within said period of one year shall relate to the superstructure of said bridge above the pier heretofore constructed over the Missouri River in pursuance of the act of which this act is amendatory: *And provided further*, That in all matters and particulars not expressly provided for in the act of which this act is amendatory the construction, control, and use of such bridge shall be governed by the act of Congress approved March 23, 1906, entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters."

Mr. WARNER. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 23551) making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. WARREN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, that the request for a conference be agreed to, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice-President appointed as the conferees on the part of the Senate Mr. WARREN, Mr. FORAKER, and Mr. BLACKBURN.

APPEALS IN CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. NELSON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 15434) to regulate appeals in criminal prosecutions, which was under consideration yesterday.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. NELSON. I desire to state——

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. NELSON. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. I simply wish to suggest to the Senator from Minnesota that yesterday I reported the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which is a rather troublesome appropriation bill and will take some time in conference. I would ask the Senator if we can not agree that if the bill in which he is interested shall be under discussion at 4 o'clock will he then allow me to proceed with the appropriation bill?

Mr. NELSON. I will, unless there should be an immediate prospect of a vote.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is satisfactory. I desire further to suggest that if the bill the Senator from Minnesota has in charge shall be concluded before 4 o'clock, I will then ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. NELSON. Yes; if the bill he wishes to call up does not cause any debate.

Mr. HOPKINS. It will not.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois.

SALARIES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND ASSISTANTS.

Mr. HOPKINS. I desire to call up the bill (S. 8161) in relation to salaries of district attorney and assistant district attorneys for the northern district of Illinois.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

Mr. HOPKINS. On page 1, line 6, before the word "dollars," I move to strike out the words "ten thousand" and insert "seven thousand five hundred."

I will state for the benefit of the Senate that that conforms to the House bill, which is now on the Calendar of the House, reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee of the House, the same as this bill has been reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES IN ALABAMA.

Mr. NELSON. I yield to the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PETTUS].

Mr. PETTUS. I ask for the consideration of the bill (S. 6704) to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain homestead settlers in the State of Alabama," approved February 24, 1905.

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

That the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain homestead settlers in the State of Alabama," approved February 24, 1905, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"That where any homestead entry heretofore allowed by the officers of the Land Department for lands within the limits of the grant made by act of Congress approved June 3, 1856 (11 Stat., 18), to the State of Alabama in aid of the construction of the railroad known as the Mobile and Girard Railroad has been canceled because of a superior claim to the land through purchase from the railroad company, which claim has been held to have been confirmed and a confirmatory patent issued for the land under the provisions of section 4 of the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 556), or where any homestead entry has been made on lands granted by the Congress of the United States to the State of Alabama, to aid in the construction of the Mobile and Girard Railroad or the Tennessee and Coosa Railroad, which said lands lie opposite to and coterminus with those portions of either of said roads which were constructed prior to the passage of the forfeiture act of September 29, 1890 (25 Stat., 496), the title to which is asserted and claimed by the vendee or successor in interest of either of said railroad companies, such homesteader is hereby accorded the privilege of transferring his claim thus initiated under the homestead laws to any other nonmineral unappropriated public land subject to homestead entry, with full credit for the period of residence and for improvements made upon his said homestead entry prior to the order of its cancellation or prior to the passage of this act: *Provided*, That he has not forfeited or voluntarily abandoned his homestead claim and that his application for transfer is presented within one year from the date of the passage of this act.

"Should such homesteader elect, however, to retain the tract embraced in his homestead entry heretofore canceled, or the tract so entered by him, the title to which may be claimed by the vendee or successor in interest of either of said railroad companies, the holder of the patented title, through the railroad grant, or of the title so claimed and asserted by any person, association, or corporation under either of said railroad grants as aforesaid shall thereupon be invited to relinquish or reconvey to the United States of America the land included in such homestead entry, and upon filing such relinquishment or reconveyance the party making such relinquishment or reconveyance shall be entitled to select and receive patent for an equal quantity of nontimbered, nonmineral, and unappropriated surveyed public lands subject to homestead entry within two years after the passage of this act, and upon the filing of such relinquishment or reconveyance all right, title, and interest under and through either of the said railroad grants or the confirmatory patent hereinbefore referred to shall revert to the United States, and the tract thus relinquished or reconveyed shall be treated and disposed of as other public lands of the United States: *Provided, however*, That such previous homesteader shall be reinstated in his rights and permitted to complete title to the land previously entered as though no cancellation of his homestead entry had been made or the title to the land had not been claimed and asserted adversely to him as aforesaid."

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe rules and regulations for the administration of this act.

Mr. PETTUS. The Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], who reported the bill, has an amendment to offer to the amendment.

Mr. SMOOT. On page 6, line 4, before the word "years," I move to strike out "two" and insert "three;" so as to read:

Subject to homestead entry within three years after the passage of this act.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

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

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

SENATOR FROM UTAH.

Mr. KNOX. I desire to give notice that, with the permission of the Senate, to-morrow morning, after the close of the routine business, I will submit some remarks on resolution No. 142, reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

APPEALS IN CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 15434) to regulate appeals in criminal prosecutions.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, recognizing that all controverted legislation is a matter of compromise, and being exceedingly anxious to get some relief in the line of this proposed legislation, I have concluded to accept certain amendments, unless my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee should object, and I do not think any of them will object.

I ask the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RAYNER] and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] to bear with me for a minute, while I have the bill perfected in the first instance.

With the permission of the Senator from Washington [Mr. PILES], who offered the amendment, I move to reconsider the amendment which he offered as a substitute for the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS].

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Minnesota moves to reconsider the vote by which the following amendment to the amendment was agreed to. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The SECRETARY. In line 20, after the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] and agreed to, the Senator from Washington [Mr. PILES] proposed the following amendment, which was agreed to:

Pending the appeal or writ of error the defendant may be in all proper cases admitted to bail or released on his own recognizance, in the discretion of the presiding judge.

Mr. NELSON. I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. NELSON. I ask that the amendment be rejected.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment which has just been read.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. NELSON. I now ask that the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada, which, in substance, provides that pending an appeal the defendant should be admitted to bail on his own recognizance, be adopted.

Mr. HALE. Let the amendment be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment presented by the Senator from Nevada is not at the Secretary's desk.

Mr. NELSON. He moved an amendment. I can state the amendment. It is to insert:

Pending an appeal or writ of error the defendant shall be admitted to bail on his own recognizance.

I ask that that amendment to the amendment be adopted.

Mr. HALE. I understand the Senator consents to that.

Mr. NELSON. Certainly.

Mr. HALE. My recollection is that some Senator offered an amendment in that form.

Mr. NELSON. It was offered by the Senator from Nevada, and then the Senator from Washington offered a substitute which was adopted and which, on my motion, has been reconsidered and rejected, to the end that the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nevada may be adopted.

Mr. HALE. And now we come back to the original amendment, which provides that the accused shall be released on his own recognizance.

Mr. NELSON. Pending the appeal.

Mr. HALE. That is to be inserted in the bill?

Mr. NELSON. Yes, sir; I ask to have that amendment adopted.

Mr. HALE. I think that is very important.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President——

Mr. NELSON. I trust the Senator from Montana will not object to the amendment.

Mr. CARTER. I desire merely to call the attention of the Senate to the suggestion made by the Senator from Washington, which seemed to be possessed of some merit. In the case of an individual charged with murder in the first degree it seems hardly proper to admit the defendant to bail on his own recognizance. Such a case might arise, and it does seem to me that some discretion might be left to the court in that matter. I do not wish to antagonize the amendment, but I suggest that a

situation might arise under it which might become very embarrassing.

Mr. NELSON. I ask that the amendment be adopted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Nevada will be read.

The SECRETARY. At the end of line 20, and after the amendment already agreed to at that place, insert:

Pending an appeal or writ of error the defendant shall be admitted to bail on his own recognizance.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like to call the attention of the Senator from Minnesota to the fact that that language does not seem very well guarded. It should be limited to an appeal taken by the United States.

Mr. NELSON. That is what I mean.

Mr. HEYBURN. It does not say that.

Mr. NELSON. Let those words be inserted so as to read "pending an appeal or writ of error by the United States."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment to the amendment will be so modified.

The amendment to the amendment as modified was agreed to.

Mr. NELSON. Now, the state of the bill, Mr. President, is this: At the end of the bill the first amendment adopted was the amendment of the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER], providing that the appeal in these cases should be taken within thirty days and be given the right of way and expedited. The amendment which we have just adopted leaves it so that pending an appeal the defendant is admitted to bail on his own recognizance.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. RAYNER] will now offer an amendment to which I agree. I think it is covered by the bill as it stands now; it means exactly what he intends; but to the end that there may be no doubt about it I have concluded to accept that amendment, if the Senator from Maryland will be kind enough to offer it.

Mr. RAYNER. I propose an amendment to the amendment, which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be read.

The SECRETARY. After the amendment just agreed to insert:

*Provided*, That if upon appeal or writ of error it shall be found that there was error in the rulings of the court during the trial, a verdict or judgment in favor of the defendant shall not be set aside.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Table Calendar 26, Senate resolution 214, by Mr. CARTER.

Mr. CARTER. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Montana asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. RAYNER. I will eliminate the words "or judgment." Just let it stand "in the rulings of the court during the trial, a verdict in favor of the defendant shall not be set aside."

Mr. NELSON. The words "or judgment" are stricken out.

Mr. RAYNER. Those two words are stricken out.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment as modified.

The amendment to the amendment as modified was agreed to.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I offer an amendment to the bill to take the place of the matter on the second page, line 11 to line 16, both inclusive.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment, proposed by the Senator from Arkansas, will be read.

The SECRETARY. On page 2 strike out all of lines 11, 12, and 13, down to and including line 16, and insert:

From a decision or judgment quashing, setting aside, or sustaining a demurrer to any indictment, or any count thereof, where the ground for such motion or demurrer is the invalidity or construction of the statute upon which the indictment is founded.

From a decision arresting a judgment of conviction for insufficiency of the indictment where the ground of insufficiency thereof is the invalidity or construction of the statute upon which the same is founded.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, if my colleagues of the committee have no objection, I will accept that amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HEYBURN. I now reoffer——

Mr. HALE. Before we pass from this consideration let that part of the text of the bill in connection with the last amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas be read, so that we may see just where it applies.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested by the Senator from Maine.

Mr. NELSON. It relates, I will say to the Senator from Maine, to the three first grounds of appeal.

Mr. HALE. I so understand, but I should like to have the text read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The SECRETARY. As now amended the amendment reads:

In all criminal cases, in the following instances, to wit:

From a decision or judgment quashing, setting aside, or sustaining a demurrer to any indictment, or any count thereof, where the ground for such motion or demurrer is the invalidity or construction of the statute upon which the indictment is founded.

From a decision arresting a judgment of conviction for insufficiency of the indictment where the ground of insufficiency thereof is the invalidity or construction of the statute upon which the same is founded.

Mr. NELSON. That limits it.

Mr. HALE. The excepted clauses have been read. Now, I want the Secretary in reading to go back a little further and read the text of the amendment of the committee, so that we may see what is the actual force of the enacting part of the bill for which this is an exception.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I think I should not offer the amendment without some word of explanation concerning its effect. I wish to state my view of it to the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine desires first to have the text read.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Very well.

The SECRETARY. The text reads as follows, striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting:

That a writ of error may be taken by and on behalf of the United States from the district or circuit courts to the Supreme Court or the circuit courts of appeals, as prescribed in an act entitled "An act to establish circuit courts of appeals and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891, and the act amendatory thereof, in all criminal cases, in the following instances, to wit——

Mr. HALE. The Secretary need not read further, as the Senator from Arkansas desires to explain his amendment to the amendment.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President, the object of the amendment is to limit the right of appeal upon the part of the General Government to the validity or constitutionality of the statute in which the prosecution is proceeding. It has been enlarged by the addition of another clause, which gives the right of appeal where the construction by the trial court is such as to decide that there is no offense committed, notwithstanding the validity of the statute, and in other respects the proceeding may remain intact. I think that is a broad enough right to concede to the General Government in the prosecution of persons in the court.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every defendant arraigned in the courts the right to speedy and public trial. The amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee of this body very greatly limited that by keeping the defendant dancing attendance upon the court until a new trial of the case had been disposed of by the appellate court. I thought that was an unfair invasion of the constitutional right to speedy and fair and public trial. I believe that wherever the validity of a statute passed by Congress is drawn in question in a court and the decision is adverse to its constitutionality, the Government ought to have the right to submit it to the final arbiter of such questions. I do not believe it to be proper to increase the opportunity of the Government to convict the defendants in courts. The fact of the business is their rights there are now limited to too great an extent. For myself I would require the judges who tried cases on the circuit to reduce their instructions to writing before the argument begins. I would deny them the right to comment upon the weight of the testimony and its effect in their directions to the jury as to what they should do in matters of fact. I believe that it would be a wholesome change in the law.

In view of the defects that recent years have disclosed, I do not believe it to be sound policy to go beyond the necessities as they have developed defects in our procedure. A case recently occurring has drawn attention to the fact that if a circuit judge or a district judge holding the circuit should determine that a statute of Congress was invalid, the United States is without means of having that matter submitted to a tribunal that under the Constitution has power to settle that question. I do not believe the remedy ought to be any wider than the mischief that has been disclosed. I do not believe that any additional advantages ought to be given to the General Government in the prosecution of persons arraigned in court, but I do believe the paragraph ought to be perfected in that

behalf, so as to provide that there shall be an appeal to the court having authority to give uniformity to the practice which shall prevail in all the courts of the United States, and that they shall be ready to say, and say promptly, what the statute means and whether or not it is a valid statute.

There are three provisions of law that it is proposed the amendment shall supplant: To provide for an appeal from a decision or a judgment quashing or setting aside an indictment; and then a general permission to the appellate court to entertain jurisdiction and to review every practical misunderstanding or every practical difference of opinion that can arise between the district attorney and the district judge, whether it grows out of the form of the indictment or the validity of the organization of the grand jury, or whether some illegal testimony has been taken before the grand jury at the time and occasion of the indictment being found. I think that has proved to be a bad provision, at least in the State of Arkansas, where it prevails. Notices for review from the court are hung up. The courts can be engaged in a great deal better business than deciding trifling and immaterial differences of opinion between prosecuting attorneys and circuit judges as to whether an indictment is or is not in proper form. The matters which provoke these differences of opinion between district attorneys and the court relate to the manner of the allegation, defective statements in the judgment of the court, which can be readily cured by a reference to the grand jury and be disposed of and the defendant be given a right to a speedy trial. Where the district attorney, under this law, should prove to be stubborn, as they many times do, then the defendant must dance attendance there for a year or so until the appellate court has disposed of the matter, which never was of the substance and never should have been made to operate to the detriment of the defendant.

The next clause that I intend to supplant is the decision or judgment sustaining a demurrer from the indictment or any count thereof, and the unlimited right to appeal wherever there has been a judgment rendered by the court on the disagreement of the district attorney and the court which involves sustaining the demurrer to an indictment. These matters come up every day now. They are of everyday occurrence in the courts of the country and can be disposed of by a mere reference to the grand jury to cure the defects developed in their argument. There never was any good reason why the matter should be carried to the appellate court and the defendant put to the necessity of dancing attendance there until it was disposed of by the court.

An objection also is found, in my judgment, in that it still further congests the already overcrowded dockets of the appellate courts of this country. That is most notable in the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States, where a man is fortunate if he gets a decision of the case within three years after the transcript has been lodged there.

So I think this amendment gives expression to the proposition that the remedy we provide here now should be no wider than the defect that has been disclosed in the preceding criminal procedure; and that is that whenever the validity of a statute has been adversely decided by a trial court, wherever its unconstitutionality has been pronounced by a trial court, the Government ought to have the right to promptly submit that to the tribunal having authority to dispose of such questions in order that there may be a uniform enforcement of the law throughout the entire limits of the United States.

This is the purpose I have, Mr. President, and having discussed it with the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] and the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON], we agreed that that would probably meet the defect.

Mr. HEYBURN obtained the floor.

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator from Idaho yield until the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas has been acted upon?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is upon agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HEYBURN. I now call up for consideration the amendment which I offered on yesterday, which was, on page 2, line 21, after the word "objections," proposing to insert the words "by the United States;" and in line 22, after the word "form," to strike out "only" and insert the words "or law."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 2, line 21, after the word "objections," it is proposed to amend the amendment by inserting the words "by the United States;" and in line 22, after the word "form," by striking out the word "only" and inserting the words "or law."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Idaho to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. HEYBURN. I merely desire to state, in a word, the purpose, so that it may appear in connection with the proposed amendment. It is to confine the operation of the paragraph to the United States, so that the defendant may be not included within the limitation.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Idaho to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. I do not regret, Mr. President, calling the attention of the Senate, when the bill was first reported, to what I believed was the dangerous feature and tendency embodied in the bill.

There never has been much real grievance nor much real wrong from adhering very strictly to the old propositions with regard to criminal trials. The advantage in all such proceedings is with the Government. It has unlimited power and unlimited disposition of moneys in order to maintain its proposition, and it arrays the whole force of a great Government against the single, struggling accused. It is much better, Mr. President, that instead of yielding to the tendency, which is quite uppermost to-day, of conferring more and more power and more and more privileges upon the Government as against the citizen—it is much better to stand upon the ancient ways.

The present bill has been greatly improved. Without criticising the Committee on the Judiciary, to which we look as the conservative organ of this body, to be wary and slow in innovations where the right of the citizen is concerned, I hope hereafter the Committee on the Judiciary will take notice that it should maintain what, in view of the whole Senate, I believe it has heretofore—its attitude as a conservative body that stands against all encroachments.

As I have said, the bill has been greatly improved. It is surprising that as originally reported to this body it gave, after the old fashion of the legislature and legal procedure of England in the time of the Stuarts, the opportunity for oppressing and wearing out the accused by the instrumentalities which the Government invoked in its management and control of legal procedure. All that, through the opposition to the original bill, has been swept away.

I think the right of the accused to release upon his own recognizance, the provision for expediting the trial, and for relieving him from the worry and strain in which he must always be worn out by the Government is a very great improvement in the bill. For one, I accept it as having been greatly bettered by the discussion and the amendments which have been adopted; but I am not able, Mr. President, even as it is now, to vote for the bill, though I shall make no further demurrer or protestation.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I merely want to say a word in response to the suggestion of the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]. Of course, we all appreciate the spirit which induces the view which he takes of this bill. What I wish to say is that the Senator, I think, is mistaken in supposing that the original bill had the scope which he indicates in the remarks which he has just made to the Senate.

According to the original bill, from our standpoint and as we construed it, there was no possibility of any defendant being harassed by repeated trials; there was no possibility of his being twice put in jeopardy; there was no difference between the committee and the Senators who have criticised the bill as to the desire and the intent that there should be no opportunity for such harassment and no opportunity for a defendant being twice put in jeopardy.

The only difference has been as to whether or not the language in the bill could be construed to authorize that which we all recognized would be not desirable and which would be an injustice. Therefore, while the members of the Judiciary Committee are always ready to receive with due deference the criticisms of the Senate and deem that it is entirely proper that we should have them expressed by Senators, I simply rose to say that the suggestion of the Senator that the original bill was of the scope and effect as he construed it is, in our opinion, not in accordance with the correct interpretation of the language in the bill, and certainly not in accord with our interpretation of the same. We do not think that the bill has been in any material manner changed by amendments, except by the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE], which limits to some extent the character of questions which can be taken up by writ of error to the appellate court. With that exception the bill is practically what it was before. The amendments have only expressed what the committee has from the

beginning understood the bill to mean when its language is properly construed.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I would like to ask the Senator——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia a question, and that is whether it is not possible to so shape the bill as to give the defendant the same status that he now has before the law—that is to say, when a verdict in his favor is given or an order of dismissal is made, he shall go free—and at the same time provide for the appeal so as to insure uniformity of decision as to the constitutional questions involved and uniformity of construction as to United States statutes?

Mr. BACON. I did not understand the Senator's question. It is somewhat involved.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I asked the Senator whether it would not be possible to so shape this bill that the defendant can go free upon verdict in a court below or upon a judgment or order dismissing the indictment and discharging the defendant, and at the same time provide for an appeal which will enable us to secure uniformity of decision by the lower courts as to constitutional questions and uniformity of construction as to national statutes?

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, if I correctly understand the bill——

Mr. NEWLANDS. Let me say further regarding that that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] suggests—and I make the question with reference to this point—the Senator from Wisconsin suggests that such a case as that would be simply a moot case, and he doubts whether the Supreme Court would assume jurisdiction of it. I am not willing in this matter to affect at all the right of the defendant under existing law or to increase his hardship.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, will the Senator allow me to interrupt him?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. During the Senator's absence we reconsidered the amendment of the Senator from Washington [Mr. PILES] and adopted the amendment which the Senator from Nevada offered the other day.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Yes, Mr. President; but that does not meet the difficulty. The amendment which I offered the other day simply allows the defendant to be discharged upon his own recognizance.

Mr. SPOONER. Well——

Mr. NEWLANDS. But, if the case is reversed by the court above, and the defendant, by a trial, is not put twice in jeopardy, the trial may proceed and a conviction may be secured. What I want is this: That the decision of the court below as to the defendant's liberty or life shall be final; but, at the same time, I want to see some method of procedure adopted that will carry the question of the constitutionality of the statutes passed by Congress or their construction to the United States Supreme Court, so that it can lay down a uniform rule of decision which thereafter will apply to all inferior courts. I do not want to affect the right of the citizen by this procedure at all, but I do wish to secure uniformity of decision upon these questions.

Of course, I regard the adoption of the amendment that I offered as a step in the line of improving the bill, but, since that amendment was offered and upon reflection, it seems to me that it does not go as far as I desire.

I do not wish to affect the right of the defendant at all. I want to see him go free; I want to see but one proceeding against him in the lower court, and if that decision of the court is favorable to him in any way, I wish him to have final advantage of it, and not be kept in suspense for two or three years while the matter is in appeal to an appellate court.

I appeal to the Senator from Georgia, as I have appealed to the Senator from Wisconsin, as to whether or not some procedure can be adopted that will enable us to get a decision of the court without affecting the liberty of the defendant.

Mr. BACON. The Senator will pardon me for saying that if he simply means to inquire whether or not the bill can be so framed that the defendant can thereafter have no other connection with the case, then I do not think it can be done, because it would be absolutely a moot case. The purpose of the bill and of the amendments has been to relieve him of anything like restraint in the time while the court is deciding the question of law involved. But to say that it shall be a finality as to him, and that he can not have his name any further connected with the case, would make it impossible for the case to be carried to the Supreme Court. The court is without jurisdiction to try and determine an alleged controversy or case to which there are no parties, and particularly so in an alleged criminal case where there is no defendant.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I merely want to say to the Senator from Nevada that after he left the Chamber the bill was amended so as to limit its scope to questions that involve the constitutionality and construction of statutes. Therefore there is no great danger now that anybody will be very seriously oppressed by the bill in its present condition. Under the bill the inquiry is limited to questions of law—not questions of law generally, but only such as involve the constitutionality of and the construction of statutes. The scope of the bill has been very much narrowed.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Well, Mr. President, that does improve the bill, but still it leaves the defendant in a state of suspense. His liberty or his life may depend upon that appeal. I do not wish to inflict upon the defendant any greater hardship than is now imposed upon him by the law. At the same time I conceive that it is of the highest importance that we should not have varying decisions by lower courts as to the constitutionality of United States statutes, and that we should not have varying decisions of lower courts as to the construction of the United States statutes. Therefore, I should like to see some proceedings inaugurated that will enable us to get that uniformity of decision, without imperiling the life or liberty of the defendant, who, as a rule, is discharged and is entitled to discharge under existing law.

Mr. CARMACK. Mr. President——

Mr. NEWLANDS. Just one word further. I ask whether this suggestion may not in part improve this bill? The Senator from Wisconsin and the Senator from Georgia say that, if we simply take an appeal of that kind, from which the prisoner's interests are entirely eliminated, we will have a moot case presented to the Supreme Court, and the Senator from Wisconsin went so far as to say that, if he were on the bench, he would refuse to take jurisdiction of such an appeal.

If that be true, can we not in the line of the humane shaping of this bill provide that, if the Supreme Court reverses the decision of the court below, and as the result of that decision the defendant is subjected to another trial, and is convicted, the punishment itself shall be simply a nominal one of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or a fine? Then we would have a genuine case presented to the Supreme Court of the United States and not a moot question, and then we would not have materially affected the status of the defendant under the existing law. Under statute law to-day and under the common law the prisoner is entitled to a discharge upon the order and judgment of the inferior court.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I do.

Mr. SPOONER. I only rose to say that I thought the Senator from Nevada himself suggested in the amendment which he proposed the only possible means by which there could be accomplished what he desires to accomplish. If it is declared that when a motion in arrest of judgment is granted the defendant shall never be tried again, jeopardy or no jeopardy, then, of course, there is no party; it is not a suit; it is not a case; it is purely and simply moot. It is an anomalous proceeding, or an attempt to put to the Supreme Court of the United States a question.

The Constitution gives the Supreme Court jurisdiction of cases, and the court has decided what is essential to constitute "suits" or "cases." Congress has before now attempted to impose upon the Federal courts functions which the courts held were not judicial, and the Supreme Court has repeatedly decided that it will not pass upon purely moot cases. They deal only with cases in which they can make a mandate and enforce it. That is the rule, and no stronger opinion has ever been delivered on that, as I said yesterday, than the last opinion which was ever written by Mr. Chief Justice Taney. He died before the announcement of the decision; but so profoundly impressed was the court by his opinion upon the subject, that they ordered the opinion, after his death, to be incorporated in the report as an appendix, and to all intents and purposes adopted it. The court afterwards followed it formally in another case, that of Sanborn *v.* The United States.

The Senator suggested an amendment which provided, I thought, an escape from this difficulty and at the same time

minimizing to the uttermost extent the handicap or disadvantage to the defendant, by suggesting that he be released on his own recognizance. He would be still on the record a party to the case. It is no moot case if he has been in jeopardy, and if the Supreme Court reverses the order of the court granting the motion in arrest, he could not be again tried. His plea, if he were reindicted, would be good, but you have preserved in form the suit; you have the plaintiff, the Government, and the defendant. The defendant, of course, is out wholly on his own recognizance, and all the Senator has suggested or can suggest as of any disadvantage in this particular to the defendant is that he will be under the mental suspense of being out on his own recognizance and of facing the possibility that he may be again called to the bar of the court and obliged to make his plea or defense; but what the Senator would do and must do——

Mr. NEWLANDS rose.

Mr. SPOONER. If the Senator will permit me—is to do that thing which best conserves the public interest and least affects the defendant. That was done as well as it can possibly be done by the idea which the Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS] embodied in his amendment. The man may go where he chooses; he may go across the sea; he is in no wise embarrassed; and if the case is one of such enormity, if it be a case of piracy, of mutiny on the high seas, a case of treason, or some case in which the Government would be loath to forbear another prosecution, they could keep track of him and obtain his presence if it were ever needed. That would cost something, but I would not consider, nor would the Senator consider, for a moment that cost as against the keeping in prison of a man indefinitely who could not give bail, or leaving it—as the amendment for which I voted, but for which I would not vote again, which was proposed as a substitute for that of the Senator from Nevada—entirely discretionary as to whether he should be discharged on his own recognizance or admitted to bail at all upon such terms as the judge should prescribe.

I say again, although of course it is a mere repetition and unnecessary, that to provide for the taking to the court of last resort criminal cases involving the constitutionality of a law in no way would accomplish that which was suggested by the Senator from Nevada except by the discharge of the man in such a case on his own recognizance. This would leave the lawsuit and leave the man as defendant with the slightest possible restrictive disadvantage.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I have not given this matter very much reflection. I have only given it such consideration as that afforded by a casual hearing of the debates here and there.

I quite agree with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] that our action should be that which would best conserve the public interest and least affect the rights of the defendant. Now, what is the right of the defendant under existing law? His right is to go free and be forever discharged. But I ask the members of the Judiciary Committee whether they could take some proceeding——

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I do.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I suggest to the Senator that the bill as it now stands would not necessarily lead to such a result as he has just announced. The difficulty would be of this character: Judges differing as to whether or not a statute is constitutional. In the Senator's State a judge may decide that a statute is unconstitutional and say that the prisoner may go free, while in my State the judge may take the view that it is constitutional under the statute in that State, and imprison a man for violation of its provisions. There is now a provision of law, but there ought not to be, which permits that condition to continue by which a citizen of the Senator's State under an erroneous opinion of a judge in some preliminary matter might escape. I will go as far as the Senator to protect a defendant from undue oppression by the General Government. I believe that the rules and regulations have gone beyond what justice requires. I believe, as the bill now stands, the objection which the Senator urges is farfetched, if I may use such a term as that. I believe that in its operation there will be oppression as to but very few people.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I quite agree that the interests of the public should be conserved by securing uniformity of decision. I am opposed, however, to any action that will seriously affect the right of the defendant, and the right of the defendant under existing law is to go free.

Mr. BACON. If the Senator will pardon me, under existing law that is not true in all cases.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Not in all cases, but in some cases; and I would not affect his right at all. If under existing law the case could be submitted to another grand jury, I would not affect that; but if under existing law the effect of the judgment of the court or the verdict of the jury would be to let a defendant go forever free, I would not affect that.

But the Senator from Wisconsin tells us that we can not present a moot case to the Supreme Court. Very well; I yield to that; but I suggest that the action should be such as will least affect the rights of the defendant. What can we do in this proposed statute? We can minimize the punishment under such conditions; we can provide that the man who would, under existing law, go free may, under the decision reversing that case and remanding him to the lower court, be, if existing law warrants it, tried again, but that the punishment shall be simply nominal—imprisonment for six months or fine not exceeding $1,000. In that way we would conserve the interests of the defendant in the case, and the appeal would be an actual case pending in court of which the Supreme Court would take jurisdiction on appeal.

Mr. SPOONER. What would become of the defendant in the meantime?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Let him go on his own recognizance. The Senator from Wisconsin says that he is willing to join in such action as will least affect the right of the defendant. I ask the Senator from Wisconsin, then, to frame an amendment that will least affect his right. His right under existing law is to go free. In this case you propose to affect that right by this appeal, and you propose legislation that in the end may put this man, who is now free, behind the bars, or put him upon the scaffold, and you do it after keeping him in suspense for one, two, or three years, thus violating the essential humanity of the law, which demands speediness of trial, as well as that the defendant shall not be twice put in jeopardy.

I take the Senator from Wisconsin at his word then, and I ask that an amendment be shaped here that will least affect the right of a defendant. I do not suggest imprisonment for only one day; let the punishment be a substantial one, but certainly not a severe punishment affecting his life or his liberty for a long time, from which he would be entirely exempt upon the decision of the lower court under existing law.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I desire to ask the Senator from Nevada if he thinks that an erroneous decision of a district judge should operate as the pardoning power? That is what he is contending for.

Mr. NEWLANDS. What I do say is that, under existing law of the United States and at common law, the decision of the court below was final, so far as the rights of the defendant were concerned.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. There was no such thing as the constitutionality of a statute at the common law. We have a brand-new question and a brand-new situation with which we are dealing. Simply because the appellate court corrects an erroneous decision of a minor court is no reason why a defendant should have less or more than any other defendant who happens to do the same act.

Mr. CARMACK. Mr. President, I can not see the argument presented by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS]. I can not see where any man can claim that he has suffered a hardship if he has been required to answer to a charge made under a constitutional statute. I can not see that he has any right to complain of hardship if he is tried and punished for a crime he has committed against a constitutional statute. I can see how the Senator from Nevada would bring about a very unequal administration of the criminal laws if in one case he provides that a man shall be permitted to go absolutely free on the erroneous decision of one judge as to the constitutionality of a law, while a man tried for exactly the same offense before another judge under the same law would be put in the penitentiary. It looks to me like the latter individual might have some right to complain, at least of the inequality of the administration of the law. But a man who is properly charged with the offense of violating a constitutional law has no right to complain of any hardship because he is tried, and he has no right to complain of any hardship if he is convicted and punished for his crime.

Mr. NEWLANDS. The purpose of this bill is to subserve the public interest by securing uniformity of decisions as to the constitutionality of the United States statutes or as to their construction. I am with that purpose and any proper expression of it. If the purpose of this legislation is to add to the hardship of the defendant, I am against it, and I am against any feature which adds to his hardship.

Now, with this view, I move that the bill be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee with instructions so to shape it that it will least affect the right of the defendant under existing law.

Mr. MALLORY. I ask that the bill be reported to the Senate as it has been amended.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill as it stands.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That a writ of error may be taken by and on behalf of the United States from the district or circuit courts to the Supreme Court or the circuit courts of appeals as prescribed in an act entitled "An act to establish circuit courts of appeals and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891, and the acts amendatory thereof in all criminal cases, in the following instances, to wit:

From a decision or judgment quashing, setting aside, or sustaining a demurrer to any indictment or any count thereof, where the ground for such motion or demurrer is the invalidity or construction of the statute upon which the indictment is founded.

From a decision arresting a judgment of conviction for insufficiency of the indictment, where the ground for the insufficiency thereof is the invalidity or construction of the statute upon which the same is founded.

From the decision or judgment sustaining a special plea in bar, where the defendant has not been put in jeopardy.

In all these instances the United States shall be entitled to a bill of exceptions as in civil cases.

Appeals or writs of error in all such cases shall be taken within thirty days, shall be diligently prosecuted, and shall have precedence over all other appealed cases. Pending an appeal or writ of error by the United States the defendant shall be admitted to bail on his own recognizance: *Provided*, That if upon appeal or writ of error it shall be found that there was error in the rulings of the court during the trial, a verdict in favor of the defendant shall not be set aside. That hereafter all objections by the United States to the sufficiency of the indictment in matters of form or law shall be made and determined prior to the impaneling of the jury.

Mr. CLAY. I wish to ask the Senator in charge of this bill a question. I caught the amendment as best I could when it was read. I was necessarily detained from the Senate Chamber when the amendment was adopted. As I understand the bill now, the Government can only appeal in a case where a demurrer has been sustained or where an indictment has been quashed or where there has been a conviction and an arrest of judgment when the constitutionality or the validity of the act is involved.

Mr. NELSON. That is substantially it.

Mr. CLAY. Before the amendment was adopted the bill provided that in all criminal cases where a demurrer has been sustained or an indictment quashed, regardless of the validity of the act, there should be an appeal, but now these amendments allow the Government to appeal simply in cases where the constitutionality of the act is questioned.

Mr. NELSON. Where the validity of the statute under which the indictment is framed is involved.

Mr. SPOONER. Or its construction.

Mr. CLAY. I will say to the Senator that I think this bill is very much improved by this amendment.

Mr. MALLORY. I should like to ask the Senator from Minnesota as to lines 19 and 20 of the bill:

In all these instances the United States shall be entitled to a bill of exceptions as in civil cases.

Is there any reason why that should remain in the bill now?

Mr. NELSON. The object of having a bill of exceptions is to have a complete record made of the case. In case anything extraneous appears outside of the pleadings in the case it can be made a matter of record. It does not affect the appeal except to the extent of having a complete record sent up.

Mr. MALLORY. Every one of the points included in the amendment is covered by the record. A bill of exceptions, it seems to me——

Mr. NELSON. The Senator may be right, but there can be no harm in having that in in case there should be anything of the kind.

Mr. MALLORY. I do not like that provision being in there. I move to strike out lines 19 and 20.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Florida, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 2 strike out lines 19 and 20, in the following words:

In all these instances the United States shall be entitled to a bill of exceptions as in civil cases.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I move that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions so to amend it as to accomplish its purpose regarding uniformity of decision and least affect the right of the defendant under existing law.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nevada moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary with the instructions, which will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary read as follows:

That the bill be so amended as to accomplish its purpose regarding uniformity of decisions and least affect the right of the defendant under existing law.

Mr. NELSON. I hope that will not be adopted.

Mr. NEWLANDS. In framing the motion I have followed the language of the Senator from Wisconsin, that this legislation shall be so shaped as to secure the public interest and at the same time least affect the right of the defendant under existing law.

Mr. SPOONER. While I am very well satisfied with my language, I shall vote against the motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada to recommit with instructions.

The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. PATTERSON. Let us have the bill as amended again read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. At the request of the Senator from Colorado, the Secretary will again read the bill as it has been amended.

The SECRETARY. Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That a writ of error may be taken by and on behalf of the United States from the district or circuit courts to the Supreme Court or the circuit courts of appeals, as prescribed in an act entitled "An act to establish circuit courts of appeals and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891, and the acts amendatory thereof, in all criminal cases, in the following instances, to wit:

From a decision or judgment quashing, setting aside, or sustaining a demurrer to any indictment or any count thereof where the ground for such motion or demurrer is the invalidity or construction of the statute upon which the indictment is founded.

From a decision arresting a judgment of conviction for insufficiency of the indictment, where the ground for the insufficiency thereof is the invalidity or construction of the statute upon which the same is founded.

From the decision or judgment sustaining a special plea in bar, when the defendant has not been put in jeopardy.

Appeals or writs of error in all such cases shall be taken within thirty days, shall be diligently prosecuted, and shall have precedence over all other appealed cases. Pending an appeal or writ of error by the United States the defendant shall be admitted to bail on his own recognizance: *Provided*, That if upon appeal or writ of error it shall be found that there was error in the ruling of the court during the trial, a verdict in favor of the defendant shall not be set aside. That hereafter all objections by the United States to the sufficiency of the indictment in matters of form or law shall be made and determined prior to the impaneling of the jury.

Mr. SPOONER. Let the last sentence be read again.

The Secretary read as follows:

That hereafter all objections by the United States to the insufficiency of the indictment in matters of form or law shall be made and determined prior to the impaneling of the jury.

Mr. RAYNER. That should be by the defendant. It is a mistake as it is. It ought to read "objections by the defendant."

Mr. SPOONER. That clause is ridiculous.

Mr. NELSON. It is an amendment proposed by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN].

Mr. RAYNER. The United States will hardly object to its own indictment, I apprehend.

Mr. SPOONER. Strike out "by the United States," so that it will read "all objections." The Government does not generally demur to its own indictments.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be regarded as open to amendment, and the Secretary will state the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin.

The SECRETARY. The Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN] proposed, after the word "objections," to insert "by the United States."

Mr. NELSON. The amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin is to strike out the words "by the United States."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin is agreed to.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, be kind enough to have that paragraph read as it will stand if this amendment is agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The SECRETARY. After "objections" strike out the words "by the United States;" so that if amended it will read:

That hereafter all objections to the sufficiency of the indictment in matters of form or law shall be made and determined prior to the impaneling of the jury.

Mr. CULBERSON. I was going to suggest that it is very doubtful whether under the Constitution you can require absolutely a defendant to plead to the constitutionality of an act prior to the impaneling of the jury, so as to bind him.

Mr. HALE. It is clearly an abridgment of the right of the accused to oblige him to make his objection at that stage. That is one of the worst features of the bill.

Mr. CULBERSON. I desire to add merely that that matter was considered by the Committee on the Judiciary, and I do not believe I infringe any rule in stating that the committee was of the opinion that we could bind the defendant in this respect only as to the form of the indictment.

Mr. NELSON. If the Senator from Texas will allow me, the words "or law" were injected into it upon motion of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN]. They should be stricken out.

Mr. SPOONER. Of course.

Mr. NELSON. Then the amendment will be all right.

Mr. CULBERSON. I think so. I move to amend by striking out the words "or law."

Mr. HALE. Let us hear how it would read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas proposes an amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. If amended, the amendment proposed by the committee will read as follows:

That hereafter all objections to the sufficiency of the indictment in matters of form only shall be made and determined prior to the impaneling of the jury.

Mr. CULBERSON. That is the way it will read, if my suggestion is adopted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Texas.

Mr. HALE. That is very much better. It is now less of a restriction on the right of the accused, and it merely requires that an objection as to matter of form shall be made before the impaneling of the jury.

Mr. SPOONER. That is all. That is the way it came from the committee.

Mr. NELSON. I desire to say to the Senator from Maine that the words "or law" were injected by the amendment of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN], and they ought to go out.

Mr. HALE. However they came in, they ought never to have been there.

Mr. NELSON. I move to strike out the words.

Mr. HALE. They have already been stricken out.

Mr. CULBERSON. I suggest that the word "only" be reinserted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas asks that the word "only," which was stricken out, be reinserted. Without objection, it is agreed to.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like, before that is agreed to, to understand just how that leaves the provision.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It leaves the text as it was when the bill was reported from the committee.

Mr. HEYBURN. While I was necessarily absent from the Senate Chamber I understand that some change has been made in the amendment I offered and which was adopted. I should like to have the Secretary read the provision as it now stands before the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

That hereafter all objections to the sufficiency of the indictment in matters of form only shall be made and determined prior to the impaneling of the jury.

Mr. HEYBURN. I suppose it is not too late, without reoffering the amendment, to insist on a consideration of the proposed amendment to strike out the amendment I offered and which had been adopted. Yesterday I presented the reasons why the words "by the United States" should be in the bill as a limitation upon that provision, and why, in my judgment, without a limitation this measure would leave the defendant without the right to urge objections to the sufficiency of the indictment or to the law under which the indictment was founded. It certainly was not the intention of the Judiciary Committee or of the Senate that the defendant should be foreclosed from interposing an objection to the indictment unless he had presented that objection before the impaneling of the jury. Under existing law that question may be raised by the defendant at any time up to the execution of the judgment, and to say now by this sweeping change in the law that that right which the defendant has always enjoyed shall be taken from him seems to me so radical that I am astonished that it can appeal to any Senator.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. CULBERSON. Either I misapprehend the Senator or there is some other grievous mistake here. It has been reported from the desk that on motion of the Senator from Idaho an amendment had been adopted which in effect provided that all objections of the defendant to the indictment, either as to matters of form or as to matters of law, should be presented prior to the impaneling of the jury. Now, on my suggestion a moment ago the words "or law" were stricken out to accomplish the very purpose which the Senator from Idaho now suggests ought to be accomplished, namely, to allow the defendant at any time to present a matter of law as an objection to an indictment.

Mr. HEYBURN. I think the Senator misapprehends the purpose of the amendment which I introduced and which was adopted, by which the language in line 21 was amended so as to confine the limitation to the United States. As the law now is, the defendant may take advantage of a defective indictment or of the fact that the law under which the indictment is found is in violation of the Constitution of the United States. He may now take that exception to it at any time up to the time of execution.

If this measure is enacted into law as reported by the Judiciary Committee, the defendant could no longer exercise the right which he now has, because the provision contained in line 21 does not limit the right of exception to the Government of the United States, but it says that hereafter "all objections"—that would be objections on the part of the United States or on the part of the defendant—"all objections to the sufficiency of the indictment shall be made and determined prior to the impaneling of the jury." That certainly was not the intention of the committee which reported the bill.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. Did the Senator ever know a district attorney to move to quash an indictment or to demur to it as being bad in law?

Mr. HEYBURN. The district attorney, of course, would not move to quash his own indictment.

Mr. SPOONER. And he represents——

Mr. HEYBURN. And what I have said has nothing to do with quashing an indictment.

Mr. SPOONER. The Senator inserted "objections by the United States." Who would represent the United States but the district attorney?

Mr. HEYBURN. That criticism would be correct if the provision was confined simply to a motion to quash the indictment. But the provision read altogether is that "hereafter all objections"——

Mr. SPOONER. By the United States.

Mr. HEYBURN. Whether or not the indictment is authorized under the law, whether or not the law is unconstitutional, are included within that term—"all objections." The very purpose of this legislation purports to be that the United States may take an exception against an indictment; and not only may—that is certainly the purport of it—but the language of it seems to me much broader than was apprehended by the committee which reported it. The language is more general. Of course the indictment emanating from the Government would not be objected to by the Government. We all know that. The Government would have no purpose in objecting to the indictment. But suppose that a ruling upon the indictment held that it should be quashed or that a demurrer to it should be sustained, then this is intended to allow the Government of the United States to appeal from that decision, and when the provision contained in lines 21, 22, and 23 is enacted into law, the Government could retain the right to test that question by virtue of the provisions of that paragraph.

Mr. RAYNER. I should like to ask the Senator a question.

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. RAYNER. Has the Senator ever heard of a case in which the Government of the United States has demurred to an indictment or objected to it or made a motion to quash it upon the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law on which the indictment is found?

Mr. HEYBURN. No; I have not heard of such a case, nor has anybody else, because the indictment emanates from the Government itself. It is the Government's charge against the defendant.

Mr. RAYNER. What does the Senator mean by the United States objecting to an indictment?

Mr. HEYBURN. The amendment goes further than the mere objection. The amendment goes to the test of the whole question both by the Government and by the defendant.

I think I see the point of the suggestion of the Senator from Texas and the Senator from Wisconsin, but I think they fail to give the full force and effect to the other language contained in this provision.

Mr. SPOONER. If the Senator will allow me a moment——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. I will explain what the purpose of the committee was in the use of that language.

The committee realized very well that there were matters of objection which the defendant could not be deprived of the right to make at any time during the progress of the trial, even after verdict, and even if he had been conscious of their existence before trial. But the committee dealt only with objections made involving mere matters of form.

It was the notion of the committee that where counsel for defendant knows, as he generally does, of a mere defect of form in an indictment he should state it seasonably, and if it is sustained by the court a new indictment can be framed, it can be corrected, and corrected properly, and not withhold it until the Government and the people had been put to the expense of a long trial on the facts, and then, when the jury has passed upon the merits of the case and found a verdict of guilty, bring forth this point, purely technical and not substantial, which has been kept concealed all the days to avail of it on a motion in arrest of judgment.

That is all the committee had in view, and that is why it limited this language to matters of form only. The Senator moved to insert, and the Senate agreed to it, after the word "only," the words "or of law," and to insert also, after the word "objections," the words "by the United States;" so that it read——

Hereafter all objections by the United States to the sufficiency of the indictment in matters of form only or of law shall be made and determined prior to the impaneling of the jury.

That must have been inadvertently done, because the Senator is a very able lawyer, and has had large experience, and I am quite sure that he misconceived the purpose of the committee and would not himself stand for the reinsertion of the words "by the United States" or of the word "law." The Senator will not claim that the Congress can deprive—I will not say it could not be done, because so far as the power to regulate practice is concerned it is very large in the Congress, just as it is in the States—but the Congress would not see fit to deprive a defendant of the right to make any objection at any time during or after the trial, except as to matters that are purely technical and unsubstantial.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I thought in this measure, on the part of the committee reporting it—and I say it with all due regard and respect for the ability and the conscientious judgment of that committee—I discovered either an inadvertence or, what has been sometimes termed in unparliamentary language, a "joker" in this bill. The bill purports to be one for the purpose of enlarging the powers of the United States, and it is not fair to suppose that the committee intended while upon the face of the measure which purported to be for the enlargement of the powers of the United States a provision should be made limiting the rights of a defendant. It was to develop that that I interposed the objection.

Now, it must be admitted by Senators that the provision in lines 21, 22, and 23 constitutes a limitation on the present powers of a defendent charged with an offense under the law by the United States. The Senator from Wisconsin practically admits that that is the effect of it by inserting the words that I have proposed as an amendment. Whether it gives any force or effect to that provision of the statute or not, it certainly expresses the intention on the part of the Senate that this bill should not limit the powers and the rights of a defendant. If I am not right in that, then that provision should go out of the bill entirely.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator from Idaho allow me a minute? Let us look at the situation as it clearly is and as the bill is now amended. As it is now amended the scope of the bill is limited to the question of how the validity of a statute is involved; in other words, the constitutionality. Those are the only cases in which an appeal is taken; and in view of the amendment, this whole provision may well be stricken out.

Mr. SPOONER. Let it go out.

Mr. HEYBURN. I agree with the Senator from Minnesota that this provision should be stricken out entirely, and leave the bill to perform the function for which it was originally drafted; but if it is to remain in, it must be guarded.

Mr. NELSON. If no objection is made by my colleagues on the committee, in view of the amendments that have been adopted this morning, I move that that paragraph be stricken from the bill.

Mr. HALE. The last paragraph?

Mr. NELSON. The paragraph that is under discussion now.

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

The SECRETARY. On page 2, strike out all of the last paragraph, in lines 21, 22, and 23, in the following words:

That hereafter all objections to the sufficiency of the indictment in matters of form only shall be made and determined before the impaneling of the jury.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HEYBURN. Now, Mr. President, with the provisions in lines 21, 22, and 23 stricken out, the bill is not to be held to deal with the rights of the defendant at all. If I am correct in that, then I should content myself with the elimination of this provision from the bill. But even though it might be inconsistent with the law and with the facts that the Government could not demur or attack its own indictment, if it was to remain in the bill it should be so expressed, even though it might amount to an absurdity on its face, as to make it clear that no right which the defendant now has under the law is to be taken from him.

Mr. HALE. Except that the Government undoubtedly gets additional rights.

Mr. HEYBURN. The Government does get additional rights to prolong the litigation against the defendant. Whether that shall result in harassing the defendant or not is a serious question and one that appeals strongly to my mind. I am inclined to believe that the Government has a right now to test the constitutionality of a statute under existing law. It has that right in many States, as in our State. That can not go beyond the mere questioning of the constitutionality of a law or of the right to indict under a law. Those questions ought to be tested, but it ought not to be done at the expense either of time or any other class of embarrassment against the defendant.

If the bill stands with those lines stricken out, which of course carry out all amendments that have been made to those lines, then I am content.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment as amended.

Mr. HEYBURN. I ask that the amendment as amended be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill as amended will be read, at the request of the Senator from Idaho.

The SECRETARY. Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That a writ of error may be taken by and on behalf of the United States from the district or circuit courts to the Supreme Court or the circuit courts of appeals, as prescribed in an act entitled "An act to establish circuit courts of appeals and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891, and the acts amendatory thereof, in all criminal cases, in the following instances, to wit:

From a decision or judgment quashing, setting aside, or sustaining a demurrer to any indictment, or any count thereof, where the ground for such motion or demurrer is the invalidity or construction of the statute upon which the indictment is founded.

From a decision arresting a judgment of conviction for insufficiency of the indictment, where the ground of insufficiency thereof is the invalidity or construction of the statute upon which the same is founded.

From the decision or judgment sustaining a special plea in bar, when the defendant has not been put in jeopardy.

Appeals or writs of error in all such cases shall be taken within thirty days, shall be diligently prosecuted, and shall have precedence over all other appealed cases.

Pending an appeal or writ of error by the United States the defendant shall be admitted to bail on his own recognizance: *Provided*, That if upon appeal or writ of error it shall be found that there was error in the rulings of the court during the trial, a verdict in favor of the defendant shall not be set aside.

Mr. WHYTE. Was not the clause in lines 19 and 20 stricken out?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Those lines were stricken out on the motion of the Senator from Florida.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask that the District of Columbia appropriation bill be laid before the Senate and proceeded with.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 24103) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that the bill be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire asks that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that the bill be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Secretary will proceed to read the bill.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill. The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the head of "General expenses," on page 2, line 13, to increase the appropriation for salary of inspector of buildings from $2,750 to $3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 14, to increase the appropriation for salary of the principal assistant inspector of buildings from $1,600 to $1,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 1, to increase the appropriation for the salary of steam engineer from $900 to $1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 8, to increase the appropriation for salary of property clerk from $2,000 to $2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 21, after the word "each," to insert "temporary employment of additional assistant inspectors of plumbing and laborers for such time as their services may be necessary, $1,200;" so as to read:

Seven assistant inspectors of plumbing, one at $1,200, and six at $1,000 each; temporary employment of additional assistant inspectors of plumbing and laborers for such time as their services may be necessary, $1,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 3, to increase the total appropriation for the maintenance of the executive office from $102,719 to $104,969.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 19, after the word "dollars," to insert "clerk, $1,000;" and in line 20, before the word "thousand," to strike out "nineteen" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the clause read:

For collector's office: For collector, $4,000; deputy collector, $1,800; cashier, $1,800; assistant cashier, $1,400; bookkeeper, $1,600; two clerks, at $1,400 each; two clerks, at $1,200 each; two coupon clerks, at $900 each; clerk and bank messenger, $1,200; clerk, $1,000; messenger, $600; in all, $20,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 7, after the word "each," to insert "clerk, $720;" in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two thousand five hundred" and insert "three thousand;" and in line 13, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty thousand six hundred and thirty" and insert "thirty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty;" so as to make the clause read:

For auditor's office: For auditor, $3,600; chief clerk, $2,250; bookkeeper, $1,800; two clerks, at $1,600 each; three clerks, at $1,400 each; four clerks, at $1,200 each; three clerks, at $1,000 each; three clerks, at $900 each; clerk, $720; messenger, $600; disbursing officer, $3,000; deputy disbursing officer, $1,500; messenger, $480; in all, $31,850.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 7, after the word "dollars," to insert "laborer, $365;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to insert "three hundred and sixty-five;" so as to make the clause read:

For coroner's office: For coroner, $1,800; morgue master, $720; assistant morgue master and janitor, $480; laborer, $365; in all, $3,365.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the engineer's office, on page 10, line 5, to increase the appropriation for salary of the assistant permit clerk from $900 to $1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the engineer's office, on page 10, line 6, to increase the appropriation for salary of index clerk and typewriter from $720 to $900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 12, to increase the total appropriation for the maintenance of the engineer's office from $182,782 to $183,062.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 1, after the word "dollars," to strike out "two clerks, at $1,200 each," and insert "one clerk, $1,500; one clerk, $1,200;" and in line 10, after the word "thousand," to insert "three hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

Street-sweeping office: For superintendent, $2,500; assistant superintendent and clerk, $1,600; clerk, $1,000; ten inspectors, at $1,200 each; ten inspectors, at $1,100 each; three assistant inspectors, at $900 each; foreman of public dumps, $900; messenger and driver, $600; stable foreman, $1,000; foreman of repairs, $1,000; one clerk, 1,500; one clerk, $1,200; stenographer and clerk, $720; blacksmith, $900; mechanic, $780; mechanic's helper, $600; hostler, $550; hostler, $480; eight dump men, at $480 each; one laborer, $450; in all, $45,320.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 17, before the word "dollars," to insert "five hundred;" in line 21, after the word "dollars," to insert "appraisers, $600;" and in line 22, before the word "hundred," to strike out "eight thousand eight" and insert "nine thousand nine;" so as to make the clause read:

Department of insurance: For superintendent of insurance, $3,500; examiner, $1,500; statistician, $1,500; clerk, $1,000; stenographer, $600; temporary clerk hire, $1,200; appraisers, $600; in all, $9,900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 21, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "five;" in line 22, after the word "dollars," to insert "librarian's secretary, $1,000;" on page 15, line 7, after the word "dollars," to strike out "one assistant, $480," and insert "two assistants, at $480 each;" and in line 21, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-three thousand two hundred and sixty" and insert "thirty-five thousand and forty;" so as to make the clause read:

Free public library: For librarian, $3,000; assistant librarian, $1,500; children's librarian, $1,000; librarian's secretary, $1,000; reference librarian, $1,000; assistant, $900; four assistants, at $720 each; four assistants, at $600 each; three assistants, at $540 each; copyist, $480; cataloguer, $900; cataloguer, $720; cataloguer, $600; three temporary cataloguers, at $540 each; stenographer and typewriter, $720; two assistants, at $480 each; five attendants, at $480 each; five attendants, at $360 each; collator, $360; two messengers, at $360 each; ten pages, at $360 each; two janitors, at $480 each, one of whom shall act as a night watchman; engineer, $900; fireman, $720; workman, $480; two cloakroom attendants, at $360 each; six charwomen, at $180 each; in all, $35,040.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses," on page 19, line 11, to increase the appropriation for livery of horse or horse hire for coroner's office, jurors' fees, witness fees, etc., from $2,750 to $3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 22, to insert:

For addition to the Eastern Market House, Seventh street and North Carolina avenue SE., $30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 21, to insert:

For testing materials for fireproof buildings, including necessary labor and implements, under "An act to regulate the height of buildings in the District of Columbia," approved March 1, 1899, $1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 5, to insert:

For the purchase of enamel metal identification number tags for motor vehicles in the District of Columbia, $300, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to amend the regulations controlling motor vehicles so as to provide that for such identification tag and registration thereof the owner of each motor vehicle shall pay the sum of $1, and the secretary of the automobile board shall, after the payment of said fee to the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, issue to said owner the identification number tag.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 16, to insert:

For completing card index for office of register of wills of the District of Columbia, and to correct and transcribe the indexes of copies, correct the dockets, and index all wills filed from 1801 to the present time, and for necessary clerical assistance, $3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head "Improvements and repairs," on page 23, line 15, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "three;" and in line 19, after the word "namely," to insert the following proviso:

*Provided*, That the streets and avenues named in said Appendix Aa and herein appropriated for shall be improved to the width now provided by law.

So as to make the clause read:

Work on streets and avenues: For work on streets and avenues named in Appendix Aa, Book of Estimates, 1908, $72,350, to be expended in the discretion of the Commissioners upon streets and avenues specified in the schedules named in said appendix and in the aggregate for each schedule as stated herein, namely: *Provided*, That the streets and avenues named in said Appendix Aa and herein appropriated for shall be improved to the width now provided by law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 23, to increase the appropriation for the Georgetown schedule from $8,300 to $8,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 23, after the date "1904," to insert "and these limitations shall also apply to the unexpended balances of appropriations made in the act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1907, approved

June 27, 1906, in lieu of the limitations made in said act;" so as to read:

Under appropriations contained in this act no contract shall be made for making or relaying asphalt pavement at a higher price than $1.80 per square yard for a quality equal to the best laid in the District of Columbia prior to July 1, 1886, and with same depth of base, nor more than $1.80 per square yard for laying standard asphalt block pavement equal to the best laid in the District of Columbia prior to July 1, 1904, and these limitations shall also apply to the unexpended balances of appropriations made in the act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1907, approved June 27, 1906, in lieu of the limitations made in said act: *Provided*, That these conditions as to price and depth of base shall not apply to those streets on which, in the judgment of the Commissioners, by reason of heavy traffic, poor foundation, or other causes, a pavement of more than ordinary strength is required, in which case the limit of price may be increased to $2 per square yard.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 12, after the word "dollars," to insert "and the time within which this bridge shall be completed is hereby extended to July 1, 1908;" so as to make the clause read:

For paving approaches to Connecticut Avenue Bridge, $31,000; and the time within which this bridge shall be completed is hereby extended to July 1, 1908.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, after line 16, to insert:

For replacing granite block with asphalt on Second street NW., from B to C streets, $7,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 2, to insert:

Condemnation of land for reservations: To carry into effect the provisions of section 22 of an act entitled "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906, a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated to pay for the costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings taken pursuant to said section and to pay awards for damages for the land taken thereunder: *Provided*, That in all cases of payments under this appropriation the accounting officers shall take into account the assessment for benefits and the award for damages and shall pay only such part of said award in respect of any lot as may be in excess of the assessment for benefits against the part of such lot not taken, and there shall be credited on said assessment the amount of said award not in excess of said assessment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 2, to insert:

Northwest: Albemarle street east of Connecticut avenue, grade, $10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 4, to insert:

Southeast: Pennsylvania avenue extended, macademized, $5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 6, to insert:

Northeast: Seventh street, Girard street to Central avenue, grade and improve, $1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 8, to insert:

Northeast: Brookland avenue, grade, $2,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 10, to insert:

Northwest: Rittenhouse street and Western avenue, grade $2,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 12, to insert:

Northwest: Newark street, Cleveland Park, grade and improve $4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 14, to insert:

Northwest: Kenyon street, Sherman avenue to Thirteenth street, grade and improve, $4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 16, to insert:

Northwest: Thirteenth street, Euclid to Fairmont streets, pave (30 feet wide), $3,400.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the words "30 feet wide" in line 18 be stricken out.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 18, to insert:

Northwest: Streets in American University Park and Wesley Park, grade and improve, $4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 20, to insert:

North: North Capitol street, T to V streets, pave, $9,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 22, to insert:

Northwest: Ontario place, Ontario road to Adams Mill road, grade and improve, $2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 29, to insert:

Northeast: Girard street, between Twelfth street and Brentwood road, grade and improve, $6,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, line 2, to increase the total appropriation for the construction of county roads and suburban streets from $121,400 to $174,900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, line 14, after the word "collected," to insert "and such changes may be made in the lines of curb of Pennsylvania avenue and its intersecting streets, in connection with their resurfacing, as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may consider necessary and advisable;" so as to make the clause read:

Repairs streets, avenues, and alleys: For current work of repairs of streets, avenues, and alleys, including resurfacing and repairs to concrete pavements with the same or other not inferior material, $300,000; and this appropriation shall be available for repairing the pavements of street railways when necessary; the amounts thus expended shall be collected from such railroad company as provided by section 5 of "An act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia," approved June 11, 1878, and shall be deposited to the credit of the appropriation for the fiscal year in which they are collected; and such changes may be made in the lines of curb of Pennsylvania avenue and its intersecting streets, in connection with their resurfacing, as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may consider necessary and advisable:

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. If the President does not object, as I am engaged in work upon another appropriation bill, I should like at this stage to offer an amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER. First let a period be inserted after the word "advisable," the last word in the amendment.

The SECRETARY. Strike out the colon and insert a period instead in line 18.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That modification will be made.

Mr. GALLINGER. I yield to the Senator from Maine.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 31, at the end of line 18, after the word "advisable," insert:

Said resurfacing work shall be completed before December 1, 1907, and all repairs upon the main thoroughfares in Washington made under appropriations provided for in this act shall be completed previous to December 1, 1907.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 31, line 23, after the word "hundred," to insert "and twenty;" so as to make the clause read:

Repairs county roads: For current work of repairs of county roads and suburban streets, $120,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 32 to insert:

Aqueduct Bridge: For reconstruction of pier No. 1 of the Aqueduct Bridge across the Potomac River at Georgetown, D. C., to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, $80,000; and the unexpended balance, amounting to about $14,000, of the appropriations for the reconstruction of piers Nos. 4 and 5 of said bridge is hereby reappropriated and made available for the periodical examination of the remaining piers of the bridge and making of such repairs as may be found necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, line 22, after the word "bridge," to insert "$2,800; and the time within which this bridge shall be completed is hereby extended to July 1, 1908;" so as to make the clause read:

Operation of the Anacostia River bridge: For salaries of employees, lighting, miscellaneous supplies, and expenses of every kind necessary to the operation and maintenance of the bridge, $2,800; and the time within which this bridge shall be completed is hereby extended to July 1, 1908.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, line 2, after the word "Company," to strike out the following proviso:

*Provided further*, That no street railway company shall use the bridge herein authorized for its tracks until such company shall have paid to the Treasurer of the United States a sum equal to one-sixth of the total cost of said bridge, one half thereof to be credited to the United States and the other half to the credit of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, after line 8, to insert:

For preparation of plans and estimates for the treatment of the valley of Rock Creek from Massachusetts avenue to the mouth of the creek, both by the open-valley method and by conduit, including necessary surveys, borings, test pits, plan, and estimates of cost, $5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Sewers," on page 35, line 2, after the word "necessary," to insert the following proviso:

*Provided*, That hereafter appropriations for sewer construction shall be available for the purchase or condemnation of such rights of way as may be required.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, after line 8, to insert:

For sewer in the valley of Broad Branch, between Rock Creek and Soapstone Branch, and in valley of Soapstone Branch, between Broad Branch and Wisconsin avenue, $28,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, after line 12, to insert:

For dikes in connection with the sewage-disposal project, $75,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, after line 14, to insert:

For the drainage of ten houses on Magnolia avenue, Takoma Park, D. C., into the sewer system of Takoma Park, Md., at an annual charge of $10 each per annum, to be paid to the town of Takoma Park, Md., $100.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Streets," on page 36, line 12, before the word "cents," to strike out "nineteen" and insert "twenty;" and in line 18, before the word "cents," to strike out "twenty" and insert "twenty-one;" so as to make the proviso read:

*Provided*, That whenever it shall appear to the Commissioners that said latter work can not be done under their immediate direction at 20 cents or less per thousand square yards, in accordance with the specifications under which the same was last advertised for bids, it shall at once be their duty to advertise to let said work under said specifications to the lowest responsible bidder, and if the same can not be procured to be done at a price not exceeding 21 cents per thousand square yards, they may continue to do said work under their immediate direction, in accordance with said specifications; $240,000, and the Commissioners shall so apportion this appropriation as to prevent a deficiency therein.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, line 14, after the word "of," to insert "trees;" and in line 16, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty thousand" and insert "thirty-two thousand five hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For the parking commission: For contingent expenses, including laborers, cart hire, trees, tree boxes, tree stakes, tree straps, planting and care of trees on city and suburban streets, whitewashing, care of trees, tree spaces, parks, and miscellaneous items, $32,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, line 22, before the word "thousand," to strike out "five" and insert "eight;" and in line 25, before the word "thousand," to strike out "eight" and insert "eleven;" so as to make the clause read:

Bathing beach: For superintendent, $600; watchman, $450; and for temporary services, maintenance, and repairs, $1,950; construction of bath houses and for improvement of wharves and floating baths, $8,000, and the appropriation of $5,000 for this purpose for the fiscal year 1907 is hereby made available, in addition to the $5,000 herein provided; in all, $11,000, to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 5, to insert:

For the purchase of playgrounds sites, to be immediately available, $75,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 7, to insert:

For the improvement and equipment of such sites for playground purposes, to be immediately available, $10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 13, to insert:

Harbor and river front: For reconstructing wharf and sea wall adjacent to the morgue as a foundation to stable, $500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Electrical department," on page 39, line 4, to increase the number of electrical inspectors from two to three.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 2, to increase the total appropriation for the salaries of the electrical engineer and his assistants from $41,735 to $42,935.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the electrical department of the District of Columbia, on page 40, line 11, to increase the appropriation for the purchase of general supplies, repairs, new batteries, and battery supplies, etc., from $14,000 to $15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the electrical department, on page 40, line 17, to increase the appropriation for placing wires of fire alarm, telegraph, police patrol, and telephone service underground in existing conduits, etc., from $18,600 to $23,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, after line 23, to insert:

For moving the fire-alarm apparatus from its present location to the new municipal building, including cost of new metal cabinetwork, remodeling switchboards, new batteries, battery racks, wire cable, conduits, manholes, miscellaneous supplies, extra labor and services, and other items necessary to effect its complete transfer, $17,260.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 16, to increase the appropriation for electric arc lighting and for extensions of such service from $95,000 to not exceed $100,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 18, before the word "dollars," to strike out "eighty" and insert "eighty-five;" so as to make the proviso read:

*Provided*, That not more than $85 per annum shall be paid for any electric arc light burning from fifteen minutes after sunset to forty-five minutes before sunrise, and operated wholly by means of underground wire; and each arc light shall be of not less than 1,000 actual candle-power, and no part of this appropriation shall be used for electric lighting by means of wires that may exist on or over any of the streets or avenues of the city of Washington.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Washington Aqueduct," on page 43, after line 8, to insert:

For preliminary investigations and surveys for increasing the water supply, $10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, after line 10, to insert:

For construction of a combined storehouse and stable at Great Falls, Md., $3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Public schools," on page 44, line 17, after the word "each," to strike out "one stenographer, $650" and insert "two stenographers, at $900 each;" and in line 20, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty-two thousand six hundred and seventy" and insert "fifty-three thousand eight hundred and twenty;" so as to make the clause read:

For officers: For superintendent of public schools, $5,000; two assistant superintendents, at $3,000 each; director of intermediate instruction, $2,700; thirteen supervising principals, at $2,300 each; supervisor of manual training, $2,300; secretary, $2,000; clerk, $1,400; two clerks, at $1,000 each; two stenographers, at $900 each; one messenger, $720; in all, $53,820.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 14, after the word "*Provided*," to strike out the following proviso:

That the amounts herein specifically appropriated for the pay of teachers and officers in the public schools of the District of Columbia which are unused in whole or in part by reason of the death, resignation, transfer, promotion, reduction, or the separation from the school service from any cause whatever of a teacher or officer, may be used for the purpose of changing the amounts specifically appropriated for the salaries of the positions made vacant as aforesaid and those of the lower group or classes affected thereby, by addition thereto, reductions therefrom, or the division thereof, so as to provide the proper salary of the class for newly appointed teachers or officers and the necessary additions or reductions in the salaries of the teachers or officers promoted, reduced, or changed by reason of said death, resignation, transfer, promotion, reduction, or separation from the school service as aforesaid.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, after line 4, to strike out:

*Provided, however*, That the changes herein authorized shall not increase or reduce the number of teachers or officers provided in the act making appropriations therefor, or exceed in the aggregate the sum specifically appropriated for the salaries of said teachers and officers: *Provided further*, That the changes in the amounts specifically appropriated for the salaries herein authorized shall only be made to pay the salaries of teachers and officers appointed, promoted, reduced, transferred, or changed, in strict conformity with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the board of education of the District of Columbia," approved June 20, 1906."

The amendment was, on page 54, line 2, after the word "expenses," to insert "for white schools;" so as to make the clause read:

For industrial and commercial instruction in night schools, including salaries of teachers and equipment and other necessary expenses, for white schools, $4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, after line 2, to insert:

For industrial and commercial instruction in night schools, including salaries of teachers and equipment and other necessary expenses, for colored schools, $4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 13, after the word "Weightman," to strike out the name "Wheatly" and insert "Wheatley;" and in line 14, before the word "buildings," to strike out the name "Wormly" and insert "Wormley," so as to read:

Slater, Smallwood, Takoma, Taylor, Toner, Towers, Twining, Tyler, Webb, Weightman, Wheatley, Wilson, and Wormley buildings, one eight-room building in eighth division, and one eight-room building in fourth division, 72 in all, at $600 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 25, after the words "Fort Slocum," to insert "Grant Road;" and on page 57, line 1, after the word "building," to strike out "seven" and insert "eight;" so as to make the clause read:

Of the Bunker Hill, Conduit Road, Chain Bridge Road, Fort Slocum, Grant Road, Military Road, Ivy City, and Burrville buildings, eight in all, at $120 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 7, to increase the total appropriation for janitors and care of buildings and grounds from $99,000 to $99,120.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 20, after the word "buildings," to insert "storage and stock rooms;" and in line 22, before the word "hundred," to strike out "fifteen thousand six" and insert "seventeen thousand one," so as to make the clause read:

Miscellaneous: For rent of school buildings, storage and stock rooms, and repair shop, $17,184.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of public schools, on page 58, line 6, to increase the appropriation for repairs and improvements to school buildings and grounds, etc., from $65,000 to $70,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 8, to increase the appropriation for necessary repairs to and changes in plumbing in existing school buildings from $45,000 to $50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 24, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one thousand seven hundred and fifty" and insert "two thousand;" in line 25, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one thousand seven hundred and fifty" and insert "two thousand;" on page 59, line 2, before the word "dollars," to strike out "eight hundred and seventy-five" and insert "one thousand;" in line 3, before the word "dollars," to strike out "eight hundred and seventy-five" and insert "one thousand;" in line 6, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one hundred and fifty" and insert "two hundred;" and in line 8, before the word "hundred," to strike out "six thousand nine" and insert "seven thousand seven;" so as to make the clause read:

For furniture and window shades for new school buildings, kindergartens, manual training, cooking, and sewing schools, as follows: One eight-room building in the eighth division, $2,000; one eight-room building in the fourth division, $2,000; one four-room building at Brightwood Park, $1,000; one four-room building at Deanwood, $1,000; eight new kindergartens, $1,200; one manual training shop, $200; one cooking school, $200, and one sewing school, $150; in all, $7,750.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 59, after line 17, to strike out:

Hereafter every male pupil in attendance at the high schools shall be admitted to and shall serve in the high school cadets unless excused from such service by the principal, on certificate of one of the medical inspectors of schools that he is physically disqualified for such service, or on the written request of his parent or guardian.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 59, after line 23, to insert:

For free evening lectures to be given in the public school buildings or such halls as may be designated under rules and regulations of the board of education, $1,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 12, before the word "custodian," to insert "bookkeeper and;" in line 13, before the word "dollars," to insert "two hundred," and in line 15, before the word "dollars," to insert "two hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For text-books and school supplies for use of pupils of the first eight grades, who at the time are not supplied with the same, to be distributed by the superintendent of public schools under regulations to be made by the board of education of the District of Columbia, and for the necessary expenses of the purchase, distribution, and preservation of said text-books and supplies, including one bookkeeper and custodian of text-books and supplies, at $1,200, and one assistant, at $600, $54,200: *Provided*, That the board of education, in its discretion, is authorized to make exchanges of such books and other educational publications now on hand as may not be desirable for use.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, after line 22, to insert:

For utensils, material, labor, for establishment and maintenance of school gardens, $1,000.

Mr. GALLINGER. In line 23 of the amendment just stated, after the word "material," I move to strike out the comma and insert the word "and."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, after line 22, to insert:

For equipment of the extension of the McKinley Manual Training School, $57,040.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, line 7, at the end of the clause, to strike out the semicolon and insert a period.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, line 11, at the end of the clause, to strike out the semicolon and insert a period.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, line 12, before the word "division," to strike out "sixth" and insert "eighth;" and in line 13, after the word "dollars," to strike out the semicolon and insert a period; so as to make the clause read:

For a twelve-room building and site, eighth division, $104,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, line 14, after the word "For," to insert "purchase of site for and erection of;" in line 16, before the word "thousand," to strike out "forty" and insert "twenty-five;" and in the same line, at the end of the clause, to strike out the semicolon and insert a period; so as to make the clause read:

For purchase of site for and erection of a six-room addition to the Langdon School, at Langdon, D. C., $25,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, line 18, at the end of the clause, to strike out the semicolon and insert a period.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, line 20, at the end of the clause, to strike out the semicolon and insert a period.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, line 21, after the word "For," to insert "purchase of site for and erection of;" in line 23, before the word "thousand," to strike out "twenty-eight" and insert "thirty-three;" and in the same line, at the end of the clause, to strike out the semicolon and insert a period; so as to read:

For purchase of site for and erection of a four-room addition to the Emery School building, in accordance with the original plans, $33,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "For Metropolitan police," on page 64, line 21, to increase the number of privates of class 3, at $1,200 each, from 412 to 422.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 64, line 23, to increase the number of privates of class 2, at $1,800 each, from 104 to 116.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 64, line 24, to increase the number of privates of class 1, at $900 each, from 143 to 147.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, line 7, to increase the number of laborers, at $600 each, from 13 to 14.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, line 11, to increase the number of captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted, at $240 each, from 55 to 60.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, line 15, to increase the appropriation for the salaries of twenty-six drivers from $600 to $720 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, line 17, to increase the total appropriation for the salaries of the Metropolitan police from $904,745.63 to $938,225.63.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, line 11, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-two thousand five hundred" and insert "thirty-three thousand;" and in the same line, after the word "dollars," to insert "of which amount a sum not exceeding $500 may be expended by the major and superintendent of police for the prevention and detection of crime, upon his certificates approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended;" so as to make the clause read:

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including the purchase of new wagons, rewards for fugitives, modern revolvers, installation of card system and maintenance of the same in the police department, stationery, city directories, and periodicals, telegraphing, photographs, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture and repairs thereto, beds and bedclothing, insignia of office, purchase and care of horses, horse and vehicle for superintendent, bicycles, police equipments and repairs to the same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, van, and patrol wagons, and expenses incurred in the prevention and detection of crime, repairs to rented buildings, and other necessary expenses, $33,000, of which amount a sum not exceeding $500 may be expended by the major and superintendent of police for the prevention and detection of crime, upon his certificates approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, after line 23, to insert:

For reconstruction of cell corridors and the making, erecting, and placing therein, in the first, second, fourth, and sixth precinct stations, eight modern steel cages for prisoners, with modern locking appliances, $20,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, line 3, to increase the total appropriation for miscellaneous expenses of the Metropolitan police from $47,255 to $67,755.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator in charge of the bill whether the provision on page 67, in line 15, for "four drivers, at $540 each," has reference to the drivers of patrol wagons?

Mr. GALLINGER. No. The patrol drivers are provided for on page 65, line 14, and their salaries have been increased from $600 to $720.

Mr. CULLOM. That is what I was trying to find out.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is the case.

The next amendment was, under the head of "For the fire department," on page 68, line 22, after the word "each," to insert "two marine firemen, at $720 each;" so as to read:

For chief engineer, $3,500; deputy chief engineer, $2,500; three battalion chief engineers, at $2,000 each; fire marshal, $2,000; deputy fire marshal, $1,400; two inspectors, at $1,080 each; clerk, $1,400; clerk, $1,200; thirty-two captains, at $1,400 each; thirty-three lieutenants, at $1,200 each; superintendent of machinery, $1,400; assistant superintendent of machinery, $1,200; twenty engineers, at $1,150 each; twenty assistant engineers, at $1,100 each; two pilots, at $1,150 each; two marine engineers, at $1,150 each; two assistant marine engineers, at $1,100 each; two marine firemen, at $720 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, line 3, to increase the total appropriation for salaries of members of the fire department from $465,170 to $466,610.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, line 7, to increase the appropriation for repairs and improvements to engine houses and grounds from $8,000 to $10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, line 10, to increase the appropriation for the purchase of hose from $13,000 to $15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, line 19, to increase the total appropriation for miscellaneous expenses of the fire department from $103,360 to $107,360.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, after line 24, to insert:

For house, site, and furniture for a truck company to be located in the southwest section of the city, including the cost of connecting said house with fire-alarm headquarters, $30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 70, after line 3, to insert:

For additional amount for one aerial hook-and-ladder truck, provided for by the District of Columbia appropriation act for 1907, $500, to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 70, line 18, to increase the total appropriation for the increase of the fire department from $39,750 to $70,250.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Health department," on page 71, line 5, after the word "dollars," to insert "one inspector, $1,000; one inspector, $900;" so as to read:

For health officer, $3,500; chief inspector and deputy health officer, $1,800; fourteen sanitary and food inspectors, at $1,200 each; sanitary and food inspector, who shall also inspect dairy products and shall be a practical chemist, $1,800; sanitary and food inspector, who shall be a veterinary surgeon and act as inspector of live stock and dairy farms, $1,200; inspector of marine products, $1,200; one inspector, $1,000; one inspector, $900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 71, line 12, after the word "dollars," to insert "assistant pound master, who, in the absence of the pound master, shall perform his duties, $900."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 71, line 21, to increase the total appropriation for salaries of the officers of the health department from $49,560 to $52,360.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 74, line 13, before the word "Providence," to strike out "for;" so as to make the clause read:

Garfield and Providence hospitals: For isolating wards for minor contagious diseases at Garfield and Providence hospitals, maintenance, each, $4,000; in all, $8,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 75, line 2, to increase the appropriation for the construction of roadways in reservation 13 to the smallpox hospital and the quarantine station, and between said institutions, from $500 to $800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 75, after line 2, to insert:

For maintenance of the public crematory, $3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Courts," on page 75, line 18, before the word "hundred," to strike out "nine" and insert "one thousand two;" and in line 19, before the word "hundred," to strike out "seven thousand nine" and insert "eight thousand two;" so as to make the clause read:

Juvenile court: For judge, $3,000; clerk, $2,000; chief probation officer, $1,500; probation officer, $1,200; janitor, $540; in all, $8,240.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 9, before the word "dollars," to insert "five hundred;" in line 18, after the word "each," to strike out "bailiff, $600" and insert "four bailiffs, at $600 each; matron, $600;" and in line 21, before the word "hundred," to strike out "twenty-three thousand four" and insert "twenty-six thousand eight;" so as to make the clause read:

Police court: For two judges, at $3,500 each; clerk, $2,000; two deputy clerks, at $1,500 each; two deputy clerks, at $1,200 each; deputy clerk, to be known as financial clerk, $1,500; three bailiffs, at $900 each; deputy marshal, $1,000; janitor, $540; engineer, $900; assistant engineer, $720; fireman, $360; two assistant janitors, at $300 each; four bailiffs, at $600 each; matron, $600; three charmen, at $360 each; in all, $26,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 25, to increase the appropriation for fuel, gas, laundry work, stationery, etc., for the police court, from $1,500 to $2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 77, line 9, to increase the total appropriation for miscellaneous expenses of the police court from $14,100 to $15,100.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 77, line 18, before the word "dollars," to insert "five hundred;" and in line 21, before the word "thousand," to strike out "fourteen" and insert "seventeen;" so as to make the clause read:

Justices of the peace: For six justices of the peace, at $2,500 each, and the further sum of $400 each for rent, clerical services, stationery, and other expenses; in all, $17,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "For courts and prisons," at the top of page 79, to insert:

For the purchase and installation of fireproof metal file cases in the clerk's office of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, $25,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 79, after line 3, to insert:

To rebind, repair, and preserve the records of the old circuit court of the District of Columbia, covering the period from 1801 to 1863, $2,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Charities and corrections," on page 80, line 15, before the word "hundred," to strike out "nine" and insert "one thousand two;" in line 16, after the word "dollars," to insert "three inspectors, at $900 each;" in line 17, before the word "inspectors," to strike out "six" and insert "three;" in line 20, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "four;" and in line 22, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fourteen thousand four hundred and twenty" and insert "fifteen thousand four hundred and sixty;" so as to make the clause read:

Board of charities: For secretary, $3,000; clerk, $1,200; stenographer, $1,200; messenger, $600; one inspector, $1,200, three inspectors, at $900 each; three inspectors, at $720 each; one driver, at $660; three drivers, at $600 each; hostler, $540; traveling expenses, $400; in all, $15,460.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Reformatories and correctional institutions," on page 81, line 3, to increase the appropriation for the salary of the property clerk at the Washington Asylum from $840 to $1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 81, line 4, to increase the appropriation for the salary of the principal overseer at the Washington Asylum from $1,200 to $1,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 81, line 5, to increase the appropriation for the salaries of fifteen overseers at the Washington Asylum from $600 each to $660 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 81, line 22, to increase the appropriation for the salary of a trained nurse, who shall act

as superintendent of nursing at the Washington Asylum, from $600 to $720.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 81, line 23, to increase the appropriation for the salaries of two graduate nurses at the Washington Asylum from $365 to $480 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 82, line 1, to increase the appropriation for the salary of a graduate nurse for receiving ward at the Washington Asylum from $365 to $480.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 82, line 15, to increase the total appropriation for the salaries of superintendent and assistants at the Washington Asylum from $35,991 to $37,716.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 82, line 20, to increase the appropriation for the purchase of provisions, fuel, forage, harness and vehicles and repairs to same, etc., at the Washington Asylum from $48,000 to $50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 83, after line 14, to insert:

For additional amount for acquiring, by purchase or condemnation, additional ground, being part of lot 7 in the subdivision of Bellevue or Blue Plains, containing 19 acres, more or less, bounded on three sides by the ground purchased by the District of Columbia for a site for a municipal almshouse and a burial place for the indigent dead, $3,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 84, line 2, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two hundred and forty" and insert "three hundred;" in line 8, after the word "each," to insert "blacksmith and woodworker, $540;" in line 14, before the word "dollars," to strike out "four hundred and twenty" and insert "five hundred and forty;" in the same line, after the word "dollars," to insert "two servants, at $144 each;" and in line 18, before the word "dollars," to strike out "ten thousand six hundred and twenty" and insert "eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-eight;" so as to make the clause read:

Home for the Aged and Infirm: Superintendent, $1,200; matron, $600; clerk, $900; baker, $420; two female attendants, at $300 each; chief cook, $600; two male attendants, at $360 each; chief engineer, $720; assistant engineer, $480; one fireman, $300; physician and pharmacist, $480; one nurse, $360; two assistant cooks, at $180 each; blacksmith and woodworker, $540; farmer, $540; two farm hands, at $360 each; tailor, $240; seamstress, $240; laundryman, $540; hostler and driver, $240; two servants, at $144 each; temporary labor, $600; in all, $11,688.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, line 1, before the word "tools," to insert "stock;" and in line 2, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one thousand five hundred" and insert "two thousand;" so as to make the clause read:

For grading, road making, purchase of farm implements, stock, tools, seed, etc., $2,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, after line 5, to insert:

For fire escapes and fire protection, including mains, plugs, and so forth, to be immediately available, $3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, after line 8, to insert:

For installing local telephone system, to be immediately available, $600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, in line 16, to increase the total appropriation for the maintenance of the Home for the Aged and Infirm from $38,900 to $44,188.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Medical charities," on page 87, line 16, to increase the appropriation for emergency care and treatment of and free dispensary service to indigent patients, under a contract with the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, etc., from $10,000 to $15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 87, after line 17, to insert:

For repairs to Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, $4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 88, line 2, before the word "thousand," to strike out "three" and insert "four;" and in the same line, after the word "dollars," to insert the following proviso: "*Provided*, That grounded electrical circuits may be used for lighting and power purposes at said Home;" so as to make the clause read:

For Washington Home for incurables, maintenance, including elevator, $4,000: *Provided*, That grounded electrical circuits may be used for lighting and power purposes at said Home.

The amendment was agreed to.

Then next amendment was, on page 88, after line 10, to insert:

To enable the board of charities to provide for emergency care and treatment of, and free dispensary service to, indigent patients, under contracts or agreements with hospitals and dispensaries, $5,000: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be used to establish or maintain any hospital or dispensary not now existing in the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 89, line 3, to increase the appropriation for the salary of chief cook at the Tuberculosis Hospital, from $480 to $600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 89, line 7, after the word "dollars," to insert "gardener, $540;" and in line 8, before the word "hundred," to strike out "three" and insert "five;" so as to read:

Elevator conductor, $300; gardener, $540; laundryman, $500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 89, line 12, to increase the total appropriation for the salaries of the superintendent and assistants of the Tuberculosis Hospital from $11,420 to $12,280.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 89, line 14, after the word "necessary," to strike out the period and insert a semicolon.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 89, line 20, before the word "thousand," to strike out "five" and insert "ten;" so as to make the clause read:

For furniture, beds, bedding, cooking utensils, and other necessary hospital furnishings, $10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 89, line 21, to increase the total appropriation for the maintenance of the Tuberculosis Hospital from $31,420 to $37,280.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Child-caring institutions," on page 90, line 6, before the word "dollars," to strike out "and eighty" and insert "two hundred;" in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seven hundred and twenty" and insert "nine hundred;" in line 10, before the word "dollars," to strike out "six hundred and sixty" and insert "seven hundred and twenty;" in line 11, before the word "dollars," to strike out "four hundred and eighty" and insert "six hundred;" in line 13, before the word "dollars," to strike out "three hundred and sixty" and insert "four hundred and eighty;" and in line 14, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seven thousand three hundred and twenty" and insert "eight thousand and forty;" so as to make the clause read:

For agent, $1,800; executive clerk, $1,200; placing officer, $900; placing officer, $720; investigating clerk, $900; record clerk, $720; visiting inspector, $600; one clerk, $600; messenger, $480; in all, $8,040.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 90, line 15, before the word "feeble-minded," to insert "white;" and in line 16, before the word "thousand," to strike out "sixteen" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the clause read:

For maintenance of white feeble-minded children, $12,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 90, after line 16, to insert:

For maintenance of colored feeble-minded children, $6,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 91, line 2, to increase the total appropriation for the maintenance of the board of children's guardians from $80,420 to $83,140.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 91, line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "three hundred and sixty" and insert "four hundred and eighty;" in line 9, before the word "dollars," to insert "and sixty;" in line 10, before the word "dollars," to strike out "four hundred and eighty" and insert "six hundred;" in line 13, before the word "dollars," to strike out "four hundred and eighty" and insert "six hundred;" in line 14, before the word "cook," to insert "farm hand, $300; watchman, $240;" and in line 17, before the word "dollars," to strike out "five thousand seven hundred and sixty" and insert "seven thousand and twenty;" so as to make the clause read:

Industrial Home School for Colored Children: For superintendent, $1,200; matron of school, $480; two matrons, at $480 each; two assistant matrons, at $360 each; two teachers, at $600 each; sewing teacher, $360; manual training teacher, $480; farmer, $600; farm hand, $300; watchman, $240; cook, $240; laundress, $240; in all, $7,020.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 91, after line 21, to insert:

For erection and equipment of stable, $1,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 91, line 24, to increase the

total appropriation for the maintenance of the Industrial Home School for Colored Children from $14,760 to $17,520.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 92, line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "six hundred" and insert "seven hundred and twenty;" and in line 14, before the word "dollars," to strike out "four hundred and sixty-eight" and insert "five hundred and eighty-eight;" so as to make the clause read:

For the Industrial Home School: For superintendent, $1,200; matron, $480; two matrons, at $360 each; two assistant matrons, at $300 each; housekeeper, $360; sewing teacher, $360; nurse, $300; manual training teacher, $600; florist, $720; engineer, $600; farmer, $480; cook, $240; laundress, $240; two housemaids, at $144 each; temporary labor, not to exceed $400; in all, $7,588.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 92, line 18, to increase the total appropriation for the maintenance of the Industrial Home School from $16,880 to $17,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 93, line 5, to increase the appropriation for the care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with the Washington Hospital for Foundlings by the board of charities from $5,400 to $6,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Temporary Homes," on page 93, line 22, to increase the appropriation for the salary of the superintendent of the Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, Grand Army of the Republic, from $1,000 to $1,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 94, line 1, to increase the total appropriation for the maintenance of the Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, Grand Army of the Republic, from $5,300 to $5,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Militia of the District of Columbia," on page 95, line 19, to increase the appropriation for rent, fuel (including fuel for cruises), light, heat, care, etc., from $24,000 to $24,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 95, line 21, to increase the appropriation for the purchase of lockers, furniture, and gymnastic apparatus for armories, from $500 to $750.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 95, line 24, to increase the appropriation for cleaning and repairing uniforms, arms, and equipments, and contingent expenses, from $1,000 to $2,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 96, line 2, to increase the appropriation for the salary for clerk, office of the adjutant-general, from $720 to $840.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 96, line 7, after the word "dollars," to strike out "to be immediately available;" so as to make the clause read:

For expenses of rifle practice and matches, $4,700.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Water department," on page 99, line 16, to increase the appropriation for contingent expenses, including books, blanks, stationery, printing, etc., from $2,500 to $3,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 104, after line 13, to insert as a new section the following:

SEC. 7. That until and including June 30, 1908, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to advance, on the requisition of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, made in the manner now prescribed by law, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary from time to time to meet the general expenses of said District, as authorized by Congress, and to reimburse the Treasury for the portion of said advances payable by the District of Columbia out of the taxes and revenues collected for the support of the government thereof: *Provided*, That all advances made under this act and under the acts of February 11, 1901, June 1, 1902, March 3, 1903, April 27, 1904, and March 3, 1905, and June 27, 1906, not reimbursed to the Treasury of the United States on or before June 30, 1908, shall be reimbursed to said Treasury out of the revenues of the District of Columbia from time to time, within five years, beginning July 1, 1908, together with interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent per annum until so reimbursed: *Provided further*, That the Auditor for the State and other Departments and the auditor of the District of Columbia shall each annually report the amount of such advances, stating the account for each fiscal year separately, and also the reimbursements made under this section, together with the balances remaining, if any, due to the United States: *And provided further*, That nothing contained herein shall be so construed as to require the United States to bear any part of the cost of acquisition of land for street extensions, and all advances heretofore of hereafter made for this purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be repaid in full from the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 106, to change the number of the section from 7 to 8.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was concluded.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have a few committee amendments. On page 5, line 12, I move to strike out "one thousand eight hundred" and insert "two thousand."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. In line 17, on the same page, I move to strike out "two" where it occurs the second time and insert "three;" so as to read "three coupon clerks."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. In line 20 change the total so as to read "$21,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. On page 9, line 6, I move to strike out "one thousand three hundred" and insert "one thousand five hundred."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. In line 12, page 12, after the words "eighty-three thousand" I move to insert "two hundred;" so as to read "$83,262."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. On page 25, after line 19, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. After line 19, on page 25, it is proposed to insert:

For paving Twenty-third street NW. from Q street to Sheridan circle, $2,750.

For paving South Carolina avenue SE. from Thirteenth street to Fifteenth street, $9,000.

For completing the paving of Florida avenue from Eighteenth street to Connecticut avenue, $2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. On page 29, after line 2, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. After line 2, on page 29, it is proposed to insert:

Northwest: Chesapeake street, Brookville road to Grant road, grade and improve, $4,000.

Northeast: For the improvement of M street from Bladensburg road extended easterly to Twenty-eighth NE., $9,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. At the top of page 31 let the clerks correct the total.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That will be done.

Mr. GALLINGER. On page 42, at the end of line 25, I move to insert the following proviso.

The SECRETARY. After the word "Washington," at the end of line 25, page 42, insert:

*Provided further*, That any unexpended balances of the appropriation of $250,000 for lighting and of the appropriation of $95,000 for electrical arc lighting provided in the District appropriation act for the fiscal year 1907 shall continue and be available for the services of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, for the lighting purposes designated under said appropriation in said act.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. On page 71, line 15, I move to strike out "one thousand nine hundred and twenty" and insert "two thousand four hundred."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. In line 21, on the same page, I move to strike out "fifty-two thousand three" and insert "fifty-two thousand eight hundred and forty."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. Those are all of the committee amendments.

Mr. SPOONER. On page 24, after the word "regulated," in line 14, and as a paragraph, I offer the amendment I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin proposes an amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 24, after line 14, it is proposed to insert:

That the street in the District of Columbia now known and designated as Brightwood avenue shall hereafter be known and designated as Georgia avenue, and the street now known and designated as Georgia avenue shall hereafter be known and designated as Naval Yard avenue.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the words "*Provided further*" be inserted at the beginning of the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KEAN. Let the amendment be again stated.

The Secretary again read the amendment.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I offer the amendment I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nevada offers an amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 31, after line 21, it is proposed to insert:

That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to prepare a new highway plan for that portion of the District of Columbia lying north of Tilden street, south of Albemarle street, east of Reno road, and west of Connecticut avenue, under the provisions contained in the act of Congress approved March 2, 1893, entitled "An act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities," and an amendment to said act approved June 28, 1898, that upon the completion and recording of said new highway plan it shall take the place of and stand for any previous plan for said portion of the District of Columbia.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will say to the Senator from Nevada that this matter has not been carefully looked into by the committee, but there is no objection to the amendment going into the bill, and it will be examined in conference.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. I offer the amendment I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 29, after line 16, it is proposed to insert:

From and after the passage of this act the street extending from H street NW. to the District line, in the District of Columbia, now known as Sixteenth street, shall be known and designated as Washington avenue.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the words "*Provided*, That" be inserted at the beginning of the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I offer the amendment I send to the desk, to follow the paragraph ending in line 14 on page 42.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin proposes an amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 42, line 14, after the word "burning," change the period to a colon and insert:

*Provided*, That the Washington Gaslight Company, through its president, shall make a full report to Congress annually, on the 1st day of January, stating in detail the gross receipts and expenditures, the cost of materials used in making gas, the amount used and consumed, the dividends declared, the extensions and improvements made in the plant, the surplus and cash on hand, and how the surplus funds of the company are invested.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do not apprehend that there will be any objection interposed to the amendment. It is precisely in the form of the amendment which was offered on the 18th of May, 1896, and accepted by the committee.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will say to the Senator that while the amendment is subject to a point of order, the point of order will not be made, because I agree with the Senator that it is a proper amendment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I fancied so, and I merely wanted to call attention to the fact that it had once before been offered and had been accepted by the committee.

Mr. GALLINGER. It went out in conference, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It was lost in conference, I apprehend.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I offer the amendment I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nevada offers an amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 14, after line 3, it is proposed to insert:

That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized, in their discretion and when the interests of the consumers of water in the District of Columbia will not suffer thereby, to permit the towns of Takoma, Md., and Chevy Chase, Md., to connect their water system with the water distribution system of the District of Columbia at points where said water system of said towns meet the water distribution system of said District of Columbia at the District line, and to furnish such towns with water for use in extinguishing fires and in such other cases of emergency or necessity as the said Commissioners may deem proper: *Provided*, That the said towns shall make an annual payment for such privilege, the amount of same to be fixed by said Commissioners from time to time in their discretion: *And provided further*, That the expense of making such connection shall be borne by the towns of Takoma, Md., and Chevy Chase, Md., respectively, and said towns shall pay such charges for the use of such water as may be determined from time to time in advance by said Commissioners, such payments to be made at such times and under such regulations as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may deem proper.

Mr. KEAN. On hearing the pending bill read I notice that additional facilities are wanted to supply Washington itself with water. So I think it would be rather out of the way to give the water that the people of Washington want to places in Maryland. I make the point of order against the amendment.

Mr. NEWLANDS. May I ask the Senator from New Jersey to withdraw the point of order until I explain?

Mr. KEAN. Certainly; I withhold it.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I wish to say that these towns are in Maryland and adjoin the District of Columbia at the District line. They are towns that are built up quite closely and have their own water systems. The District of Columbia is also being built up adjoining these towns. New houses are constantly being constructed. It has been the custom hitherto, whenever a fire occurred outside of the District of Columbia line for the District fire department to go to the rescue; and on the other hand, I believe, it has been the custom of these towns, whenever the opportunity offered, to help in the rescue of buildings in the District of Columbia. These towns both have their water systems, but there may be such a conflagration as may exhaust the water in either of those systems. It might, of course, be greatly to the injury of the houses in the District of Columbia adjoining these towns if a conflagration should take place, and besides neighborliness demands that if there is water aid shall be given.

Under this amendment, which has been approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, it is provided simply that connection may be had at the District line, the water to be used only in case of fire or other emergency or necessity, and the power is given to the District Commissioners to impose upon these towns any charge they choose, in their discretion, for the service, and an annual payment is to be exacted simply for the right of connection.

Washington now gets its water supply from the Potomac, which is the great source of supply of this entire region. It would be a great economic waste to compel those towns to lay great mains through Maryland to the Potomac River in order to provide for these extraordinary emergencies, and as the pipes of Washington are very large and the supply is almost inexhaustible, and the supply to be used is only in a case of fire or other emergency or necessity, the Senator will readily see that the District supply will not be drawn upon to any injurious extent.

This is a matter of mutual protection—protection to the District as well as to these neighboring towns—and I will state that right in this bill we find a provision, which has already been enacted into law, providing for the drainage of ten houses on Magnolia avenue, Takoma Park, D. C., into the sewer system of Takoma Park, Md.

Mr. KEAN. That is sewerage.

Mr. NEWLANDS. That is sewerage. But it shows the spirit of neighborliness. The sewer system of Takoma Park, Md., is to take care of the sewage of these ten houses in Takoma Park which are in the District of Columbia. It is a matter of economy to the District of Columbia to utilize the sewerage system of the Maryland town. That has already been enacted into law.

I ask the Senator from New Jersey not to interpose this objection and to let this provision go into the bill, to be considered hereafter in conference by the conferees, and I am sure it will be properly disposed of by them.

Mr. GALLINGER. I rise simply to correct the Senator from Nevada, if he will permit me, in reference to that sewerage arrangement. The Senator from Nevada says it has been enacted into law. It is in this bill, and we have passed favorably upon it, as we did once before, but it was lost in conference.

Mr. NEWLANDS. What I mean to say is that it has been put into this bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

Mr. NEWLANDS. By way of amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is right.

Mr. NEWLANDS. And represents the judgment of the Senate upon the question of the neighborliness between the District of Columbia and the adjoining town of Takoma, in the one case the District of Columbia making use of the sewer system of the town of Takoma, Md., in the other one, now pending, the town of Takoma making use of the water system of the District of Columbia in case of great emergency, according to rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and upon the payments provided for, which are to be fully compensatory, to be also decided by the District of Columbia.

I ask the Senator from New Jersey to withdraw the point of order and let the amendment be passed upon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Jersey insist upon the point of order?

Mr. KEAN. I think I ought to insist upon the point of order; but if we can pass the bill now, I will withdraw it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The point of order is withdrawn. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nevada.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BURKETT. I desire to offer an amendment to be added after the word "librarian," in line 21, on page 53.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska offers an amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 53, line 21, after the word "librarian," change the period to a colon and insert:

*Provided*, That the school day shall begin at 9 o'clock a. m. and close at 4 o'clock p. m.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

APPEALS IN CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. SPOONER. I ask that the bill regulating appeals in criminal cases be printed as amended by the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is so ordered.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. LODGE obtained the floor.

Mr. PROCTOR. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. LODGE. I yield to the Senator from Vermont to make a report.

Mr. PROCTOR. I am directed by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 24815) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, to report it favorably with amendments.

I give notice that immediately after the routine morning business to-morrow morning I shall ask the Senate to proceed to its consideration.

CONSIDERATION OF PENSION BILLS, ETC.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. LODGE. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. McCUMBER. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its legislative and executive business this afternoon it take a recess until 8 o'clock this evening for the consideration of unobjected pension bills and bills to correct military records on the Calendar.

Mr. HALE. No other business to be transacted.

Mr. McCUMBER. No other business to be transacted.

Mr. McCREARY. I did not hear the request of the Senator from North Dakota.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota asks unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the executive session the Senate take a recess until 8 o'clock this evening, then to consider unobjected pension bills, bills correcting military records——

Mr. GALLINGER. And naval records.

Mr. McCUMBER. And naval records.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. And naval records, and no other business to be transacted. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AGRICULTURAL BANK IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 6249) to provide for the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippine Islands.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Philippines with amendments.

Mr. LODGE. I ask that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with, that the bill be read for amendments, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts asks that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that the bill be read for amendments, and that the committee amendments be first considered. In the absence of objection that course will be pursued. The Secretary will read the bill.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

The first amendment was, in section 1, page 1, line 8, after the word "invested," to insert "by individuals or corporations;" so as to make the paragraph read:

That for the purpose of aiding in the establishment and operation of such an agricultural bank in the Philippine Islands as the general government thereof may hereafter specifically authorize the Philippine government is empowered to guarantee an income of not exceeding 4 per cent per annum upon cash capital actually invested by individuals or corporations in such agricultural bank; such guaranty shall be granted by an act of the Philippine Commission which shall contain, among others, the following provisions.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 1, after the word "with," to strike out "headquarters" and insert "its principal office;" in line 2, after the word "and," to insert "with;" and in line 3, before the word "parts," to strike out "various" and insert "such;" and in the same line, after the word "islands," to insert "as may be designated by the Philippine Commission;" so as to make the paragraph read:

First. The guaranty shall be made to a company organized under the laws of the Philippine Islands, with its principal office in Manila and with branches in such parts of the islands as may be designated by the Philippine Commission.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 5, after the word "except," to strike out "for" and insert "to those engaged in agriculture and with;" and in line 6, after the word "the," to insert "sole;" so as to make the paragraph read:

Second. The bank shall not grant loans except to those engaged in agriculture and with the sole purpose of assisting agriculture in the Philippine Islands.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 9, after the word "made," to strike out "except upon the written authorization of the secretary of finance and justice of the Philippine Islands;" so as to make the paragraph read:

Third. No loan exceeding in amount $5,000 shall be made.

Mr. LODGE. I ask that this amendment may be disagreed to.

The amendment was rejected.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 14, before the word "hundred" to strike out "five" and insert "four;" so as to make the paragraph read:

Fourth. Interest charged on loans shall not exceed 10 per cent per annum: *Provided,* That in no event shall the total annual contingent liability under the guaranties authorized by this act at any time exceed $400,000, and no such guaranty shall continue for a longer period than twenty-five years.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 18, after the word "shall," to strike out "establish" and insert "provide;" and in line 24, after the word "the," to strike out "finances" and insert "business;" so as to make the paragraph read:

For the further security of the Philippine government said government shall provide by the aforesaid act proper rules, including those for determining the cash capital actually invested in such bank and the net income actually received on said capital so invested, and shall provide for supervision by said Philippine government, through the auditing and other appropriate bureaus thereof, of the conduct of the business of the bank.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 5, to strike out the following paragraph:

The aforesaid act of the Philippine government shall provide for the reimbursement to the Philippine government of all payments made under the guaranty authorized by this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 9, to insert the following as an additional section:

SEC. 2. That money paid by the Philippine government pursuant to the aforementioned guaranty shall be a liability of the bank to the Philippine government, and, as such, shall constitute a lien upon the annual net profits of the bank, subject only to the right of the stockholder to receive therefrom 4 per cent dividends per annum upon the bank's cash paid-up capital stock. No dividends above 4 per cent shall be paid, and no profits credited to the surplus fund, either during the period of the government's guaranty or subsequent thereto, until the Philippine government shall have been repaid in full all sums advanced to the bank under said guaranty.

Obligations of the bank to the Philippine government arising from advances made pursuant to the aforementioned guaranty and existing at the time when the bank shall go into liquidation shall constitute a lien on the bank's assets, subject only to the payment of the bank's legitimate debts and the repayment to the stockholders of the par value of the bank's duly authorized cash paid-up capital stock: *Provided,* That nothing in this section shall be interpreted as a guaranty on the part of the Philippine government to the stockholders of the bank of the par value of the bank's cash paid-up capital stock when the bank shall go into liquidation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 7, to insert the following as an additional section:

SEC. 3. That the bank shall not be permitted to hold real estate beyond that required for business premises: *Provided,* That the temporary acquisition of land as the result of foreclosure, or otherwise, on account of a debt, shall be permitted on condition that land so acquired shall be sold within a reasonable time from the date of acquisition.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCREARY. Mr. President, the object of the bill under consideration is "to provide for the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippine Islands," and thus benefit the Philippine Islands, and especially those engaged in agriculture.

Justice and fair play demand other legislation more important than this for the Philippine Islands, and I can not understand why the dominant party in the United States Senate should hesitate to do that which has been recommended by the President of the United States and by the Secretary of War, and which has been almost unanimously supported by the Members of the House of Representatives, and which the people of the Philippine Islands not only desire, but to which they are entitled.

I therefore offer, Mr. President, an amendment to the bill now under consideration, which I send to the desk to be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kentucky proposes an amendment, which will be read by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. Add at the end of the bill two new sections, as follows:

SEC. 4. That on and after the passage of this act there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands the rates of duty which are required to be levied, collected, and paid upon all like articles imported from foreign countries: *Provided*, That all articles wholly the growth and product of the Philippine Islands coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands shall hereafter be admitted free of duty, except sugar, tobacco, and rice, manufactured and unmanufactured, upon which there shall be levied, collected, and paid only 25 per cent of the rates of duty aforesaid: *And provided further*, That the rates of duty which are required hereby to be levied, collected, and paid upon products of the Philippine Islands coming into the United States shall be less any duty or taxes levied, collected, and paid thereon upon the shipment thereof from the Philippine Islands as provided by law, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; but all articles wholly the growth and product of the Philippine Islands admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty under the provisions of this act and coming directly from said islands to the United States for use and consumption therein shall be hereafter exempt from any export duties imposed in the Philippine Islands: *Provided, however*, That in consideration of the rates of duty aforesaid, sugar and tobacco, both manufactured and unmanufactured, wholly the growth and product of the United States, shall be admitted to the Philippine Islands from the United States free of duty: *And provided further*, That on and after the 11th day of April, 1909, all articles and merchandise going from the United States into the Philippine Islands and all articles wholly the growth and product of the Philippine Islands coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands shall be admitted free of duty: *And provided further*, That in addition to said duty when levied and in case said articles are admitted into the United States free of duty, there shall be paid upon articles of merchandise of Philippine Islands manufacture coming into the United States and withdrawn for consumption or sale a tax equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed in the United States upon the like articles of merchandise of domestic manufacture; such tax to be paid by internal-revenue stamp or stamps to be provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and to be procured by purchase from the collector of internal revenue at or most convenient to the port of entry of said merchandise in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, and such articles of Philippine Islands manufacture mentioned in this proviso shall be exempt from payment of any tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws of the Philippine Islands: *And provided further*, That in addition to the duty hereinbefore provided when levied and in case said articles are admitted into the Philippine Islands free of duty, there shall be paid upon articles of merchandise manufactured in the United States and going into the Philippine Islands and withdrawn for consumption or sale a tax equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed in the Philippine Islands upon the like articles of merchandise when manufactured in the Philippine Islands; such tax to be paid by internal-revenue stamps or otherwise, as provided by the laws in force in the Philippine Islands upon the like articles; and such articles manufactured in the United States mentioned in this proviso and going into the Philippine Islands shall be exempt from payment of any tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws of the United States. All the moneys collected under this section shall, until the 11th day of April, 1909, be paid over and disposed of as provided in section 4 of an act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes, approved March 8, 1902, and shall not be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 5. That on and after the day when this act shall go into effect all goods, wares, and merchandise previously imported from the Philippine Islands, for which no entry has been made, and all goods, wares, and merchandise previously entered without payment of duty and under bond for warehousing, transportation, or any other purpose, for which no permit of delivery to the importer or his agent has been issued shall be subjected to the duties imposed by law prior to the passage of this act and to no other duty upon the entry or the withdrawal thereof: *Provided*, That when duties are based upon the weight of merchandise deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse said duties shall be levied and collected upon the weight of such merchandise at the time of its entry.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

Mr. McCREARY. I have the floor. I have not yielded the floor.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. McCREARY. I will yield to the Senator from Massachusetts for a question, not for a motion.

Mr. LODGE. I am not going to make a motion. I am simply going to say that no one can be more earnestly in favor of the Philippine tariff bill, as it is known, than myself, but——

Mr. McCREARY. I will not yield to the Senator from Massachusetts to raise a point of order.

Mr. LODGE. I am not going to make a speech, but, Mr. President, offering this amendment kills the bill, because it will never reach a vote, and I desire to withdraw the bill. The Senator can make his speech, of course.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kentucky will proceed.

Mr. LODGE. I desire to withdraw the bill. The Senator can make his speech.

Mr. McCREARY. I did not yield to the Senator and he can not withdraw the bill, and it can not be withdrawn when I yield the floor, except by consent of a majority.

Mr. PATTERSON. If the Senator will yield to me a moment, I will not interpose a point of order, but——

Mr. McCREARY. I do not yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. PATTERSON. I simply give notice that I will make the point of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kentucky has the floor. Does he yield?

Mr. McCREARY. No, sir; I do not yield to anyone.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kentucky will proceed.

Mr. McCREARY. This amendment proposed by me is a copy of the bill which passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 259 to 71, being a majority of 188, with only 14 Democrats voting against it, and not one from the State of Kentucky. This proposed legislation for the benefit of the Philippine Islands was reported to the Senate during the last session of the Congress, after the bill passed the House of Representatives, on the 16th day of January, 1906, and referred to the Committee on the Philippines, and it has never been reported by that committee to the Senate, either favorably or unfavorably, but it is still sleeping in that committee, where it is likely to remain as unnoticed and unhonored as if it were in the tomb of the Capulets.

The amendment I offer, which, as I said before, is the same as the bill passed by the House of Representatives, provides for the admission of all the products of the Philippine Islands into the United States free of duty, except sugar, tobacco, and rice, and upon these a duty is imposed equal to 25 per cent of the rates of what is known as the Dingley Act, and on and after the 11th day of April, 1909, all articles and merchandise going from the United States into the Philippine Islands and all articles wholly the growth and product of the Philippine Islands coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands shall be admitted free of duty.

According to existing law Philippine sugar, tobacco, and rice pay duties equal to 75 per cent of the Dingley rates, and the proposed amendment, if adopted, will reduce the rates of duty to 25 per cent for two years, or until the 11th day of April, 1909, on all sugar, tobacco, and rice, and establish free trade immediately on all other products exported to the United States from the Philippine Islands or imported into the Philippine Islands from the United States.

Prior to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1902 in the case of Fourteen Diamond Rings, Emil J. Pepke claim against the United States, U. S. Reports, 183, the full duties provided by the Dingley Act were enforced and collected on the products of the Philippine Islands. In that case the Supreme Court held that the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands is not a foreign country and the Dingley tariff rates did not apply, and then an act was passed by Congress March 8, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," which imposed the 75 per cent rate.

As the Philippine Islands are possessions of the United States, and our Government paid $20,000,000 for them, there should be free trade with them both ways. We should have free trade between the United States and all her possessions.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees absolute free trade between the different States of the American Union, and we have free-trade relations between the United States and our Territorial possessions of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, as well as our home Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory (Oklahoma and Indian Territory soon to be admitted as a State). Even Cuba has been given a 20 per cent preferential rate over other countries in her commercial dealings with our Republic. The time has come when there should no longer be a tariff burden placed on trade between the United States and our trans-Pacific possessions.

Common justice, business fairness, and public policy demand that the Philippine Islands should not be treated as American territory for certain purposes and as foreign territory for other purposes. Our alien contract labor laws, our immigration laws, and our navigation laws have been extended to and enforced in the Philippine Islands, and we should not hesitate or delay doing justice to the people of the Philippine Islands. In this connection I read the very appropriate expression of the distinguished Secretary of War, Hon. William H. Taft. He said:

If we are sincere; if we are conscientious in our proposition to the Filipinos, then we have no right to deny them the benefit which commercial association and freedom of trade, as a part of our civilization, will give them, and the Filipinos will question the good faith of our declaration that we are there for their good when we decline to open our ports to their products and refuse to give them the benefits of the markets of this great country for the things which they have to sell.

The Philippine Commission, composed of four intelligent and thoroughly informed Americans and three citizens of the Philippine Islands, with Governor Luke E. Wright, as president of the Commission, filed their annual report for the year ending November 1, 1905. In that report they say:

In every report made by the Commission it has urged the repeal of, or at least a large reduction in, the duties imposed by the tariff laws

of the United States upon exports of sugar and tobacco from the Philippine Islands to the United States. We now renew our recommendations in this behalf. The reasons which we have so often presented still remain in full force. * * * There is only a limited area of lands adapted to the profitable cultivation of tobacco, and the quality produced is generally poor. Even if the markets of the United States were open to Philippine tobacco, the crude methods obtaining in farming and the conservatism of the people make it certain that no very large increase in output can be expected for many years to come. Even if all the tobacco produced or to be produced in the Philippine Islands now or in the future were exported to the United States and consumed there, it would be so insignificant a proportion of the total amount of tobacco used by the people of the United States that it could not by a possibility disturb the home market, but, as a matter of fact, the greater portion of the output here (in the Philippine Islands) must be consumed here. The only effect of the abolition of existing duties in the United States on Philippine tobacco, either now or for years to come, would be simply to enable the producer to obtain a living price. * * * The area of the lands upon which sugar can be profitably grown in these islands is comparatively small, the supply of native labor is limited, and there is no probability of a change in the policy of the Government of the United States forbidding the importation of Chinese or other foreign labor. * * * While the removal by Congress of the duties upon Philippine sugars imported into the United States would at once relieve the desperate situation of the planters and inspire hope where now only despair is found, the idea that sugar can ever become a serious menace to home-grown sugar is little short of absurdity.

Mr. President, while I am in favor of free trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands, I believe that can not be immediately obtained. Also the treaty of Paris, under which the United States acquired the Philippine Islands, provides that Spain shall have the same advantages in tariff duties on exports to the Philippine Islands that the United States receives for a period of ten years. In other words, we have a treaty engagement with Spain that she is to have the same treatment as the United States in commercial and industrial relations up to April 11, 1909, which is the time fixed in the amendment offered by me for free trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands. The Philippine Islands are our possessions. Their people have come under our care. We are bound by every national *and honorable* obligation to study and promote their welfare. The acquisition brings problems which are difficult and perplexing, but we should fall short of the qualities of a great people and a great nation if we shrank from them.

It is all right for the Committee on the Philippines to report the bill to establish an agricultural bank in the Philippines, and I may say that I am in favor of the bill, but I believe the time has come when there should be other legislation, and as there has been no opportunity whatever for me to bring up the bill that passed the House of Representatives nearly unanimously, I have sought this occasion to bring before the Senate the Philippine tariff bill. My amendment is the same as the bill which passed the House of Representatives.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. McCREARY. For what purpose?

Mr. PATTERSON. For a question.

Mr. McCREARY. I will yield for a question.

Mr. PATTERSON. That is all. The Senator from Kentucky states that he is in favor of the agricultural banking bill reported from the committee upon the ground that it is a good and a needful measure. If the Senator from Kentucky were convinced that the pressing of this amendment would necessarily defeat the banking bill, that it would induce the chairman of the Committee on the Philippines to withdraw the bill altogether, would he nevertheless press his amendment?

Mr. McCREARY. I heard the Senator from Massachusetts say it was his intention to withdraw the bill, but I believe when the Senator from Massachusetts has time to think about it he will not withdraw the bill. There is no reason why the bill to establish an agricultural bank should not be passed, and there is no good reason, in my opinion, why we should not comply with the recommendation of the President in his message and with the recommendation of the Secretary of War, William H. Taft, and with the overwhelming vote in the United States House of Representatives. In addition to this the agricultural bill having been reported to the Senate, and now under consideration, the Senator from Massachusetts can not under the rules of the Senate withdraw it.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. LODGE. The Senator referred to me. My objection to the amendment is twofold. One is that if pressed it would lead to endless discussion——

Mr. McCREARY. Mr. President, I decline to yield.

Mr. LODGE. And it is also unconstitutional, I will say.

Mr. McCREARY. The Senator from Massachusetts can interject remarks when out of order, if it is agreeable to him. I did not yield to him.

Mr. LODGE. I asked permission of the Senator from Kentucky and he yielded the floor, and then took it away.

Mr. McCREARY. I did not yield it. I yielded to the Senator from Colorado. If the Senator from Massachusetts asked me to yield, I did not hear him. I will be ready to discuss any point of order at the proper time, whether it is that my amendment is not germane or that it is unconstitutional, but I do not believe that either will be seriously made.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kentucky has the floor.

Mr. McCREARY. Mr. President, I regret that there should be so much feeling manifested against legislation that is recommended by the President and that has passed the House of Representatives almost unanimously. I do not understand it. I am in favor of this legislation, and I have a right in my way to present it; and if I desire to make a speech upon it, I have a right to speak upon it. I am always ready to yield to the will of the majority. If a majority vote down my amendment, then I will yield to the will of the majority. But I shall insist upon this amendment being voted upon, and I shall insist upon being heard upon it and giving my reasons for it.

I was not in favor of the acquisition of the Philippine Islands, and I will be glad to see them independent. I was opposed to the new policy of our Government in purchasing the Philippine Archipelago, composed of many islands 7,000 miles away from our country, with a population of 7,000,000 people, but we have acquired these islands and our flag floats over them, and only a few months ago the Senate confirmed the appointment of a citizen of Vermont, Hon. Henry C. Ide, who was nominated by President Roosevelt as governor of the Philippine Islands, and Hon. William H. Taft, of Ohio, and Hon. Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee, have each acted as governor of the Philippine Islands under appointment by the President of the United States.

The dominant political party declares we will retain these islands at least until the people are prepared for self-government, and this can not be done in less than a generation, and many say it will require several generations. In the meantime they are a part of our common country and are entitled to fair play and free trade. We can not continue to govern these islands and claim ownership of them while commercially and industrially we make them a foreign country. The United States should do one of two things—get out of the Philippine Islands or treat them as a part of our country. We should give them free trade or we should grant them complete independence.

It was published in the newspapers that when the Taft party of Senators and Representatives and other persons were visiting the Philippine Islands in 1905 a Filipino spoke in Tagalog language at one of the entertainments and made the following appropriate and unanswerable speech:

GENTLEMEN: I want to ask two questions. If the Philippine Islands are a part of the United States territory, why are they not entitled, as a matter of right, to the admission of their goods to the mother country free of duty? If they are not a part of the United States territory, why are they not entitled to their independence?

As far as I have been informed no response was made to this speech. It is alleged that the revenue to be derived from the duties now imposed on sugar, tobacco, and rice is necessary for the maintenance of the Philippine government. Revenue was needed as much or more when free trade was allowed to Porto Rico and Hawaii as it is needed by the Philippine Islands; besides the necessity for revenue does not excuse injustice and wrong, and our country should not appear to sanction wrong for a money consideration. In the memorable words of President McKinley—

The Philippines are ours not to exploit, but to develope, to civilize, to educate, to train in the science of self-government. This is the path of duty which we must follow or be recreant to a mighty trust committed to us.

Therefore, Mr. President, we should not compel them to submit to laws and regulations of our devising, in which they have no voice, and pay burdensome taxes we levy upon them and then confront them with the Dingley tariff law when they wish to trade with us.

Progress, improvement, and advancement are written all over our Republic, and the tender and glorious sentiment "on earth peace, good will toward men" rings through our land. We have given the Filipinos government, courts, schools, railroads, telegraphs, and helped to improve rivers and harbors, and done much to contribute to their happiness and general welfare, and by the decision of our highest court and by our governmental policy and by our legislation declared the Philippine Islands to be wholly domestic and part and parcel of our country. We should now see to it that justice to them should not be retarded, but speedily they should be made to realize that what-

ever their future may be the principal factor in solving their greatest problem is the Government of the United States, and whatever the result may be in these islands, where progress and civilization have achieved so little in centuries, the United States are the instruments for their uplifting, for their aggrandizement, for their prosperity, and for their independence.

Mr. President, I pass by an important lesson in history that "free nations can not govern subject provinces." I pass by the fact that the acquisition of the Philippines meant subjugation and forcible annexation, and that it did not mean legitimate expansion, such as Jefferson taught, that it meant a larger standing Army and greater Navy, the beginning of conquest and acquisition which may grow and increase as the years roll by, and no man can foretell the extent or the disaster which may follow. I pass by also the open door of opportunity in the Orient, which I hope will benefit the commercial and industrial interests of our Republic. I pass by also the expenditure by our Government of hundreds of millions of dollars of money in the Philippines which I hope will come back "like bread cast upon the waters" to bless the Philippines, if not us; and I pass by the multitude of American soldiers who have given their lives while doing duty in the Philippine Islands. These are great and interesting problems, but I have not time to discuss them now. I hope and believe revolving years will solve them. I will say, however, that no possessions of the United States, no area of country of the same size, has ever attracted so much attention, demanded the presence of so many soldiers, required so much legislation and visitation, and so great expenditure of money, or been the source of such varied and contradictory opinions as the Philippine Islands.

Mr. President, a reduction of the duties upon sugar, tobacco, and rice of the Philippines from 75 per cent to 25 per cent of the Dingley duties is a measure of tariff reform. I prefer the reduction proposed to no reduction. It is in accordance with Democratic doctrine to reduce the rates of the Dingley tariff law whenever it is possible, and it is better to impose on the people of the Philippine Islands only 25 per cent of injustice than to force upon them 75 per cent of injustice. If we can not get free trade in the Philippines immediately, it is better to have it two years hence than not at all.

In this connection I wish to say that the annual report of the Philippine Commissioners shows that the American administration of the islands is increasing the welfare of the inhabitants, and the conditions in the archipelago are better than before the Americans took charge. The islands are generally peaceful, and the people have been brought to a condition of established order and immunity from constant insurrection. They have been given opportunities for education infinitely superior to those heretofore offered them. They have been permitted to share in the administration of public affairs, with promise of extension as their improvement and fitness justify. They are raising a larger share than ever of their own necessities, and their exports have increased by more than two millions over the previous year, while their imports have decreased by more than $2,300,000.

By the aid of the United States they will soon have hundreds of miles of railroads. They have been encouraged to adopt improved methods of agriculture, and the passage of the bill under consideration "to provide for the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippine Islands" will, according to the testimony of capable and experienced men who have watched the success of the agricultural bank in Egypt, be very beneficial.

Opposition to the legislation proposed comes from the producers of sugar, tobacco, and rice, and, so far as tobacco is concerned, the opposition comes mainly from those engaged in the manufacture of cigars. They desire the tariff rates to remain unchanged. The opposition has greatly magnified the productive capacity of the Philippine Islands and the industrial capacity of the Filipinos and they have greatly magnified the importance of the Philippine Islands in all commercial and industrial matters which concern sugar, tobacco, and rice. Therefore it is necessary to describe the Philippine Islands, distant from our country about 7,000 miles.

According to the figures of the Philippine agricultural bureau, the total area of the Philippine Archipelago is 73,000,000 acres, of which 50,000,000 acres are forest and mountainous lands, practically worthless for agricultural purposes; and of the remaining 23,000,000, 3,200,000 acres are cultivated in crops as follows: Sugar, 180,000 acres; rice, 1,600,000 acres; tobacco, 80,000 acres; sweet potatoes, 60,000 acres; plantains, 85,000 acres; hemp, 550,000 acres; cocoanuts, 375 acres; corn, 267 acres.

In our country we are in the habit of talking about square miles instead of acres. According to the report of G. R. Putnam, in charge of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Philippine Islands, the area of the Philippine Islands is 115,026 square miles, and therefore the archipelago called the Philippine Islands is not as large as Texas, which is 265,780 square miles, or California, which is 158,360 square miles, or Montana, which is 146,080 square miles.

According to the census of the Philippine Islands taken under the direction of the Philippine Commission in 1903 there are two islands with areas exceeding 10,000 square miles each, namely, Luzon, with 40,269 square miles, and Mindanao with 36,292 square miles. There are nine islands each of which has an area of more than 1,000 square miles; twenty islands containing 100 to 1,000 square miles; seventy-three between 10 and 100 square miles; 263 between 1 and 10 square miles, and 2,775, or seven-eighths of all, have areas less than 1 square mile each, and there are twelve volcanoes that have been in eruption within historic times.

A large amount of testimony has been taken by the Senate Committee on the Philippines, of which I am a member, which I have carefully examined, and I have also looked over much of the testimony taken by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and I am satisfied that neither our sugar, tobacco, nor rice industries will be appreciably affected by Philippine competition.

The average consumption of raw sugar in the world is about 10,000,000 tons annually. Sometimes it is a little below these figures and sometimes it rises a little above them. In the year 1905 there were 11,973,000 tons of raw sugar produced in the world, 7,065,000 tons of beet sugar and 4,908,000 tons of cane sugar. We consumed in the United States in 1904, the last year for which I can obtain complete figures, 2,767,162 tons of sugar, our per capita consumption being about 72 pounds per annum. In the various States of the United States we produced only 585,000 tons of sugar, being 265,000 tons of beet sugar and 320,000 tons of cane sugar. We received from Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines in 1904 409,270 tons, and from foreign countries in 1904 we imported 1,798,381 tons. In 1904 82,000 tons of sugar were exported from the Philippine Islands, of which 25,000 tons came to the United States. It is, therefore, perfectly plain that if the whole amount of exported sugar from the Philippine Islands had come to the United States it would have been hardly a drop in the bucket compared with our production and our immense importation of sugar.

The same opposition and the same cry of injury to the sugar industry was raised when Porto Rico and Cuban sugars were under consideration, yet both the cane and beet sugar industries have continued to flourish. In the face of free imports from the productive plantations of Hawaii beet-sugar farming in California has expanded and the mills have prospered, and it seems clear to my mind that if we have to import from foreign countries nearly 2,000,000 tons of sugar every year to meet the domestic demand, the small supply from the Philippines can not affect prices adversely. It should be remembered also that there are 550,000 acres of land in hemp in the Philippines, which is double the number of acres of land now in sugar and tobacco in those islands, and an acre of hemp pays three or four times as much in cash as an acre of tobacco or an acre of sugar, and as they have a monopoly of manila hemp and the supply is not near equal to the demand, therefore every acre of land that can be planted in hemp will be devoted to hemp. After more than a hundred years of sugar production in the Philippine Islands the available sugar lands are not extensive, eight-tenths of the sugar being produced in the island of Negros. In advocating the proposed legislation I can not see how the sugar industry of the United States can be injured. I want this industry to continue to flourish, and most of those who have carefully studied the question, unless they are directly or indirectly interested in raw sugar or in refining, have declared that the sugar industry in the United States will not be injured by the proposed reduction of the tariff on the Philippine product.

In this connection I quote the testimony of De la Rama, who is corroborated by the highest authority upon the beet-sugar industry in the United States. Mr. De la Rama says:

> Even if we were to introduce modern methods of manufacture, by bringing in modern machinery, it would, in my opinion, take at least five years before we could get the plants properly established in these islands. I believe, furthermore, that it would take fifteen years longer to be able to get all conditions so favorable as to make a crop in the Philippine Islands which would aggregate 300,000 tons; so that, counting in the five years taken to construct modern machinery and the fifteen years that the industry would need to develop to the point of producing 300,000 tons, and we have twenty years as the period which would be required to reach that figure. It is estimated that the cost of machinery capable of producing 300,000 tons of sugar would be $20,000,000 gold. This, of course, must be considered as a mere estimate; but I consider that sum to be the cost of machinery necessary to produce 300,000 tons. If we take that as a basis in the length of time required before we could reach that production which I have above cited, the markets of the United States in the meantime would have a shortage of double what it now is, or 4,000,000 tons, and against that the 300,000 tons produced in the Philippine Islands would be of no consequence whatever.

I also call attention to the testimony of Mr. Oxnard, the president of the American Beet Sugar Association. He says:

Perhaps it may be well to draw attention to one or two features of the industry:

1. Its product is a staple of universal consumption and of the readiest sale.

2. The product is a finished article, the sugar being turned out refined and granulated, the manufacturer not being dependent upon the refiners' trust for his market.

3. Competition by home production is so remote as to be scarcely worth consideration. The United States is now compelled to import three-quarters of its consumption, and it would take at least 300 factories of a daily capacity of 500 tons of beets to produce present importation.

Regarding the future development and permanency of the beet-sugar industry in the United States, there can be absolutely no doubt for the following reasons:

Of the tropical countries which it is proposed to annex to the United States, Porto Rico is too small to cut any figure, and the Philippine Islands have not the necessary elements for the expansion of the sugar business sufficiently rapid to give any concern to those interested in the production of sugar from beets in this country for the next twenty-five years to come.

There is but little capital in the Philippine Islands to develop or increase sugar production. Even if capital could be secured, it would avail nothing without labor, and it is conceded by all that labor is very scarce in the Philippine Islands and is hardly sufficient for present needs, and that Philippine laborers are generally indolent and only work when they are compelled to earn money to purchase the necessaries of life.

Governor Wright, who was the governor of the Philippine Islands for several years, is thoroughly informed and has closely studied the sugar question. Testifying before the Senate committee, he said:

The sugar industry, in my opinion, can not be very largely developed in the Philippine Islands. Of course it can be increased considerably, but it can not be made a rival to other countries which produce sugar on a large scale so long as the present policy of the United States is continued as to the exclusion of the Chinese labor from that country. In other words, the native Filipino laborer is largely engaged in raising rice and food products, aside from sugar, and in gathering hemp and copra, and there is not a very great amount of labor there available for sugar raising on a large and profitable scale.

The average annual production of tobacco in the Philippine Islands is 20,000,000 pounds. In 1905 the State of Kentucky produced in round numbers 228,000,000 pounds of tobacco, and in the United States 623,000,000 pounds of tobacco were produced in 1905. There are a number of Congressional districts in the various tobacco States each of which produce more tobacco than is produced in the whole of the Philippine Islands. The export leaf last year was 10,000,000 pounds, and not a single pound of it came to the United States. It would seem, therefore, that with absolute free trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands American tobacco is more likely to go to the Philippine Islands than Philippine Island tobacco come to the United States.

The United States produced in 1905, in round numbers, seven billions and a half of cigars, and the Philippine export product to all ports of the world was 81,000,000 cigars, of which only 167,693 cigars came to the United States, and the bulk of these were sold from the Philippine concession at the St. Louis Exposition, and largely as a matter of trial and experiment. The average annual increase for the past ten years in the production and consumption of cigars in the United States has been 327,753,188, or more than four times the entire export product of the Philippine Islands to all parts of the world last year, and 1,955 times as much as the entire importation into the United States from the Philippine Islands last year.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his report, made a very appropriate and pertinent statement when he said "The bulk of the cigars produced in the Philippine Islands could not be sold in the American market at any price, even if Philippine cigars were admitted customs duty free into the United States."

According to the last annual report of the Philippine Commission, the provinces of Isabela and Cagayan produced the only tobacco fit for use in the manufacture of the better quality of cigars and cigarettes.

It is clear, therefore, that if the entire export product of Philippine tobacco should come to the United States, the effect would be imperceptible, based upon the production of 16,000,000 pounds total exports from the Philippine Islands and about 700,000,000 pounds produced in this country. Two dangers however, are repeatedly magnified by those who are opposed to the proposed legislation. One is the fear of increased product and the other the cheap labor of the Orient. As I have said before, little or no tobacco is exported from the Philippine Islands, except from the provinces of Isabela and Cagayan, and that goes mostly to Spain and Japan; and all disinterested persons seem to agree that there is not the slightest ground to fear any greatly increased area or production in the remaining islands of the archipelago. It has been demonstrated beyond doubt that good tobacco can not be grown within 20 miles of the seacoast, unless it be in some valley so protected by mountains as not to feel the effect of the salt air.

The report of the Philippine Commission shows that the small acreage of the Philippine Islands available for agriculture, being only about 9½ per cent of the total acreage, and the insignificance of the industry compared with other export products of the islands render it impossible that the production could be materially increased in many years, if, indeed, it is ever much increased. I know of no better authority on the tobacco question in the Philippines than Hon. E. J. HILL, Representative in Congress from the Fourth district of Connecticut, who has twice visited the Philippine Islands and made a careful study of the tobacco industry. He says:

There is absolutely no danger whatever to the United States from the competition of the Philippine Islands in any line of the tobacco industry. So far as leaf tobacco is concerned, I call the attention of the Members to the fact that of 16,276,266 pounds exported from the Philippine Islands last year 13,455,065 pounds went to Spain and not a pound to the United States; indeed, practically all of this tobacco went to Spain and to the monopoly countries of Europe, and it is a striking comment upon the fears of any grower in this country that Philippine tobacco will supplant his product that Mr. Shiffer, of the United Cigar Manufacturers Company, when asked before the committee whether in his enormous product of 400,000,000 cigars a year his company had ever imported and manufactured any Philippine tobacco, he replied that they had not. He admitted that they were looking for Habana and Sumatra, but that he had never even experimented with Philippine tobacco.

In order to show the acreage and production of tobacco in the United States in 1905, I submit a table from Supplement of United States Crop Reporter, which, among other things, shows that in Kentucky there were 275,874 acres put in tobacco that year, and the production amounted to 228,975,420 pounds, which is more than a third of all the tobacco produced in the United States, and I may say also that not a single Kentucky tobacco producer or a single Kentucky cigar manufacturer has been before the committee or in Washington to oppose the passage of the bill, which passed the House of Representatives and is now in the Senate Committee on the Philippines, and which bill is the same as the amendment now proposed by me.

The table I have referred to is as follows:

[From Supplement of United States Crop Reporter.]

| State or Territory (1905). | Tobacco. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acreage. | Yield per acre. | Production. | Price per pound. | Total farm value. |
| | *Acres.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Cents.* | *Dollars.* |
| Maine | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 125 | 1,700 | 212,500 | 17.0 | 36,125 |
| Vermont | 191 | 1,650 | 315,150 | 17.0 | 53,576 |
| Massachusetts | 4,488 | 1,850 | 8,302,800 | 16.9 | 1,403,173 |
| Rhode Island | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 13,340 | 1,725 | 23,011,500 | 17.0 | 3,911,955 |
| New York | 6,151 | 1,148 | 7,061,348 | 10.5 | 741,442 |
| New Jersey | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania | 15,324 | 1,370 | 20,998,880 | 10.8 | 2,267,339 |
| Delaware | | | | | |
| Maryland | 30,143 | 650 | 19,592,950 | 6.0 | 1,175,577 |
| Virginia | 118,447 | 675 | 79,951,725 | 7.6 | 6,076,331 |
| North Carolina | 136,770 | 608 | 83,156,160 | 8.8 | 7,317,742 |
| South Carolina | 12,574 | 736 | 9,254,464 | 8.7 | 805,138 |
| Georgia | 2,036 | 525 | 1,068,900 | 17.0 | 181,713 |
| Florida | 5,321 | 600 | 3,192,600 | 18.0 | 574,668 |
| Alabama | 521 | 450 | 234,450 | 16.0 | 37,512 |
| Mississippi | 155 | 430 | 66,650 | 15.0 | 9,998 |
| Louisiana | 63 | 500 | 31,500 | 25.0 | 7,875 |
| Texas | 469 | 500 | 234,500 | 19.0 | 44,555 |
| Arkansas | 1,049 | 700 | 734,300 | 14.0 | 102,802 |
| Tennessee | 41,502 | 768 | 31,873,536 | 7.5 | 2,390,515 |
| West Virginia | 4,005 | 790 | 3,163,950 | 8.5 | 268,936 |
| Kentucky | 275,874 | 830 | 228,975,420 | 7.0 | 16,028,279 |
| Ohio | 59,229 | 850 | 50,344,650 | 8.4 | 4,228,951 |
| Michigan | | | | | |
| Indiana | 6,244 | 819 | 5,113,836 | 6.0 | 306,830 |
| Illinois | 1,132 | 900 | 1,018,800 | 6.0 | 61,128 |
| Wisconsin | 39,294 | 1,370 | 53,832,780 | 10.0 | 538,328 |
| Minnesota | | | | | |
| Iowa | | | | | |
| Missouri | 1,665 | 778 | 1,295,370 | 8.0 | 103,630 |
| Kansas | | | | | |
| Nebraska | | | | | |
| North Dakota | | | | | |
| South Dakota | | | | | |
| Montana | | | | | |
| Wyoming | | | | | |
| Colorado | | | | | |
| New Mexico | | | | | |
| Arizona | | | | | |
| Utah | | | | | |
| Nevada | | | | | |
| Idaho | | | | | |
| Washington | | | | | |
| Oregon | | | | | |
| California | | | | | |
| Oklahoma | | | | | |
| Indian Territory | | | | | |
| United States | 776,112 | 815.6 | 633,033,719 | 7.7 | 48,674,118 |

The only remaining product mentioned in the pending bill is rice. History shows that the rice crop was the only cultivated crop, as far as can be ascertained, produced by the natives when the Philippine Islands were first discovered by the Spanish explorer Magellan in 1521. For more than three centuries subsequent to the establishment of Spanish sovereignty rice was the principal product. Surplus crops were produced and rice was exported in large quantities, but in later years the cultivation of hemp, sugar, and tobacco have caused the cultivation of rice to be diminished, and last year $7,000,000 worth of rice was imported to the Philippine Islands and only 1,500,000 acres were under rice cultivation.

There is so little danger that the rice producers of the United States will be interfered with by the Filipinos, who now purchase from foreign countries annually millions of dollars' worth of rice for home consumption and who would have to ship rice over 6,000 miles and pay the freight to compete with the American rice producer, that it is not necessary to discuss this subject at length.

Mr. President, I have consumed much more time than I expected and made a more comprehensive argument than I intended. The Committee on the Philippines not having reported the bill which passed the House of Representatives, there has been no opportunity in the Senate to discuss the subjects to which I have referred, and my excuse for occupying so much time is that I believe Senators will be favorable to the proposed legislation as Representatives were favorable to it when they have opportunities for investigation and consideration.

The bill to provide for the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippine Islands will, when it becomes a law, be beneficial to the Filipinos, and especially to those engaged in agricultural pursuits, and justice and fair play demand the legislation provided in the amendment offered by me, which was so clearly and so strongly advocated by President Roosevelt in his message to the Congress of the United States, when he said:

> I earnestly recommend that the tariff now imposed by the Dingley bill upon the products of the Philippine Islands be entirely removed except the tariff on sugar and tobacco, and that that tariff be reduced to 25 per cent of the present rates under the Dingley Act. That after July 1, 1909, the tariff upon tobacco and sugar produced in the Philippine Islands be entirely removed, and that free trade between the islands and the United States in the products of each country then be provided for by law.

If we are to follow up what has been done so well by a large majority of the Members of the House of Representatives; if we are to benefit the people of the Philippine Islands by establishing a bank to aid those engaged in agriculture, then I say we ought also to pass the bill relieving the Filipinos of the unjust burden of tariff taxation.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I desire merely to say now, as I tried to say before, that this amendment, if pressed and debated, would lead at this stage of the session to the defeat of the entire legislation. We can pass for the benefit of the Philippine Islands the agricultural bank bill. Everyone is in favor of it. But to attach this amendment to that bill would simply be to kill both propositions. I should like very much, for the sake of the islands, to save one of them. This amendment is hostile to the bank bill. It can not come up here properly because——

Mr. McCREARY. Mr. President——

Mr. LODGE. No, Mr. President; I have the floor now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALIAFERRO in the chair). The Senator from Massachusetts declines to yield.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, it can not come here properly, for it is clearly unconstitutional in this form. This body has no power to originate tariff legislation. We can only deal with tariff legislation on a House bill. A House bill is not before us. I wish it were. I am absolutely in favor of it; but being unable to get it at this time of the session, I prefer to do something for the islands, rather than defeat all legislation. Therefore, Mr. President, I move to lay the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky upon the table; and pending that motion, I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

Mr. McCREARY. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Massachusetts to withhold that motion for a moment, because I desire to say——

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

Mr. McCREARY. I desire to say that my amendment is not hostile at all to the bill to establish an agricultural bank.

Mr. LODGE. It is not only hostile, but it is fatal. I insist on the motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. McCREARY. I desire also to say that when the Senator makes the point of order, I will discuss with him whether the amendment is constitutional or not, and whether it is in order.

Mr. LODGE. Debate is out of order, and I make that point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is out of order. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened; and (at 5 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until 8 o'clock p. m.

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## EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 8 o'clock p. m.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will report the first bill on the Calendar under the order adopted by the Senate to-day for this evening's session.

### ALFRED BURGESS.

The bill (S. 7163) to correct the naval record of Alfred Burgess was announced as first in order, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It directs the Secretary of the Navy to correct the record of Alfred Burgess, late a seaman on board the U. S. S. *Sonoma* and *Juniata*, and to remove any charge of desertion now standing against his record and to issue to him an honorable discharge.

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

### PETER H. BRODIE, ALIAS PATRICK TORBETT.

The bill (S. 2400) to correct the naval record of Peter H. Brodie, alias Patrick Torbett, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "discharge," to strike out the words "an honorable" and insert "a;" so as to make the bill read:

> *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to correct the naval record of Peter H. Brodie, alias Patrick Torbett, late a sailor in the United States Navy, serving on the U. S. battle ship Ohio, the U. S. S. Maria Denning, and the Undine, and to issue to said Brodie a discharge from the service of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

### MARTIN ALL.

The bill (S. 7188) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Martin All was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "Regiment," to insert the following proviso:

> *Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act.

So as to make the bill read:

> *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Martin All, late a private in Company A, Eleventh Indiana Regiment: *Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

### ELIZABETH A. MURREY.

The bill (H. R. 16886) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Murrey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elizabeth A. Murrey, widow of Isaac Murrey, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of James W. Murrey, helpless and dependent child of said Isaac Murrey, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Elizabeth A. Murrey the name of said James W. Murrey shall be placed on the pension roll at $12 per month from and after the date of death of said Elizabeth A. Murrey.

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

KATE S. CHURCH.

The bill (H. R. 16506) granting an increase of pension to Kate S. Church was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Kate S. Church, widow of Joseph Church, late first lieutenant Company I, Fifty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

MARTHA LAVENDER.

The bill (H. R. 16487) granting an increase of pension to Martha Lavender was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Martha Lavender, widow of Jehu Lavender, late of Company F, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM M. HARRIS.

The bill (H. R. 16340) granting an increase of pension to William M. Harris was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William M. Harris, late of Company D, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ARCHIBALD H. R. CALVIN.

The bill (H. R. 16283) granting an increase of pension to Archibald H. R. Calvin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Archibald H. R. Calvin, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ANN RAFFERTY.

The bill (H. R. 16181) granting an increase of pension to Ann Rafferty was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Ann Rafferty, widow of John Rafferty, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

STEPHEN GANGWER.

The bill (H. R. 15965) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Gangwer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Stephen Gangwer, late of Company K, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN S. COCHRAN.

The bill (H. R. 17634) granting an increase of pension to John S. Cochran was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John S. Cochran, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MICHAEL PENDERGAST, ALIAS MICHAEL BLAKE.

The bill (H. R. 17620) granting an increase of pension to Michael Pendergast, alias Michael Blake, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Michael Pendergast, alias Michael Blake, late of Company B, Forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

AQUILLA WILLIAMS.

The bill (H. R. 17581) granting an increase of pension to Aquilla Williams was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Aquilla Williams, late of Company H, First Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM H. LOYD.

The bill (H. R. 17483) granting an increase of pension to William H. Loyd was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William H. Loyd, late of Company H, Thirty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MINOR B. MONAGHAN.

The bill (H. R. 17369) granting an increase of pension to Minor B. Monaghan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Minor B. Monaghan, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LEWIS F. BELDEN.

The bill (H. R. 17335) granting an increase of pension to Lewis F. Belden was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lewis F. Belden, late of U. S. S. Constellation, United States Navy, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DOUGLAS V. DONNELLY.

The bill (H. R. 17331) granting an increase of pension to Douglas V. Donnelly was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Douglas V. Donnelly, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment New York State Militia Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM TUDERS.

The bill (H. R. 17330) granting an increase of pension to William Tuders was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Tuders, late of Company B, Ninety-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SARAH E. ROBEY.

The bill (H. R. 17204) granting a pension to Sarah E. Robey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sarah E. Robey, widow of Richard Robey, late of Company D, Seventh Battalion District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, and to pay to her a pension of $8 per month.

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

JAMES H. O'BRIEN.

The bill (H. R. 17058) granting an increase of pension to James H. O'Brien was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James H. O'Brien, late captain Company I, Forty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CHARLES BRUMM.

The bill (H. R. 16813) granting an increase of pension to Charles Brumm was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles Brumm, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY H. DAVIS.

The bill (H. R. 16698) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Davis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry H. Davis, late of Company C, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DANIEL W. GILLAM.

The bill (H. R. 16458) granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Gillam was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Daniel W. Gillam, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM E. GRAY.

The bill (H. R. 18681) granting an increase of pension to William E. Gray was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William E. Gray, late of Company C, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

FREDERICK SHINAMAN.

The bill (H. R. 18383) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Shinaman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Frederick Shinaman, late of Company H, Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

RICHARD B. RANKIN.

The bill (H. R. 18323) granting an increase of pension to Richard B. Rankin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Richard B. Rankin, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HEZEKIAH JAMES.

The bill (H. R. 18322) granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah James was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Hezekiah James, late of Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Company E, Sixty-third Regiment, United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES H. SINCLAIR.

The bill (H. R. 18042) granting an increase of pension to James H. Sinclair was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James H. Sinclair, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ELBRIDGE P. BOYDEN.

The bill (H. R. 18014) granting an increase of pension to Elbridge P. Boyden was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elbridge P. Boyden, late of Company D, Forty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN GRIMM.

The bill (H. R. 17817) granting an increase of pension to John Grimm was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Grimm, late of Seventh Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

FRANK J. BIEDERMAN.

The bill (H. R. 17712) granting an increase of pension to Frank J. Biederman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Frank J. Biederman, late of Company K, First Regiment New York Volunteer Marine Artillery, and Battery D, First Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ROLAND M. JOHNSON.

The bill (H. R. 17642) granting an increase of pension to Roland M. Johnson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Roland M. Johnson, late of Company G, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY LUFFT.

The bill (H. R. 20973) granting an increase of pension to Henry Lufft was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry Lufft, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

AUGUST WEBER.

The bill (H. R. 20862) granting an increase of pension to August Weber was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of August Weber, late of Company D, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

PETER BUCHMANN.

The bill (H. R. 20731) granting an increase of pension to Peter Buchmann was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Peter Buchmann, late of Company G, Twenty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN CARPENTER.

The bill (H. R. 20730) granting an increase of pension to John Carpenter was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Carpenter, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

BENJAMIN LYONS.

The bill (H. R. 20729) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Lyons was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Benjamin Lyons, late of Company F, Sixty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

IRA D. HILL.

The bill (H. R. 20728) granting an increase of pension to Ira D. Hill was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Ira D. Hill, late of Company B, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SAMUEL W. HINES.

The bill (H. R. 20967) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Hines was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Samuel W. Hines, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THOMAS JONES.

The bill (H. R. 20966) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Jones was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas Jones, late of Smith's Independent Company Acting Engineers,

Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SARAH M. BICKFORD.

The bill (H. R. 20960) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Bickford was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sarah M. Bickford, widow of Samuel T. Bickford, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

JOHN N. SHEAR.

The bill (H. R. 20931) granting an increase of pension to John N. Shear was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John N. Shear, late of Company L, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOSEPH ROUGE.

The bill (H. R. 20930) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Rouge was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph Rouge, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THOMAS D. KING.

The bill (H. R. 20929) granting an increase of pension to Thomas D. King was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas D. King, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

EMMA WALTERS.

The bill (H. R. 20887) granting an increase of pension to Emma Walters was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Emma Walters, widow of Jacob Walters, late of Company B, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

LUTHER W. HARRIS.

The bill (H. R. 20882) granting an increase of pension to Luther W. Harris was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Luther W. Harris, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and Company H, Seventy-second Regiment Illinois Volunter Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CHARLES T. CHAPMAN.

The bill (H. R. 20860) granting an increase of pension to Charles T. Chapman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles T. Chapman, late of U. S. S. *North Carolina*, *Potomac*, and *Savannah*, United States Navy, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY C. HUGHES.

The bill (H. R. 20859) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Hughes was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry C. Hughes, late of Company H, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is not receiving.

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

CATHARINE A. GREENE.

The bill (H. R. 20856) granting an increase of pension to Catharine A. Greene was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Catharine A. Greene, widow of Robert Greene, late of Company K, Thirty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and captain company E, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

GEORGE HIERL, ALIAS GEORGE HILL.

The bill (H. R. 20855) granting an increase of pension to George Hierl, alias George Hill, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George Hierl, alias George Hill, late of Company B, Eighty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THOMAS WELCH.

The bill (H. R. 20854) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Welch was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas Welch, late of U. S. S. *Ohio* and *Sassacus*, United States Navy, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY JOYCE.

The bill (H. R. 20842) granting an increase of pension to Henry Joyce was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry Joyce, late of Company G, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

FRANKLIN COMSTOCK.

The bill (H. R. 20834) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Comstock was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Franklin Comstock, late of U. S. S. *North Carolina*, *Potomac*, and *Richmond*, United States Navy, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES R. DUNLAP.

The bill (H. R. 20831) granting an increase of pension to James Dunlap was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James R. Dunlap, late of Company B, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MILTON L. HOWARD.

The bill (H. R. 20822) granting an increase of pension to Milton L. Howard was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Milton L. Howard, late of Company K, Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES L. NEWMAN.

The bill (H. R. 20821) granting an increase of pension to John L. Newman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John L. Newman, late of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM G. WHITNEY.

The bill (H. R. 20737) granting an increase of pension to William G. Whitney was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William G. Whitney, late first lieutenant Company B, Eleventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARTHA J. WEAVERLING.

The bill (H. R. 20881) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Weaverling was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Martha J. Weaverling, widow of Perry B. Weaverling, late of Company A, Ninety-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

CATHARINE WEIGERT.

The bill (H. R. 20861) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Weigert was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Catharine Weigert, widow of Charles Weigert, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

JAMES C. PRICE.

The bill (H. R. 20719) granting an increase of pension to James C. Price was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James C. Price, late of Company A, Third Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

FRANCIS DOUGHTY.

The bill (H. R. 20689) granting an increase of pension to Francis Doughty was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Francis Doughty, late of Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOSHUA S. JAYNE.

The bill (H. R. 20686) granting an increase of pension to Joshua S. Jayne was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joshua S. Jayne, late of Company H, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOSEPH R. BENHAM.

The bill (H. R. 20685) granting an increase of pension to Joseph R. Benham was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph R. Benham, late of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM A. NICHOLS.

The bill (H. R. 20654) granting an increase of pension to William A. Nichols was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William A. Nichols, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pesion of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DOMINICK GARVEY.

The bill (H. R. 20647) granting an increase of pension to Dominick Garvey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Dominick Garvey, late of Company A, Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE W. BRINTON.

The bill (H. R. 20618) granting an increase of pension to George W. Brinton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George W. Brinton, late of Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CHESTER R. PITT.

The bill (H. R. 20568) granting an increase of pension to Chester R. Pitt was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Chester R. Pitt, late of Company A. Hatch's battalion Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARK W. TERRILL.

The bill (H. R. 20558) granting an increase of pension to Mark W. Terrill was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mark W. Terrill, late of Company I, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WEBSTER MILLER.

The bill (H. R. 20557) granting an increase of pension to Webster Miller was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Webster Miller, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARY T. MATHIS.

The bill (H. R. 20356) granting an increase of pension to Mary T. Mathis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary T. Mathis, widow of Benjamin H. Mathis, late of Company L, Palmetto Regiment, South Carolina Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

EMMA F. BUCHANAN.

The bill (H. R. 20291) granting an increase of pension to Emma F. Buchanan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Emma F. Buchanan, widow of Francis A. Buchanan, late of Captain Childs's company, South Carolina Mounted Volunteers, Florida Indian war, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

AMOS KELLNER.

The bill (H. R. 20734) granting an increase of pension to Amos Kellner was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Amos Kellner, late of Company E, Seventy-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

OSCAR ANDREWS.

The bill (H. R. 20733) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Andrews was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Oscar Andrews, late of Company E, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

EDGAR WEAVER.

The bill (H. R. 20970) granting an increase of pension to Edgar Weaver was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Edgar Weaver, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARY E. P. BARR.

The bill (H. R. 20605) granting a pension to Mary E. P. Barr was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with

an amendment, in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twelve" and insert "eight;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary E. P. Barr, widow of William F. Barr, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

ALFRED HAYWARD.

The bill (H. R. 20244) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Hayward was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Alfred Hayward, late of Company H, Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM E. RICHARDS.

The bill (H. R. 20236) granting an increase of pension to William E. Richards was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William E. Richards, late of Company G, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

PHILIP HAMMAN.

The bill (H. R. 20224) granting an increase of pension to Philip Hamman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Philip Hamman, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE W. GREEN.

The bill (H. R. 20212) granting an increase of pension to George W. Green was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George W. Green, late of Company B, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CHARLES W. AIREY.

The bill (H. R. 20201) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Airey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles W. Airey, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THOMAS W. DANIELS.

The bill (H. R. 20189) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Daniels was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas W. Daniels, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN H. M'CAIN, ALIAS JOHN CROFT.

The bill (H. R. 20188) granting an increase of pension to John H. McCain, alias John Croft, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John H. McCain, alias John Croft, late of Company I, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN A. SMITH.

The bill (H. R. 20091) granting an increase of pension to John A. Smith was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John A. Smith, late of Company F, Second Regiment New York Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

RICHARD F. BARRET.

The bill (H. R. 20079) granting an increase of pension to Richard F. Barret was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Richard F. Barret, late quartermaster-sergeant, Fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

OLIVER T. WESTMORELAND.

The bill (H. R. 20036) granting an increase of pension to Oliver T. Westmoreland was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Oliver T. Westmoreland, late of Company C, First Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THOMAS R. ELLIOTT.

The bill (H. R. 20000) granting an increase of pension to Thomas R. Elliott was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas R. Elliott, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

RITTY M. LANE.

The bill (H. R. 19994) granting a pension to Ritty M. Lane was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Ritty M. Lane, widow of James Lane, late of Company I, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $8 per month.

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

NELSON ISBILL.

The bill (H. R. 19976) granting a pension to Nelson Isbill was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Nelson Isbill, late of Company H, Twentieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $12 per month, the same to be paid to him under the rules of the Pension Bureau as to mode and time of payment without any deduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension.

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

HENRY K. BURGER.

The bill (H. R. 19969) granting an increase of pension to Henry K. Burger was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry K. Burger, late of Company F, One hundred and ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

EDWARD LA COSTE.

The bill (H. R. 19943) granting an increase of pension to Edward La Coste was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Edward La Coste, late of Company K, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN E. BOWLES.

The bill (H. R. 19869) granting an increase of pension to John E. Bowles was considered as in Commitee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John E. Bowles, late of Company C, Third United States Dragoons, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WALTER B. SWAIN.

The bill (H. R. 19863) granting an increase of pension to Walter B. Swain was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Walter B. Swain, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE W. SMITH.

The bill (H. R. 19832) granting an increase of pension to George W. Smith was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George W. Smith, late of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES G. VAN DEWALKER.

The bill (H. R. 19770) granting an increase of pension to James G. Van Dewalker was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James G. Van Dewalker, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ALMON WOOD.

The bill (H. R. 19706) granting an increase of pension to Almon Wood was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Almon Wood, late of Company F, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ELIZABETH MOONEY.

The bill (H. R. 19628) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Mooney was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elizabeth Mooney, widow of William Mooney, late of Company H, First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

JUDSON H. HOLCOMB.

The bill (H. R. 19526) granting an increase of pension to Judson H. Holcomb was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Judson H. Holcomb, late second and first lieutenant Company C, Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CAMPBELL COWAN.

The bill (H. R. 19401) granting an increase of pension to Campbell Cowan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Campbell Cowan, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WASHINGTON M. BROWN.

The bill (H. R. 19400) granting an increase of pension to Washington M. Brown was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Washington M. Brown, late of Company M, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SUSAN E. HERNANDEZ.

The bill (H. R. 19384) granting an increase of pension to Susan E. Hernandez was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Susan E. Hernandez, widow of James J. Hernandez, late of Company F, Palmetto Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay here a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

FRANCIS M. HATTEN.

The bill (H. R. 19294) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Hatten was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Francis M. Hatten, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, First Regiment West Virginia Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN INGRAM.

The bill (H. R. 19263) granting an increase of pension to John Ingram was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Ingram, late of Company G, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

FERGUS P. M'MILLAN.

The bill (H. R. 19133) granting an increase of pension to Fergus P. McMillan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Fergus P. McMillan, late of Company H, Thirty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HERMAN HAGEMILLER.

The bill (H. R. 18969) granting an increase of pension to Herman Hagemiller was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Herman Hagemiller, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ALEXANDER B. MOTT.

The bill (H. R. 18881) granting an increase of pension to Alexander B. Mott was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Alexander B. Mott, late of Company C, One hundred and seventy-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM E. HANIGAN.

The bill (H. R. 18723) granting an increase of pension to William E. Hanigan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William E. Hanigan, late of Company D, Twenty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARCELLUS CASH.

The bill (S. 5456) granting an increase of pension to Marcellus C. Cash was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the name "Cash," to strike out the letter "C;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out the word "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Marcellus Cash, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

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

ELIAS LAUGHNER.

The bill (S. 7862) granting an increase of pension to Elias Loughner was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the word "late," to strike out the name "Loughner" and insert "Laughner;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elias Laughner, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

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

CATHARINE HAYES.

The bill (S. 7871) granting a pension to Catharine C. Hayes was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendment, in line 6, before the name "Hayes," to strike out the letter "C.;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Catharine Hayes, widow of Thomas Hayes, late of Company B, First Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Catharine Hayes."

ROBERT J. HENRY.

The bill (S. 2729) granting an increase of pension to Robert J. Henry was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Robert J. Henry, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of $45 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

SYLVESTER BYRNE.

The bill (S. 7222) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester Byrne was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sylvester Byrne, late of Company A, Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

ANN H. BARNES.

The bill (S. 4028) granting an increase of pension to Ann H. Barnes was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "of" and insert "second lieutenant Captain Stone's;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ann H. Barnes, widow of Thomas H. Barnes, late second lieutenant Captain Stone's company, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

RILEY J. BERKLEY.

The bill (H. R. 20215) granting an increase of pension to Riley J. Berkley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Riley J. Berkley, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES S. HART.

The bill (H. R. 21612) granting an increase of pension to James S. Hart was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James S. Hart, late of Company E, Iowa Battalion Mormon Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

FELIX G. MORRISON.

The bill (H. R. 21606) granting an increase of pension to Felix G. Morrison was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Felix G. Morrison, late of Company E, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CALVIN S. MULLINS.

The bill (H. R. 21603) granting an increase of pension to Calvin S. Mullins was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Calvin S. Mullins, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DANIEL FRENCH.

The bill (H. R. 21564) granting an increase of pension to Daniel French was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Daniel French, late of Company D, One hundred and eighty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ALFRED E. LUCAS.

The bill (H. R. 21551) granting an increase of pension to Alfred E. Lucas was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Alfred E. Lucas, late of Company F, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ERASTUS A. THOMAS.

The bill (H. R. 21542) granting an increase of pension to Erastus A. Thomas was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Erastus A. Thomas, late of Company B, One hundred and sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Signal Corps, United States Army, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM E. FEELEY.

The bill (H. R. 21535) granting an increase of pension to William E. Feeley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William E. Feeley, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY REED.

The bill (H. R. 21534) granting an increase of pension to Henry Reed was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry Reed, late of Sixth Battery, Maine Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM DOBSON.

The bill (H. R. 21532) granting an increase of pension to William Dobson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Dobson, late of Company A, Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARY E. HOBBS.

The bill (H. R. 21497) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Hobbs was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary E. Hobbs, widow of William Hobbs, late of Company I, First Regiment Mississippi Rifles, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

GEORGE S. WOODS.

The bill (H. R. 21483) granting an increase of pension to George S. Woods was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George S. Woods, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LUCY COLE.

The bill (H. R. 21481) granting an increase of pension to Lucy Cole was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lucy Cole, widow of James B. Cole, late of Company D, Mormon Battalion Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

WILEY H. JACKSON.

The bill (H. R. 21472) granting an increase of pension to Wiley H. Jackson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Wiley H. Jackson, late of Capt. William N. Porter's company, Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ADALINE H. MALONE.

The bill (H. R. 21471) granting an increase of pension to Adaline H. Malone was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Adaline H. Malone, widow of William Patrick Malone, late of Captain Cowan's company, Alabama Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

JESSE JACKMAN.

The bill (H. R. 21448) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Jackman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jesse Jackman, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM A. CRUM.

The bill (H. R. 21446) granting an increase of pension to William A. Crum was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William A. Crum, late of Company H, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and Company A, Seventy-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

BENJAMIN BRAGG.

The bill (H. R. 21432) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Bragg was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Benjamin Bragg, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CORNELIUS H. LAWRENCE.

The bill (H. R. 21428) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius H. Lawrence was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Cornelius H. Lawrence, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THOMAS L. MOODY.

The bill (H. R. 21427) granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Moody was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas L. Moody, late of Company C, Fourteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN W. STICHTER.

The bill (H. R. 21376) granting an increase of pension to John W. Stichter was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John W. Stichter, late of Company K, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN S. CORNWELL.

The bill (H. R. 21375) granting an increase of pension to John S. Cornwell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John S. Cornwell, late of Company D, Twenty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN COOPER.

The bill (H. R. 21355) granting an increase of pension to John Cooper was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Cooper, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CHARLOTTE GAME.

The bill (H. R. 21529) granting a pension to Charlotte Game was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 9, after the word "month," to insert "in lieu of that she is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charlotte Game, widow of Edwin Game, late of Company B, First Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

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

JEANNETTE M. GUINEY.

The bill (H. R. 21347) granting an increase of pension to Jeannette M. Guiney was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jeannette M. Guiney, widow of Patrick R. Guiney, late colonel

Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry and brevet brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, and to pay her a pension of $50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

ADDISON THOMPSON.

The bill (H. R. 21543) granting an increase of pension to Addison Thompson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Addison Thompson, late of Company H, Thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ELISON GATEWOOD.

The bill (H. R. 21524) granting an increase of pension to Elison Gatewood was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elison Gatewood, late of Company F, Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY A. WEIAND.

The bill (H. R. 21499) granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Weiand was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry A. Weiand, late of Company E, Two hundred and second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SAMUEL B. DAVIS.

The bill (H. R. 21496) granting an increase of pension to Samuel B. Davis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Samuel B. Davis, late of Company B, First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARY REBECCA CARROLL.

The bill (H. R. 21470) granting an increase of pension to Mary Rebecca Carroll was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary Rebecca Carroll, widow of Zachariah H. Carroll, late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

MARY SHUTLER.

The bill (H. R. 21354) granting a pension to Mary Shutler was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary Shutler, widow of William H. Shutler, late of Company H. First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $8 per month.

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

JAMES C. MURRAY.

The bill (H. R. 21343) granting an increase of pension to James C. Murray was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James C. Murray, late of Company A, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HARVEY S. NETTLETON.

The bill (H. R. 21335) granting an increase of pension to Harvey S. Nettleton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Harvey S. Nettleton, late of band, Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN R. SMITH.

The bill (H. R. 21332) granting an increase of pension to John R. Smith was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John R. Smith, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ROBERT O. BRADLEY.

The bill (H. R. 21331) granting an increase of pension to Robert O. Bradley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Robert O. Bradley, late captain Company H, Fifteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE O. TIBBITTS.

The bill (H. R. 21325) granting an increase of pension to George O. Tibbitts was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George O. Tibbitts, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ELIZABETH WILSON.

The bill (H. R. 21322) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Wilson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elizabeth Wilson, widow of Washington C. Wilson, late of Company F, First Regiment Alabama Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

MALINDA H. HITCHCOCK.

The bill (H. R. 21320) granting an increase of pension to Malinda H. Hitchcock was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Malinda H. Hitchcock, widow of Herbert W. Hitchcock, late of Company H, Forty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

NATHAN SMALL.

The bill (H. R. 21122) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Small was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Nathan Small, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

EMMA M. CHAMBERLIN.

The bill (H. R. 21113) granting an increase of pension to Emma M. Chamberlin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Emma M. Chamberlin, widow of William N. Chamberlin, late of Company K, Forty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

PATRICK KINNEY.

The bill (H. R. 21079) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Kinney was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Patrick Kinney, late of Company A, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY C. DAVIS.

The bill (H. R. 21078) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Davis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry C. Davis, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ANDREW M. DUNN.

The bill (H. R. 21077) granting an increase of pension to Andrew M. Dunn was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Andrew M. Dunn, late of Company G, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES COLLINS.

The bill (H. R. 21061) granting an increase of pension to James Collins was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James Collins, late of Company C, One hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GOTTLIEB KIRCHNER.

The bill (H. R. 21060) granting an increase of pension to Gottlieb Kirchner was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Gottlieb Kirchner, late of Eleventh Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JESSE J. MELTON.

The bill (H. R. 21047) granting an increase of pension to Jesse J. Melton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jesse J. Melton, late of Pickens's company, First Regiment Alabama Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JESSE HARRAL.

The bill (H. R. 21046) granting a pension to Jesse Harral was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jesse Harral, late of Capt. H. W. Cooke's company, Third Battalion Tennessee Infantry, Cherokee Indian disturbances, and to pay him a pension of $8 per month.

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

WILLIAM WIGGINS.

The bill (H. R. 21002) granting an increase of pension to William Wiggins was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Wiggins, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARY EVANS.

The bill (H. R. 21000) granting an increase of pension to Mary Evans was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary Evans, widow of Henry J. Evans, late of Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Jessie F. Evans, helpless and dependent child of said Henry J. Evans, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary Evans the name of said Jessie F. Evans shall be placed on the pension roll at $12 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary Evans.

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

ROBERT MARTIN.

The bill (H. R. 21277) granting an increase of pension to Robert Martin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Robert Martin, late of Company A, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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



JEREMIAH BUFFINGTON.

The bill (H. R. 21274) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Buffington was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jeremiah Buffington, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ELLEN SULLIVAN.

The bill (H. R. 21270) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Sullivan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Ellen Sullivan, widow of John Sullivan, late of Company F, Twenty-first Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

DAVID J. WISE.

The bill (H. R. 21264) granting an increase of pension to David J. Wise was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of David J. Wise, late of Company D, Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES DOPP.

The bill (H. R. 21258) granting an increase of pension to James Dopp was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James Dopp, late of Company I, First Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM FOSTER.

The bill (H. R. 21256) granting an increase of pension to William Foster was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Foster, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THOMAS M'DOWELL.

The bill (H. R. 21255) granting an increase of pension to Thomas McDowell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas McDowell, late of Company L, First Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

PARTHENA LASLEY.

The bill (H. R. 21227) granting an increase of pension to Parthena Lasley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Parthena Lasley, widow of Francis M. Lasley, late of Company D, Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and provides that in the event of the death of Cora A. Lasley, helpless and dependent child of said Francis M. Lasley, the additional pension therein granted shall cease and determine, and further provides that in the event of the death of Parthena Lasley the name of said Cora A. Lasley shall be placed on the pension roll at $12 per month from and after the date of death of said Parthena Lasley.

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

HENRY J. RHODES.

The bill (H. R. 21161) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Rhodes was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry J. Rhodes, late of Company I, Third Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE C. PEAK.

The bill (H. R. 21157) granting an increase of pension to George C. Peak was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George C. Peak, late of Company F, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LAWRENCE M'HUGH.

The bill (H. R. 21123) granting an increase of pension to Lawrence McHugh was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lawrence McHugh, late of U. S. S. *Ouichita*, United States Navy, and to pay him a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES EDWARD BRISTOL.

The bill (H. R. 21303) granting an increase of pension to James Edward Bristol was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James Edward Bristol, late of Company A, Twenty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

FREDERICK DE PLANQUE.

The bill (H. R. 21283) granting an increase of pension to Frederick De Planque was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Frederick De Planque, late of Company M, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CATHARINE LUDWIG.

The bill (H. R. 21281) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Ludwig was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Catharine Ludwig, widow of John Ludwig, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

ISAAC CAIN.

The bill (H. R. 21280) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Cain was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Isaac Cain, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARTIN HEILER.

The bill (H. R. 21279) granting an increase of pension to Martin Heiler was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Martin Heiler, alias Martin Huyler, late of Battery F, First Regiment United States Artillery, Florida Indian war, and to pay him a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LEVI MITCHELL.

The bill (H. R. 21808) granting an increase of pension to Levi Mitchell was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Levi Mitchell, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment, and Company L, Ninth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

JOHN M. BRUDER.

The bill (H. R. 21906) granting an increase of pension to John M. Bruder was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John M. Bruder, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE H. FIELD.

The bill (H. R. 21896) granting an increase of pension to George H. Field was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George H. Field, late of Company D, Thirty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ANDREW CANOVA.

The bill (H. R. 21888) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Canova was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Andrew Canova, late of Captain Hooker's independent company, Florida Mounted Volunteers, Seminole Indian war, and to pay him a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES H. HAYMAN.

The bill (H. R. 21887) granting an increase of pension to James H. Hayman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James H. Hayman, late of Captain Johnson's independent company, Florida Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN BRYANT.

The bill (H. R. 21886) granting an increase of pension to John Bryant was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Bryant, late of Captains Tucker's, McClellan's, and Roberts's companies, Florida Volunteers, Florida Indian war, and to pay him a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

FRANK BREAZEALE.

The bill (H. R. 21882) granting an increase of pension to Frank Breazeale was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Frank Breazeale, late of Company F (Captain Robert's), First Regiment Texas Mounted Volunters, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES M. EAMAN.

The bill (H. R. 21852) granting an increase of pension to James M. Eaman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James M. Eaman, late of Company B, Third Regiment Colorado Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ROBERT H. DELANEY.

The bill (H. R. 21843) granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Delaney was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Robert H. Delaney, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARY C. HALL.

The bill (H. R. 21836) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Hall was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary C. Hall, widow of James M. Hall, late of Company E, Twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

JAMES W. KASSON.

The bill (H. R. 21837) granting an increase of pension to James W. Kasson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James W. Kasson, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment, and Company I, Fourth Regiment, New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOSEPH PEACH.

The bill (H. R. 21819) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Peach was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph Peach, late of U. S. S. *Princeton*, United States Navy, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN TIMS.

The bill (H. R. 21761) granting an increase of pension to John Tims was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Tims, late of Company F, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN D. MARTIN.

The bill (H. R. 21724) granting an increase of pension to John D. Martin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John D. Martin, late first lieutenant and adjutant Eighty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN W. TOWLE.

The bill (H. R. 21667) granting an increase of pension to John W. Towle was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John W. Towle, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JACOB B. BUTTS.

The bill (H. R. 21651) granting an increase of pension to Jacob B. Butts was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jacob B. Butts, late unassigned, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MICHAEL GAUS.

The bill (H. R. 21648) granting an increase of pension to Michael Gaus was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Michael Gaus, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment, and Company L, Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SHELDON HESS.

The bill (H. R. 21644) granting an increase of pension to Sheldon Hess was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sheldon Hess, late of U. S. S. *North Carolina* and *Sunflower*, United States Navy, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ELIAS MILLER.

The bill (H. R. 21636) granting an increase of pension to Elias Miller was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elias Miller, late of Company G, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

EMMA SICKLER.

The bill (H. R. 21634) granting an increase of pension to Emma Sickler was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Emma Sickler, widow of Christopher Sickler, late of Company B, Eightieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

MAHALA M. JONES.

The bill (H. R. 21881) granting an increase of pension to Mahala M. Jones was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mahala M. Jones, widow of Joseph E. Jones, late of Company E, One hundred and fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

JOHN G. VIALL.

The bill (H. R. 21856) granting an increase of pension to John G. Viall was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John G. Viall, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CHARLES W. ARTHUR.

The bill (H. R. 21848) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Arthur was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles W. Arthur, late of Company A, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and One hundred and twenty-sixth and Forty-third Companies, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ANDREW SPENCER.

The bill (H. R. 21798) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Spencer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Andrew Spencer, late of Company H, One hundred and eighty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE YOUNG.

The bill (H. R. 21767) granting an increase of pension to George Young was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George Young, late of Company E, Third Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN F. YEARGIN.

The bill (H. R. 21630) granting an increase of pension to John F. Yeargin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John F. Yeargin, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CALVIN BARKER.

The bill (H. R. 21626) granting an increase of pension to Calvin Barker was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Calvin Barker, late of Company H, Sixteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM H. WILLEY.

The bill (H. R. 21624) granting an increase of pension to William H. Willey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William H. Willey, late of Company B, Third Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM MILLER.

The bill (H. R. 21617) granting an increase of pension to William Miller was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Miller, late of Company I, Twentieth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and unassigned detachment Veteran Reserve Corps, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DAVID YODER.

The bill (H. R. 21615) granting an increase of pension to David Yoder was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of David Yoder, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SIBBY BARNHILL.

The bill (H. R. 22264) granting an increase of pension to Libby Barnhill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sibby Barnhill, widow of William Barnhill, late of Captain Cunningham's company, Third Regiment North Carolina Militia, Cherokee Indian disturbances, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

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

HENRY POWER.

The bill (H. R. 17334) granting an increase of pension to Henry Power was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "Company," to strike out the letter "E" and insert "F;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry Power, late captain Company A, Twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM CONWELL.

The bill (H. R. 20727) granting an increase of pension to William Conwell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Conwell, late of Company I, Ninetieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

VOLNA S. TOPPING.

The bill (H. R. 23051) granting an increase of pension to Volna S. Topping was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Volna S. Topping, late of Company A, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARY KIRK.

The bill (H. R. 22827) granting an increase of pension to Mary Kirk was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary Kirk, widow of Ezra B. Kirk, late major and quartermaster, United States Army, retired, and to pay her a pension of $35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM J. COURTER.

The bill (H. R. 22771) granting an increase of pension to William J. Courter was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William J. Courter, late of Company A, Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SOREN V. KALSEM.

The bill (H. R. 22766) granting an increase of pension to Soren V. Kalsem was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Soren V. Kalsem, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LUCINDA DAVIDSON.

The bill (H. R. 22941) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda Davidson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lucinda Davidson, widow of Adley Davidson, late of Company A, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

THOMAS L. WILLIAMS.

The bill (H. R. 22881) granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Williams was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas L. Williams, late of Captain Mickler's company, Florida Mounted Volunteers, Seminole Indian war, and to pay him a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN A. HENRY.

The bill (H. R. 22858) granting an increase of pension to John A. Henry was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John A. Henry, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE SPALDING.

The bill (H. R. 22829) granting an increase of pension to George Spalding was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George Spalding, late of Company D, Maryland and District of Columbia Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM REESE.

The bill (H. R. 22015) granting an increase of pension to William Reese was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Reese, late of Company H, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MELISSA D. WHITMAN.

The bill (H. R. 23122) granting an increase of pension to Melissa D. Whitman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Melissa D. Whitman, widow of John N. Whitman, late of Com-

pany D, Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

JOHN COWAN.

The bill (H. R. 23133) granting an increase of pension to John Cowan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Cowan, late of Company D, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM S. VORIS.

The bill (H. R. 23166) granting an increase of pension to William S. Voris was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension role the name of William S. Voris, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HARMON VEATCH.

The bill (H. R. 23171) granting an increase of pension to Harmon Veatch was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Harmon Veatch, late captain Company I, Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MICHAEL DOWNS.

The bill (H. R. 23263) granting an increase of pension to Michael Downs was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Michael Downs, late of Company I, Ninetieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM WENTZ.

The bill (H. R. 18433) granting an increase of pension to William Wentz was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Wentz, late of U. S. S. *Sabine*, United States Navy, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

AGNES E. CALVERT.

The bill (H. R. 19385) granting an increase of pension to Agnes E. Calvert was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Agnes E. Calvert, widow of John Calvert, late of Company E, Palmetto Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

JOSHUA E. HYATT.

The bill (H. R. 22757) granting an increase of pension to Joshua E. Hyatt was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joshua E. Hyatt, late of Company F, Eighty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LOUISA BARTLETT.

The bill (H. R. 22926) granting a pension to Louisa Bartlett was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Louisa Bartlett, helpless and dependent daughter of Elijah Bartlett, late of Company D, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month.

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

MILTON STEVENS.

The bill (H. R. 22976) granting an increase of pension to Milton Stevens was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Milton Stevens, late of Company E, Thirty-first Regiment, and Company D, Thirty-second Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

EMILY HIBERNIA TRABUE.

The bill (H. R. 22993) granting an increase of pension to Emily Hibernia Trabue was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Emily Hibernia Trabue, widow of Robert P. Trabue, late first lieutenant Company B, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

LUCINDA C. MUSGROVE.

The bill (H. R. 22994) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda C. Musgrove was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lucinda C. Musgrove, widow of Enoch B. Musgrove, late of Company G, Sixtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

NATHANIEL Y. BUCK.

The bill (H. R. 22995) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Y. Buck was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Nathaniel Y. Buck, late of Company B, Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN C. MITCHELL.

The bill (H. R. 23036) granting an increase of pension to John C. Mitchell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John C. Mitchell, late of Company K, Sixty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SIMON M'ATEER.

The bill (H. R. 22092) granting an increase of pension to Simon McAteer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Simon McAteer, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GOTTLIEB SCHWEIZER.

The bill (H. R. 22088) granting an increase of pension to Gottlieb Schweizer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Gottlieb Schweizer, late second lieutenant Company H, Forty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

RANDOLPH WESSON.

The bill (H. R. 22085) granting an increase of pension to Randolph Wesson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Randolph Wesson, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ELIZA M. SCOTT.

The bill (H. R. 22073) granting an increase of pension to Eliza M. Scott was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Eliza M. Scott, widow of Walter F. Scott, late second lieutenant Company A, First Regiment Arkansas Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

HENRY UTTER.

The bill (H. R. 22065) granting an increase of pension to Henry Utter was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry Utter, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SARAH BETTS.

The bill (H. R. 21960) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Betts was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sarah Betts, widow of Charles D. Betts, late of Company H, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

JOHN A. SMITH.

The bill (H. R. 21915) granting an increase of pension to John A. Smith was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John A. Smith, late first lieutenant Company B, Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE W. W. TANNER.

The bill (H. R. 21909) granting an increase of pension to George W. W. Tanner was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George W. W. Tanner, late of Company A, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY PIEPER.

The bill (H. R. 21913) granting an increase of pension to Henry Pieper was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry Pieper, late of Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES W. CAMPBELL.

The bill (H. R. 22243) granting an increase of pension to James W. Campbell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James W. Campbell, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

STEPHEN ROBINSON.

The bill (H. R. 22241) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Robinson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Stephen Robinson, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES STINSON.

The bill (H. R. 22238) granting an increase of pension to James Stinson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James Stinson, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

NATHAN LAWSON.

The bill (H. R. 22237) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Lawson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Nathan Lawson, late of Companies E and A, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE W. BOUGHNER.

The bill (H. R. 22217) granting an increase of pension to George W. Boughner was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George W. Boughner, late of Company E, Sixty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THOMAS J. PROUTY.

The bill (H. R. 22214) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Prouty was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas J. Prouty, late of Company B, Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

OLIVER J. BURNS.

The bill (H. R. 22203) granting an increase of pension to Oliver J. Burns was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Oliver J. Burns, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ANDREW J. ARMSTRONG.

The bill (H. R. 22155) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Armstrong was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Andrew J. Armstrong, late of Company B, Third Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and captain Company D, Seventy-ninth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WARREN P. HUBBS.

The bill (H. R. 22103) granting an increase of pension to Warren P. Hubbs was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Warren P. Hubbs, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and Company A, Twenty-first Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

BORRE PETERSON.

The bill (H. R. 22102) granting an increase of pension to Borre Peterson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Borre Peterson, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ALBERT J. HAMRE.

The bill (H. R. 22094) granting an increase of pension to Albert J. Hamre was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Albert J. Hamre, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SEVERT LARSON.

The bill (H. R. 22090) granting an increase of pension to Severt Larson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Severt Larson, late of Company B, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CAROLINE W. CONGDON.

The bill (H. R. 22069) granting an increase of pension to Caroline W. Congdon was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Caroline W. Congdon, widow of James A. Congdon, late lieutenant-colonel Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

LEVI E. MILLER.

The bill (H. R. 22067) granting an increase of pension to Levi E. Miller, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Levi E. Miller, late of Company H, Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ORRIN FREEMAN.

The bill (H. R. 22048) granting an increase of pension to Orrin Freeman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Orrin Freeman, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE TINKHAM.

The bill (H. R. 22047) granting an increase of pension to George Tinkham was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George Tinkham, late of Company D, Twenty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ALETHIA WHITE.

The bill (H. R. 22039) granting a pension to Alethia White was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Alethia White, widow of William White, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of $8 per month.

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

ELDRIDGE UNDERWOOD.

The bill (H. R. 22024) granting an increase of pension to Eldridge Underwood was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Eldridge Underwood, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ALEXANDER MATCHETT.

The bill (H. R. 22003) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Matchett was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Alexander Matchett, late first lieutenant Company G, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARTHA JOYCE.

The bill (H. R. 21997) granting an increase of pension to Martha Joyce was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Martha Joyce, widow of Jacob Joyce, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

REDMOND ROCHE.

The bill (H. R. 21991) granting an increase of pension to Redmond Roche was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Redmond Roche, late of Company F, Fifty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HARVEY F. WOOD.

The bill (H. R. 21961) granting an increase of pension to Harvey F. Wood was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Harvey F. Wood, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

EDWARD FORD.

The bill (H. R. 21643) granting an increase of pension to Edward Ford was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Edward Ford, late of Company K, Ninety-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN J. DUFF.

The bill (H. R. 20187) granting an increase of pension to John J. Duff was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John J. Duff, late captain Company E, One hundred and seventieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

AMERICA J. AUSTIN.

The bill (H. R. 23870) granting an increase of pension to America J. Austin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 1, page 2, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twelve" and insert "sixteen;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of America J. Austin, widow of Benjamin Austin, late second lieutenant Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS J. SMITH.

The bill (H. R. 19067) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Smith was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas J. Smith, late of Company C, Twenty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MINOR CLEAVENGER.

The bill (H. R. 22500) granting an increase of pension to Minor Cleavenger was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Minor Cleavenger, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM A. NARRIN.

The bill (H. R. 22452) granting an increase of pension to William A. Narrin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William A. Narrin, late of Company I, Second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN M'CASLIN.

The bill (H. R. 22451) granting an increase of pension to John McCaslin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John McCaslin, late of Company G, One hundred and seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

F. MEDORA JOHNSON.

The bill (H. R. 22448) granting a pension to F. Medora Johnson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of F. Medora Johnson, widow of Thomas Johnson, late of Company G, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $8 per month.

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

FRANK SCHADLER.

The bill (H. R. 22447) granting an increase of pension to Frank Schadler was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Frank Schadler, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and U. S. S. *Dumbarton*, United States Navy, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DELPHIE THORNE.

The bill (H. R. 22266) granting an increase of pension to Delphie Thorne was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Delphie Thorne, widow of Dempsey J. Thorne, late of Company A, First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

MICHAEL HOGAN.

The bill (H. R. 22270) granting an increase of pension to Michael Hogan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Michael Hogan, late of Company H, Twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE W. RODEFER.

The bill (H. R. 22272) granting an increase of pension to George W. Rodefer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George W. Rodefer, late of Company K, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SAMUEL L. DAVIS.

The bill (H. R. 22288) granting an increase of pension to Samuel L. Davis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Samuel L. Davis, late of Company B, Second Battalion, Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LOUISA DUNCAN.

The bill (H. R. 22306) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Duncan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Louisa Duncan, widow of Benjamin F. Duncan, late of Company D, Third Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

MARY A. KERR.

The bill (H. R. 22310) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Kerr was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary A. Kerr, widow of John Kerr, late of Company F, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM M. COLBY.

The bill (H. R. 22376) granting an increase of pension to William M. Colby was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William M. Colby, late second lieutenant Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARGARET A. M'ADOO.

The bill (H. R. 22409) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. McAdoo was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Margaret A. McAdoo, widow of Austin McAdoo, late of Company B, Second Regiment Tennessee Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

EDWARD WESLEY WARD.

The bill (H. R. 22420) granting an increase of pension to Edward Wesley Ward was considered as in Committee on the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Edward Wesley Ward, late of Company E, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM J. JOHNSON.

The bill (H. R. 22422) granting an increase of pension to William J. Johnson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William J. Johnson, late of Company C, Iowa Battalion Mormon Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ALDEN YOUNGMAN.

The bill (H. R. 22431) granting an increase of pension to Alden Youngman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Alden Youngman, late of Company E, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN CLARK.

The bill (H. R. 22442) granting an increase of pension to John Clark was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Clark, late of Company I, Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM OLIVER ANDERSON.

The bill (H. R. 22444) granting an increase of pension to William Oliver Anderson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Oliver Anderson, late of Company B, First Regiment Illinois Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LEVI E. CURTIS.

The bill (H. R. 22756) granting an increase of pension to Levi E. Curtis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Levi E. Curtis, late of Company B, Headquarters' Troop, Nineteenth Army Corps, Department of the Gulf, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DELLA S. EASTON.

The bill (H. R. 22749) granting an increase of pension to Della S. Easton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Della S. Easton, widow of David J. Easton, late first lieutenant Company E and captain Company G, Nineteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

WILLARD P. FISHER.

The bill (H. R. 22748) granting an increase of pension to Willard P. Fisher was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Willard P. Fisher, late of Sixteenth Battery, Massachusetts Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MICHAEL MAIER.

The bill (H. R. 22734) granting an increase of pension to Michael Maier was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Michael Maier, late of Companies L and I, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension to $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM DEAN.

The bill (H. R. 22718) granting an increase of pension to William Dean was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Dean, late captain Company A, Fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JACOB KURES.

The bill (H. R. 22711) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Kures was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jacob Kures, late of Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

NELSON CORNELL.

The bill (H. R. 22710) granting an increase of pension to Nelson Cornell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Nelson Cornell, late of Thirteenth Independent Battery, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM SMOKER.

The bill (H. R. 22706) granting an increase of pension to William Smoker was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Smoker, late of Companies A and D, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SARAH E. CADMUS.

The bill (H. R. 22651) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Cadmus was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sarah E. Cadmus, widow of Thomas Cadmus, late of Company A, Seventy-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

LOUISA M. CAROTHERS.

The bill (H. R. 22624) granting an increase of pension to Louisa M. Carothers was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Louisa M. Carothers, widow of John C. Carothers, late second lieutenant Company H, Eleventh Regiment, and first lieutenant Company L, Second Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

JOHN R. HARGRAVE.

The bill (H. R. 22605) granting an increase of pension to John R. Hargrave was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John R. Hargrave, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN H. PASSON.

The bill (H. R. 22602) granting an increase of pension to John H. Passon was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John H. Passon, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILSON SIDDELL.

The bill (H. R. 22551) granting an increase of pension to Wilson Siddell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Wilson Siddell, late of Marine Corps, United States Navy, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DANIEL FULLER.

The bill (H. R. 22528) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Fuller was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Daniel Fuller, late of Company B, Twenty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES F. SMITH.

The bill (H. R. 22506) granting an increase of pension to James F. Smith was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James F. Smith, late of Company K, Ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

OREN D. HASKELL.

The bill (H. R. 22502) granting an increase of pension to Oren D. Haskell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Oren D. Haskell, late of Company D, Cass County Missouri Home Guards, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

AUSTIN B. TRUMAN.

The bill (H. R. 22501) granting an increase of pension to Austin B. Truman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Austin B. Truman, late of Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

FRANKLIN CRAIG.

The bill (S. 5992) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Craig was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "Engineers," to insert "Volunteer;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Franklin Craig, late of Company L, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Engineers and Mechanics, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

ROWLAND SAUNDERS.

The bill (S. 3435) granting an increase of pension to Rowland Saunders was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike

out "thirty-six" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Rowland Saunders, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

WILLIAM M. TINSLEY.

The bill (S. 5423) granting an increase of pension to William M. Tinsley was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William M. Tinsley, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

ABRAM W. VANDEL.

The bill (S. 6955) granting an increase of pension to Abram W. Vandel was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Abram W. Vandel, late of Company L, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JEREMIAH THOMAS.

The bill (S. 7373) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Thomas was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jeremiah Thomas, late of Company C, Thirty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY STEGMAN.

The bill (S. 4562) granting an increase of pension to Henry Stegman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry Stegman, late of Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SAMUEL REEVES.

The bill (S. 7606) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Reeves was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel Reeves, late of Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment New Jersey Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JOSEPH KIICHLI.

The bill (S. 7532) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Kiichli was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph Kiichli, late of Company B, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

LEONIDAS OBENSHAIN.

The bill (S. 8107) granting an increase of pension to Leonidas Obenshain was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Leonidas Obenshain, late of Company D, Seventieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JOHN SHANK.

The bill (S. 6609) granting an increase of pension to John Shank was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Shank, late of Company B, Fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

MARINDA D. BEERY.

The bill (S. 7483) granting an increase of pension to Marinda D. Beery was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "Volunteer," to insert "State Militia;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Marinda D. Beery, widow of Seth L. Beery, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JOHN BOWEN.

The bill (S. 7480) granting an increase of pension to John Bowen was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "of Company E" and insert "second lieutenant Companies D and A;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Bowen, late second lieutenant Companies D and A, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

LESTER M. P. GRISWOLD.

The bill (S. 7485) granting an increase of pension to Lester M. P. Griswold was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "Company," to strike out the letter "D" and insert "F;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lester M. P. Griswold, late of Company F, Ninety-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

THOMAS S. ELSBERRY.

The bill (S. 4461) granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. Elsberry was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "and," to strike out "Volunteer Militia Infantry" and insert "Militia Volunteer Cavalry;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas S. Elsberry, late of Company A, Third Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

ELEANOR N. SHERMAN.

The bill (S. 7420) granting a pension to Eleanor N. Sherman was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "late," to strike out "major, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry" and insert "colonel Eighty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eleanor N. Sherman, widow of Francis Trowbridge Sherman, late colonel Eighty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

JOHN H. PETERS.

The bill (S. 5361) granting an increase of pension to J. H. Peters was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "of," to strike out the letter "J." and insert "John;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John H. Peters, late lieutenant-colonel Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John H. Peters."

BESSIE SHARP PETTIT.

The bill (S. 7244) granting an increase of pension to Bessie Sharp Pettit was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "forty;" and in line 9, after the word "receiving," to insert "and $2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said James S. Pettit until they reach the age of 16 years;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Bessie Sharp Pettit, widow of James S. Pettit, late lieutenant-colonel Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving and $2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said James S. Pettit until they reach the age of 16 years.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

MENZO S. BISHOP.

The bill (S. 7341) granting a pension to Menzo S. Bishop was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-five" and insert "thirty;" and in line 9, after the word "month," to insert "in lieu of that he is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Menzo S. Bishop, late of Company H, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Menzo S. Bishop."

ALANSON W. EDWARDS.

The bill (S. 7481) granting an increase of pension to A. W. Edwards was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "of," to strike out the letter "A." and insert "Alanson;" in the same line, after the word "captain," to strike out "Troop" and insert "Company;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "forty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Alanson W. Edwards, late captain Company L, First Regiment Alabama Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Alanson W. Edwards."

ROBERT K. LEECH.

The bill (S. 7305) granting an increase of pension to R. K. Leech was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "of" where it occurs the first time, to strike out the letter "R." and insert "Robert;" and in the same line, after the word "Company," to strike out the letter "H" and insert "F;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Robert K. Leech, late of Company F, Ninety-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase pension to Robert K. Leech."

EVARTS C. STEVENS.

The bill (S. 7842) granting an increase of pension to E. C. Stevens was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "of" where it occurs the first time, to strike out the letter "E." and insert "Evarts;" and in line 7, before the word "Heavy," to insert "Volunteer;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Evarts C. Stevens, late of Company F, Twelfth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Evarts C. Stevens."

SUSAN J. ROGERS.

The bill (S. 8024) granting a pension to Susan J. Rogers was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Susan J. Rogers, widow of J. Sumner Rogers, late captain Company M, Thirty-first Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $24 per month.

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

DAVIS GILBORNE.

The bill (S. 7764) granting an increase of pension to Davis Gilborne was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Davis Gilborne, late of Company G, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JACOB S. HAWKINS.

The bill (S. 7763) granting an increase of pension to Jacob S. Hawkins was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jacob S. Hawkins, late of Company C, Thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ISAAC JOHNSON.

The bill (S. 6610) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Johnson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Isaac Johnson, late of Company B, Ninety-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

PETER WEDEMAN.

The bill (S. 8207) granting an increase of pension to Peter Wedeman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Peter Wedeman, late of Company D, Fifty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

BENJAMIN T. WOODS.

The bill (S. 8120) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin T. Woods was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "Companies," to strike out "L, G, and C" and insert "L and G;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Benjamin T. Woods, late of Companies L and G, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

SUE A. BROCKWAY.

The bill (S. 7708) granting an increase of pension to Susan A. Brockway was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "of" where it occurs the first time, to strike out the name "Susan" and insert "Sue;" and in line 8, before the word "Infantry," to insert "Volunteer;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sue A. Brockway, widow of Orlando P. Brockway, late captain, Fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

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

WILLIAM T. GRAFFAN, ALIAS WILLIAM RIVERS.

The bill (S. 2315) granting an increase of pension to William T. Graffam was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the word "late," to insert "alias William Rivers;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William T. Graffam, alias William Rivers, late of Company G, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to William T. Graffan, alias William Rivers."

JOSIAH B. KINSMAN.

The bill (S. 6380) granting a pension to Josiah B. Kinsman was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Josiah B. Kinsman, late lieutenant-colonel and additional aid-de-camp, United States Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Josiah B. Kinsman."

JOSHUA T. JELLISON.

The bill (S. 7334) granting an increase of pension to Joshua F. Jellison was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joshua T. Jellison, late of Company C, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

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

WILLIAM H. GRANDAW.

The bill (S. 7831) granting an increase of pension to William H. Grandaw was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William H. Grandaw, late of Company L, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CHARLES E. FOSTER.

The bill (S. 913) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Foster was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles E. Foster, late of Company G, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE A. BOYLE.

The bill (S. 6911) granting an increase of pension to George A. Boyle was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George A. Boyle, late of Company C, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ROBERT HAMILTON.

The bill (S. 7039) granting an increase of pension to Robert Hamilton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Robert Hamilton, late of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN W. CRANE.

The bill (S. 570) granting an increase of pension to John W. Crane was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the words "late of," to strike out "Company B" and insert "Companies B and A;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John W. Crane, late of Companies B and A, Seventy-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Jnfantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

ELEANOR P. BIGLER.

The bill (S. 7912) granting an increase of pension to Eleanor P. Bigler was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eleanor P. Bigler, widow of Henry W. Bigler, late of Company B, Mormon Battalion Iowa Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

LEVI W. CURTIS.

The bill (S. 3852) granting an increase of pension to Levi W. Curtis was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Levi W. Curtis, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and first lieutenant Company E, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JAMES W. LENDSAY.

The bill (S. 8215) granting an increase of pension to James W. Lendsay was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James W. Lendsay, late of Third Battery, Iowa Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

MARY M. HOWELL.

The bill (S. 7915) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Howell was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "paymaster," to insert "additional;" in line 8, before the word "and," to strike out "Volunteer Infantry" and insert "Volunteers;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-five" and insert "sixteen;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary M. Howell, widow of Robert H. Howell, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

LYDIA IRVINE.

The bill (S. 8237) granting an increase of pension to Lydia Irvine was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the words "United States," to strike out "First Regiment;" and in the same line, after the word "Mounted," to strike out "Rifles" and insert "Riflemen;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lydia Irvine, widow of Caleb E. Irvine, late of Company D, United States Mounted Riflemen, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

ZADOK K. JUDD.

The bill (S. 7696) granting an increase of pension to Zadok K. Judd was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "and," to insert "war with Mexico;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Zadok K. Judd, late of Company E, Mormon Battalion Iowa Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

WARREN M. FALES.

The bill (S. 7572) granting an increase of pension to Warren M. Fales was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Warren M. Fales, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CHARLES E. DU BOIS.

The bill (S. 6702) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Dubois was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the word "late," to strike out the name "Dubois" and insert "Du Bois;" in line 7, before the word "Tenth," to strike out "of" and insert "second lieutenant;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to

the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles E. Du Bois, late second lieutenant Tenth Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Du Bois."

GARRETT F. COWAN.

The bill (S. 8005) granting an increase of pension to Garrett F. Cowan was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Garrett F. Cowan, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JOHN F. MARTINE.

The bill (S. 8021) granting an increase of pension to John F. Martine was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John F. Martine, late of Company G, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

EDWARD G. BURNET.

The bill (S. 7004) granting an increase of pension to Edward G. Burnet was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Edward G. Burnet, late of Company K, Fortieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

WILLIAM F. BURNETT.

The bill (S. 7470) granting an increase of pension to William F. Burnett was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William F. Burnett, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

SAMUEL A. MILLER.

The bill (S. 7154) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Miller was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel A. Miller, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JACOB BERRY.

The bill (S. 3997) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Berry was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jacob Berry, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN M. GILLILAND.

The bill (S. 7473) granting an increase of pension to John M. Gilliland was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John M. Gilliland, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

FRANCIS A. DORY.

The bill (S. 6531) granting an increase of pension to Francis A. Dory was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Francis A. Dory, late of Company M, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WATSON L. CORNER.

The bill (S. 8017) granting an increase of pension to Watson L. Corner was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "Regiment" to strike out "Sixty-fourth" and insert "Sixty-first;" in line 8, before the word "Infantry," to strike out "Volunteer" and insert "National Guard," and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Watson L. Corner, late of Company B, One hundred and sixty-first Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

LAURA M. FREEMAN.

The bill (S. 1520) granting an increase of pension to Laura N. Freeman was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Laura M. Freeman, widow of Jason E. Freeman, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Laura M. Freeman."

ELIZABETH STRONG.

The bill (S. 1515) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Strong was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth Strong, widow of Charles H. Strong, late of Company I, Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

DANIEL R. EMERY.

The bill (S. 3672) granting an increase of pension to Daniel R. Emery was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Daniel R. Emery, late of Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

WARREN W. WHIPPLE.

The bill (S. 1136) granting an increase of pension to Warren W. Whipple was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pension with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Warren W. Whipple, late of Company B, Third Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

ANNA ARNOLD.

The bill (S. 8105) granting an increase of pension to Anna Arnold was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Anna Arnold, widow of Frederick Arnold, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

MARY A. BRADY.

The bill (S. 4762) granting a pension to Mary A. Brady was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary A. Brady, widow of John Brady, late of Company B, Gray's battalion, Arkansas Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

MARSHALL T. KENNAN.

The bill (S. 5813) granting an increase of pension to Marshall T. Kennan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Marshall T. Kennan, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ELLEN DOUGHERTY.

The bill (S. 7772) granting a pension to Ellen Dougherty was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ellen Dougherty, widow of Daniel Dougherty, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

HENDERSON STANLEY.

The bill (S. 7722) granting an increase of pension to Henderson Stanley was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "Captain," to strike out "James A.;" and in line 8, before the word "and," to insert "Seminole Indian war;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henderson Stanley, late of Captain Pickett's company, Florida Mounted Volunteers, Seminole Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

WILLIAM H. LONG.

The bill (S. 7803) granting an increase of pension to William H. Long was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments in line 6, after the word "company," to strike out "St. George Roger's regiment" and insert "First Regiment," and in line 8, before the word "and," to insert "Seminole Indian war;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Long, late of Captain Cone's company, First Regiment Florida Mounted Volunteers, Seminole Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

GARRET P. ROCKWELL.

The bill (S. 7825) granting an increase of pension to Garrett Rockwell was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments in line 6, after the word "of," where it occurs the first time, to strike out the name "Garrett" and insert "Garret P.;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Garret P. Rockwell, late of Company L, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Garret P. Rockwell."

GEORGE F. CHAMBERLIN.

The bill (S. 6910) granting an increase of pension to George F. Chamberlin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George F. Chamberlin, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment New Hamp-

shire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ELIZABETH P. HARGRAVE.

The bill (S. 8225) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth P. Hargrave was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "and," to strike out "Volunteer Infantry" and insert "Volunteers, war with Mexico;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth P. Hargrave, widow of William L. Hargrave, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

THOMAS D. MARSH.

The bill (S. 7877) granting an increase of pension to Thomas D. Marsh was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas D. Marsh, late of Company I, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JOHN W. MESSICK.

The bill (S. 7938) granting an increase of pension to John W. Messick was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John W. Messick, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

JACOB M. F. ROBERTS.

The bill (S. 8034) granting an increase of pension to Jacob M. F. Roberts was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jacob M. F. Roberts, late of Company B, Second Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

WILBUR A. STILES.

The bill (S. 7830) granting an increase of pension to Wilbur A. Stiles was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Wilbur A. Stiles, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

ANNA F. BURLINGAME.

The bill (H. R. 17618) granting an increase of pension to Anna F. Burlingame was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Anna F. Burlingame, former widow of Walter H. Johnson, late of Company D, Third Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

EDWARD S. E. NEWBURY.

The bill (H. R. 19537) granting an increase of pension to Edward S. E. Newbury was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Edward E. S. Newbury, late of Company D, Third Regiment, and first lieutenant Company E, Eleventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THOMAS MILSON.

The bill (H. R. 19499) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Milson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas Milson, late of Company C, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SARAH NEELY.

The bill (H. R. 19498) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Neely was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sarah Neely, widow of Samuel Neely, late of Company A, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

HENRY C. EASTEP.

The bill (H. R. 19450) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Eastep was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry C. Eastep, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN F. G. CLIBORNE.

The bill (H. R. 19369) granting an increase of pension to John F. G. Cliborne was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John F. G. Cliborne, late of Company F, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOSIAH B. ARNOTT.

The bill (H. R. 19175) granting an increase of pension to Josiah B. Arnott was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Josiah B. Arnott, late of Company C, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

EDWARD K. MULL.

The bill (H. R. 19131) granting an increase of pension to Edward K. Mull was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Edward K. Mull, late second lieutenant Company F, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGETTA K. COLLUM.

The bill (H. R. 19042) granting a pension to Georgetta K. Collum was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It pro-

poses to place on the pension roll the name of Georgetta K. Collum, widow of Richard S. Collum, late major, United States Marine Corps, and to pay her a pension of $25 per month.

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

VANCE PERKINS.

The bill (H. R. 18968) granting a pension to Vance Perkins was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Vance Perkins, late of Company K, Third Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and to pay him a pension of $12 per month.

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

JAMES E. NETSER.

The bill (H. R. 18602) granting an increase of pension to James E. Netser was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James E. Netser, late of Company F, Fifty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ELIZA HOWELL.

The bill (H. R. 18450) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Howell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Eliza Howell, widow of James P. Howell, late first lieutenant Company B, Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM TODD.

The bill (H. R. 18344) granting an increase of pension to William Todd was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Todd, late captain Company G, Eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SAMUEL D. M'CURDY.

The bill (H. R. 18245) granting an increase of pension to Samuel D. McCurdy was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Samuel D. McCurdy, late of Company I, Two hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM INGRAM.

The bill (H. R. 18213) granting an increase of pension to William Ingram was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Ingram, late of Company G, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, war with Mexico, Company A, Seventh Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and Company I, Fortieth Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES BOWMAN.

The bill (H. R. 17831) granting an increase of pension to James Bowman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James Bowman, late of Company K, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES WEST.

The bill (H. R. 17783) granting an increase of pension to James West was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James West, late of Company A, One hundred and eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN GUSTUS.

The bill (H. R. 17750) granting an increase of pension to John Gustus was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Gustus, late of Company I, One hundred and twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

IVA O. SHEPARDSON.

The bill (H. R. 17061) granting an increase of pension to Iva O. Shepardson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Iva O. Shepardson, widow of George J. Shepardson, late captain Company I, Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

MAX MUELLER.

The bill (H. R. 16978) granting an increase of pension to Max Mueller was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Max Mueller, late first lieutenant Company D, Seventy-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CLARKE S. COLE.

The bill (H. R. 16907) granting an increase of pension to Clarke S. Cole was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Clarke S. Cole, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MILTON PEDEN.

The bill (H. R. 16855) granting an increase of pension to Milton Peden was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Milton Peden, late captain Company K, Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and colonel One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM JACKSON.

The bill (H. R. 16391) granting an increase of pension to William Jackson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Jackson, late of Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DAVID PROVINCE.

The bill (H. R. 16046) granting an increase of pension to David Province was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of David Province, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE C. LIMPERT.

The bill (H. R. 16322) granting an increase of pension to George C. Limpert was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George C. Limpert, late of Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment, and Company C, Third Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ANDREW BRINK.

The bill (H. R. 16020) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Brink was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Andrew Brink, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY S. SCUDDER.

The bill (H. R. 15903) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Scudder was announced as next in order on the Calendar.

Mr. McCUMBER. The claimant in that case having died, I move the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

ABBIE J. BRYANT.

The bill (H. R. 15353) granting an increase of pension to Abbie J. Bryant was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Abbie J. Bryant, widow of David S. Bryant, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

SIDNEY S. SKINNER.

The bill (H. R. 15189) granting an increase of pension to Sidney S. Skinner was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sidney S. Skinner, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE H. JUSTIN.

The bill (H. R. 15136) granting an increase of pension to George H. Justin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George H. Justin, late of Company D, Thirty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

OLIVER CURRY.

The bill (H. R. 15012) granting an increase of pension to Oliver Curry was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Oliver Curry, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARY A. CLARK.

The bill (H. R. 14777) granting a pension to Mary A. Clark was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary A. Clark, widow of Linus R. Clark, late captain Company F, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $15 per month.

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

THOMAS B. MANNING.

The bill (H. R. 13960) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Manning was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas B. Manning, late of Company H, Seventy-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

OREN D. CURTIS.

The bill (H. R. 13920) granting an increase of pension to Oren D. Curtis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Oren D. Curtis, late of Company I, Thirty-eighth Regiment, and Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM CRANE.

The bill (H. R. 13835) granting an increase of pension to William Crane was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Crane, late of Company E, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DAVID ANGEL.

The bill (H. R. 13769) granting an increase of pension to David Angel was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of David Angel, late of Company I, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CHARLES H. ANTHONY.

The bill (H. R. 3204) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Anthony was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles H. Anthony, late of Company H, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DAVID C. JOHNSTON.

The bill (H. R. 3002) granting an increase of pension to David C. Johnston was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of David C. Johnston, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN M. CHEEVERS.

The bill (H. R. 2878) granting an increase of pension to John M. Cheevers was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John M. Cheevers, late of Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARTIN V. B. WYMAN.

The bill (H. R. 2781) granting an increase of pension to Martin V. B. Wyman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Martin V. B. Wyman, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN W. WILKINSON.

The bill (H. R. 21832) granting an increase of pension to John W. Wilkinson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John W. Wilkinson, late second lieutenant and captain Companies F and B, Forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DELIA S. HUMPHREY.

The bill (H. R. 21026) granting a pension to Delia S. Humphrey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Delia S. Humphrey, widow of John H. Humphrey, late lieutenant-colonel Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $30 per month.

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

ALBERT F. DURGIN.

The bill (H. R. 2777) granting an increase of pension to Albert F. Durgin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Albert F. Durgin, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY DAMM.

The bill (H. R. 2246) granting an increase of pension to Henry Damm was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry Damm, late of Company A, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY AREY.

The bill (H. R. 2049) granting an increase of pension to Henry Arey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry Arey, late acting master commanding U. S. S. *Wilderness*, United States Navy, and to pay him a pension of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JEFFERSON L. JENNINGS.

The bill (H. R. 1778) granting a pension to Jefferson L. Jennings was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jefferson L. Jennings, late of Company G, Second Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and to pay him a pension of $12 per month.

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

FLORENCE BACON.

The bill (H. R. 1373) granting an increase of pension to Florence Bacon was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Florence Bacon, widow of Daniel Bacon, late second lieutenant Company L, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

LUCRETIA DAVIS.

The bill (H. R. 1233) granting an increase of pension to Lucretia Davis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lucretia Davis, widow of Justice Davis, late first lieutenant Company D, Second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

DANIEL B. BAYLESS.

The bill (H. R. 1019) granting an increase of pension to Daniel B. Bayless was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Daniel B. Bayless, late of Company A, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HEZEKIAH DEZARN.

The bill (H. R. 830) granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah Dezarn was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Hezekiah Dezarn, late of Company A, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

FRANCIS L. ARNOLD.

The bill (H. R. 529) granting an increase of pension to Francis L. Arnold was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Francis L. Arnold, late of Company A, One hundredth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM T. ROWE.

The bill (H. R. 8718) granting an increase of pension to William T. Rowe was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William T. Rowe, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, and Company K, Twentieth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARCENA C. S. GRAY.

The bill (H. R. 8673) granting an increase of pension to Marcena C. S. Gray was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Marcena C. S. Gray, late first lieutenant Companies H and K, First Regiment Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MILTON J. TIMMONS.

The bill (H. R. 8586) granting an increase of pension to Milton J. Timmons was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Milton J. Timmons, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JACKSON MAYS.

The bill (H. R. 8164) granting an increase of pension to Jackson Mays was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jackson Mays, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN M. BUXTON.

The bill (H. R. 7918) granting an increase of pension to John M. Buxton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John M. Buxton, late of Company H, Thirty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THOMPSON H. HUDSON.

The bill (H. R. 7538) granting an increase of pension to Thompson H. Hudson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thompson H. Hudson, late of Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOSEPH R. BOGER.

The bill (H. R. 7416) granting an increase of pension to Joseph R. Boger was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph R. Boger, late of Company A, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE W. BRAWNER.

The bill (H. R. 7415) granting an increase of pension to George W. Brawner was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George W. Brawner, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LINAS VAN STEENBURG.

The bill (H. R. 6943) granting an increase of pension to Linas Van Steenburg was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Linas Van Steenburg, late captain Company B, Fifty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES E. TAYLOR.

The bill (H. R. 6887) granting an increase of pension to James E. Taylor was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James E. Taylor, late captain Company M, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARINE D. TACKETT.

The bill (H. R. 6880) granting an increase of pension to Marine D. Tackett, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It

proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Marine D. Tackett, late of Third Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MANOAH W. DUNKIN.

The bill (H. R. 6589) granting an increase of pension to Manoah W. Dunkin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Manoah W. Dunkin, late of Troop C, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

RAWLEIGH M. MONIN.

The bill (H. R. 6575) granting an increase of pension to Rawleigh M. Monin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Rawleigh M. Monin, late of Company E, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ALBERT RILEY.

The bill (H. R. 6491) granting an increase of pension to Albert Riley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Albert Riley, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HORATIO ERNEST.

The bill (H. R. 6161) granting an increase of pension to Horatio Ernest was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Horatio Ernest, late of Company I, Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARTIN OFFINGER.

The bill (H. R. 5856) granting an increase of pension to Martin Offinger was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Martin Offinger, late of Company B, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company B, Fourth Regiment New York Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JONAS GURNEE.

The bill (H. R. 5854) granting an increase of pension to Jonas Gurnee was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jonas Gurnee, late of Company C, One hundred and sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN VOROUS.

The bill (H. R. 3977) granting an increase of pension to John Vorous was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Vorous, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE R. RORABACK.

The bill (H. R. 3352) granting an increase of pension to George R. Roraback was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George R. Roraback, late of band Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARY H. PATTERSON.

The bill (H. R. 5709) granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Patterson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary H. Patterson, widow of Austin H. Patterson, late captain Company A, Fourteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

HURLBUTT L. FARNSWORTH.

The bill (H. R. 12496) granting an increase of pension to Hurlbutt L. Farnsworth was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Hurlbutt L. Farnsworth, late of Company E, Two hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THOMAS J. SAYLOR.

The bill (H. R. 12458) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Saylor was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas J. Saylor, late of Company E, Twenty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THOMAS B. THOMPSON.

The bill (H. R. 12355) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Thompson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas B. Thompson, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $46 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SAMUEL NAUS.

The bill (H. R. 12250) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Naus was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Samuel Naus, late of Company I, Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARY A. ROGERS.

The bill (H. R. 19578) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Rogers was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary A. Rogers, widow of John C. Rogers, late of Coleman's company, First Regiment Alabama Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

HENRY E. COLLINS.

The bill (H. R. 12154) granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Collins was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry E. Collins, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ATTICUS LEWIS.

The bill (H. R. 12095) granting an increase of pension to Atticus Lewis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Atticus Lewis, late of Company A, Two hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE W. IRWIN.

The bill (H. R. 12033) granting an increase of pension to George W. Irwin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George W. Irwin, late of Company E, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer

Infantry, and Company C, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARTHA W. WRIGHT.

The bill (H. R. 11994) granting an increase of pension to Martha W. Wright was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Martha W. Wright, widow of Ebenezer Wright, late second lieutenant Company I, Fourteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM H. BOULTON.

The bill (H. R. 11980) granting an increase of pension to William H. Boulton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William H. Boulton, late of Company H, Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and first lieutenant Company C, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CHARLES W. HELVEY.

The bill (H. R. 11754) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Helvey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles W. Helvey, late of Companies H and B, Seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ROBERT R. DILL.

The bill (H. R. 11740) granting an increase of pension to Robert R. Dill was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Robert R. Dill, late of Companies E and D, Fourth Independent Battalion Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES H. DAVISON.

The bill (H. R. 11693) granting an increase of pension to James H. Davison was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James H. Davison, late of Twenty-sixth Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARGARETTE R. BACON.

The bill (H. R. 11535) granting an increase of pension to Margarette R. Bacon was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Margarette R. Bacon, widow of George A. Bacon, late colonel Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of $15 per month.

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

ROBERT L. HAMILL.

The bill (H. R. 11523) granting an increase of pension to Robert L. Hamill was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Robert L. Hamill, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOSEPH A. ROBINSON.

The bill (H. R. 11098) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Robinson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph A. Robinson, late of Third Battery, Vermont Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

FREDERICK PFAHL.

The bill (H. R. 10874) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Pfahl was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Frederick Pfahl, late of Company H, Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ROBERT W. MILLS.

The bill (H. R. 10598) granting an increase of pension to Robert W. Mills was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Robert W. Mills, late of Company B, Forty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES L. CONN.

The bill (H. R. 10188) granting an increase of pension to James L. Conn was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James L. Conn, late of Company G, One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM CROOKS.

The bill (H. R. 9655) granting an increase of pension to William Crooks was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Crooks, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY WAGNER.

The bill (H. R. 9576) granting an increase of pension to Henry Wagner was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry Wagner, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ALEXANDER BROWN.

The bill (H. R. 9450) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Brown was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Alexander Brown, late of Company E, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MELISSA M'CRACKEN.

The bill (H. R. 9073) granting an increase of pension to Melissa McCracken was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Melissa McCracken, widow of William R. McCracken, late second lieutenant Company F, Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

JOHN P. WILDMAN.

The bill (S. 7628) granting an increase of pension to John P. Wildman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John P. Wildman, late of Company K, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM H. BRADY.

The bill (S. 7923) granting an increase of pension to William H. Brady was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "Company," to insert the letter "I;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to

strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Brady, late first lieutenant Company I, Second Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

ADOLPHUS P. CLARK.

The bill (S. 7553) granting an increase of pension to A. P. Clark was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "of," where it occurs the first time, to strike out the letter "A." and insert "Adolphus;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Adolphus P. Clark, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Adolphus P. Clark."

HENRY O. BENNUM.

The bill (S. 2971) granting an increase of pension to H. O. Bennum was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "of," where it occurs the first time, to strike out the letter "H." and insert "Henry;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry O. Bennum, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry O. Bennum."

JAMES T. PIGGOTT.

The bill (S. 7555) granting an increase of pension to James T. Piggott was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James T. Piggott, late of Company F, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

SUSAN MAHANY.

The bill (S. 6245) granting an increase of pension to Susan Mahany was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Susan Mahany, widow of Michael Mahany, late of Company M, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Signal Corps, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and $2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said Michael Mahany until they reach the age of 16 years.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

OSCAR F. RICHARDS.

The bill (S. 7231) granting an increase of pension to Oscar F. Richards was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Oscar F. Richards, late of Company G, One hundredth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

ISAAC FORNWALT.

The bill (H. R. 20616) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Fornwalt was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Isaac Fornwalt, late of Company G, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM B. CORLEY.

The bill (H. R. 19592) granting an increase of pension to William B. Corley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William B. Corley, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES A. PRYCE.

The bill (H. R. 19613) granting an increase of pension to James A. Pryce was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James A. Pryce, late of Company C, Eighty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GREENUP MEECE.

The bill (H. R. 19775) granting an increase of pension to Greenup Meece was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Greenup Meece, late of Company G, Nineteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CAROLINE A. SMITH.

The bill (H. R. 20008) granting an increase of pension to Caroline A. Smith was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Caroline A. Smith, widow of Benjamin Smith, late second lieutenant Company B, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

MARY KÜCHLER.

The bill (H. R. 20125) granting an increase of pension to Mary Küchler was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary Küchler, widow of Henry Küchler, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

MARGARET PINT.

The bill (H. R. 20126) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Pint was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Margaret Pint, widow of Henry Pint, late of Company F, Fifty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

ANTON HEINZEN.

The bill (H. R. 20243) granting an increase of pension to Anton Heinzen was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Anton Heinzen, late of Company D, Forty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

BURRIS SUBERS.

The bill (H. R. 20261) granting an increase of pension to Burris Subers was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Burris Subers, late of Company H, Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY D. BOLE.

The bill (H. R. 20283) granting an increase of pension to Henry D. Bole was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry D. Bole, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

EVA LOUISE EBERLIN.

The bill (H. R. 20413) granting a pension to Eva Louise Eberlin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Eva Louise Eberlin, helpless and dependent child of Henry Eberlin, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month.

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

ANDREW H. GROVES.

The bill (H. R. 20446) granting an increase of pension to Andrew H. Groves was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Andrew H. Groves, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HARVEY M'CALLIN.

The bill (H. R. 20455) granting an increase of pension to Harvey McCallin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Harvey McCallin, late of Company C, First Regiment New York Volunteer Mounted Rifles, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CHARLES F. CONNERY.

The bill (H. R. 20493) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Connery was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles F. Connery, late of Company H, Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARY KAISTED.

The bill (H. R. 20577) granting a pension to Mary Kaisted was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary Kaisted, widow of Jasper Kaisted, late unassigned, Thirty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $8 per month and $2 per month additional for each of the four minor children of said soldier until they shall attain the age of 16 years.

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

JAMES D. GRAYSON.

The bill (H. R. 22079) granting an increase of pension to James D. Grayson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James D. Grayson, late of First Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARIA R. KLINDT.

The bill (H. R. 21740) granting an increase of pension to Maria R. Klindt was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Maria R. Klindt, widow of Claus Klindt, late of Company B, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

MENT STANNAH.

The bill (H. R. 21764) granting an increase of pension to Ment Stannah was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Ment Stannah, late of U. S. S. *Clara Dolsen* and *Exchange*, United States Navy, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

EMMA C. AIKEN.

The bill (H. R. 21769) granting a pension to Emma C. Aiken was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Emma C. Aiken, widow of Calvin N. Aiken, late of Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $8 per month.

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

ANDERSON GRAHAM.

The bill (H. R. 21782) granting an increase of pension to Anderson Graham was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Anderson Graham, late of Company F, Georgia Battalion, Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ALEXANDER PORTER.

The bill (H. R. 21787) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Porter was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Alexander Porter, late of Company G, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

FANNIE J. TERRY.

The bill (H. R. 21838) granting an increase of pension to Fannie J. Terry was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Fannie J. Terry, widow of Reuben Terry, late of Company D, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM A. WHITAKER.

The bill (H. R. 21853) granting an increase of pension to William A. Whitaker was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William A. Whitaker, late of Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JACOB W. PIERCE.

The bill (H. R. 21894) granting an increase of pension to Jacob W. Pierce was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jacob W. Pierce, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SEBASTIAN FUCHS.

The bill (H. R. 21923) granting an increase of pension to Sebastian Fuchs was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sebastian Fuchs, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY OSTERHELD.

The bill (H. R. 21962) granting an increase of pension to Henry Osterheld was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry Osterheld, late first lieutenant Company F, Sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

PHILIP DIETER.

The bill (H. R. 21988) granting a pension to Philip Dieter was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Philip Dieter, late of Company F, Third Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, civil war, and Troop D, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $12 per month, without deduction for any payment or erroneous payments of pension heretofore made.

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

JOHN W. HALL.

The bill (H. R. 22002) granting an increase of pension to John W. Hall was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John W. Hall, late of Company G, First Regiment Arkansas Cavalry, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SANFORD D. PAINE.

The bill (H. R. 22007) granting an increase of pension to Sanford D. Paine was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sanford D. Paine, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ADOLPHUS COOLEY.

The bill (H. R. 22017) granting an increase of pension to Adolphus Cooley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Adolphus Cooley, late of Company K, Twentieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CHARLES SELLS.

The bill (H. R. 22018) granting an increase of pension to Charles Sells was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles Sells, late of Company E, Tenth Regiment United States Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SAMUEL KELLER.

The bill (H. R. 22020) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Keller was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Samuel Keller, late of Company F, Cass County, Mo., Home Guards, Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THOMAS H. COOK.

The bill (H. R. 22025) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Cook was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas H. Cook, late of Company B, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES A. WONDER.

The bill (H. R. 22034) granting an increase of pension to James A. Wonder was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James A. Wonder, late drum major Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

BENJAMIN SWAYZE.

The bill (H. R. 22035) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Swayze was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Benjamin Swayze, late of Company B, One hundred and eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN W. FROST.

The bill (H. R. 22050) granting an increase of pension to John W. Frost was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John W. Frost, late of Company H, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN P. MACY.

The bill (H. R. 22068) granting an increase of pension to John P. Macy was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John P. Macy, late first lieutenant, Tenth Regiment United States Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM H. COCHRAN.

The bill (S. 8081) granting an increase of pension to William H. Cochran was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William H. Cochran, late of Company A, Forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN HAZEN.

The bill (S. 8084) granting an increase of pension to John Hazen was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Hazen, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOSEPH ICKSTADT.

The bill (S. 8079) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Ickstadt was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph Ickstadt, late of Second Battery, Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SHEFFIELD L. SHERMAN, JR.

The bill (S. 5578) granting an increase of pension to Sheffield L. Sherman, jr., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sheffield L. Sherman, jr., late of Company A, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GILBERT H. KECK.

The bill (S. 7872) granting an increase of pension to Gilbert H. Keck was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Gilbert H. Keck, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment

Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SAMUEL M. BRECKENRIDGE.

The bill (S. 7636) granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Breckenridge was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel M. Breckenridge, late of Company D, Second Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

WILLIAM P. VISGAR.

The bill (S. 6103) granting an increase of pension to William P. Visgar was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William P. Visgar, late of Company A, One hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

HUGH L. DICUS.

The bill (H. R. 22297) granting an increase of pension to Hugh L. Dicus was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Hugh L. Dicus, late of Company E, Fiftieth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DENNIS REMINGTON, ALIAS JOHN BAKER.

The bill (H. R. 22285) granting an increase of pension to Dennis Remington, alias John Baker, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Dennis Remington, alias John Baker, late of Company K, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE RUHLE.

The bill (H. R. 22284) granting an increase of pension to George Ruhle was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George Ruhle, late of Company D, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THOMAS M. GRIFFITH.

The bill (H. R. 22279) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Griffith was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas M. Griffith, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WARREN A. SHERWOOD.

The bill (H. R. 22276) granting an increase of pension to Warren A. Sherwood was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Warren A. Sherwood, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN L. ROSENCRANS.

The bill (H. R. 22269) granting an increase of pension to John L. Rosencrans was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John L. Rosencrans, late of Company A, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ELIZABETH S. OSBORNE.

The bill (H. R. 22262) granting a pension to Elizabeth S. Osborne was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elizabeth S. Osborne, dependent mother of John C. Osborne, late of Company C, Third Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month.

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

WILLIAM W. TYSON.

The bill (H. R. 22252) granting an increase of pension to William W. Tyson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William W. Tyson, late captain Company A, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES M. PING.

The bill (H. R. 22240) granting a pension to James M. Ping was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James M. Ping, late of Company I, Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $12 per month, the same to be paid to him under the rules of the Pension Bureau as to mode and time of payment, without any deduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension.

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

ELIZABETH T. HAYS.

The bill (H. R. 22239) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth T. Hays was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elizabeth T. Hays, widow of Ephraim F. Hays, late first lieutenant and adjutant, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

URIAH KITCHEN.

The bill (H. R. 22223) granting an increase of pension to Uriah Kitchen was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Uriah Kitchen, late of Company D, Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN W. BOOTH.

The bill (H. R. 22222) granting an increase of pension to John W. Booth was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John W. Booth, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ELIZA A. HUGHES.

The bill (H. R. 22215) granting an increase of pension to Eliza A. Hughes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Eliza A. Hughes, widow of John A. Hughes, late captain Company H, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

HIRAM C. JETT.

The bill (H. R. 22187) granting a pension to Hiram C. Jett, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Hiram C. Jett, late of Company D, Third Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, and to pay him a pension of $12 per month.

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

ANTONIO ARCHULETA.

The bill (H. R. 22153) granting a pension to Antonio Archuleta, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Antonio Archuleta, late of Companies C and E, First Regiment New Mexico Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $12 per month.

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

LIBBIE D. LOWRY.

The bill (H. R. 22099) granting an increase of pension to Libbie D. Lowry was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Libbie D. Lowry, widow of Morrow P. Lowry, late acting assistant paymaster, United States Navy, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

ADALINE G. BAILEY.

The bill (H. R. 22089) granting an increase of pension to Adaline G. Bailey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Adaline G. Bailey, widow of John G. Bailey, late of Company A, and quartermaster-sergeant Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

CHAUNCEY M. SNOW.

The bill (S. 7786) granting an increase of pension to Channing M. Snow was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "of" where is occurs the first time, to strike out the name "Channing" and insert "Chauncey;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Chauncey M. Snow, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Chauncey M. Snow."

CARLO J. EMERSON.

The bill (S. 7785) granting an increase of pension to Carlo J. Emerson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Carlo J. Emerson, late of Company E, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JACOB HOWE.

The bill (H. R. 21506) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Howe was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jacob Howe, late of Company B, Seventy-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SAMUEL BARBER.

The bill (H. R. 21508) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Barber was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Samuel Barber, late of Company H, Seventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOSEPH WHEELER.

The bill (H. R. 21515) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Wheeler was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph Wheeler, late of Company A, Seventy-second Regiment, and Company A, Thirty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES MURTHA.

The bill (H. R. 21516) granting an increase of pension to James Murtha was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James Murtha, late of Company C, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN L. WILSON.

The bill (H. R. 21540) granting an increase of pension to John L. Wilson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John L. Wilson, late second lieutenant Company I, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MERRITT M. SMART.

The bill (H. R. 21563) granting an increase of pension to Merritt M. Smart was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Merritt M. Smart, late of band, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ROBERT MEDWORTH.

The bill (H. R. 21588) granting an increase of pension to Robert Medworth was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Robert Medworth, late of Company F, One hundredth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM GIRDLER.

The bill (H. R. 21604) granting an increase of pension to William Girdler was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Girdler, late of Company C, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LEONIDAS W. REAVIS.

The bill (H. R. 21618) granting an increase of pension to Leonidas W. Reavis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Leonidas W. Reavis, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MINERVA A. MAYES.

The bill (H. R. 21621) granting an increase of pension to Minerva A. Mayes was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Minerva A. Mayes, widow of James M. Mayes, late of Company D, Second Regiment Texas Cavalry, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

FRANZ Z. F. W. JENSEN.

The bill (H. R. 21718) granting an increase of pension to Franz Z. F. W. Jensen was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of

Franz Z. F. W. Jensen, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ROLLIN S. BELKNAP.

The bill (H. R. 21268) granting a pension to Rollin S. Belknap was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Rollin S. Belknap, of Capt. M. F. Alcorn's Company G, Second Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Indian wars, and to pay him a pension of $8 per month.

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

CHRISTIAN ROESSLER.

The bill (H. R. 21276) granting an increase of pension to Christian Roessler was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Christian Roessler, late of Companies B and A, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay to him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JESSE LEWIS.

The bill (H. R. 21289) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Lewis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jesse Lewis, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN A. PENCE.

The bill (H. R. 21298) granting an increase of pension to John A. Pence was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John A. Pence, late second lieutenant Company D, Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN R. GOODIER.

The bill (H. R. 21301) granting an increase of pension to John R. Goodier was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John R. Goodier, late of Company D, Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ERNST BOGER.

The bill (H. R. 21312) granting an increase of pension to Ernst Boger was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Ernst Boger, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SAMUEL RHODES.

The bill (H. R. 21316) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Rhodes was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Samuel Rhodes, late of Company K, Third Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

EDWARD C. MILLER.

The bill (H. R. 21356) granting an increase of pension to Edward C. Miller was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Edward C. Miller, late of Company B, Ringgold Battalion Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CHARLES H. HOMAN.

The bill (H. R. 21374) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Homan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles H. Homan, late of Twenty-fourth Independent Battery New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and Company G, Eleventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

BLANCHE M. KELL.

The bill (H. R. 21410) granting an increase of pension to Blanche M. Kell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Blanche M. Kell, widow of John McIntosh Kell, late midshipman, U. S. S. *Savannah*, United States Navy, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

MARTHA E. WOOD.

The bill (H. R. 21423) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Wood was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Martha E. Wood, widow of Eli M. Wood, late of Company G, First Regiment United States Dragoons, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

JASPER N. BROWN.

The bill (H. R. 21425) granting an increase of pension to Jasper N. Brown was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jasper N. Brown, late of Company G, Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN J. ROSS.

The bill (H. R. 21426) granting an increase of pension to John J. Ross was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John J. Ross, late of Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE W. LASLEY.

The bill (H. R. 21433) granting an increase of pension to George W. Lasley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George W. Lasley, late of Company K, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY HUFF.

The bill (H. R. 21461) granting an increase of pension to Henry Huff was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry Huff, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.

The bill (H. R. 21462) granting an increase of pension to William H. Wickham was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William H. Wickham, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES B. WOOD.

The bill (H. R. 21473) granting an increase of pension to James B. Wood was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James B. Wood, late of Company C, Second Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HIRAM A. WINSLOW.

The bill (H. R. 21476) granting an increase of pension to Hiram A. Winslow was announced as next in order on the Calendar.

Mr. McCUMBER. The claimant in that case having died, I move the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

JOHN GREGORY.

The bill (H. R. 22642) granting an increase of pension to John Gregory was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Gregory, late of Company F, Ninety-second Regiment, and Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CATHARINE WILLIAMS.

The bill (H. R. 22635) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Williams was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Catharine Williams, widow of Benjamin C. Williams, late of Company A, First Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

HELON WILSON.

The bill (H. R. 22634) granting an increase of pension to Helon Wilson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Helon Wilson, widow of Robert J. T. Wilson, late of Company I, First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

GEORGE W. WILLISON.

The bill (H. R. 22623) granting an increase of pension to George W. Willison was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George W. Willison, late of Company M, Third Regiment West Virginia Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CHARLES S. ABBOTT.

The bill (H. R. 22620) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Abbott was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles S. Abbott, late captain Company H, Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THOMAS BAYLEY.

The bill (H. R. 22609) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Bayley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas Bayley, late colonel Ninth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN J. CLARK.

The bill (H. R. 22601) granting an increase of pension to John J. Clark was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John J. Clark, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JONATHAN B. REBER.

The bill (H. R. 22550) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan B. Reber was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jonathan B. Reber, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and unassigned, Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CHARLOTTE S. O'NEALL.

The bill (H. R. 22542) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte S. O'Neall was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charlotte S. O'Neall, widow of Lark O'Neall, late of Captain Elmore's company, South Carolina Volunteers, Florida Indian war, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

SUSAN HARROUN.

The bill (H. R. 22522) granting an increase of pension to Susan Harroun was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Susan Harroun, widow of John C. Harroun, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

AARON CHAMBERLAIN.

The bill (H. R. 22462) granting an increase of pension to Aaron Chamberlain was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Aaron Chamberlain, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DANIEL MOSE.

The bill (H. R. 22440) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Mose was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Daniel Mose, late of Company A, First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

PETER M'CORMICK.

The bill (H. R. 22434) granting an increase of pension to Peter McCormick was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Peter McCormick, late of Company F, Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DORA T. BRISTOL.

The bill (H. R. 22428) granting an increase of pension to Dora T. Bristol was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Dora T. Bristol, widow of Frank C. Bristol, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

THOMAS SIRES.

The bill (H. R. 22425) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Sires was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas Sires, late of Company K, United States Mounted Riflemen, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

AARON PRESTON.

The bill (H. R. 22408) granting an increase of pension to Aaron Preston was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Aaron Preston, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DANIEL A. PEABODY.

The bill (H. R. 22388) granting an increase of pension to Daniel A. Peabody was considered as in Committee of the

Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Daniel A. Peabody, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LOUISA L. WOOD.

The bill (H. R. 22359) granting an increase of pension to Louisa L. Wood was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Louisa L. Wood, widow of Nathan F. Wood, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

MARIA CROSS.

The bill (H. R. 22322) granting an increase of pension to Maria Cross was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Maria Cross, widow of James G. Cross, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

JAMES D. COX.

The bill (H. R. 22318) granting an increase of pension to James D. Cox was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James D. Cox, late of Company B, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOSEPH M. STOREY.

The bill (H. R. 20688) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Storey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph M. Storey, late of Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LE ROY BENSON.

The bill (H. R. 20732) granting an increase of pension to Le Roy Benson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Le Roy Benson, late of Company E, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SARAH A. HAWKES.

The bill (H. R. 20738) granting a pension to Sarah A. Hawkes was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sarah A. Hawkes, widow of Benjamin F. Hawkes, late of Company B, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $8 per month.

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

GUTHRIDGE L. PHILLIPS.

The bill (H. R. 20740) granting an increase of pension to Guthridge L. Phillips was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Guthridge L. Phillips, late of Company E, Third Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM H. WEBB.

The bill (H. R. 20823) granting an increase of pension to William H. Webb was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William H. Webb, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM C. THOMPSON.

The bill (H. R. 20858) granting an increase of pension to William C. Thompson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William C. Thompson, late of U. S. S. *North Carolina* and *Santee*, United States Navy, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES D. WALKER.

The bill (H. R. 20953) granting an increase of pension to James D. Walker was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James D. Walker, late of Company B, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM CHAGNON.

The bill (H. R. 20957) granting an increase of pension to William Chagnon was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Chagnon, late of Company F, Fifty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARCUS WOOD.

The bill (H. R. 21121) granting an increase of pension to Marcus Wood was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Marcus Wood, late of Company I, One hundredth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES W. COSGROVE.

The bill (H. R. 21133) granting an increase of pension to James W. Cosgrove was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James W. Cosgrove, late of Company I, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THOMAS N. GOOTEE.

The bill (H. R. 21022) granting an increase of pension to Thomas N. Gootee was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas N. Gootee, late second lieutenant Company I, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ENOCH MAY.

The bill (H. R. 21025) granting an increase of pension to Enoch May was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Enoch May, late of Company G, Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

NELSON J. WELLER.

The bill (H. R. 21039) granting an increase of pension to Nelson J. Weller was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Nelson J. Weller, late of Company I, Fifty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ALBERT MANICE.

The bill (H. R. 21087) granting an increase of pension to Albert Manice was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Albert Manice, late ordinary seaman, United States Navy, war with Mexico, and Company K, Twenty-sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY W. MARTIN.

The bill (H. R. 21097) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Martin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry W. Martin, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JACOB PALMER.

The bill (H. R. 21103) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Palmer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jacob Palmer, late first lieutenant Company F, Eighty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ARTHUR GRAHAM.

The bill (H. R. 21111) granting an increase of pension to Arthur Graham was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Arthur Graham, late of Company B, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SYLVESTER BICKFORD.

The bill (H. R. 21115) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester Bickford was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sylvester Bickford, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JACOB HARTMAN.

The bill (H. R. 21118) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Hartman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jacob Hartman, late of Nineteenth Independent Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN LYNCH.

The bill (H. R. 21120) granting an increase of pension to John Lynch was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Lynch, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MINNIE SCHEELE.

The bill (H. R. 21249) granting a pension to Minnie Scheele was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Minnie Scheele, widow of William C. Scheele, late of Company I, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month, and $2 per month additional for each of the two minor children of said soldier until they shall attain the age of 16 years.

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

JOHN W. GAHAN.

The bill (H. R. 21238) granting an increase of pension to John W. Gahan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John W. Gahan, late of Company K, Second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and Company D, Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Infantry, and to pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

FREDERICK KRINER.

The bill (H. R. 21134) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Kriner was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Frederick Kriner, late of Company G, Two hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN M. DIXON.

The bill (H. R. 20687) granting an increase of pension to John M. Dixon was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John M. Dixon, late second lieutenant Company K, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM M. NEAL.

The bill (H. R. 20684) granting an increase of pension to William M. Neal was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William M. Neal, late of Company I, Seventieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

TIMOTHY QUINN.

The bill (H. R. 20713) granting an increase of pension to Timothy Quinn was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Timothy Quinn, late major, First Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THOMAS MORRIS.

The bill (H. R. 21257) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Morris was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas Morris, late of Company H, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM H. KEHLBECK.

The bill (H. R. 23686) granting an increase of pension to William H. Kehlbeck was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William H. Kehlbeck, late of Company D, One hundred and fifty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HARRY C. CADWELL.

The bill (H. R. 23684) granting an increase of pension to Harry C. Cadwell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Harry C. Cadwell, late of Company B, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THOMAS PHILLIPS.

The bill (H. R. 23683) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Phillips was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas Phillips, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN KILPATRICK.

The bill (H. R. 23656) granting an increase of pension to John Kilpatrick was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Kilpatrick, late of U. S. S. *North Carolina*, United States Navy, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DEWITT C. CHAPMAN.

The bill (H. R. 23653) granting an increase of pension to Dewitt C. Chapman was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Dewitt C. Chapman, late of Company I, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM H. ZIMMERMAN.

The bill (H. R. 23652) granting an increase of pension to William H. Zimmerman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William H. Zimmerman, late lieutenant-colonel One hundred and seventy-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN W. WILSON.

The bill (H. R. 23651) granting an increase of pension to John W. Wilson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John W. Wilson, late of Company G, Second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ISAAC L. GRISWOLD.

The bill (H. R. 23645) granting an increase of pension to Isaac L. Griswold was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Isaac L. Griswold, late of Company D, Twenty-seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CHARLES J. SCHREINER.

The bill (H. R. 23644) granting an increase of pension to Charles J. Schreiner was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles J. Schreiner, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ALBINA M. WILLIAMS.

The bill (H. R. 23624) granting an increase of pension to Albina M. Williams was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Albina M. Williams, widow of Thomas S. Williams, late of Company D, Mormon Battalion Iowa Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

BENJAMIN MAPLE.

The bill (H. R. 23622) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Maple was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Benjamin Maple, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN MANLEY.

The bill (H. R. 23608) granting an increase of pension to John Manley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Manley, late of Company D, One hundred and eighty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ALFRED B. STANSIL.

The bill (H. R. 23599) granting an increase of pension to Alfred B. Stansil was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Alfred B. Stansil, late of Company H, Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CHARLES M. BUCK.

The bill (H. R. 23593) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Buck was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles M. Buck, late first lieutenant Company D, Eightieth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ELIZABETH C. SMITH.

The bill (H. R. 23550) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth C. Smith was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elizabeth C. Smith, widow of William B. Smith, late of Company F, Third Regiment United States Dragoons, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

ISAIAH CARTER.

The bill (H. R. 23549) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Carter was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Isaiah Carter, late of Company E, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN M. SMITH.

The bill (H. R. 23528) granting an increase of pension to John M. Smith was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John M. Smith, late of Company E, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOSEPH E. KNIGHTEN.

The bill (H. R. 23527) granting an increase of pension to Joseph E. Knighten was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph E. Knighten, late of Company F, Mounted Battalion, Texas Volunteers, Texas and New Mexico Indian war, and to pay him a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

STEPHEN D. JORDAN.

The bill (H. R. 23526) granting an increase of pension to Stephen D. Jordan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Stephen D. Jordan, late of Company E, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE W. SHACKLETT.

The bill (H. R. 23522) granting an increase of pension to George W. Shacklett was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George W. Shacklett, late of Company F, United States Voltigeurs, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ADAM SLIGER.

The bill (H. R. 23495) granting an increase of pension to Adam Sliger was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Adam Sliger, late of Company I, Forty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN G. PRICE.

The bill (H. R. 23481) granting an increase of pension to John G. Price was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John G. Price, late of Company G, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CAROLINE VICK.

The bill (H. R. 23477) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Vick was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Caroline Vick, widow of Stanley Vick, late of Company E, First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

THOMAS J. GREEN.

The bill (H. R. 23475) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Green was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas J. Green, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARTIN BECKER.

The bill (H. R. 23468) granting an increase of pension to Martin Becker was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Martin Becker, late of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Twenty-first Regiment New Jersey Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

EDGAR D. ELLIS.

The bill (H. R. 23458) granting an increase of pension to Edgar D. Ellis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Edgar D. Ellis, late of Company H, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ELBRIDGE SIMPSON.

The bill (H. R. 23423) granting an increase of pension to Elbridge Simpson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elbridge Simpson, late of Company E, Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CLARK CRECELIUS.

The bill (H. R. 23371) granting an increase of pension to Clark Crecelius was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Clark Crecelius, late of Company C, Seventy-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM SEITZ.

The bill (H. R. 23365) granting an increase of pension to William Seitz was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Seitz, late of Company C, Twenty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JAMES M. HOUSTON.

The bill (H. R. 23357) granting an increase of pension to James M. Houston was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James M. Houston, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM A. BROWN.

The bill (H. R. 20107) granting an increase of pension to William A. Brown was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William A. Brown, late of Company K, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, Company B, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, and Company I, Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

TIMOTHY HANLON.

The bill (H. R. 24017) granting an increase of pension to Timothy Hanlon was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Timothy Hanlon, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian wars, and to pay him a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JACOB MILLER.

The bill (H. R. 23984) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Miller was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jacob Miller, late of Company A, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

SARAH ELIZABETH FULLER.

The bill (H. R. 23981) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Elizabeth Fuller was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sarah Elizabeth Fuller, widow of John Fuller, late of Company B, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and Company G, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

HENRY LOOR REGER.

The bill (H. R. 23973) granting an increase of pension to Henry Loor Reger was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry Loor Reger, late of Company K, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and Company H, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM MORSON.

The bill (H. R. 23969) granting an increase of pension to William Morson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Morson, late of Company I, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

THOMAS W. PARSONS.

The bill (H. R. 23958) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Parsons was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas W. Parsons, late of Company F, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, war with Mexico, and Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN HEINRICHS.

The bill (H. R. 23957) granting an increase of pension to John Heinrichs was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Heinrichs, late of Company H, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM STEGAL.

The bill (H. R. 23915) granting a pension to William Stegal was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Stegal, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $12 per month.

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

JAMES P. HANNA.

The bill (H. R. 23899) granting an increase of pension to James P. Hanna was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James P. Hanna, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

ALEXANDER W. TAYLOR.

The bill (H. R. 19650) granting an increase of pension to Alexander W. Taylor was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Alexander W. Taylor, late lieutenant-colonel One hundred and first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JULIA T. BALDWIN.

The bill (H. R. 20615) granting an increase of pension to Julia T. Baldwin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Julia T. Baldwin, widow of William H. Baldwin, late lieutenant-colonel, deputy commissary-general, United States Army, and to pay her a pension of $40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

BURDEN H. BARRETT.

The bill (H. R. 22853) granting an increase of pension to Burden H. Barrett was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Burden H. Barrett, late of Company A, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

LISSIE D. ALLEN.

The bill (H. R. 21294) granting an increase of pension to Lissie D. Allen was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lissie D. Allen, widow of William H. Allen, late lieutenant-commander, United States Navy, and to pay her a pension of $40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

MARTHA L. BURNHAM.

The bill (H. R. 23339) granting an increase of pension to Martha L. Burnham was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Martha L. Burnham, widow of Lewis W. Burnham, late of Company H, Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

JEFFERSON WILCOX.

The bill (H. R. 16389) granting a pension to Jefferson Wilcox was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jefferson Wilcox, late captain Company B, Third Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and to pay him a pension of $15 per month.

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

WILLIAM T. FISHER.

The bill (H. R. 23281) granting an increase of pension to William T. Fisher was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William T. Fisher, late of Company E, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

DAVID H. MOORE.

The bill (H. R. 23279) granting an increase of pension to David H. Moore was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of David H. Moore, late of Company E, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.



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

JAMES M. MORRIS.

The bill (H. R. 23278) granting an increase of pension to James M. Morris was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James M. Morris, late of Company B, Forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY HELTON.

The bill (H. R. 23265) granting an increase of pension to Henry Helton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry Helton, late of Company L, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGIE A. MERCER.

The bill (H. R. 23250) granting a pension to Georgie A. Mercer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Georgie A. Mercer, widow of John Q. Mercer, late captain Company E, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $20 per month.

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

JAMES W. WALSH, ALIAS JAMES POWERS.

The bill (H. R. 23234) granting an increase of pension to James W. Walsh, alias James Powers, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James W. Walsh, alias James Powers, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

AURORA GARWOOD ELLIS.

The bill (H. R. 23195) granting an increase of pension to Aurora Garwood Ellis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Aurora Garwood Ellis, widow of Howard Ellis, late captain Company K, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

MARTHA ELLA WRENN.

The bill (H. R. 23182) granting an increase of pension to Martha Ella Wrenn was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Martha Ella Wrenn, widow of Roberson B. Wrenn, late of Company A, First Regiment Virginia Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM C. HODGES.

The bill (H. R. 22842) granting an increase of pension to William C. Hodges was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William C. Hodges, late of Company K, One hundred and seventy-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

W. IRA TEMPLETON.

The bill (H. R. 22838) granting an increase of pension to W. Ira Templeton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of W. Ira Templeton, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE S. SCHMUTZ.

The bill (H. R. 22820) granting an increase of pension to George S. Schmutz was considered as in Committee of the

Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George S. Schmutz, late of Company I, One hundred and second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARY S. SANDERS.

The bill (H. R. 22772) granting an increase of pension to Mary S. Sanders was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary S. Sanders, widow of Zachariah R. Sanders, late of Company C, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

SAMUEL V. CARR.

The bill (H. R. 22764) granting an increase of pension to Samuel V. Carr was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Samuel V. Carr, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

JOHN M. GILBERT.

The bill (H. R. 22762) granting an increase of pension to John M. Gilbert was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John M. Gilbert, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

WILLIAM JENKINS.

The bill (H. R. 22750) granting an increase of pension to William Jenkins was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Jenkins, late of Company L, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

CELESTIA E. OUTLAW.

The bill (H. R. 22747) granting a pension to Celestia E. Outlaw was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Celestia E. Outlaw, widow of Young P. Outlaw, late of Captain Graham's company, Georgia Volunteers, Florida Seminole Indian war, and to pay her a pension of $8 per month.

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

FELIX G. COBB.

The bill (H. R. 22746) granting an increase of pension to Felix G. Cobb was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Felix G. Cobb, late second lieutenant Company F. One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

TERRANCE DOYLE.

The bill (H. R. 22715) granting an increase of pension to Terrance Doyle was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Terrance Doyle, late of Company B, Ninetieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

PAUL SHEETS.

The bill (H. R. 23327) granting an increase of pension to Paul Sheets was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Paul Sheets, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

HENRY GOODLANDER.

The bill (H. R. 23299) granting an increase of pension to Henry Goodlander was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry Goodlander, late of Company G, Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

GEORGE I. STULTS.

The bill (H. R. 23247) granting an increase of pension to George I. Stults was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George I. Stults, late of Company H, First Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

MARY LOOMIS.

The bill (H. R. 23241) granting an increase of pension to Mary Loomis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary Loomis, widow of William Loomis, alias Ambrose Crozier, late of Battery G, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery, Florida Indian war, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

AGNES E. BROWN.

The bill (H. R. 23197) granting an increase of pension to Agnes E. Brown was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Agnes E. Brown, widow of Alonzo L. Brown, late of Company A, First Regiment Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

JENNIE E. LUCKENBACH.

The bill (H. R. 23187) granting a pension to Jennie E. Luckenbach was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jennie E. Luckenbach, widow of Owen A. Luckenbach, late captain Company C, Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE QUIEN.

The bill (H. R. 23153) granting an increase of pension to George Quien was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George Quien, late second lieutenant Company K, Twenty-third Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN H. ROBBINS.

The bill (H. R. 23143) granting an increase of pension to John H. Robbins was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John H. Robbins, late of Company F, Fifty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SYLVANUS SLOAT.

The bill (H. R. 23136) granting an increase of pension to Sylvanus Sloat was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sylvanus Sloat, late of Company E, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment, and Company D, Eightieth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRANK VROMAN.

The bill (H. R. 23121) granting an increase of pension to Frank Vroman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Frank Vroman, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment Wisconsin Volun-

teer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES L. COLDING.

The bill (H. R. 23096) granting an increase of pension to James L. Colding was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James L. Colding, late of Capt. Winston Stephen's company, First Regiment Florida Mounted Volunteers, Seminole Indian war, and to pay him a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES M. DAVIDSON.

The bill (H. R. 23057) granting an increase of pension to James M. Davidson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James M. Davidson, late of Company A, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRANCIS A. LANDER.

The bill (H. R. 22990) granting an increase of pension to Francis A. Lander was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Francis A. Lander, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY BAUERLIN.

The bill (H. R. 22985) granting an increase of pension to Henry Bauerlin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry Bauerlin, late of Company B, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS ADAMS.

The bill (H. R. 22978) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Adams was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas Adams, late of Company K, First Regiment Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALICE E. RAGAN.

The bill (H. R. 22951) granting an increase of pension to Alice E. Ragan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Alice E. Ragan, widow of Andrew J. Ragan, late landsman, U. S. S. *Independence*, United States Navy, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN O. M'NABB.

The bill (H. R. 22929) granting an increase of pension to John O. McNabb was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John O. McNabb, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment, and Company F, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM A. LEACH.

The bill (H. R. 22927) granting an increase of pension to William A. Leach was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William A. Leach, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARTIN HOLMES, ALIAS GEORGE LANGIN.

The bill (H. R. 22846) granting an increase of pension to Martin Holmes, alias George Langin, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Martin Holmes, alias George Langin, late of Company M, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH M'NULTY.

The bill (H. R. 3720) granting an increase of pension to Joseph McNulty was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph McNulty, late of Company H, Second Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALBERT C. ROACH.

The bill (H. R. 13706) granting an increase of pension to Albert C. Roach was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Albert C. Roach, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY SCHOSKE.

The bill (H. R. 8816) granting a pension to Mary Schoske was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary Schoske, widow of John Schoske (or Scheske), late teamster in an expedition against the Sioux Indians in August, 1862, and to pay her a pension of $8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSIAH H. SHAVER.

The bill (H. R. 22022) granting an increase of pension to Josiah H. Shaver was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Josiah H. Shaver, late of Company D, Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EMMA A. HAWKES.

The bill (H. R. 22036) granting a pension to Emma A. Hawkes was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Emma A. Hawkes, widow of Benjamin F. Hawkes, late second lieutenant Company E, Twenty-fifth Regiment, and lieutenant-colonel Seventy-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $15 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY A. EDWARDS.

The bill (H. R. 23877) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Edwards was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary A. Edwards, widow of Thomas Edwards, late of Company I, Third Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM R. HORN.

The bill (H. R. 23874) granting an increase of pension to William R. Horn was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William R. Horn, late of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES BLACKER.

The bill (H. R. 23872) granting an increase of pension to Charles Blacker was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles Blacker, late captain Company B, One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry,

and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HUGH M. COX.

The bill (H. R. 23858) granting an increase of pension to Hugh M. Cox was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Hugh M. Cox, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SARAH ANN KENDIG.

The bill (H. R. 23846) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Ann Kendig was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sarah Ann Kendig, widow of Michael B. Kendig, late of Company K, Seveath Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. CASSLE.

The bill (H. R. 23845) granting an increase of pension to George W. Cassle was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George W. Cassle, late of Company E, Sixty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $45 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH DEWHURST.

The bill (H. R. 23812) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Dewhurst was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph Dewhurst, late of Company K, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THERON CROSS.

The bill (H. R. 23811) granting an increase of pension to Theron Cross was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Theron Cross, late first lieutenant Company B, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

IRA J. EVERSON.

The bill (H. R. 23810) granting an increase of pension to Ira J. Everson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Ira J. Everson, late of Company G, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

The bill (H. R. 23805) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Hamilton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas Hamilton, late of Companies C and D, Twenty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PHOEBE E. SPARKMAN.

The bill (H. R. 23804) granting an increase of pension to Phoebe E. Sparkman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Phoebe E. Sparkman, widow of Henry Sparkman, late of Captain Oliver's company, First Regiment Florida Mounted Militia, Florida Indian war, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DAVID C. JONES.

The bill (H. R. 23803) granting an increase of pension to David C. Jones was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of David C. Jones, late of Capt. James F. P. Johnston's independent company, Florida Mounted Volunteers, Seminole Indian war, and to pay him a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PATRICK M'MAHON.

The bill (H. R. 23795) granting an increase of pension to Patrick McMahon was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Patrick McMahon, late of Company I, Fortieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ZEURIAL M'CULLOCK.

The bill (H. R. 23792) granting an increase of pension to Zeurial McCullock was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Zeurial McCullock, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. BUZZELL.

The bill (H. R. 23783) granting an increase of pension to George W. Buzzell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George W. Buzzell, late of Company F, Thirtieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HONORA HIGGINS.

The bill (H. R. 23781) granting an increase of pension to Honora Higgins was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Honora Higgins, widow of Patrick Higgins, late of U. S. S. *Wyandotte*, *Eutaw*, and *North Carolina*, United States Navy, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY CLAPPER.

The bill (H. R. 23778) granting an increase of pension to Henry Clapper was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry Clapper, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES MARSHALL.

The bill (H. R. 23777) granting an increase of pension to James Marshall was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James Marshall, late of Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES KELLEY.

The bill (H. R. 23774) granting an increase of pension to James Kelley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James Kelley, late of Company I, Second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TEMPERANCE DAVIS.

The bill (H. R. 23772) granting an increase of pension to Temperance Davis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Temperance Davis, widow of Williba J. Davis, late of Company A, First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY D. COMBS.

The bill (H. R. 23770) granting an increase of pension to Henry D. Combs was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry D. Combs, late of Company E, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH C. FISHER.

The bill (H. R. 23764) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Fisher was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph C. Fisher, late of Company A, Eighteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADELIADE WAGNER.

The bill (H. R. 23762) granting an increase of pension to Adeliade Wagner was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Adeliade Wagner, widow of Lewis J. Wagner, late of Company H, Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH PILLOW.

The bill (H. R. 23739) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Pillow was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elizabeth Pillow, widow of Parker B. Pillow, late of Captain Lawler's company, Illinois Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FREDERICK P. GAUDINEER.

The bill (H. R. 23705) granting an increase of pension to Frederick P. Gaudineer, late of Company D, Nineteenth Regi- Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Frederick P. Gaudineer late of Company D, Nineteenth Regiment New York State Militia Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLARENDON KELLY.

The bill (H. R. 23703) granting an increase of pension to Clarendon Kelly was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Clarendon Kelly, late captain Company F, Fifty-second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH COUNTRYMAN.

The bill (H. R. 23699) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Countryman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph Countryman, late of Company D, One hundredth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BLANCHE C. POLK.

The bill (H. R. 23687) granting a pension to Blanche C. Polk was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Blanche C. Polk, widow of Lucius E. Polk, late captain Company D, Forty-third Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and to pay her a pension of $20 per month, and $2 per month additional for the minor child of said officer until he shall attain the age of 16 years.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROSEANNA KING.

The bill (H. R. 23135) granting a pension to Roseanna King was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Roseanna King, widow of Dumbirth King, alias James Kincaid, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension of $8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CARRIE E. COSGROVE.

The bill (H. R. 21373) granting an increase of pension to Carrie E. Cosgrove was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Carrie E. Cosgrove, widow of Henry Cosgrove, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH BROOKS.

The bill (H. R. 1887) granting a pension to Joseph Brooks was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph Brooks, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY E. BOOKHAMMER.

The bill (H. R. 19581) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Bookhammer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary E. Bookhammer, widow of Sylvester S. Bookhammer, late captain Company K, Eighty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES E. CONVERSE.

The bill (H. R. 22776) granting an increase of pension to James E. Converse was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James E. Converse, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET GUILROY.

The bill (H. R. 21246) granting a pension to Margaret Guilroy was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Margaret Guilroy, widow of James Guilroy, late of Company F, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLA FYFFE.

The bill (H. R. 21139) granting an increase of pension to Willa Fyffe was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Willa Fyffe, widow of James P. Fyffe, late colonel Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES H. PRATT.

The bill (H. R. 21793) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Pratt was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles H. Pratt, late of Company F, Twenty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN J. HIGGINS.

The bill (H. R. 17251) granting an increase of pension to John J. Higgins was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John J. Higgins, late of Company F, Thirty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TALCOTT M. BROWN.

The bill (H. R. 24323) granting an increase of pension to Talcott M. Brown was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Talcott M. Brown, late of Troop D, First Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

MARTIN J. FLAGSTAD.

The bill (H. R. 21175) granting a pension to Martin J. Flagstad was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-two" and insert "fifty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martin J. Flagstad, late of U. S. S. Maple, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

MACK RITTENBERRY.

The bill (H. R. 22101) granting a pension to Mack Rittenberry was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-two" and insert "fifty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mack Rittenberry, late of Company A, First Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD H. LUNN.

The bill (H. R. 22282) granting an increase of pension to Edward H. Lunn was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, on page 2, line 1, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Edward H. Lunn, late of First Battery, Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

AUGUSTINE SORRELL.

The bill (H. R. 24671) granting an increase of pension to Augustine Sorrell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Augustine Sorrell, late of Company G, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EMMA FEHR.

The bill (H. R. 21660) granting an increase of pension to Emma Fehr was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Emma Fehr, widow of Joseph Fehr, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HELEN GOLL.

The bill (H. R. 5913) granting a pension to Helen Goll was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Helen Goll, widow of Charles Goll, late sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, United States Army, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month, and $2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Charles Goll until they reach the age of 16 years.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH J. BRANYAN.

The bill (H. R. 19271) granting an increase of pension to Joseph J. Branyan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph J. Branyan, late of Captain Childs's company, South Carolina Volunteers, Florida Indian war, and to pay him a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BOWMAN H. BUCK.

The bill (H. R. 24513) granting an increase of pension to Bowman H. Buck was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Bowman H. Buck, late of Company G, United States Voltigeurs, war with Mexico; Company F, Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Third Battalion New Jersey Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

KATE FLOWERS.

The bill (H. R. 24418) granting an increase of pension to Kate Flowers was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Kate Flowers, widow of Ephraim A. Flowers, late of Company G, Second Regiment Mississippi Rifle Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LAURA G. HIGHT.

The bill (H. R. 24415) granting an increase of pension to Laura G. Hight was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Laura G. Hight, widow of Fielding Hight, late of Captain Lucas's company, Second Regiment, and Captain Brewster's company, First Regiment, Georgia Volunteers, Florida Indian war and Cherokee Indian disturbances, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SHADRACK H. J. ALLEY.

The bill (H. R. 24383) granting an increase of pension to Shadrack H. J. Alley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Shadrack H. J. Alley, late of Captain Cleveland's company, Georgia Volunteers, Cherokee Indian disturbance, and to pay him a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES WOODRUFF WOOLLEY.

The bill (H. R. 24380) granting an increase of pension to Charles Woodruff Woolley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles Woodruff Woolley, late midshipman, U. S. S. *Levant*, United States Navy, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JEREMIAH F. PITTMAN.

The bill (H. R. 24360) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah F. Pittman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jeremiah F. Pittman, late of Company F, Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOUISA OLIN.

The bill (H. R. 24268) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Olin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Louisa Olin, widow of Richard Olin, late of Captain Elmore's independent company, Alabama Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ABSALOM SIVLEY.

The bill (H. R. 24231) granting an increase of pension to Absalom Sivley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Absalom Sivley, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH HODGE.

The bill (H. R. 24214) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Hodge was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elizabeth Hodge, widow of George W. Hodge, late of Captain Doncin's company, South Carolina Militia, Florida Indian war, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALBERT SUNDERLAND.

The bill (H. R. 24208) granting an increase of pension to Albert Sunderland was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Albert Sunderland, late of Company D, Twentieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES LEE.

The bill (H. R. 24192) granting an increase of pension to Charles Lee was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles Lee, late of company of grenadiers, First Regiment Virginia Infantry, Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL MOORE.

The bill (H. R. 24188) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Moore was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Samuel Moore, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NANCY G. REID.

The bill (H. R. 24187) granting an increase of pension to Nancy G. Reid was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Nancy G. Reid, widow of James W. Reid, sr., late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM S. WELLER.

The bill (H. R. 24185) granting an increase of pension to William S. Weller was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William S. Weller, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company H, First Regiment New York Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH BALEW.

The bill (H. R. 24620) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Balew was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elizabeth Balew, widow of George M. Balew, late of Captain Angel's company, North Carolina Volunteers, Cherokee Indian disturbance, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MATHIAS SHIRK.

The bill (H. R. 24616) granting an increase of pension to Mathias Shirk was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mathias Shirk, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, war with Mexico, and unassigned private, Thirty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time and passed.

SIMEON D. POPE.

The bill (H. R. 24479) granting an increase of pension to Simeon D. Pope was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Simeon D. Pope, late of Captain Johnston's independent company, Florida Mounted Volunteers, Seminole Indian war, and to pay him a pension of $16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time and passed.

BELAH H. WILCOX.

The bill (H. R. 24321) granting an increase of pension to Belah H. Wilcox was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Belah H. Wilcox, late of Company B, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time and passed.

GILLAM M. EZELL.

The bill (H. R. 24303) granting an increase of pension to Gillam H. Ezell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Gillam H. Ezell, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HANNIBAL A. JOHNSON.

The bill (H. R. 24259) granting an increase of pension to Hannibal A. Johnson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Hannibal A. Johnson, late second lieutenant Company D, Third Regiment, and first lieutenant Company D, First Battalion, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN DELANEY.

The bill (H. R. 24182) granting an increase of pension to John Delaney was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Delaney, late of Company D, Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and Company F, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RICHARD N. PORTER.

The bill (H. R. 24155) granting an increase of pension to Richard N. Porter was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Richard N. Porter, late of Company I, Sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BENJAMIN J. PUCKETT.

The bill (H. R. 24099) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin J. Puckett was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Benjamin J. Puckett, late of Company H, Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OSCAR F. PEACOCK.

The bill (H. R. 24096) granting an increase of pension to Oscar F. Peacock was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Oscar F. Peacock, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WARREN J. SEVEY.

The bill (H. R. 24078) granting an increase of pension to Warren J. Sevey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Warren J. Sevey, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY MURRAY.

The bill (H. R. 24064) granting a pension to Mary Murray was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary Murray, widow of William Murray, late first sergeant, Fourteenth Regiment United States Army, retired, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REUBEN COPHER.

The bill (H. R. 24056) granting an increase of pension to Reuben Copher was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Reuben Copher, late of Company G, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, war with Mexico, and Company A, Seventh Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH H. CLARK.

The bill (H. R. 24023) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Clark was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph H. Clark, late of Company A, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN BROWN.

The bill (H. R. 24019) granting an increase of pension to John Brown was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Brown, late second lieutenant of Vaughn's company, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN ADAMS MILLER.

The bill (H. R. 24018) granting an increase of pension to John Adams Miller was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Adams Miller, late second lieutenant Company G, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD B. SHEPHERD.

The bill (S. 7168) granting an increase of pension to Edward B. Shepherd was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Edward B. Shepherd, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Fourth Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LAWRENCE OVER.

The bill (S. 7194) granting an increase of pension to Lawrence Over was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lawrence Over, late of Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE PAYNE.

The bill (S. 5558) granting an increase of pension to George Paine was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George Payne, late of U. S. S. Constitution and Savannah, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to George Payne."

JAMES H. HUNTINGTON.

The bill (S. 8235) granting a pension to James Huntington was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the name "James," to insert the initial "H.;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James H. Huntington, late of Company A, Sixth Battalion District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to James H. Huntington."

FREDERICK BUEHRLE.

The bill (S. 5621) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Buehrle was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 8, before the word "Regiment," to strike out "Fifth" and insert "Thirteenth;" in the same line, before the word "Cavalry," to insert "Volunteer;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frederick Buehrle, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEVI M. STEPHENSON.

The bill (S. 4531) granting an increase of pension to L. M. Stephenson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "of" where it occurs the first time, to strike out the initial "L." and insert "Levi;" in the same line, after the word "late," to strike out "of" and insert "captain;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Levi M. Stephenson, late captain Company K, Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Levi M. Stephenson."

HENRY B. LOVE.

The bill (S. 8259) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Love was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry B. Love, late of Company F, Ninety-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES A. BELL.

The bill (S. 5756) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Bell was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles A. Bell, late major, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH P. WILCOX.

The bill (S. 3552) granting an increase of pension to Joseph P. Wilcox was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-two" and insert "thirty-six;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph P. Wilcox, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate $36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL CULLEN.

The bill (S. 1350) granting an increase of pension to Michael Cullen was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "Company," to strike out the letter "G" and insert "A;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Michael Cullen, late of Company A, First Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JULIA A. BIRGE.

The bill (S. 6140) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Birge was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Julia A. Birge, widow of Wilbur W. Burge, late first lieutenant Company F, Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ASA E. SWASEY.

The bill (S. 8195) granting an increase of pension to Asa E. Swasey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Asa E. Swasey, late of Company C, Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HANNAH PEAVEY.

The bill (S. 6672) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Peavey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Hannah Peavey, widow of Daniel Peavey, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RICHARD B. HALL.

The bill (S. 7068) granting an increase of pension to Richard B. Hall was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Richard B. Hall, late first lieutenant, Second Independent Battery, Massachusetts Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE H. ALLEN.

The bill (S. 7138) granting an increase of pension to George H. Allen was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George H. Allen, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM CURRAN.

The bill (S. 7038) granting an increase of pension to William Curran was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William Curran, late of Company G, Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HESTER A. COLLER.

The bill (S. 6093) granting a pension to Hester A. Coller was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "late," to insert "assistant;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-five" and insert "seventeen;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Hester A. Coller, widow of Eli H. Coller, late assistant surgeon Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $17 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANGUS FRASER.

The bill (S. 6319) granting an increase of pension to Angus Fraser was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "of," to strike out "Battery C" and insert "Company C, First Regiment;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Angus

Fraser, late of Company C, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELISHA T. ARNOLD.

The bill (S. 2109) granting an increase of pension to E. T. Arnold was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elisha T. Arnold, late of Company H, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Elisha T. Arnold."

CHARLES V. NASH.

The bill (S. 4208) granting an increase of pension to Charles V. Nash was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-six" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles V. Nash, late of Company A, Eighty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RUTH M. HOAG.

The bill (S. 5752) granting an increase of pension to Ruth M. Hoag was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ruth M. Hoag, widow of Levi G. Hoag, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIJAH B. HUDSON.

The bill (S. 6078) granting an increase of pension to Elijah B. Hudson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elijah B. Hudson, late of Company F, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and commissary sergeant, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM D. HOFF.

The bill (S. 5718) granting an increase of pension to William D. Hoff was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the word "Company," to strike out "of" and insert "first lieutenant;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William D. Hoff, late first lieutenant Company D, Fifteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES B. HACKETT.

The bill (S. 6774) granting an increase of pension to James B. Hackett was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "and," to strike out "Heavy Artillery" and insert "Infantry;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James B. Hackett, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY O. FOSTER.

The bill (S. 1980) granting an increase of pension to Mary Foster was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary O. Foster, widow of Arthur Foster, late of Captain Sandford's company, First Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Black Hawk Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary O. Foster."

ARABELLA J. FARRELL.

The bill (S. 8197) granting an increase of pension to Arabella J. Farrell was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "sixteen" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Arabella J. Farrell, widow of Rufus Farrell, late of Company A, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Mounted Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY SHELLEY.

The bill (S. 8104) granting an increase of pension to Henry Shelley was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry Shelley, late of Company I, Fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FANNIE S. GRANT.

The bill (S. 7698) granting a pension to Fannie S. Grant was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, before the word "of," to strike out "minor" and insert "helpless and dependent child;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Fannie S. Grant, helpless and dependent child of Columbus Grant, late of Companies B and C, Ninth Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

STEPHEN M. FITZWATER.

The bill (S. 2502) granting an increase of pension to Stephen M. Fitzwater was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "of," where it occurs the second time, to strike out "Company K, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving" and insert "Companies K and B, Third Regiment, and Company C, Eleventh Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Stephen M. Fitzwater, late of Companies K and B, Third Regiment, and Company C, Eleventh Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES CHURCH.

The bill (S. 1935) granting an increase of pension to Charles Church was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles Church, late of Company B, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SUSAN J. CHANDLER.

The bill (S. 7129) granting a pension to Susan J. Chandler was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "Company," to strike out "B, One hundred and fifty-fourth" and insert "K, Thirtieth;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Susan J. Chandler, widow of John C. Chandler, late of Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARTIN A. RUBERT.

The bill (S. 6952) granting an increase of pension to Martin A. Rubert was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martin A. Rubert, late of Company I, Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RUTH E. ROGERS.

The bill (S. 161) granting an increase of pension to Ruth E. Rogers was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "Infantry," to insert "and Company H, Fourth Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ruth E. Rogers, widow of Alexander B. Rogers, late of Company H, Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Fourth Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. FOUNTAIN.

The bill (S. 8056) granting an increase of pension to William H. Fountain was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty," and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Fountain, late of Company I, Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN E. HAYES.

The bill (S. 6768) granting an increase of pension to John E. Hayes was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty," and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John E. Hayes, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OLIVER S. BOGGS.

The bill (S. 7476) granting an increase of pension to Oliver S. Boggs was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Oliver S. Boggs, late of Company I, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

Mr. McCUMBER. I ask the Senate to disagree to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was rejected.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EZEKIEL C. FORD.

The bill (S. 7616) granting an increase of pension to Ezekiel C. Ford was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with

an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ezekiel C. Ford, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS A. WILLSON.

The bill (S. 883) granting an increase of pension to T. A. Willson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "of," to strike out the initial "T." and insert the name "Thomas;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas A. Willson, late of Company F, Twenty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Willson."

ANNIE E. SMITH.

The bill (S. 2336) granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Smith was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments in line 7, after the word "Infantry," to insert "and One hundred and sixteenth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps;" and in line 10, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "sixteen;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Annie E. Smith, widow of Henry H. Smith, late of Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and One hundred and sixteenth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY W. GRANNISS.

The bill (S. 6724) granting a pension to Mary W. Grannis was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary W. Granniss, widow of John H. Granniss, late surgeon's steward U. S. S. Thomas Freeborn and Sophronia, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Mary W. Granniss."

LUTHER H. CANFIELD.

The bill (S. 435) granting an increase of pension to L. H. Canfield was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Luther H. Canfield, late of Company A, Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Eleventh Regiment Minnesota Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read "A bill granting a pension to Luther H. Canfield."

LEWIS YOUNG.

The bill (S. 496) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Young was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "Infantry," to insert "and Company K, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lewis Young, late of Company A, Forty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CALVIN HERRING.

The bill (S. 8278) granting an increase of pension to Calvin Herring was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Calvin Herring, late of Company E, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES SLATER.

The bill (S. 7968) granting an increase of pension to James Slater was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James Slater, late of Company I, Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RICHARD J. GIBBS.

The bill (S. 7878) granting an increase of pension to Richard J. Gibbs was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Richard J. Gibbs, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH C. BOWKER.

The bill (S. 6281) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Bowker was considered as in Committee of the Whole. The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "of" and insert "first lieutenant;" and in the same line, after the word "Company," to strike out the letter "I" and insert "D;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph C. Bowker, late first lieutenant Company D, Ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES G. SWEET.

The bill (S. 7947) granting an increase of pension to Charles G. Sweet was considered as in Committee of the Whole. The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "of," where it occurs the second time, to strike out "Troop" and insert "Company;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to

the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles G. Sweet, late of Company A, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, and Company C, Eleventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELLA B. MORROW.

The bill (S. 8302) granting a pension to Ella B. Morrow was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twelve" and insert "eight;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ella B. Morrow, widow of Carlos Morrow, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per month, and $2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said Carlos Morrow until they reach the age of 16 years.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLARA A. KEETING.

The bill (S. 8201) granting an increase of pension to Clara A. Keeting was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Clara A. Keeting, widow of Charles W. Keeting, late captain Company C, Eighty-second Regiment, and Company K, Eightieth Regiment, United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HIRAM FOCHT.

The bill (S. 3197) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Focht was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Hiram Focht, late of Company I, Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARTIN PEACOCK.

The bill (S. 8397) granting an increase of pension to Martin Peacock was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Martin Peacock, late of Company I, Eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANN E. MACY.

The bill (S. 8147) granting an increase of pension to Ann E. Macy was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "First," to insert "Regiment;" in the same line, before the word "Volunteer," to strike out "Regiment;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ann E. Macy, widow of Eli O. Macy, late of Company G, First Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CAROLINE A. GILMORE.

The bill (S. 7429) granting a pension to Caroline A. Gilman was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the word "widow," to strike out the name "Gilman" and insert "Gilmore;" in line 7, before the word "late," to strike out the name "Gilman" and insert "Gilmore;" and in line 9, after the word "month," to insert "such pension to cease upon proof that the soldier is living;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Caroline A. Gilmore, widow of William A. Gilmore, late of Company C, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per month, such pension to cease upon proof that the soldier is living.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Caroline A. Gilmore."

MICHAEL J. GEARY.

The bill (S. 8196) granting an increase of pension to Michael J. Geary was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Michael J. Geary, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SARAH E. LUNGREN.

The bill (S. 7670) granting a pension to Sarah E. Lungren was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twelve" and insert "eight;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah E. Lungren, widow of Norris L. Lungren, late of Company C, First Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per moth.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AZELIA MITTAG.

The bill (S. 8212) granting a pension to Azelia Mittag was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Azelia Mittag, widow of Thomas W. Mittag, late of Company G, First Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month, and $2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said Thomas W. Mittag, until they reach the age of 16 years.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH A. BONNER.

The bill (S. 8144) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Bonner was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth A. Bonner, widow of James C. N. Bonner, late of Company E, First Regiment Vir-

ginia Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE K. TAYLOR.

The bill (S. 7622) granting an increase of pension to George K. Taylor was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George K. Taylor, late second lieutenant Company B, Ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LIBERTY W. FOSKETT.

The bill (S. 7936) granting an increase of pension to Liberty W. Foskett was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Liberty W. Foskett, late of Company D, Thirty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HARVEY SMITH.

The bill (S. 2387) granting an increase of pension to Harvey Smith was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "Volunteer," to strike out "Veteran;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Harvey Smith, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELI B. WOODARD.

The bill (S. 8378) granting an increase of pension to Eli B. Woodard was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "and," to insert "and Company K, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eli B. Woodard, late of Company F, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. BROWN.

The bill (S. 7478) granting an increase of pension to William H. Brown was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "of" and insert "first lieutenant;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Brown, late first lieutenant Company A, Sixty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES B. SAUNDERS.

The bill (S. 4008) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Saunders was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles B. Saunders, late of Company H, Second Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and Seventh Independent Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HARRY N. MEDBURY.

The bill (S. 8023) granting an increase of pension to Harry N. Medbury was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Harry N. Medbury, late of Company B, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN F. CASPER.

The bill (H. R. 4678) granting an increase of pension to John F. Casper was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, on page 2, line 1, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John F. Casper, late of Company B, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

LYMAN S. STRICKLAND.

The bill (H. R. 22443) granting an increase of pension to Lyman S. Strickland was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, on page 2, line 1, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lyman S. Strickland, late captain Company C, First Battalion, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM W. HERRICK.

The bill (S. 2285) granting an increase of pension to William W. Herrick was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William W. Herrick, late of Company H, Forty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DANIEL C. SWARTZ.

The bill (S. 8049) granting an increase of pension to Daniel C. Swartz was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Daniel C. Swartz, late of Company A, Two hundred and eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MORGAN H. WEEKS.

The bill (S. 5144) granting an increase of pension to Morgan H. Weeks was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Morgan H. Weeks, late of Company B, One hundred and eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRANCIS G. BROWN.

The bill (S. 7655) granting an increase of pension to Francis G. Brown, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Francis G. Brown, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REUBEN C. WEBB.

The bill (S. 8407) granting an increase of pension to Reuben C. Webb was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Reuben C. Webb, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY B. YERINGTON.

The bill (S. 8258) granting a pension to Mary B. Yerington was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary B. Yerington, widow of Almon Yerington, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OLE GUNDERSON.

The bill (S. 7838) granting an increase of pension to Ole Gunderson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Ole Gunderson, late of Tenth and Ninth Batteries, Wisconsin Volunteer Light Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH H. KINSMAN.

The bill (S. 8390) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Kinsman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph H. Kinsman, late of Company E, Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY G. POTTER.

The bill (S. 2181) granting an increase of pension to Mary G. Potter was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary G. Potter, widow of Nelson Potter, late of Company E, Eighty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH HARE, JR.

The bill (S. 7930) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Hare was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the name "Hare," to insert "junior;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph Hare, jr., late of Company G, Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph Hare, jr."

HARMAN GRASS.

The bill (S. 7657) granting an increase of pension to Herman Grass was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "of," to strike out the name "Herman" and insert "Harman;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Harman Grass, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Harman Grass."

HENRY ZACHER, ALIAS CHARLES STEIN.

The bill (S. 7890) granting an increase of pension to Henry Zacher was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the name "Zacher," to insert "alias Charles Stein;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry Zacher, alias Charles Stein, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry Zacher, alias Charles Stein."

BERTHA MARIA JOHNSON.

The bill (S. 8379) granting an increase of pension to Bertha M. Johnson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, before the name "Johnson," to strike out the initial "M." and insert "Maria;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Bertha Maria Johnson, widow of Martin Johnson, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Bertha Maria Johnson."

FRANK HOLDERBY, ALIAS FRANK GILES.

The bill (S. 8345) granting an increase of pension to Frank Holderby was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and

limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frank Holderby, alias Frank Giles, late of Company I, First Regiment, and Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Frank Holderby, alias Frank Giles."

WILLIAM H. STILES.

The bill (S. 6518) granting an increase of pension to William H. Stiles was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "of" and insert "captain;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Stiles, late captain Company G, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL ELLIS.

The bill (S. 3432) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Ellis was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "war," to strike out "Volunteer Infantry" and insert "Volunteers;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel Ellis, late of Company G, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS W. GILPATRICK.

The bill (S. 5420) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Gilpatrick was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "First," to strike out "Maine;" in line 7, after the word "Regiment," to insert "Maine;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas W. Gilpatrick, late of Company D, First Regiment Maine Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JACOB P. CROOKER.

The bill (S. 6616) granting an increase of pension to J. P. Crooker was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "of," where it occurs the first time, to strike out the letter "J." and insert "Jacob;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jacob P. Crooker, late captain of Company I, Twelfth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Jacob P. Crooker."

MARTHA L. BOHANNAN.

The bill (S. 8263) granting an increase of pension to Martha L. Bohannon was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the word "widow," to strike out the name "Bohannon" and insert "Bohannan;" in line 7, before the word "late," to strike out the name "Bohannon" and insert "Bohannan," and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martha L. Bohannan, widow of Miles L. Bohannan, late of Company D, Easton's battalion, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Martha L. Bohannan."

CLARA P. COLEMAN.

The bill (S. 7344) granting an increase of pension to Clara P. Coleman was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 9, before the word "and," to insert "and Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry;" and in line 10, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Clara P. Coleman, widow of Frederick W. Coleman, late captain Company B, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH H. BOUCHER.

The bill (S. 3495) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. H. Boucher was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph H. Boucher, late of Company B, First Battalion District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Joseph H. Boucher."

GEORGE M. SHAFFER.

The bill (S. 7679) granting an increase of pension to George M. Shaffer was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George M. Shaffer, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOUISA ANNE MORTON.

The bill (S. 6177) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Anne Morton was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with

an amendment, in line 8, before the word "and," to insert "war with Mexico;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Louisa Anne Morton, widow of James W. Morton, late of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY O. CHERRY.

The bill (S. 8125) granting an increase of pension to Mary O. Cherry was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary O. Cherry, widow of Watson Cherry, late of Company D, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROLLIN S. BELKNAP.

The bill (S. 3691) granting a pension to Rollin S. Belknap was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Rollin S. Belknap, late of Captain M. F. Alcorn's company G, Second Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EPAMINONDAS P. THURSTON.

The bill (S. 8006) granting an increase of pension to Epaminondas P. Thurston was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Epaminondas P. Thurston, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM HALE.

The bill (S. 4580) granting an increase of pension to William Hale was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Hale, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY B. JOHNSON.

The bill (S. 8153) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Johnson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry B. Johnson, late surgeon One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SMITH BLEDSOE.

The bill (S. 1896) granting a pension to Smith Bledsoe was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Smith Bledsoe, late unassigned recruit, General Service, United States Army, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE C. SAUL.

The bill (S. 5724) granting an increase of pension to George C. Saul was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-two" and insert "forty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George C. Saul, late of Company E, Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RELF BLEDSOE.

The bill (S. 990) granting an increase of pension to Relf Bledsoe was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the word "company," to strike out "of" and insert "captain;" in line 7, after the word "Volunteers," to strike out "Indian wars" and insert "Oregon and Washington Territory Indian war;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "sixteen;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Relf Bledsoe, late captain Company K, Second Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SALLIE NOBLE.

The bill (S. 3652) granting an increase of pension to Sallie Noble was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the word "late," to insert "junior;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "sixteen;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sallie Noble, widow of Charles Noble, jr., late captain Company G, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LUCINDA L. M'CORKLE.

The bill (S. 2011) granting a pension to Lucinda McCorkle was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the name "Lucinda," to insert the

letter "L.;" in line 7, after the word "Regiment," to strike out "Illinois" and insert "Indiana;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventeen" and insert "eight;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lucinda L. McCorkle, widow of James A. McCorkle, late of Company H, Eightieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Lucinda L. McCorkle."

JOHN W. OGAN.

The bill (S. 2792) granting a pension to John W. Organ was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the word "late," to strike out the name "Organ" and insert "Ogan;" in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" and in the same line, after the word "month," to insert "in lieu of that she is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John W. Ogan, late of Company B, Fifty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John W. Ogan."

CARLOSS TROWBRIDGE.

The bill (S. 8064) granting an increase of pension to Carloss Trowbridge was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Carloss Trowbridge, late of Thirteenth Battery, Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ERVIN F. MANN.

The bill (S. 8347) granting an increase of pension to Ervin F. Mann was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the words "late of," to strike out "Company E" and insert "Companies E and A;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ervin F. Mann, late of Companies E and A, Third Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INGER A. STEENSRUD.

The bill (S. 8090) granting a pension to Inger A. Steensrud was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Inger A. Steensrud, widow of Anthon A. Steensrud, alias Anthony Olson, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Twenty-first Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Inger A. Steensrud."

MARY E. JACOBS.

The bill (S. 8089) granting a pension to Mary E. Jacobs was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary E. Jacobs, widow of William H. Jacobs, jr., late of Company D, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Jacobs."

MARY ELLEN VAN AMRINGE.

The bill (S. 8349) granting a pension to Mary Ellen Van Amringe was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary Ellen Van Amringe, helpless and dependent child of James S. Van Amringe, late of First Battery, Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CORNELIUS E. BLISS.

The bill (S. 8348) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius E. Bliss was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "sixty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Cornelius E. Bliss, late of Fifth Battery, Massachusetts Volunteer Light Infantry, and Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN E. ANTHONY.

The bill (S. 6818) granting an increase of pension to John E. Anthony was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John E. Anthony, late of Battery D, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARIE J. BLAISDELL.

The bill (S. 6277) granting an increase of pension to Marie J. Blaisdell was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 8, before the word "and," to strike out "Army nurse, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry," and insert "late Army nurse, Medical Department United States Volunteers;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty-six;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Marie J. Blaisdell, late Army nurse, Medical Department United States Volun-

teers, and pay her a pension at the rate of $36 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY W. ALSPACH.

The bill (H. R. 17266) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Alspach was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry W. Alspach, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. This completes the bills embraced in the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. McCUMBER. Does it complete the bills to correct military records?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It does.

Mr. McCUMBER. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 9 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, February 14, 1907, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate February 13, 1907.*

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

CAVALRY ARM.

*To be second lieutenants with rank from February 11, 1907.*

Sergt. Bruce LaMar Burch, Troop E, Fifteenth Cavalry.

Sergt. Edgar Mason Whiting, Troop H, Fifteenth Cavalry.

First Sergt. Edward Goff Elliott, Troop M, Sixth Cavalry.

Q. M. Sergt. Guy Herbert Wyman, Troop K, Eleventh Cavalry.

Sergt. Verne Raymond Bell, Troop G, Fifteenth Cavalry.

Squadron Sergt. Maj. Henry Welles Baird, Fifteenth Cavalry.

Sergt. Alexander Hamilton Jones, Troop H, Thirteenth Cavalry.

Sergt. Charles Louis Stevenson, Troop A, First Cavalry.

INFANTRY ARM.

*To be second lieutenants with rank from February 11, 1907.*

First Sergt. Jacob Earl Fickel, Company K, Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Private Jesse Wright Boyd, infantry, unassigned.

Sergt. Ebenezer George Beuret, Company A, Third Infantry.

Corpl. Rush Blodget Lincoln, Company G, Eighteenth Infantry.

Corpl. William Fletcher Sharp, Company G, Second Battalion, Corps of Engineers.

Sergt. Walter Francis Llewellyn Hartigan, Forty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery.

Sergt. Bruce Magruder, Eighty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery.

Sergt. George Herman Huddleson, Company H, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Corpl. Hampton M. Roach, jr., Company L, Third Infantry.

Sergt. George Edward Maurice Kelly, Eighty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

Corpl. George Cassidy Keleher, Company K, Fifth Infantry.

Battalion Sergt. Maj. Clarence McPherson Janney, Sixteenth Infantry.

Sergt. Harry Hall Pritchett, Company A, Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Corpl. Edgar Lee Field, Troop E, Fifteenth Cavalry.

Sergt. Earl Carlton Buck, Company F, Sixteenth Infantry.

Corpl. Jere Baxter, Ninety-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.

CAVALRY ARM.

*To be second lieutenant.*

Frank Kirby Chapin, of New York, with rank from February 12, 1907.

INFANTRY ARM.

*To be second lieutenants.*

Russell James, of Virginia, with rank from February 12, 1907.

Lloyd Ralston Fredendall, of Massachusetts, with rank from February 13, 1907.

Rowan Palmer Lemly, of the District of Columbia, with rank from February 13, 1907.

Frank Thorpe, jr., of Maryland, with rank from February 13, 1907.

Albert Ellicott Brown, of New Jersey, with rank from February 13, 1907.

James MacDonald Lockett, at large, with rank from February 13, 1907.

Eugene Robinson, of Michigan, with rank from February 13, 1907.

Chester Hood Loucheim, of New York, with rank from February 13, 1907.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 13, 1907.*

ASSISTANT APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE.

John J. Bell, of Maryland, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland.

Henry M. Clapp, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York.

Louis M. Martin, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Wales Alfred Benham, of Ohio, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Raymond Lockwood Jack, of Virginia, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Philip Francis Roach, of Wisconsin, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Thomas Andrew Shanley, of Connecticut, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Charles G. Burton, of Missouri, to be collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Missouri.

Edward I. Seyburn, of Louisiana, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Louisiana.

APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY.

John L. Chatterton, a citizen of New York, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 1st day of February, 1907.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Capt. George A. Bicknell to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 8th day of February, 1907.

POSTMASTERS.

ARIZONA.

John G. Virkamp to be postmaster at Grand Canyon, in the county of Coconino and Territory of Arizona.

COLORADO.

Maude E. McLean to be postmaster at Breckenridge, in the county of Summit and State of Colorado.

CONNECTICUT.

James H. Pilling to be postmaster at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut.

IDAHO.

C. D. McEachron to be postmaster at Lewiston, in the county of Nez Perces and State of Idaho.

ILLINOIS.

William Austin to be postmaster at Effingham, in the county of Effingham and State of Illinois.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Joseph R. Sequichie to be postmaster at Chelsea, in district 2, Indian Territory.

IOWA.

Henry Barnes to be postmaster at Elliott, in the county of Montgomery and State of Iowa.

John C. Campbell to be postmaster at Bellevue, in the county of Jackson and State of Iowa.

LOUISIANA.

Goldman L. Lassalle to be postmaster at Opelousas, in the parish of St. Landry and State of Louisiana.

MAINE.

George H. Roberts to be postmaster at Springvale, in the county of York and State of Maine.

William T. Smart to be postmaster at Lewiston, in the county of Androscoggin and State of Maine.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Stanley B. Dearborn to be postmaster at Wakefield, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts.

Samuel L. Wheaton to be postmaster at Manchester, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts.

MICHIGAN.

Charles E. Kirby to be postmaster at Monroe, in the county of Monroe and State of Michigan.

MISSOURI.

Moses M. Adams to be postmaster at Seneca, in the county of Newton and State of Missouri.

Isidore Schwartz to be postmaster at Ilasco, in the county of Ralls and State of Missouri.

William L. H. Silliman to be postmaster at Clarksville, in the county of Pike and State of Missouri.

MONTANA.

John C. Sorenson to be postmaster at Glendive, in the county of Dawson and State of Montana.

NEW YORK.

Lewis B. Jewell to be postmaster at Ovid, in the county of Seneca and State of New York.

Charles E. Morgan to be postmaster at West Winfield, in the county of Herkimer and State of New York.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Estella Cameron to be postmaster at Rockingham, in the county of Richmond and State of North Carolina.

Clarence M. McCall to be postmaster at Marion, in the county of McDowell and State of North Carolina.

OKLAHOMA.

Rolland D. Barnes to be postmaster at Eldorado, in the county of Greer and Territory of Oklahoma.

OREGON.

Marshel E. Merwin to be postmaster at Independence, in the county of Polk and State of Oregon.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Thomas H. Bailey to be postmaster at Mansfield, in the county of Tioga and State of Pennsylvania.

William M. Bennett to be postmaster at Nazareth, in the county of Northampton and State of Pennsylvania.

Henry M. Brownback to be postmaster at Norristown, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania.

William E. Champaign to be postmaster at Wellsboro, in the county of Tioga and State of Pennsylvania.

David P. Hughes to be postmaster at East Mauch Chunk, in the county of Carbon and State of Pennsylvania.

John B. Griffiths to be postmaster at Jermyn, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania.

Ferdinand K. Hill to be postmaster at Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania.

John T. Palmer to be postmaster at Stroudsburg, in the county of Monroe and State of Pennsylvania.

Jesse Ransberry to be postmaster at East Stroudsburg, in the county of Monroe and State of Pennsylvania.

TEXAS.

Lucy Breen to be postmaster at Mineola, in the county of Wood and State of Texas.

John M. Cape to be postmaster at San Marcos, in the county of Hays and State of Texas.

Josephine Chesley to be postmaster at Bellville, in the county of Austin and State of Texas.

Garfield Hershner to be postmaster at Angleton, in the county of Brazoria and State of Texas.

Leander Hopkins to be postmaster at Ferris, in the county of Ellis and State of Texas.

William D. McCaslin to be postmaster at Detroit, in the county of Red River and State of Texas.

Bassett R. Miles to be postmaster at Luling, in the county of Caldwell and State of Texas.

Edward W. Morten to be postmaster at Farmersville, in the county of Collin and State of Texas.

William Myers to be postmaster at Seguin, in the county of Guadalupe and State of Texas.

William D. Rathjen to be postmaster at Canadian, in the county of Hemphill and State of Texas.

Elizabeth Rhea to be postmaster at Groesbeck, in the county of Limestone and State of Texas.

Jay S. Richard to be postmaster at Itasca, in the county of Hill and State of Texas.

Ulysses G. Roach to be postmaster at Celeste, in the county of Hunt and State of Texas.

William E. Sayers, sr., to be postmaster at Bay City, in the county of Matagorda and State of Texas.

Seth B. Strong to be postmaster at Houston, in the county of Harris and State of Texas.

E. R. Yeary to be postmaster at Alice, in the county of Nueces and State of Texas.

WISCONSIN.

Herbert A. Pease to be postmaster at Cumberland, in the county of Barron and State of Wisconsin.

WYOMING.

Harry A. Thompson to be postmaster at Sunrise, in the county of Laramie and State of Wyoming.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *February 13, 1907.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Mr. CUSHMAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 925) for the construction of a steam vessel for the Revenue-Cutter Service, for duty in the district of Puget Sound, with House amendments amended, discharge the committee from further consideration of the same, and that the House disagree to the amendment of the Senate to the amendments of the House and ask for a conference of the two Houses thereon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will ask the gentleman if this is simply unanimous consent to go to a conference?

Mr. CUSHMAN. That is all; yes, sir.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered, and the Chair announces the following conferees on the part of the House: Mr. MANN, Mr. CUSHMAN, and Mr. RYAN.

MINORITY REPORT, POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HEDGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the further extension of the time heretofore granted to members of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads to file a minority report on the post-office appropriation bill until the hour of adjournment Friday. This request is made on account of the absence of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. OVERSTREET].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent that the time for filing the minority report on the post-office appropriation bill, as indicated, be extended until the hour of adjournment on Friday. Is there objection?

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will ask the gentleman what is the necessity for extending the time?

Mr. HEDGE. For the sake of peace, I will say to the gentleman. I want to confer with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. OVERSTREET], and the gentleman knows that he is unavoidably absent.

Mr. FINLEY. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. LATTA, one of his secretaries.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

[For message see Senate proceedings.]

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT.

The SPEAKER announced the following committee appointment:

Mr. DIXON of Montana to the Committee on Indian Affairs, vice Mr. CURTIS, resigned.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the naval appropriation bill, with Mr. SHERMAN in the chair.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Chairman, there was pending at the adjournment yesterday a point of order made to an amendment offered by myself to line 22, on page 13 of the bill, under the Bureau of Ordnance. The amendment that I offered provided that the ammunition and supplies already on hand under the appropriation for the increase of the Navy should be transferred to ordnance and ordnance stores, and also the further provision that the ammunition and other supplies already contracted for should be transferred to the ordnance and ordnance stores. The question was whether or not the Secretary of the Navy had the

authority under the general law to do it at the present time. Section 1547 of the Revised Statutes provides that the orders, regulations, and instructions issued by the Secretary of the Navy prior to July 14, 1862, with such alterations as he may since have adopted, with the approval of the President, shall be recognized as the regulations of the Navy, subject to alterations adopted in the same manner. That is the general authority under which these regulations have been adopted. By a decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Smith *v.* Whitney (116 U. S., 181), when Mr. Whitney was Secretary of the Navy, these regulations have the force of law.

Now, section 3 of the regulations provides:

That the business of the Department of the Navy shall be distributed in such manner as the Secretary of the Navy shall judge to be expedient and proper under the following bureaus: First, the Bureau of Yards and Docks; second, the Bureau of Equipment; third, the Bureau of Navigation; fourth, the Bureau of Ordnance; fifth, the Bureau of Construction and Repair; sixth, the Bureau of Steam Engineering; seventh, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; eighth, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

I submit this to the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair begs to suggest that what the gentleman from Illinois has read indicates or shows that the Secretary of the Navy has authority to make certain classifications, etc. The amendment which the gentleman on yesterday offered is a direction to the Secretary—a statutory, mandatory direction to the Secretary to do something which under the law he has authority to do in his discretion. This, then, is a direction where the statute gives the Secretary discretion; therefore it seems to the Chair that it is a legislative provision, and obnoxious to the rule.

Mr. FOSS. That is made upon the recommendation of the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. That may be. The Chair, of course, does not enter into the question of the propriety of the legislative provision, but the matter as to whether or not it can be done upon an appropriation bill, and the Chair thinks it can not be done, and sustains the point of order. The Clerk will read.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment which I have sent to the Clerk's desk. I want to insert it where we left off yesterday.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 20, after line 9, insert:

"Depots for coal: To enable the Secretary of the Navy to execute the provisions of section 1552 of the Revised Statutes authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to establish at such places as he may deem necessary suitable depots for coal and other fuel for supplying the steamships of war, $225,000."

Mr. MANN. I reserve the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Chairman, I think no point of order lies against it, but the gentleman may reserve it, nevertheless, if he thinks it does. The circumstances which surround this proposition are as follows: In the first place, the Secretary of the Navy, I understand, in making up his budget recommended $400,000 for depots for coal, but the committee in its wisdom has inserted no items whatever. The particular thing I have in mind is the establishment of a coal depot at the city of San Diego. I have the assurance of the Department that if the money is appropriated according to this amendment there will be one put there. That is the selfish interest I have in the matter. Now, the general interest which the House will have is as follows: There are on the Atlantic seaboard, between a point in Maine and swinging around to New Orleans, fourteen coaling stations, with three more in the islands, two in Porto Rico, and one in Cuba, making seventeen ports at which they can take coal along the Atlantic seaboard.

On the Pacific seaboard there are two, one at Seattle and one at San Francisco; none south of San Francisco until you reach the southern point of the peninsula of Lower California. Around in the Bay of California there is a very small place where they can take a little coal in case of necessity. Now, it would seem to me that this is not entirely a safe condition in which to leave our Navy on the Pacific side, and it is somewhat aggravated by the further fact there are no supplies of domestic coal at any of the seaports of California for the simple reason that California no longer uses coal. There is not a railroad or street-car system of any kind in that section of the country that now uses coal, but fuel oil has taken the whole field. If you should have occasion to coal the vessels of the Navy at any port in California you would be utterly unable to buy a hundred tons of coal at any place, and under those circumstances it seems to me that it would be wise and proper for the Government to protect itself by providing a coal supply at convenient points along the coast, and San Diego Harbor is a very desirable place for vessels to enter and take coal. The Navy Department already owns land on which a coaling station would be placed with a magnificent depth of water. I therefore hope that the House in its wisdom will see the necessity of providing for coal supplies in connection with its operations in the Pacific Ocean.

I suppose no one is inclined to raise any war scare, but we maintain a navy on the theory that we may have war, and I suppose there is not a man here who does not feel that as good an opportunity, at least, to have a war as anywhere is on the Pacific side, and the best way to avoid it will be to be amply well prepared to meet it. I think there should be an additional coal supply on the Pacific Ocean, and I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, may we have the amendment reported again?

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment.

The amendment was again reported.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, as I understood it before, it was a specific proposition. I withdraw the point of order.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Chairman, section 1552 provides that the Secretary of the Navy may establish at such places as he may deem necessary suitable depots of coal and other fuel for the supply of steamships of war. It is within his discretion to establish these coaling plants wherever he may see fit, and of course he could establish one at San Diego Harbor. Now, we have a large number of coaling plants. They are scattered all the way from Frenchmans Bay, on the coast of Maine, along the Atlantic coast, the Gulf coast, and the Pacific coast, and then there are some in the island possessions. They are about twenty-eight or thirty in number. On the Pacific coast we have a coaling plant at Sitka, Alaska, with a capacity of 5,000 tons; and then we have a large coaling plant at Puget Sound, Washington, with a capacity of 22,900 tons. That is our largest coaling plant, I think, anywhere. Then at Mare Island, which is just above the city of San Francisco, we have a coaling plant with a capacity of 20,000 tons; and now we are building a coaling plant in San Francisco Bay, near the city of San Francisco, which will have a capacity of 15,000 tons.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. At what point is that?

Mr. FOSS. That is California City Point, I think.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Does the gentleman know how far that is from San Diego?

Mr. FOSS. It is right there at San Francisco, in San Francisco Bay.

Mr. SMITH of California. How far is it from San Diego?

Mr. FOSS. San Diego is, I presume, 450 miles farther south.

Mr. SMITH of California. Six or seven hundred miles.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Foss] yield to his colleague [Mr. BUTLER]?

Mr. FOSS. I do.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. I would like to ask the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH] what the real distance is between San Diego and San Francisco?

Mr. SMITH of California. The distance by rail down the coast, and that is quite as direct as the coast line, is about 625 miles from San Francisco to San Diego.

Mr. FOSS. Down below San Diego we have a small coaling plant, at Pinchilinque, in California Bay, if I remember rightly.

Mr. SMITH of California. How far is that below the international line?

Mr. FOSS. I do not know how far it is. Now, Mr. Chairman, it is really a question of whther or not it is advisable to establish very many of these large coaling plants. In the first place they cost a large sum of money. They cost about four or five hundred thousand dollars, and when you take into consideration the fact that a ship can sail into any port or harbor and get coal, and the further fact also, that at every navy-yard we have a coaling plant, it is a question of how far we ought to go in the establishment of these great coaling plants at other points.

As I said a moment ago, the cost of the large coaling plant will amount to $400,000 or $500,000. The cost of the maintenance of that plant will probably be at least 5 per cent. The cost of repairs would be in the neighborhood of 5 per cent. The cost of repairs and the cost of maintenance in a single year would equal almost the value of the coal in the plant, as, for instance, if its capacity was about ten or twenty thousand tons. So that it is an important proposition to be considered as to how far we ought to go in the establishment of these separate coaling stations for coaling ships. Now, we have expended so far——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Chairman, I will ask for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Foss]

asks unanimous consent that his time may be extended for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of California. I would like to ask a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOSS. I would like to finish my statement first.

Mr. SMITH of California. Then I would like to ask a question.

Mr. FOSS. Yes. We have expended so far, from 1898 to 1904, $3,340,000 outside of the appropriation at the navy-yards, as my figures show. This year we did not make any appropriation, because we found that in the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts there was an unexpended balance of $779,528.18. This appears on page 7 of the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, in which he gives the balances on June 30, 1906. Now, we thought with that amount of money already unexpended, with full authority now left in the Secretary of the Navy to expend this money where he might see fit, that he had enough to work on during the coming year; and that is the position of the committee. He can still establish this coal plant; and we thought with this large unexpended balance on hand that it would be unwise to make a larger appropriation this year.

Mr. SMITH of California. I would like to interrogate the chairman of the committee, if he pleases. I do not want the gentleman to feel that I am antagonizing the wisdom of the committee.

Mr. FOSS. I understand.

Mr. SMITH of California. About this sum which is left over. That is already set aside for the construction of coaling plants in process of construction, is it not, at Guantanamo and at California City Point and one other place?

Mr. FOSS. It is all in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, and he can expend all this amount right on the coaling station at California City Point if he wants to.

Mr. SMITH of California. But what I mean is, that he has already begun the construction of coaling stations that will consume all that $700,000 that appears to be yet on hand.

Mr. FOSS. One at Guantanamo and also one at California City Point.

Mr. SMITH of California. And that will consume the amount of money now on hand?

Mr. FOSS. Undoubtedly it will consume it—that is, he will spend it during the coming year.

Mr. SMITH of California. So there is no fund available which he might divert to a new coaling station on the Pacific coast without stopping the work on those already under way.

Mr. FOSS. He can stop the work at any place. If an emergency arises in which it is necessary to have a coaling station at San Diego Harbor, why he can immediately establish one. That is all within his own power, under this law, which says he may "establish at such places as he may deem necessary suitable depots of coal and other fuel for supply of the steamships of war."

Mr. SMITH of California. One other question. You spoke about the Navy Department being able to buy coal from private holders on the Pacific coast. What information have you as to the supply of coal in any of the ports along that coast?

Mr. FOSS. Well, I have no special information. I understand that we buy American coal on the Pacific coast and also buy coal from England.

Mr. SMITH of California. I want to say, for the information of the chairman of the committee, you can not buy a ton of coal at any port between San Francisco and San Diego, and for the reason that California no longer uses coal as fuel. You will agree with me that the coal that the Navy uses on the Pacific coast is freighted there from England or from the Eastern States. There is no coal produced on the Pacific coast within a thousand miles of tide water anywhere except in the State of Washington, near Puget Sound.

Mr. FOSS. It is true that what American coal we use there we have to freight there.

Mr. SMITH of California. But there is no private stock, and, as I understood, the gentleman made that a part of his argument against having a new coaling station. There are no private stocks of coal at all in California. I was at Port Harford and Santa Barbara, San Diego, and Hueneme during the last year, and I know that there is no coal at any of those places on the Pacific coast, for the reason that every railroad there and every steam enterprise is now using mineral oil for fuel. The Spreckels company formerly imported coal for distribution to the Santa Fe and other railroads, but since the railroads have changed to oil burners in their locomotives there is no supply of coal kept there. So that shows the necessity of having coal there in time of an emergency, for if there were an enemy's fleet off the coast, all it would have to do would be to hover around the entrance to San Francisco Harbor until every vessel of the Navy was without coal, and we might be thousands of miles from a supply of coal. I am not stating this in a spirit of criticism of this committee for this condition of affairs, but I think it ought not to be permitted to exist; that the continuation of this condition of affairs might become very serious.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. SMITH of California. Division!

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 13, noes 44.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 20, line 8, after the word "dollars," insert:

"*Provided*, That except in cases of emergency no part of this appropriation shall be expended for coal in the Philippine Islands, except for American coal purchased from the lowest responsible bidder for coal delivered."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. I will be glad to answer it.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Please explain the purpose of your amendment.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. I can hardly make any explanation which will be plainer than the amendment itself.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. It was read hurriedly. I am not complaining of the reading, but I did not hear it distinctly.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. I will be glad to explain it. It is simply this: I provide that for all the coal in the Philippine Islands the Navy Department be instructed to, as far as this appropriation is concerned, buy its necessary coal—American coal—from the lowest bidder for coal delivered there. Under this amendment all the coal that is bought there except in case of emergency must be American coal, but it will be American coal bought from the lowest responsible bidders for coal delivered there.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. That is good tariff doctrine, so far as he has gone.

Several MEMBERS. What is the amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. If there be no objection, the amendment will be again reported.

The amendment was again read.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend that amendment by adding the words:

Which coal shall have been transported in American bottoms.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers an amendment to the amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add to the amendment the words "which coal shall have been transported in American bottoms."

Mr. FITZGERALD. I make the point of order against that amendment that it changes existing law.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York makes the point of order against the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. SULZER. I hope the gentleman from New York will withdraw that point of order. The Democratic party has been fighting for many years to build up our merchant marine and transport our goods in our own ships.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York desire to discuss the point of order? Will the gentleman refer the Chair to the statute?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I can refer the Chair to the law in a few minutes; but I can state now the substance of the law. There is no dispute about it. At present all supplies for the Navy must be carried in American bottoms, unless, in the opinion of the President, the prices are unreasonable or excessive, when he may direct that they be carried in foreign bottoms. This amendment changes that law by removing the discretion of the President.

Mr. OLMSTED. I think, as this is a limitation, it is not subject to the point of order; but I am willing to add to the words of my amendment:

Unless in the opinion of the President the charges therefor shall be unreasonable.

That will meet the objection of the gentleman from New York.

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk will again report the amendment as modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add to the amendment the words "unless in the opinion of the President the charges therefor shall be unreasonable."

Mr. FITZGERALD. I still make the point of order against that, as it is impossible to tell the effect of it.

Mr. GILBERT. I offer this additional amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. No additional amendment is in order.

Mr. GILBERT. I offer it as a substitute, then.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman offers a substitute for the amendment.

Mr. GILBERT. In addition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania I want to add these words:

Without regard to the flag under which the vessel is operated.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky must offer something as a substitute for the whole proposition.

Mr. GILBERT. I am offering the amendment, with these additional words, as a substitute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman must offer a substitute. He can not offer another amendment.

Mr. GILBERT. I am offering a substitute, in the language of the gentleman's amendment, with the additional words suggested by myself.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the proposed substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute for the pending amendment, the words:

"*Provided*, That, except in case of emergency, no part of this appropriation shall be expended for coal in the Philippine Islands, unless for American coal purchased from the lowest responsible bidder for coal delivered, which coal shall be transported in American bottoms, unless, in the opinion of the President, the charge therefor is unreasonable, without regard to the flag under which said coal is transported."

Mr. GILBERT. This amendment causes a smile on the faces of some people, but it is abundantly established that there are about 250,000 tons of American bottoms sailing and operating under foreign flags. I am sure the gentleman from Pennsylvania has in mind an effort to encourage the purchase of coal that has been shipped in vessels that are operated under the American flag, but there are a great many vessels operated under the British flag and under the German flag and other flags that are to all intents and purposes American vessels, owned by American citizens or American corporations, and yet, not having been constructed in American shipyards, they are being operated under foreign flags.

Mr. HUGHES. I would like to inquire of the gentleman from North Carolina why his amendment is necessary?

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to inform the gentleman. On yesterday afternoon we had a full debate on another amendment which I offered and which was defeated by the committee. One of the objections to that amendment was that under it the Navy Department would be authorized to buy foreign coal in the Philippines, and some gentlemen insisted that they would oppose any proposition that gave permission in this appropriation bill to buy foreign coal. So this amendment is limited to American coal. I will say further that if this amendment is adopted we can buy American coal in the Philippine Islands for $2.75 a ton cheaper than we can buy the coal here and have it transported in American steamers.

Why should we not permit a dealer in American coal who can carry other goods to the Philippine Islands in any bottom he may see fit, why should we not permit him to carry coal under any flag, and why not let the Government save $2.75 a ton on its coal?

In that very full document that the chairman of the committee published in connection with his remarks yesterday, gentlemen will find that the Government had in the last two months offers of 50,000 tons of American coal delivered in the Philippine Islands at $7.25 a ton, and another 50,000 tons under other conditions at $7.50 a ton, while in that same document it appears that the Government has been unable to get a single American steamer to transport coal there for this year for less than $7.50, and not a single American steamer wants to transport coal there even at the price at which he can buy American coal in the Philippines, and it seems to me that this is a business proposition.

This Congress would not undertake to say that an American citizen in the Philippines should not buy goods there of American manufacture unless those goods were transported in American bottoms. Why do you wish to tie your Government and the public Treasury to a rule that you do not and will not apply to American citizens? You will let American citizens buy American shoes in the Philippines, you will let American citizens buy American lumber in the Philippines, and it matters not how it got there. Now, why not let the Government buy American coal there on the open market?

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Chairman, I asked the gentleman from North Carolina a question, and I expected him to confine his remarks to the answer to my question. I did not expect him to go on and make a tariff speech.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. I have not mentioned the tariff.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask, in the first place, whether there is a point of order pending?

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is pending. It was reserved by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD].

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. Not to the original amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. No; to the amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. OLMSTED. Does the gentleman from New York insist on his point of order?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Of course. It changes existing law.

Mr. OLMSTED. The gentleman reserved it?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I reserved it.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say that the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina is in substance and effect the same amendment we discussed yesterday and by a large majority voted down. His amendment now is that they shall purchase American coal, but it does not provide for the transportation of that coal in American vessels.

As the law now stands it is in the power of the President or the Secretary of the Navy to use foreign vessels if the rate charged by American vessels is, in their judgment, unreasonable. Therefore there is no danger of their being caught in any such corner as the gentleman from North Carolina anticipates. If American bottoms could not be obtained at reasonable rates, it is within the power of the President to obtain foreign bottoms, and therefore there is no occasion for the gentleman's amendment.

Now I wish to say a few words on the point of order. The amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina, as I understood its reading, is a limitation upon the appropriation. My amendment is germane to that, and is in itself a limitation and therefore not subject to a point of order at all. It does not change existing law. In fact, my amendment is in harmony with existing law and does not change existing law in any way. The amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina, and my amendment to his, constitute a limitation upon the appropriation in this bill for this year as far as it relates to coal to be shipped to the Philippines; but my amendment does not change existing law. I have so amended it as to conform to existing law, as the gentleman from New York states it to be.

The effect of my amendment is to put it right back, to neutralize the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN], so as to comply with existing law, and require, as the law now does, that the coal shall be shipped in American bottoms, unless, in the opinion of the President, the rate charged for such transportation is unreasonable and excessive. My amendment, as existing law does, leaves it in the discretion of the President to employ other means of transportation if American vessels charge unreasonable rates. But so long as their rates are reasonable I think American bottoms should be given the preference. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LOUDENSLAGER] submitted official evidence yesterday that transportation rates are actually lower since the act of Congress has given American vessels a chance.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, I only want to say just a word or two. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED] has so well expressed my views in regard to this matter that there is no need of wasting time by mere repetition.

I disagree entirely with my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD], regarding this matter. For years the Democratic party has been endeavoring along constitutional lines to build up the American merchant marine on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Its policy is to build up by recurring to the policies of the early days of the Republic, by having all goods, wares, and merchandise coming in or going out of the United States carried in American bottoms by a just system of tonnage taxation or by discriminating duties.

I am surprised that any Democrat should object to this proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, especially when it leaves the option in the hands of the President, so that if the American ship will not carry the coal as cheaply as the foreign ship he has the right to select the foreign ship.

I know a good deal about the Pacific coast; I go out there almost every summer. I know as a fact that there are a great many American schooners and ships and barks, besides the American steamers, that will carry this coal under the American

flag as cheaply, if not more so, than any foreign vessel; and that a great many American vessels to-day are lying idle in Puget Sound, and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY] I know will bear me out when I say these ships are riding at anchor simply because they can not get goods to carry to the Philippines and foreign ports. Let us begin to put the American flag on our merchant vessels; let us protect in every way American ships against foreign ships; let us send our coal and our goods and our merchandise to the Philippine Islands and to the Orient in American ships, under the American flag, and manned by American sailors. [Applause.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, the trouble with my colleague is that he is not acquainted with the facts. Coal is not shipped to the Philippine Islands from the Pacific coast, and if the entire coast were piled high with idle American ships they could not be utilized for this purpose.

Mr. SULZER. I would like to ask the gentleman if he has ever been on the Pacific coast?

Mr. FITZGERALD. No.

Mr. SULZER. Then he ought not to say that I do not know the facts. I have been there several times. The President sent a message——

Mr. FITZGERALD. Oh, Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield to my colleague to make my speech. I shall make this one myself. The coal that the Navy Department ships to the Philippine Islands is shipped from the Atlantic seaboard. Ships that are on the Pacific coast are not available for that purpose. The evidence is that a few men, some of them, I regret to say, living in the district which I represent, own a few American ships that have been engaged in this traffic, and they have been extorting unreasonable prices from the American Government for the transportation of coal from the Atlantic seaboard to the Philippine Islands.

If my colleague favors the continuation of that practice, I do not, and I doubt whether any other Democrat who understands the facts favors a continuation of the policy. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN] has offered an amendment that limits the use of this appropriation for the purchase of coal in the Philippine Islands. It requires American coal to be purchased there under certain circumstances. The fact is that the Department has received bids under which, if it could accept bids from those who are willing to transport in other than American bottoms, it could get coal delivered in the Philippine Islands at something like $2 a ton less than can be purchased from those who are shipping in American bottoms. The law of April 28, 1904, provides that American bottoms shall be used to carry supplies and coal for the Navy unless the President shall find that the rates of freight charged by said vessels are excessive and unreasonable, and it also provides that no greater charge shall be made by such vessels for the transportation of articles for the use of the Army and Navy than are made by such vessels for the transportation of like goods for private parties or companies.

So far as I can ascertain, these vessels do not transport any goods for private parties, so that that part of the law is not effective. The Secretary of the Navy in his report last year said that the only effect of this law was to benefit a few shipowners, without helping to build a single American ship or to train a single American seaman. He asked then that it be repealed; he asks now that it be repealed. One hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars has been paid to a few men owning a few American ships in excess of the amount for which the work would have been done if this law had not been enacted. I desire to see the seas covered with American ships, but I am unwilling to have it done at the expense of the American people. If my colleague favors the payment of subsidies, I am quite sure that he is not in sympathy with the great mass of his Democratic colleagues. [Applause on the Democratic side.] That is not Democratic doctrine; it never has been, and, so far as we are informed, it never will be [applause on the Democratic side]; and when he favors paying subsidies he will have to leave his Democratic colleagues and join those against whom we have been aligned ever since the establishment of the Democratic party. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. Debate upon the pending amendment is exhausted.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, just a word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent—for how much time?

Mr. SULZER. For a few minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, in the first place, I desire to say to my colleague that I have been the most consistent opponent on the floor of this House for the past ten years to what is known as "ship subsidies," and I have been in favor of and I have had a bill pending in this House for ten years, which is a comprehensive measure and defines my position, and it will be printed, with ample data, in the RECORD to-morrow morning.

I am in favor of building up the merchant marine of the United States by a system of tonnage taxes in favor of the American-built ships carrying the American flag, and make the foreign shipowner pay the tax. I believe that we never can pass a free-ship bill.

I believe it is impossible to pass a ship-subsidy bill, and I know how difficult it is to carry out the policy recommended by President McKinley, and for a while advocated by the Republican party, to build up our merchant marine by discriminating duties.

Now, the bill I have advocated from the beginning is a tonnage-tax bill, so that foreign ships will have to pay a tax upon their tonnage. That was the policy of Jefferson, that was the policy of the fathers of the country, and that ought to be the policy to-day of every patriotic American citizen.

There ought to be no politics in this merchant-marine question whatever. It is a business matter and a patriotic matter, and I am in favor of doing everything in my power along legitimate and constitutional lines to aid American ships and build up a great merchant marine.

I stand to-day just where I always have stood, and say that I believe it is a good thing to give such aid as we can consistently to build American ships on the Pacific coast; give them a little advantage at first, if necessary, in order to start the shipyards working out there and give employment to thousands of workmen and send the coal to the Philippines in American bottoms. There is no subsidy in this matter. The gentleman has never been on the Pacific coast, but the message of the President to-day, which was read in this House this morning, tells the story. There is more coal in the State of Washington than there is in Pennsylvania. There is more coal in Alaska than in all the United States—and the very best kind of coal—bituminous, anthracite, and lignite; great veins of coal are there, and the President is trying to save these coal lands for all the people.

Now, we do not want to transport coal from the Atlantic seaboard around Cape Horn in ships owned by the shipping trust. Of course that will cost more on account of the distance. We want to transport this coal across the Pacific from Seattle and Tacoma and Alaskan ports——

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, I only have a few minutes, and I trust the gentleman will not interrupt me.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am informed that every ship on the Atlantic coast is under the control of the shipping trust, and that is the reason they charge these exorbitant prices; but that would not be so, in my judgment, with American steamers and sailing vessels on the Pacific coast——

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. Will the gentleman permit an interruption there?

Mr. SULZER. In a moment. These ships from Puget Sound can transport this coal from the State of Washington and Alaska to the Philippine Islands for less cost than ships can from any other port in the world, because from Seattle, in the State of Washington, and from Alaska we are from 600 to 1,000 miles nearer the Orient—nearer the Philippine Islands—than we are from San Francisco, to say nothing about ports on the Atlantic Ocean and the long journey around Cape Horn and then across the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. Will the gentleman permit an interruption now?

Mr. SULZER. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. I understood the gentleman to say all the ships on the Atlantic coast are controlled by the shipping trust.

Mr. SULZER. Yes; I am informed most of them are, at all events.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. Is not the gentleman aware that the American steamers transporting coal are steamers from the eastern coast, and leave from the Chesapeake Bay to go to the Philippines and——

Mr. SULZER. I want them to go from Puget Sound—that is the place to get the coal—and it will cost less there and can be shipped cheaper from there——

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. And every dollar of this has been paid to the very class of ships you think are in the trust.

Mr. SULZER. That is what I am opposed to—foreign-built ships, carrying the foreign flag, doing our business. I want to carry American goods, wares, and merchandise in American ships, built in American shipyards, carrying the American flag,

do our business and help develop our great resources on the Pacific and revive our languishing shipping industry. These ships on the Pacific are not in the trust——

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. The coal does not start from the Pacific coast.

Mr. SULZER. Of course it does not, but that is where it ought to start from. That is the point I am trying to make. We have coal there for all the world.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. Then, it will cost much more at this time.

Mr. SULZER. No; in my opinion, not half as much. I agree substantially with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED] in regard to this proposition.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. The fact is that they furnish coal to the Puget Sound Navy-Yard, in the State of Washington.

Mr. SULZER. That is true. There is no doubt——

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. And they do not charge an exorbitant price for it, either.

Mr. SULZER. I believe it to be the fact that the Pacific coast furnishes coal to the navy-yard at Puget Sound, to the revenue cutters, and charges the Government much less for that coal than it can be purchased at Atlantic ports; and I know the great smelters out on the Pacific coast get all the coal they want for much less a ton than they could buy it here.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. GILBERT. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, to address the committee.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. GILBERT. I ask unanimous consent to address the committee for three minutes.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me we ought to have the decision of the Chair upon the point of order first.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to decide. The provision presented here is clearly a limitation, and the amendment offered to that limitation by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED] is in order. The proposition submitted by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. GILBERT] as a substitute is not properly a substitute, as the Chair understands it, under the proper interpretation of the rule. It really is an amendment in the third degree, which the rules expressly prohibit. Therefore the Chair can not recognize it as a substitute. The question, then, is upon the amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED].

Mr. FITZGERALD. Did the Chair dispose of the first amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair overruled the point of order.

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word of the amendment and ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to object to this request. It is now half past 1 o'clock, and we have not proceeded a particle with this, and if there is any more discussion on this I will object.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. GILBERT] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Chairman, I am in hearty sympathy with the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED], and the substitute that I presented a while ago was not captious, but was substantial, and it ought to be embodied in that amendment. The amendment that the gentleman from Pennsylvania has in mind is for the support of American bottoms. We want to encourage the shipment of coal in that way. But the gentleman from Pennsylvania has not defined what American bottoms are. The law books teach that a merchant vessel is the property of its owner, subject to the laws of the locality where it may be placed, subject to the laws and institutions of the ports wherever it may be; and to state that coal shall be shipped in American bottoms means nothing unless he gives an additional amendment or explanation as to what constitutes American bottoms.

A ship that is owned by an American corporation and built by American money and operated under the British flag is just as much an American bottom as if it floated from the masthead the American flag. Therefore, we will be left in confusion as to what constitutes an American bottom, and we ought to define it either in this amendment or elsewhere as being the ships that are really the property of American citizens without regard to the flag that floats from the masthead.

A word as to the proposition of the main amendment, offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN]. We Democrats for time out of mind, in season and out of season, have antagonized everything in the way of a subsidy. We have stood here for years and clamored for the free admission of ships purchased in foreign ports. Now, the gentleman insists that we shall force American citizens and people who live in the Philippine Islands to buy coal simply because it has been shipped to the islands in American bottoms under the American flag, and forcing the poor inhabitants of the Philippine Islands to pay $2 or $3 more per ton for their coal solely because of the fact that it has been shipped in American bottoms. And that is throwing to the winds all of our argument against ship subsidies, because it is, in fact, a subsidy.

Why not stand by the doctrine that we have always advocated, and allow American capitalists to go to any foreign shipyard, upon the Clyde or Mersey, or anywhere else, and buy their ships where they can buy them the cheapest and bring them home and float the American flag on them? This is the only country in the civilized world that retains upon its statute books that superannuated old law that we can not float the national flag from a ship except the ship has been built in American shipyards.

Now, his proposition is second cousin to that—that is, we shall force the American people who reside in the Philippine Islands and American subjects in the Philippine Islands to buy coal because it has been brought from America and carried there in American ships, even if they are required to pay a higher price.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. On the contrary, my proposition is exactly the reverse.

Mr. GILBERT. The gentleman from New York, then, has misrepresented your amendment in his statement.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. The gentleman ought to argue my amendment from the amendment itself, and not from an argument made on it.

Mr. GILBERT. I heard it read, and, like the gentleman from Pennsylvania, misunderstood it if it did not contain that proposition; but I would like the gentleman from Pennsylvania to define in his amendment what he means by American bottoms.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and the paragraph be closed.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania to the amendment of the gentleman from California.

The question was taken; and the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. Now, Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment as it now stands.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add to the amendment the words:

*Provided*, That in the expenditure of this appropriation any rates of freight charged by owners of vessels of the United States for the transportation of coal to the Philippine Islands which are greater than 25 per cent in excess over and above bona fide rates offered by responsible owners of other vessels shall be deemed excessive and unreasonable, and in such case the Navy Department may employ such other vessels for such transportation.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that is a change of the discretion that is now lodged in the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. The last two lines ought to be stricken out. I thought I had stricken out the last two lines from that sheet.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Offer a new one, or I will object to unanimous consent to its going out.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. Now, Mr. Chairman, I offer it with the last two lines omitted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment now offered.

The Clerk read as follows:

After the amendment:

"*Provided*, That in the expenditure of this appropriation any rates of freight charged by owners of vessels of the United States for the transportation of coal to the Philippine Islands which are greater than 25 per cent excess over and above bona fide rates offered by responsible owners of other vessels shall be deemed excessive and unreasonable."

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. I made the point of order against that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. Now, on that point of order, just one moment.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. It is very clear to the Chair.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. It seems to me it is germane to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The CHAIRMAN. It is more than a limitation, and it is not germane. The Chair sustains the point of order. The question now is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina as amended by the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, which has just been adopted.

The question was taken; and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.: For one superintendent of ropewalk, at $2,000; one clerk, at $1,400; one clerk, at $1,300; one clerk, at $1,200; 2 writers, at $950 each; one civil superintendent of chain shop, $2,000; one civil superintendent of anchor shop, $2,000; in all, $11,800.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, in line 2, page 21, by striking out the word "rope" and inserting "cake" in lieu thereof.

Mr. FOSS. I make the point of order.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I reserve the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. OLMSTED. Then, Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the paragraph.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment for the purpose of getting some information on this subject. This is, so far as I know——

Mr. MANN. What does the gentleman want information about? The cake walk?

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Chairman, we had last year evidence in abundance before this committee to show that at this navy-yard at Boston, in these works where this ropewalk is, the Government makes chains for the Navy at a cost very largely exceeding the price at which chains can be obtained from private manufactures, of as good quality and often better quality.

Now, this paragraph as it now stands seems to me to show one reason why it costs the Government so much more to make chains in that navy-yard. We have here for one superintendent of ropewalk, $2,000. I should like to know what that ropewalk is that requires a $2,000 superintendent. Then he has a clerk at $1,400, another at $1,300, and another at $1,200, and two writers, whatever they are, at $950 each. Then we have a civil superintendent of the chain shop at $2,000 and a civil superintendent of the anchor shop at $2,000; in all, $11,800 carried by the paragraph. No wonder the chain is costing so much, if it costs $2,000 for a superintendent of the ropewalk and $11,800 in all for superintendence of this little factory. The amendment which I offered in the first place, to substitute "cake" for "rope," was, of course, subject to the point of order; but it seems to me to be just as necessary to appropriate $2,000 to a superintendent of cakewalk as it is to vote that sum for mere superintendence of this ropewalk, the necessity for which nobody seems able to explain. In anything but a Government factory one $1,500 man would do all the superintending for which we are asked to provide three at $2,000 each.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Chairman, I want to state to the gentleman that we have inserted on page 38 a provision in this bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make an investigation into the cost of articles and materials manufactured by the Government at navy-yards and naval stations, and the cost of like articles and materials purchased in the open market, so we will have the result of the investigation before the committee.

Mr. OLMSTED. Perhaps, if the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] does not make a point of order against the provision.

Mr. MANN. I am informed that there will be a point of order made against the provision of the bill.

Mr. FOSS. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania insist on striking out this paragraph?

Mr. OLMSTED. I do, unless the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs will give us some light on the subject as to why the appropriations are needed.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED] to strike out the paragraph.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 4, noes 27.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the item "one superintendent of ropewalk, $2,000."

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Chairman, I call for a vote.

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.: For one clerk, at $1,200; one clerk, at $1,000; one writer, at $950; in all, $3,150.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word; and I should like to inquire, with reference to the top of page 21, what kind of ropes are manufactured at this ropewalk—manila or wire?

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs has gone out to get something to eat, and I will ask the gentleman from Maine to please restrain himself until the chairman returns. I do not know anything about the ropewalk.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. The chairman of the committee having gone in search of food, the gentleman from Pennsylvania can furnish us with very little food on this point.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. I am sorry to say that I can not.

Mr. ROBERTS. I will say to the gentleman from Maine that at this ropewalk they make both wire and hemp rope.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Cable?

Mr. ROBERTS. They make cable; yes.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Is it confined to cables?

Mr. ROBERTS. No; they make different sizes of rope, such as they use in the Navy; largely cables, however.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. This item has been in the bill for ten years.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. While that may be true, the gentleman from Pennsylvania will concede that that fact does not shed any light on the subject.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. That may be true.

Mr. ROBERTS. I will say, for the information of the gentleman from Maine, that all of the rope, both manila and wire, used in the Navy, is made in this establishment, except that in cases of great emergency they buy small quantities outside.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. So that it covers the whole Department?

Mr. ROBERTS. Covers the whole Department.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. While we are on this subject, I will inquire if the gentleman from Massachusetts can inform the committee whether or not it costs the Government as much or more to manufacture its rope under these circumstances than it would to purchase from private individuals—what the fact is in that respect?

Mr. ROBERTS. I will say that matter was gone into very fully on the floor last year when the bill was under consideration, and it was maintained by certain Members that it cost the Government more to manufacture these articles in the navy-yard than it would to purchase them outside, but it was contended, on the other hand, that the articles manufactured by the Government in the yard were of superior quality to anything that could be purchased outside.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Is this the proposition that was fought a year ago by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LOUD]?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes; part of it.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I understand the gentleman from Massachusetts to say that it is the contention of the Department that they can not get as high a quality by purchase outside as is manufactured here.

Mr. ROBERTS. That is true; and I will say for the further information of the gentleman from Maine that I have been informed personally by officers of the revenue service that they buy their cables, hemp and manila, from the Government, because those cables made in the Charlestown yard are of a better quality than they can get anywhere in the open market.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. So that this ropewalk practically has a monopoly of the quality that is needed for use in the Navy?

Mr. ROBERTS. The Navy standard is higher than the commercial standard.

Mr. LOUD. The gentleman from Massachusetts has stated, as he did last year, that the rope manufactured by the Government was better than the highest grade you can buy in the market. We did not concede that argument then and we do not concede it now.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. What is the fact about the cost?

Mr. LOUD. The cost was very much larger for that manufactured by the Government.

Mr. McNARY. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that even though the gentleman from Michigan does not admit the fact, it was clearly shown on the floor last year by the reports of the Navy Department that the chains manufactured by the private manufacturers did not come up to the test and could not pass the test given by the Navy Department officials.

Mr. ROBERTS. Will the gentleman from Maine yield?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Yes.

Mr. ROBERTS. I want to say in addition to that that it was in evidence before the committee and on this floor that when the Department went outside to get chain cable manufactured they had to lower the standard before they could get bids from outside manufacturers. That appeared in evidence. They had to reduce the specifications as to strength and quality which they required in the chain made by the Government.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. That is, its tensile strength?

Mr. ROBERTS. It was in evidence before the Department—I think it was not produced here—that when they did lower the standard and succeeded in getting outside manufacturers to bid, those manufacturers said they had to go to the chain shop in Charlestown yard to get men who knew how to make the chains.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. To get the mechanics?

Mr. ROBERTS. To get the mechanics, and they had to send parts of the chain into the yard to be made, because they didn't have the machinery or the men or the experience to make certain parts of the chain, like the shackles—I do not know what the names of the particular parts were.

Mr. PAYNE. If the gentleman from Maine will allow me, I would like to ask a question of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Certainly.

Mr. PAYNE. I want to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if they still use in this navy-yard the old-fashioned method of making cables—that is, with a walk attached to the machinery—or do they use the new and later and more improved machinery where they dispense with the walk?

Mr. ROBERTS. The walk is used in order to get the length of cable.

Mr. PAYNE. That was the old theory, but the up-to-date theory and method is that they do not use it; they use the machine.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I understood the gentleman from Maine asked permission to make an inquiry and unanimous consent was given him.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understood the gentleman from Maine to move to strike out the last word and to take the floor, and under that amendment the time has expired. The Chair will now recognize the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED].

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. I will ask the gentleman to permit two lines of the bill to be read in the absence of the chairman, so that I can be able to report that fact to him. [Laughter.]

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Chairman, I should very much like to further the laudable ambition of my friend and colleague, but I wish to say just a word on this subject in answer to what has been said by the gentleman from Massachusetts. With all respect for him I beg to suggest that the evidence to which he refers was not presented on the floor a year ago. On the contrary, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LOUD] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] both read conclusive evidence showing that the chains manufactured at Lebanon, Pa., were vastly superior to the chains made by the Government; that numerous breakages in the Government chains were shown by the officers of different vessels from whose reports the gentlemen read. I desire to state that it is not a fact that in the manufacture of chains at private factories, certainly not in the Lebanon factory, has it ever been necessary to go to Charlestown. On the contrary, they have at Lebanon better workmen, better machinery, better methods, make a better chain, and sell it to the Government at a lower price than the Government can make it at the Charlestown yard or anywhere else.

Mr. ROBERTS was recognized.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will it be in order to move to close debate?

The CHAIRMAN. Not until the gentleman from Pennsylvania has the floor. The gentleman from Massachusetts now has the floor.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Will the gentleman from Massachusetts allow me to ask him a question before he proceeds?

Mr. ROBERTS. Certainly.

Mr. GROSVENOR. The gentleman can answer it as he goes along. Will he state what authority he has for saying that the Government has lowered at any time its standard in the purchase of chains from outside sources? That is the first question. This is the second: From whom did they buy the chains and what was the result? Third, will the gentleman kindly state if it is not true that the log of the steamer *Maine* showed five partings of her cables in one voyage, and whether or not those cables were made at the Charleston Navy-Yard?

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Chairman, the source of information as to the lowering of the standards came from the Bureau of Equipment at the Navy Department.

Mr. GROSVENOR. When?

Mr. ROBERTS. It was before our committee, I think, in a statement at the hearings, but I am not sure about that. That is where it came from, however.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I am told by a member of the committee that no such information ever reached the committee.

Mr. ROBERTS. Will the gentleman kindly repeat that second question he put?

Mr. GROSVENOR. From whom did they buy the cable under the lowered standard?

Mr. ROBERTS. I am not able to tell the gentleman from memory. I have in my room the evidence that I have been mentioning here, and can easily ascertain it if the gentleman desires. I want to say this in regard to the cable breaking on the *Maine*. It is a fact that the cable has been broken on that and other ships repeatedly, but that is no indication that the ship did not have the best possible cable that can be made.

Any naval man will tell you that if you bring strain enough on the cable when the anchor is fast in the mud or among the rocks, you can break any cable that could possibly be made. Furthermore, if there is a kink in that cable when the anchor is dropped, if it brings up with a jerk, it will break the best cable made. There was a great deal said last year about the weakness of the Government-made cables, because some of them had broken under service conditions. Nothing was said about the hundreds, and I might say thousands, of merchant ships that have parted their cables, commercial cables, not made in the Government plants, while they were lying at anchor, and have become a total loss. I challenged the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] last year, and I challenge him again, to point to an instance of a naval vessel riding at anchor upon a naval cable, that has ever had that cable parted under the severest stress of weather, and on the other hand you can point to hundreds of thousands of cases of commercial ships that have parted their cables while trying to ride out storms, and the vessels have become a total loss, the cable of the Government being made in the Government yard and the cable of the commercial ship being a commercially made cable, bought in the open market. That should be the test of the strength of the cable. What they do under service conditions is the test. The gentleman says nothing about the hundreds and thousands of breaks of commercial cable under the same circumstances exactly to which he alludes in the case of the *Maine*.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED] says there was no testimony here last year along the lines indicated by me. He misunderstood me if I made the absolute statement that there was such testimony. As a matter of fact the proposition came before the committee last year entirely without notice to anybody on the Naval Committee. It was sprung upon the House here, and those who were opposed to the appropriation had no means of getting this information together until the debate had closed. I want to say to this committee and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], and to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LOUD], that the next day the former chief of the Bureau of Equipment, after debate had closed and all opportunity to get the evidence before this committee had passed, came to my house with letters that had been writen by manufacturers of cable, or those who proposed to manufacture cable for the Government, setting out the very things I referred to a while ago. I want to state further in regard to the case of this cable. I am advised by the head of the Department that a machine has been invented for bending the links of this heaviest cable. That machine has been installed in the Charlestown yard, and it is materially decreasing the cost of the cable to the Government. That is a fact that should be taken into consideration, and for the benefit of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD], who made some inquiry about relative cost, and to the committee, I would say that the Naval Committee this year has put a provision in the bill, which, if it escapes a point of order, will bring to this Congress at the next session the cost of all articles made in the Government yards; cables, chains, ropes, uniforms, everything that the Government manufactures in the yards, and a comparison with the cost of that same article made in the open market.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I do not pretend to be skilled in this manufacture of cables. I took a little interest in this discussion in the last session of this Congress because of the information that was brought to me that the cost of the construction of cables in the navy-yards of the country had increased the aggregate appropriations and expenditures to an extravagant and unnecessary point. There was nothing in the testimony in regard to the parting of the cables upon the ship *Maine* that justifies the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ROBERTS] in saying that she parted her cables in the midst of a storm. It was a simple report of a voyage of the *Maine*, and it was a statement of the parting of her cables five times.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question right on that point?

Mr. GROSVENOR. Yes.

Mr. ROBERTS. Did not that testimony show that the cable

parted while the anchor in each instance was being raised or lowered?

Mr. GROSVENOR. Not at all.

Mr. ROBERTS. I have seen it, and if I am not mistaken that is the testimony. It is the fact, at any rate.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Here is the letter, and I will satisfy myself. This is a letter addressed to Hon. GEORGE A. LOUD, of Michigan, by N. A. Niles, captain, United States Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Maine:*

U. S. S. MAINE,
*North River, New York, N. Y., May 9, 1906.*

SIR: 1. In reference to your letter of May 3, 1906, to the Chief of Bureau of Navigation, asking for an excerpt from the log of this ship covering the subject of losing anchors, I have the honor to state that the records of the ship show that the following-mentioned cases of chain or triplet links—

Which is the very thing it is claimed can not be made anywhere else than in Boston—

parting had occurred prior to my taking command:

(*a*) In letting go the anchor on March 23, 1904, on the target range at Pensacola, Fla., one link of the "triplet" broke, and the anchor was recovered.

(*b*) While heaving in the starboard bower chain on July 8, 1904, at anchor off Corfu, Greece, it parted, and the anchor and 25 fathoms of chain were afterwards recovered. This was due to a defective link at about 26 fathoms.

(*c*) While heaving in at Marthas Vineyard on September 9, 1904, the chain came in without the anchor. The examination showed that the middle link of the bending shackle triplet had broken across the weld. This anchor was lost and no trace of its buoy could be found.

(*d*) While heaving in off Cape Henry, Virginia, on June 1, 1905, it was found that the second link of the port triplet had parted. The anchor was recovered.

2. Since I have taken command of the *Maine* the following-mentioned cases have occurred:

(*e*) In letting go the port anchor on the target range off Barnstable, Mass., on September 22, 1905, the chain parted at the outboard link of the triplet. The anchor was recovered.

(*f*) In letting go the port anchor in North River on May 4, 1906, the middle link of the triplet parted almost immediately after letting go and before the anchor had touched the bottom. The anchor has been recovered.

3. The anchor chain of this ship was manufactured at the Boston Navy-Yard.

Very respectfully,
N. A. NILES,
*Captain, U. S. Navy, Commanding.*

Hon. GEORGE A. LOUD, M. C.,
*Tenth District, Michigan,*
*Committee on Naval Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

That is the evidence that was presented, Mr. Chairman. Now, I have no interest one way or the other in this. My idea is and I feel like scoffing at the suggestion that a great article, the coarse but wonderfully strong article of chains can not be manufactured in the United States except through some occult skill in some navy-yard somewhere. Why, Mr. Chairman, there is no nation on earth that does not equip more or less of their great ships from the handiwork of American genius, and can it be said that the American people, with their tremendous and enormous development of efficiency in all kinds of iron and steel manufacture, can not make a chain? I have no other interest in the matter than that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FOSS. Do I understand debate has closed?

The CHAIRMAN. Debate has not been closed.

Mr. FOSS. Well, I move to close debate——

Mr. McNARY. I desire a moment or two to reply to the statement made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, which ought to be answered, that we had not presented the evidence last year in regard to the Lebanon works; and I have the evidence right here——

Mr. FOSS. Now, Mr. Chairman, debate on a proposition of this kind comes more properly later in the bill.

Mr. McNARY. Let me say to you this is the time debate has originated, and it ought to be met now. I do not desire more than four or five minutes.

Mr. FOSS. Then, Mr. Chairman, I move to close debate on this in five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois moves that debate on this paragraph be closed in five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. Chairman, in view of the statement that we had not presented on the floor last session evidence of the inferiority of the chains, ropes, etc., of private manufacturers as compared with that of the Boston yard, I want to call the attention of the Members to page 6591 of the RECORD of last session, in which I personally on the floor presented the evidence of Admiral Manney before the Committee on Naval Affairs, and I want to call the attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to some things which he said in that evidence.

Mr. ROBERTS asked the Admiral if he could not get any end-weld chains made outside, and Admiral Manney replied:

"Not on the larger chains. There are other points about the chain cables. The Boston chain, as I said, is of the highest grade iron; it is better iron than is put in commercial chains. Much of the latter is unsuitable. Such chains are unduly heavy and liable to accident. The cables of the Pacific liners of which I spoke are, I believe, the largest ever made in this country—3 7/16 inches; cost, $0.543 per pound. There is no machine in the United States that can test that cable for strength if it is the best cable iron. It is safe to say that it has never been tested. These chains would not meet the Navy Department specifications. The increase of weight above that of the largest navy cable is for two cables 34,000 pounds (17 tons), which would have to be paid for at whatever the price per pound might be. Such weight is objectionable in a battle ship, because, as she carries from three to four cables, the unnecessary weight would bar out from 25½ to 34 tons of armor, ammunition, or coal. Two cables, the least number a merchant ship would carry, would have an unnecessary weight of 34,000 pounds, which would have to be paid for at the rate of 5½ cents per pound at least. High grade chain of a smaller size costs even more per pound than the larger cable. The latest contract made by the Bureau for 2¾ inch chain is with a Pittsburg firm for 8½ cents; 2¾-inch chain at Boston costs between 9 and 10 cents.

"Mr. ROBERTS. Are you familiar with the size and quality of the chain that Mr. LOUD says is sold in the markets at 4 cents?

"Admiral MANNEY. I do not know of first-class chain cables of first-class iron at such a price. The Lawson's cables and those of Hill's Pacific Line are more than 3 inches in diameter, larger than the Navy chain cables. I am sure they cost more than 4 cents a pound. The *Minnesota's*, of that line, cost 5.43 cents per pound. I believe the statement that 'the very best chain that can be bought in this country for use in the highest class ships is for about 4 cents per pound,' is in error."

And further:

"Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Now, you say that the contract work is not as good as that done in the yard?

"Admiral MANNEY. Contract work that we have had done from the Lebanon Chain Works has shown up upon test to have the strength necessary to pass it. The method of welding the links is inferior to that employed at the yard. The yard uses the end weld; in the large commercial chains purchased the side weld is employed. This is objectionable, as the two sides of the link are then not symmetrical in strength. The part of the link which has been oftenest heated and pounded has not the same texture as the other part.

"Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Does your test show inferiority in the manufacture of chains?

"Admiral MANNEY. The breaks show where the weakest part is, and the links having the end weld have been found the stronger.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Will they not weld them at the end if you demand it?

"Admiral MANNEY. No; they state that they can not. It would increase the cost."

And further on the same page he replied as follows to Mr. LOUD:

"Mr. LOUD. I find in the last report that when they were short last year they went outside and bought large chains. They can be bought outside?

"Admiral MANNEY. Those chains were made by contract. They were 2¾-inch cables. The method of making was inferior to the Government method, because a side weld was employed. The contractors would not undertake to make an end weld, and never have made an end weld; specifications had to be waived on the manufacture and material.

"Mr. RIXEY. I understood you to say in the first part of your hearing that these chains were made at the Boston yard by the Government cheaper than outside.

"Admiral MANNEY. Cheaper, in one sense, than can be bought outside and better finished—more durable. The 2¾-inch cables made in Boston cost 9½ cents per pound; the same sized cable made by contract costs 9¼ cents per pound."

Further on he says:

"Admiral MANNEY. We make all kinds of rope—wire, hemp, and manila. Our rope we consider better than outside rope. We know what it is. Quality considered, it is cheaper.

"Mr. RIXEY. You say now that you can make rope cheaper than outside?

"Admiral MANNEY. Of the same quality: yes.

"Mr. RIXEY. Why is it that you can make rope cheaper than outside, but can not make the chains?

"Admiral MANNEY. We buy material in each case. The rope is machine made; the chain cables are made by hand. They are especially heavy, difficult, and expensive to handle. Handmade articles are more expensive than similar ones made by machinery. The best chain iron in the market is bought to make cables. It is expensive, not only because of quality, but because of high cost of transportation. As to ropes, only the very highest grade of hemp and manila is bought by the Navy, and it is carefully inspected. Much of the manila and hemp that is sold in the market is not of the first quality, and especially is that the case with manila. The grade of manila used in the Boston-made rope is not put in commercial rope nor quoted unless 'special grade' is asked for."

I submit that the RECORD shows that we presented this evidence on the floor last session, and as a result of presenting that and other evidence on the same line we beat the proposition which was made to do away with the making of chain cable, anchors, and rope in the Boston yard. It was fairly beaten on the floor by the weight of evidence and argument during the last session of Congress.

Mr. ROBERTS. I want to say just a word or two in reply to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR]. The letter written by Captain Niles, if that is his name, which the gentleman read, sustains the contention which I made, that in every instance when the cable on a naval vessel had been broken it was either in hoisting or in lowering the anchor. I made no statement that the *Maine* parted cables while riding at anchor. My statement was that in all instances when a naval vessel parted a cable it was done when hoisting the anchor or lowering it.

Now, just one word further. No claim has been made either by the Navy Department or by any Member of this House that the Charleston Navy-Yard makes an absolutely perfect cable. Perfection in a cable is impossible. You can not make a cable

of sufficient size and strength to stand the strains that will be brought upon it. The contention that is made by the Navy Department and by the gentlemen from Massachusetts [Messrs. ROBERTS and MCNARY] is that the Navy Department makes the finest chain that is made in the country or in the world.

The CHAIRMAN. The time for debate on this paragraph has closed, and without objection the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Navy-yard, Charleston, S. C.: Commandant's office: One stenographer and typewriter, at $3.04 per diem; one writer and telegraph operator, at $2 per diem, including Sundays; one mail messenger, at $2 per diem, including Sundays; one messenger and janitor, at $1.52 per diem, including Sundays. Civil engineer's office: One clerk, at $1,300; one stenographer, at $2.80 per diem; one messenger, at $1.52 per diem; in all, $5,631.36.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order upon the paragraph, lines 15 to 25, on page 30. I would like to ask the chairman what is the reason for this item at this time?

Mr. FOSS. We have been building during the last two or three years a navy-yard at Charleston, and this is the first time that we have put in the civil establishment.

Mr. MANN. This is to take the place of Port Royal, and so forth?

Mr. FOSS. To take the place of Port Royal, and the men who were at Port Royal have been transferred to this station here.

Mr. MANN. So that there is no appropriation proposed for Port Royal this year?

Mr. FOSS. No appropriation, except simply for a watchman, I believe.

Mr. MANN. I mean for the civil establishment?

Mr. FOSS. No.

Mr. MANN. This is practically a transfer?

Mr. FOSS. Yes; practically a transfer.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to appoint a board of five persons, not more than two of whom shall be naval officers, which board shall investigate and report not later than December 1, 1907, as to all matters of construction, management, and administration of the navy-yards and stations, with a view to placing the same on a more economical basis, and to defray the compensation and expense of said board the sum of $15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against that provision.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make the point of order against that provision.

Mr. FOSS. I hope the gentleman will not make the point of order against that provision, because I believe it is a very important one. It provides for a board to visit the naval yards and stations with the view of putting them on a more economical and businesslike basis. It is on the line of economy.

Mr. MANN. I would like to ask my colleague whether, in his judgment, it would require a larger appropriation?

Mr. FOSS. A larger appropriation than $15,000?

Mr. MANN. When the board reports, and we put the places on a more economical basis, it would require more money to carry out the report. Has the gentleman ever known of a report of a board of this kind that did not propose to expend an additional sum of money over that current expense?

Mr. FOSS. As the gentleman perhaps knows, at the present time we have a bureau system in our yards and stations, and this investigation would have as one of its purposes to look into that question and see whether or not that present system would be as economical as, for instance, that of the consolidation of some of the bureaus in the navy-yards.

Mr. MANN. Well, is not that something that the Secretary of the Navy can do now without getting an outsider to go in there at all?

Mr. FOSS. This provides that two members of the board shall be naval officers. While the Secretary of the Navy has perfect authority to investigate a matter of this kind, yet he can not appoint a board of two naval officers and the rest civilians.

Mr. MANN. I understand.

Mr. FOSS. The committee is of the opinion that whatever reform comes in the management of these naval yards must come really from outside—from expert engineers or the superintendent of large shipbuilding plants. But he can not appoint such a board as is here authorized.

Mr. MANN. And, of course, their report, to be more economical, would require a different plant, an additional plant, and greater expense in connection with the operation of that plant; like all other boards, in order to be more economical, it would require more money.

Mr. FOSS. I can hardly agree with my colleague in that proposition. But if the gentleman wishes to make the point of order, I hope he will make it, and have no further time consumed in debate.

Mr. PERKINS. I shall make the point of order, but I wish to take the liberty, as the gentleman has spoken on the matter, to question the propriety of any such way of making the investigation.

Mr. FOSS. All right.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I have no desire to make captious points of order. If I thought this proposition was a wise one I certainly should not object to it on the floor. But we have, Mr. Chairman, this experience in this House that commissions of this sort are always productive of expense but rarely productive of valuable results. Now, we have a Navy, the expense of which is almost $100,000,000 a year. We have numerous officers of high rank, and certainly I am unwilling to believe that in the Navy of the United States there can not be found persons who are competent to pass upon this question.

In this very bill, on page 38, there is another Commission, whereby investigation is to be made in reference to the cost of articles manufactured by the Government. That is as they should be—an investigation made without expense to the Government by the officers of the Government. If the investigation which the gentleman asks was framed in the same manner as that on page 38 I should not raise the point of order. But now an investigation is directed to be made by outside officers at an expense of $15,000. I do not believe that with the great Navy we have, with the eminent officers connected with it, it is necessary for us to go outside to be informed as to the manner in which our navy-yards are to be erected and carried on. Therefore I must insist upon the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. FOSS. Just one moment. A few years ago the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to make an investigation. A board was appointed of civilian experts, and the result was that the board reported in favor of the consolidation of the light, heat, and power plants, and that is going on now in the navy-yards. The result, as we believe, will be to get a more economical administration of the yards.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. FOSS. Certainly.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Did not the Secretary of the Navy last year in his annual report recommend a readjustment of the administrative service and consolidation of several bureaus?

Mr. FOSS. I think he did.

Mr. PAYNE. I would like to ask the gentleman in that connection, and I rose for that purpose, if the Secretary of the Navy has not authority now, under the law, to make this examination and report to Congress?

Mr. FOSS. I think he has perfect authority, but he does not do it, and for that reason we would like to insert this provision.

Mr. PAYNE. It seems to me that the gentleman should introduce a simple resolution of inquiry of the Secretary of the Navy, have it referred to his committee, and report it; and without expense the Secretary of the Navy could report on this matter.

Mr. FOSS. I understand the gentleman insists upon his point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order has been sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.: Railroad and rolling stock, $2,000; sewer system, extension, $2,000; quay walls, to extend, $20,000; grading, to continue, $15,000; central power plant, to complete, $60,000; blasting in front of quay wall (to cost $110,000), $50,000; coaling plant, $15,000; naval prison laundry, $3,000; naval prison cooking and baking plant, $3,200; naval prison, furniture and fittings, $8,500; naval prison, administration building, to complete, $10,000; in all, $188,700.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order on the portion of the paragraph after the word "dollars," in line 21, down to and including the word "dollars," in line 3, on page 32.

I should like to ask my colleague in reference to these items in the bill and which propose new work.

Mr. FOSS. What particular items?

Mr. MANN. It is the blasting in front of the quay wall, prison laundry, cooking school and baking plant, and the naval prison. There are a number of naval prisons provided for, I believe, in this bill.

Mr. FOSS. The principal naval prison is at Portsmouth. Then there is one at Boston, and that is all on the Atlantic coast. I want to say that the estimates for the navy-yard at Portsmouth amounted to several hundred thousand dollars, but the committee went carefully over them and concluded to report these items, amounting, in all, to $188,700. The estimates, in fact, were over a million for the navy-yard, and we went over

the subject thoroughly with the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and got down to the bed rock of what he believed to be absolutely necessary for that navy-yard for the coming year, and this is the result.

Mr. MANN. The estimates were over a million dollars?

Mr. FOSS. Over a million dollars.

Mr. MANN. And how much did you recommend?

Mr. FOSS. One hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars.

Mr. MANN. There are a number of items in here in reference to quay walls, etc. Here is one for blasting in front of the quay wall, to cost $110,000.

Mr. FOSS. Yes. The Chief of the Bureau said it was important to blast this rock if we were going to handle heavy-draft vessels there at that navy-yard. These items of dredging and of quay walls are carried more or less in connection with the navy-yards in every appropriation bill, and they have to be carried.

Mr. MANN. I withdraw the point of order.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I move to strike out, on page 31, lines 21 to 23:

Blasting in front of quay wall (to cost $110,000), $50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 31, line 21, strike out "blasting in front of quay wall (to cost $110,000), $50,000."

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, this is a provision to appropriate $50,000 to commence blasting at this navy-yard. It is to blast out rock almost immediately in front of a dry dock. The dry dock was authorized some years ago at a cost of $1,000,000. After the dry dock was completed $765,000 was appropriated to remove Hendersons Point, in order that battle ships might go up to the dry dock, and now the committee is authorizing an appropriation of $50,000 to commence blasting out rock right in front of the dry dock, the total cost to be $110,000. In a former appropriation bill $25,000 was appropriated for the same purpose, so that this condition now exists: A million dollars was appropriated to build a dry dock, and $900,000 will be expended to enable ships to get into the dock. It seems to me that it is about time that expenditures for the purpose of enabling ships to reach that dry dock should cease. It might just as well have been built out in the prairies and a channel dug from the Gulf into the middle of the continent as to have put this dry dock where it is.

This is a very innocent provision. The limit of cost is not $110,000, but merely as descriptive, merely for the information of the House, it is stated that it is to cost $110,000. If the $50,000 be appropriated, it will be necessary next year to appropriate the additional $60,000. It appeared in the hearings that the chairman of the committee said to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks:

I thought we had sufficient depth.

Admiral ENDICOTT. We have in the harbor, but not right in front of the dry dock. It is one of the deepest harbors on the coast.

But the dry dock apparently was built where it was known that a ship could not readily enter. Then after some further discussion—

The CHAIRMAN. Right in front of the dock?

That is, is this blasting to be done there?

Admiral ENDICOTT. Yes, sir; to one side.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you used the dry dock?

Admiral ENDICOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you get a big battle ship in?

Admiral ENDICOTT. Yes, sir. It lies right in front of the quay wall. You can not lay a vessel up there if she draws 26 or 27 feet, because there is danger of grounding and injuring her.

The CHAIRMAN. If she draws less you can?

Admiral ENDICOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There are other places along the quay wall where you can put the vessels?

Admiral ENDICOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is plenty of space?

Admiral ENDICOTT. No, sir. This is right on the quay wall adjoining the dry dock, where you want to moor a vessel before taking it into the dry dock.

Several items in this bill contemplate an investigation as to the manner in which the navy-yards have been conducted. It seems to me that it would be more proper to investigate the bureaus that designate such places for the location of dry docks. When Congress authorized $1,000,000 for a dry dock, it was a reasonable assumption that the dock would be built at a place where a ship could go and where there was ample water. We learn now that after $1,000,000 has been appropriated for the dock it requires $900,000 additional to enable ships to get into the dock. The evidence is that there is ample space, that ships have gone into this dock, that it has been utilized, and it seems to me that it is wise now to stop, and stop here, this everlasting blasting of rock at this yard. Let us save this appropriation and put it to better use

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Chairman, I call for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Navy-yard, New York, N. Y.: Electric plant, extensions, $25,000; underground conduits, extension, $15,000; heating system, extensions, $20,000; electric motors for pump well valves, $7,000; electric elevators, $10,000; central power plant, to complete, $140,000; in all, navy-yard, New York, N. Y., $217,000.

Mr. CALDER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 33, line 4, after the word "dollars," insert the following: "flagging the sidewalk of Flushing avenue and Navy street, in front of the navy-yard, $10,800."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order.

Mr. CALDER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment has been recommended for the past four years by the civil engineer at the New York Navy-Yard. This sidewalk extends around the entire yard and has never been flagged. The members of the committee can appreciate the condition of any public building in their respective cities if the sidewalks were not flagged. They can see what condition of things would exist in front of the public buildings in Washington if the sidewalks were not flagged.

Mr. MANN. Is the gentleman aware that the Government of the United States does not feel obliged to build sidewalks or pave streets?

Mr. CALDER. I am not asking the Government to pave the street. I know that the sidewalks in front of the post-office in Brooklyn and the post-office in New York City were flagged by the Government. All the Government buildings in New York City have sidewalks flagged by the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the Chair make an inquiry of the gentleman. Does the amendment propose to flag a public sidewalk?

Mr. CALDER. Yes; in front of Government property.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands that the fee of the sidewalk is not in the Government.

Mr. CALDER. It is; the fee of the Government extends to the center of the street.

Mr. PERKINS. The gentleman does not mean to say that that is so in the city of New York?

Mr. CALDER. Yes.

Mr. PERKINS. I think that the gentleman will find that the fee is in the public in the city of New York.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I discussed for two days in the last session of Congress this identical question on the side of the gentleman from New York, and I was unable to persuade the gentleman in the chair [Mr. WATSON] that I was correct.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Did not the proposition of the gentleman from Illinois involve the paving of the street?

Mr. MANN. In that case the title to the roadway and the sidewalk was precisely the same.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. My recollection is that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WATSON], then in the chair, held the proposition out of order, because it went beyond the sidewalk.

Mr. MANN. Oh, no.

The CHAIRMAN. That was the point in the mind of the Chair. A proposition to flag a sidewalk on Government property would be in order, but on the highway not on Government property it would not be in order.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. In the State of Indiana, and I think in most of the States where the public streets are established, the public has an easement only. The rule may be different in the State of New York, but in the State of Indiana and in the State of Illinois the fee, subject to the easement of the public, is in the adjoining lot owner, and upon the vacation of the street the entire fee reverts to the adjoining property owners. I do not know what is the rule in Brooklyn, but the gentleman who proposes the amendment says that that is the rule in the city of Brooklyn.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not know what the facts are in reference to that.

Mr. MANN. The facts are that the sidewalk which this amendment proposes to flag is in the street. It is a part of the street and is not a part of the Government property. As to whether the Government has the fee subject to the easement of the street, I take it, is not in point, because that is the identical question I presented to the chairman last year, and he held that it made no difference. This property is in the street—the sidewalk is in the street.

Mr. PAYNE. May I ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] if his proposition a year ago was not to pave to the center of the street in front of the post-office in Chicago?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, the distinction between whether it is one part of the street or another part of the street may be a distinction which can be drawn by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], but I fail to distinguish the difference between paving one part of the street and paving another part of the street, so far as the point of order is concerned.

Mr. PAYNE. There may be something in that. So far as the ownership of streets is concerned in the State of New York, as the chairman well knows, the city owns the street fee and all in some of the cities, and in others the abutting property owners own the fee of the streets, and in some cities the streets are owned by the city in some localities, and the abutting owners own to the center of the street in other localities. Unless we can have some testimony from the gentleman from New York [Mr. CALDER] on this subject, I do not see any point in the discussion. It might go over for the purpose of obtaining further information.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may go over until to-morrow without prejudice, in order that the gentleman may ascertain who owns the fee of the street.

Mr. CALDER. I have no objection to its going over.

Mr. MANN. I have no objection to its going over, but the case I presented last year was a case where there was no doubt about the Government owning the property. I would be very glad to have the Chair rule that it is in order to pave property outside of the Government ownership.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] asks unanimous consent that the matter may go over until to-morrow without prejudice. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. TIRRELL, having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bill of the following title:

H. R. 20990. An act to create a new division of the southern judicial district of Iowa, and to provide for terms of court at Ottumwa, Iowa, and for a clerk for said court, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 8365. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cancel certain Indian allotments and substitute therefor smaller allotments of irrigable land, and providing for compensatory payments to the irrigation fund on lands so allotted within the Truckee-Carson irrigation project;

S. 8252. An act to construct and place a light-ship at the easterly end of the southeast shoal near North Manitou Island, Lake Michigan;

S. 6731. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth H. Rice; and

S. 8182. An act authorizing the Twin City Power Company to build two dams across the Savannah River above the city of Augusta, in the State of Georgia.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

The Clerk read as follows:

Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.: Paving, to extend, $10,000; grading, to extend, $10,000; quay wall, $25,000; railroad bridge and tracks, $40,000; in all, navy-yard, Washington, $85,000.

Mr. SOUTHARD. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 33, after the word "dollars" in line 15, insert:
"For brass and iron foundry to cost $300,000, $100,000."

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against that.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania raises the point of order against the amendment. Does the gentleman from Ohio desire to discuss the point of order?

Mr. SOUTHARD. Mr. Chairman, I will say just a word on the point of order. I have nothing special to offer except this: The gun factory in the Washington Navy-Yard is an institution that is established by law. The foundry for which this appropriation is to be made, if it is made at all, is a necessary, an absolutely essential, part of this gun factory.

The CHAIRMAN. May the Chair inquire of the gentleman from Ohio right there if there has been a foundry there heretofore?

Mr. SOUTHARD. There has been a foundry there. There is a foundry there now, and this is simply a provision for the building of an additional foundry, as I understand it. It does not seem to me that it is subject to the point of order at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands the gentleman to say that this is to construct an addition to the foundry now there?

Mr. SOUTHARD. It is to construct a foundry. Whether it is to be a new and independent foundry I do not know, but I understand that the foundry already there was constructed in pursuance of this provision of law establishing the gun factory at the Washington Navy-Yard. It does not seem to me that it is possible that this proposed amendment is subject to the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Can the gentleman from Ohio refer the Chair to the provision under which the foundry was originally established there?

Mr. SOUTHARD. I can not; but if there is any question about it I would like to have this paragraph passed over.

Mr. MUDD. Mr. Chairman, if I may be permitted to interrupt, there is no doubt, as a matter of fact, that there is a building there now of the same character and to do the same work as is proposed to be done by this appropriation in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio, and, if I may be allowed—if the gentleman will indulge me—the nonapplicability of the point of order, so to speak, is on all fours with what in my judgment seems to be the almost universal trend of the decisions on similar matters heretofore. The Government owns the land. There is no land to be acquired. The Government has been carrying on this work of a gun factory, I don't know for how many years, but certainly for a great many years. It is no new proposition in any sense whatever.

All the decisions thus far for many years as to the construction of buildings of this kind on land owned by the Government, with the single exception of some erroneous decisions, in my judgment, upon dry docks, have all been against the point of order. The present occupant of the Chair has ruled upon as many of them, perhaps, as any other Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Down at the Naval Academy, at the West Point Military Academy, and at a number of other places where the Government owned the land, where it had been carrying on business and where it was attempting to build up a part of the naval establishment, the decisions have always been in favor of admitting the provision.

Mr. SOUTHARD. Mr. Chairman, it is a necessary part, without any question, of the gun factory. You can not have a gun factory in any proper sense of the term without having a foundry. It is a part and parcel of the gun factory itself. It is to do the very kind of work that has been done there ever since the gun factory was established. It is simply a continuation of a public work already in progress and comes clearly, as I believe, within the provisions of the rule and is not subject to a point of order.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Chairman, if there is a foundry on the premises that is capable of doing the work necessary to be done in carrying on this factory, then very clearly it is subject to the point of order, because it is a proposition to introduce an additional work in that yard. It is a proposition to put up a new establishment. It is not a continuation of an existing work. It is no proposition to extend an already existing foundry, to fit it with new tools, or to do anything of that kind, but it is to build an additional foundry to undertake additional work, and it comes very clearly, in my judgment, within the line of a great many rulings, within the point of order made by the present Chairman on a paragraph when the Indian appropriation bill was under consideration, when it was proposed to erect and equip a shop for manual training, to which proposition the gentleman now in the chair made the point of order that that was an additional branch of education and subject to the point of order, and so held, and this is on all fours with that case.

Mr. SOUTHARD. Mr. Chairman, it strikes me there is no difficulty in distinguishing between that case and this, and the amendment carries with it the suggestion that at least the present foundry is not sufficient for the purposes of the gun factory, otherwise no appropriation would be offered for the foundry. It is as much a part of the gun factory, as much an essential part of the gun factory as any other part of the gun factory, and there can be no question about it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would be clear on the subject provided the amendment provided for an addition to the gun factory or for an addition to the brass and iron foundry, but so far as the amendment shows on its face here there is not anything showing it is an addition to a work in progress.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, in order that

the Chair may be as well informed as he can be informed, I shall repeat what others well informed have repeated in my presence. This is not a gun factory. Make no mistake. It is a navy-yard. At this point there are assembled numbers of pieces and the gun is put together. At no time has a gun forging been made or cast at this plant. The castings are made elsewhere and brought to Washington, and the gun is then made up, as it is called, using the technical phrase.

Mr. ROBERTS. Machined.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. It is machined, as my colleague [Mr. ROBERTS] suggests. Mr. Chairman, this is the beginning of a new enterprise in the Washington Navy-Yard. It is true more than sixteen years ago a small appropriation was made, out of which and by use of which they established in this navy-yard a little foundry. In that foundry they make certain tools or certain machines or certain instruments useful in the Navy.

Mr. SOUTHARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. I wish to impress, if I can, upon the Chairman the understanding of the point of order which I have made. It is proposed by this amendment to begin in this navy-yard—my statement is based upon the evidence of the men who are in charge of the project—a plant that will cost this Government fully $3,000,000. That statement, Mr. Chairman, may not bear particularly upon the point of order pending, but I desire to impress the Chair with the statement that the amendment offered is the beginning of a new proposition, a new enterprise. There is a little foundry, it is true, as I said, in which they melt every day a certain number of tons of ore, all that is necessary for their present purposes. Another foundry is necessary, however, for other purposes not now employed at this navy-yard.

It is not proposed by this appropriation, Mr. Chairman, to extend that work. It is proposed by this appropriation to put in this navy-yard at Washington a new, an absolutely new, branch of business that has not heretofore been used—namely, a foundry—and for what purpose? To make gun castings and to make gun-carriage castings. Mr. Chairman, the last statement I have to make is this: That up to this time they have never made those castings. They now propose by the use of this money to erect a foundry to make them.

Mr. TALBOTT. Why does the gentleman call the Washington gun foundry a small foundry? It is one of the two that the Government owns. The Watervliet——

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. It is not a gun foundry at all. They call it a gun factory or gun foundry, but it is known in the law as the Washington Navy-Yard.

Mr. TALBOTT. Is there not a gun factory in the Washington Navy-Yard?

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. It is true that in this navy-yard there is a place where guns are finished, as I have said to the Chair—if the gentleman please, I am directing my remarks to the Chair—and while, perhaps, we call this a gun factory, it is not in the law known as a gun factory.

Mr. TALBOTT. What is it, then? Has it not been recognized in legislation and as a matter of fact as the gun factory in the Washington Navy-Yard, the biggest one in the United States?

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. No, sir; it has not.

Mr. TALBOTT. It has.

Mr. PAYNE. I would like to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BUTLER] if this was simply a proposition to enlarge the factory, so they could do more work of the same kind, could it not be easily provided for by the appropriation of, say, $15,000 or $20,000, to make all of the addition necessary to do the increased work of the same kind that is being done in the foundry?

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. It could; but such appropriation is not asked for.

Mr. PAYNE. What is asked for, as I understand, is to tear down the present building from the foundation and build a new and larger building, that will accommodate not only the work done now, and enlarged work of that class, but also work of a different class.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. That is true.

Mr. MUDD. It is to carry on the same work.

Mr. SOUTHARD. In order to ascertain definitely what is asked for, I desire to read just a moment from the hearings taken before the Committee on Naval Affairs in December last. I read from the testimony of Admiral Mason, on page 45, as follows:

The reasons for requiring this item have been so fully stated they can only be reiterated. A new foundry is indispensable for the economy of the gun factory. It is the most needed of all the improvements that could be recommended. The present foundry is antiquated and inadequate in size and unsuitable as a foundry for an institution like the Naval Gun Factory. On account of its insanitary condition it is a menace to the health of the employees and officers of the yard in its present situation. The Government losses every year by not having better facilities would soon equal the amount requested to properly provide for all the requirements of this portion of the plant, and its increased product would materially add to the production of armament by this factory, saving in both time and expense.

I read that, Mr. Chairman, for this purpose—for the purpose of satisfying the Chair that the work intended to be done by this foundry is precisely the work which has heretofore been done by the foundry which is already in existence in the navy-yard; nothing different at all. It is a forging plant, as suggested by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BUTLER]. It is no new departure from the work which this navy-yard has been carrying on ever since it was first erected. And it would seem that the gentleman from Pennsylvania has radically changed his opinion from what it was a year ago when he made a point of order against a similar proposed amendment to this bill. I read from page 6843 of the RECORD. Practically the same proposition was presented as an amendment by the late Mr. Rixey, of Virginia, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BUTLER] made the point of order. I will read from the RECORD:

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania reserves the point of order on the amendment.

Mr. RIXEY. I should like to have the point of order disposed of.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman desire to discuss the point of order?

Mr. RIXEY. I do not care to discuss the point of order. I am willing to submit it. There is now at the navy-yard a brass and iron foundry.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. What do you want another one for?

Mr. RIXEY. I was going to explain that.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. After a minute's reflection, I think that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia is in order. In order that he may not be embarrassed, and that we may discuss the facts, I will withdraw the point of order.

Now, the gentleman from Pennsylvania one year ago was clearly of the opinion that this amendment was not then and would not be now subject to a point of order.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. I am perfectly willing to stand by what I then said. My recollection is the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. RIXEY] desired that there should be a vote. I may have said that, in my judgment, the amendment that was offered was in order. I had not looked at the proposed amendment carefully, but I have examined the precedents, Mr. Chairman, since yesterday, and I am convinced now that the amendment offered is not in order.

Mr. WALDO. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this is drawing the point of order a little finer than it ever has been in the past. The work that is done in this gun factory foundry is part of that factory, and the only purpose here is to increase the facilities of that foundry, because they are now too small and insanitary; and clearly a point of order does not lie to this as to any new enterprise. The "Naval Gun Factory" is the enterprise, and this amendment proposes necessary additional room for it; and this room is needed, as Admiral Mason said, for the purpose of making trial castings. It is not for the purpose of transferring all the business of casting naval ordnance to this yard in preference to private foundries, but that the Naval Gun Factory may make trial castings which the naval authorities are unable to get from the private foundries. This amendment is clearly for a mere increase of the facilities of the present Naval Gun Factory. That is all it is for.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, just a word. I entirely agree with my colleague in regard to this foundry proposition for the Washington Navy-Yard. Money has already been appropriated for this very purpose, and this is only a continuing appropriation. This appropriation is to increase the facilities, to enlarge the foundry establishment, so that the men there can have steady work and do proper work. At the present time, to my personal knowledge, the work of the Government can not be done, and the Navy Department asks for this appropriation. It ought to be made. We ought to make our own gun material. We are now, and for many years have been, making in this Washington Navy-Yard the greatest guns in the world, guns that stand the greatest tests and shoot the straightest.

We are making them by American workmen, and, in my opinion, it is the best gun factory in the United States, if not in the world, and this appropriation ought to be made. What is the use of building great battle ships if we have no guns to put on them?

There is no reason in the world why these men who work at the navy-yard should be laid off half the time—thrown out of employment. There is no reason in the world why we should not enlarge this plant so that it will be able to turn out the guns as fast as they are needed. I am in favor of the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio, and I trust the point of order

will be overruled and the amendment agreed to by the committee.

Mr. WALDO. Permit me to add to the testimony of Admiral Mason read, something that was omitted. Something, I think, the House ought to know in considering this matter. The Admiral said, page 45 of the hearings on this bill:

At the present time the yard factory is working up to its extreme capacity, and in case of war the emergency conditions could not be met. We are now practically at a standstill on account of our inability to obtain castings due on existing requisitions.

Mr. SOUTHARD. One word. I understand that there is no contention that this gun factory was not established by lawful authority; that is, by act of Congress. The erection of a gun factory, the authority to erect a gun factory, would carry with it the authority to do anything reasonably necessary for the manufacture of guns. I think there is no doubt about that proposition. You can not make a gun, you can not carry on the business of manufacturing these guns at least without a foundry. Nobody will make any contention of that kind. So that, if a foundry is necessary for making guns, I do not see why we can not appropriate for one foundry, two foundries, or a dozen foundries, if they become necessary for the proper conduct of the business of making guns in that factory.

I do not see why we can not appropriate for a forging plant, for they must have forgings in the construction of guns. It is the contention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the ultimate purpose of this proposition, or appropriation provided for in this amendment, is to establish a forging plant. I deny that, however. But even if it were, if forgings are necessary for the manufacture of guns, and you can not make a gun without forgings, why would not authority to establish a gun factory carry with it the authority to erect a forging plant?

The CHAIRMAN. The merits of any proposition or the desirability of any proposed work should not be considered by the Chair in determining whether the proposed work can be appropriated for in a general appropriation bill. What the Chair is to determine is procedure, not merit; and the Chair, accepting as correct the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BUTLER], and differentiating between the present situation and the additional buildings at the Naval Academy and an additional war ship, which have been specifically ruled upon, the former rulings having been followed by the present occupant of the Chair on a former occasion, and at that time the present occupant of the chair stating that he was controlled by a specific ruling theretofore made, differentiating between that situation and this, and calling to the attention of the House particularly a decision made by a chairman, the occupant not now being remembered by the present occupant of the chair, but where the present occupant on the floor made a point of order against a provision for the creation of a manual training building for an Indian school, the point of order being sustained.

Properly interpreting the rules and the general line of decisions made thereunder, and drawing a distinction between the general line of decisions and those special decisions in reference to battle ships and in reference to the two academies, the Chair is constrained to hold that the amendment, as now presented, is not within the rule and decisions, and therefore the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. SOUTHARD. Then, Mr. Chairman, I ask to have the amendment changed, so as to read:

For an addition to brass and iron foundry (to cost $300,000), $100,000.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. I make the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the Chair inquire of the gentleman from Ohio, at the time the present foundry was authorized was there a limit of cost put thereon?

Mr. SOUTHARD. I am not advised.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will assume that there was not.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as the act of Congress was passed sixteen years ago, and the Chairman has asked a question upon which he should be correctly informed, because it is very important to know, I will ask that this may be passed over until we can obtain the statute.

Mr. TALBOTT. I will say to the Chair that the language of the amendment adopted by Congress, authorizing the establishment of the gun-foundry site, was for the establishment of a gun foundry for the manufacture of guns adapted to modern warfare.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks he should have that statute before him, but if the Chair may suggest to the gentleman from Ohio, the amendment without the limitation in it, in the absence of a limitation in the original act, the Chair would be constrained to hold to be in order. Unanimous consent is asked that the matter go over without prejudice until to-morrow, or until the original statute can be produced.



Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the Chair hear further argument to-morrow?

The CHAIRMAN. To-morrow, or at any time to-day. The unanimous consent is that it go over until the original statute can be produced.

Mr. SOUTHARD. I think some time had better be fixed, say to-morrow morning.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio makes his request that it may go over until to-morrow morning, when the committee takes the bill up for consideration. Is there objection to that request?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Navy-yard, Charleston, S. C.: Stone and concrete dry dock, to complete, $50,000; grading and paving, $15,000; railroad system, extensions, $15,000; dredging, $50,000; conduit system, extension, $10,000; sewer system, extension, $5,000; central power plant, $30,000; railroad equipment, $5,000; crane track, extension, $34,000; heating system, extensions, $15,000; electric system, extension, $10,000; in all, navy-yard, Charleston, S. C., $239,000.

Mr. LEGARE. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Carolina offers an amendment, which will be reported to the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by striking out the word "fifty," in line 20, page 33, and inserting the word "ninety-eight" in lieu thereof; also by striking out "crane track, extension," in line 24, page 33, and inserting the words "quay wall" in lieu thereof.

Mr. MANN. I reserve the point of order to the latter part of that amendment.

Mr. LEGARE. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment for the following reasons: The dry dock at the navy-yard at Charleston is about completed. In possibly a month the dock will be completed and ready for use. Between the dock proper and the river, where the water is deep, there is a quantity of soft mud which it is necessary to remove. Now, the estimate from the Navy Department is $98,000 for the removal or dredging of this mud and earth. The committee has allowed in the bill $50,000. I understand from the admiral now in charge, the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Admiral Rousseau, that if this entire estimate of $98,000 is granted by the House at this time this dock can receive vessels within a year. I have a letter from him, from which I quote as follows:

SIR: In compliance with your request, the Bureau has the honor to submit the information desired by you in regard to the item of "Dredging, $50,000," page 33, line 20, of naval bill (H. R. 24925) reported January 25, 1907, by quoting the following extract from a report made to the Secretary of the Navy on this matter, dated February 1:

"The opening up of the Charleston Navy-Yard as a repair station practically hinges on the completion of the stone and concrete dry dock. The body of the dock, which has been set in from the river bank several hundred feet in order to secure a suitable foundation, is practically completed. In order that the dock can be used it will be necessary to extend the wing-wall approaches sufficient to retain the earth embankments, and it will be necessary to dredge out the soft mud and other material between the dry-dock entrance and the river channel. The river channel has ample depth. An estimate of $98,000 for this dredging work was approved by the Department. The naval bill carries $50,000. In order to permit vessels to enter the dock the whole amount asked for, $98,000, will be necessary. It is respectfully requested that the item of dredging, therefore, be increased from $50,000 to $98,000, as originally estimated."

From the above it will be seen that the completion of the approach immediately in front of the dry dock will be delayed for another year unless the item of dredging can be increased from $50,000 to $98,000, as originally estimated, at this session of Congress.

Now then, Mr. Chairman, we have down there this dry dock about completed and the Government navy-yard, upon which has been expended several million dollars, and in order to have it ready within a year from date we want this slight increase. If the bill is not amended as suggested and this additional increase had for dredging, all this capital expended and in fact the entire yard will lie idle for another year, and, understanding this, I trust the committee will accept the amendment.

Mr. MANN. In the last year $10,000 was appropriated for this purpose. How is the money expended, by direct labor or by contract?

Mr. LEGARE. I understand that in order to carry this work on and hurry it to completion, Admiral Rousseau, who has been in charge of the yards and docks for about a month, is arranging to secure for the War Department the use of a mud dredge so that the work may be done right away.

Mr. MANN. So there would be no object in increasing the amount because a contract was to be let for the total amount?

Mr. LEGARE. No; this is entirely legitimate.

Mr. MANN. Yes; it is legitimate to let it by contract.

Mr. LEGARE. I did not mean it in that sense.

Mr. MANN. I was trying to help the gentleman out.

Mr. LEGARE. The latter part of this amendment provides that instead of the $34,000 for the crane-track extension, we

should change it to the quay wall, which is necessary to get the dredging through in time.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman proposes to substitute the quay wall for the crane track. Is there not a distinction?

Mr. LEGARE. The difference is this: You can not put any crane track on until the quay wall is there to put it on. I have changed the quay-track extension to the quay wall. You must have the quay wall first before you can put the track extension on it. It is also necessary to have that little piece of quay wall before we can do the dredging or the dirt will slide in.

Mr. MANN. If it is for the same purpose I have no objection, but if it is proposed to substitute for an item reported by the committee something else entirely different, I should object.

Mr. LEGARE. No; it is for the same purpose and in connection with the dredging.

Mr. FOSS. I wish to say a word, Mr. Chairman, on this amendment. It was recommended by the new Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, who was appointed about a month ago. The estimate as originally sent in was recommended by the old chief of the Bureau, and since the new chief has been appointed he has gone down to Charleston and made a special investigation, and since the bill has been reported to the House he has recommended this change, an increase of the amount of dredging and the change of appropriation from a crane track to a quay wall.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina.

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.: Paving and grading, additional, $10,000; railroad tracks, extensions, $8,000; rebuilding coal wharf, $25,000; telephone system, extensions, $2,500; electric plant, extensions, $20,000; machine shop for steam engineering, to complete, $25,000; concrete and granite dry dock, to complete, $100,000; improvements to 100-ton shears, to complete, $20,000; repairs, buildings, St. Helena, $25,000; in all, navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., $235,500.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word in order to ask the gentleman, the chairman of the committee, for some information in relation to the navy-yards. How many navy-yards are there?

Mr. FOSS. They are all mentioned in the bill.

Mr. PERKINS. Are any of these navy-yards completed, or are they ever to be completed? I see that there are large appropriations apparently for the purpose of construction in reference to every navy-yard in the United States.

Mr. FOSS. Every year there are items for improvement in connection with the navy-yards. I may say that they are never, in one sense, completed. There are new buildings and new docks required year after year, and the business of the committee has been to keep these estimates down as much as possible.

Mr. PERKINS. Of course I can understand that there would be current repairs, but I should suppose that a navy-yard, like any other building establishment, could be built so that with proper repairs there would not be any further expense for additional construction.

Mr. FOSS. That would be so if our Navy remained just so large and no larger, but we are increasing the Navy right along, building new ships, and we have, to a certain extent, to increase the buildings in the navy-yard.

Mr. PERKINS. How long has the Norfolk yard been established?

Mr. FOSS. Oh, that has been established a great many years. It is one of the oldest yards.

Mr. PERKINS. Has the gentleman any idea of how much has been expended in buildings of the Norfolk Navy-Yard altogether?

Mr. FOSS. Probably in the neighborhood of seven or eight million of dollars all told, running over a great many years. In the New York Navy-Yard, for instance, we have expended $25,000,000, running back sixty or seventy years.

Mr. PERKINS. I see on the Norfolk Navy-Yard there is an appropriation for a concrete and granite dry dock, to complete, $100,000. Can the gentleman tell us what that is?

Mr. FOSS. That is for a dock which has been in course of construction there for a few years, and this appropriation is to make the last payment upon it. The dock cost in the neighborhood of $1,250,000.

Mr. PERKINS. Hasn't there always been a dry dock there?

Mr. FOSS. Oh, there are two or three docks there, just as there are at New York and Boston in the navy-yards.

Mr. PERKINS. This was for an additional dock?

Mr. FOSS. This was an additional dry dock at the time we started to build it.

Mr. PERKINS. Are these changes all made necessary by the enlargement of the Navy?

Mr. FOSS. They are.

Mr. PERKINS. Enlargement of the Navy, or because the old navy-yards have got out of condition?

Mr. FOSS. Well, they are due to both reasons, but if you build up the Navy you have to increase the number of docks. In Portsmouth, England, there are twenty docks, and you will find them right side by side, some of them over a hundred years old.

Mr. PERKINS. Are these allowances made on the recommendation of the various gentlemen who have charge of these navy-yards.

Mr. FOSS. They are made on the recommendation of the bureau chiefs, which are submitted to the Secretary of the Navy and revised by him and then sent to the committee.

Mr. PERKINS. May I ask, without impertinence, whether the committee follows the recommendations of the various bureau chiefs, or whether they are recommended independently by the committee itself?

Mr. FOSS. We have hearings upon these estimates, I will say, and all the bureau chiefs are before us, and we examine into all of these things as far as we can. This year the estimates for the Norfolk yard amounted to over a million dollars—$1,288,000—but we have recommended in this bill $235,000.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman a question in that connection. A moment ago we passed an amendment here offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. LEGARE], raising an appropriation from $50,000 to $98,000 for the completion of some work at the navy-yard at Charleston.

Mr. FOSS. Yes; dredging right in front of the dock.

Mr. PAYNE. I understood the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Foss] to say that the reason for this additional appropriation was that they had a new superintendent who had gone down there and reported, and although the former superintendent thought it could be done for $50,000, this new superintendent made a report in favor of $98,000, which had come to the committee after the bill had been reported. Is that correct?

Mr. FOSS. Yes; the new chief was appointed after hearings upon this matter.

Mr. LEGARE. Will the gentleman yield to allow me to answer that question?

Mr. PAYNE. I want to get at what the gentleman from Illinois said.

Mr. LEGARE. But the gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. PAYNE. In that connection I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Foss] if that thing occurs often—that when there is a new superintendent sent to a navy-yard or a new officer the estimates change because of some change in the plan or something of that kind? In other words, whether we have a permanent policy as to each navy-yard or whether every time we change a commandant or a superintendent the plans change and the cost is increased on account of that?

Mr. FOSS. I want to say that this constant changing of the civilian head of the Navy has been a matter of some embarrassment to the committee, and that when a new civilian head comes in there is a new policy. Of course with reference to the new Chief of Yards and Docks he was recently appointed, and he went down and made a special investigation of this navy-yard, and other navy-yards, and came back and recommended that we make this provision. The original estimate, however, under the old chief, was $98,000, but in our hearing we came to the conclusion with him that $50,000 would be all that he could expend that year.

Mr. PAYNE. And the hearing was with the old chief?

Mr. FOSS. Yes.

Mr. PAYNE. But I notice you put it in the bill for the completion of the work $50,000.

Mr. FOSS. No; not to complete.

Mr. PAYNE. Perhaps I am mistaken about that. Then I understand the gentleman that with the change of civilian superintendents—and I suppose the same thing would apply if a man happened to be an officer of the Navy—there is liable to be a change in the plans?

Mr. FOSS. There is.

Mr. PAYNE. That makes increased expenses for the maintenance of these yards?

Mr. FOSS. New policies are usually adopted by new chiefs of bureaus.

Mr. PAYNE. Is that any reason why these Government yards are unable to compete, in the construction of battle ships, in price with yards owned by private owners, where the management is continuous under the same policy? Is that one reason why it costs more to build ships in the Government navy-yards?

Mr. FOSS. Well, that is probably one reason; but the principal reason is that the men in the Government yards work only eight hours a day, whereas in private employment they work nine and ten hours, and then the wages paid the men in the Government navy-yards are larger than in outside yards, and then men in the Government navy-yards have holidays. For instance, during this last year in the Washington Navy-Yard they had ten holidays, I believe, but they usually have as many as seven in one year, and all of these things enter into the question as well as, of course, the question of management.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be considered as withdrawn. There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.: Railroad system, extension, $5,000; electric-plant system, extension, $10,000; sewer system, extensions, $3,000; heating system, extension, $5,000; telephone system, extensions, $1,000; electric capstans for dry dock No. 1, $10,000; extension of building No. 119, block and cooper shop, $15,000; improvements to building No. 96, ship-fitters' shop, $3,000; improvements to buildings Nos. 69 and 71, $20,000; improvements to coal cylinders, $7,500; workshop for electrical class, $3,000; channel moorings, Mare Island Strait, $9,000; enlarging and moving dispensary building, $6,000; improvements to naval prison, $50,000; in all, navy-yard, Mare Island, $147,500.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out, in lines 12 and 13, the words "improvement to naval prison, $50,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 35, lines 12 and 13, strike out the words "improvements to naval prison, $50,000."

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, this bill carries $106,000 for naval prisons. Since the fiscal year 1901, including the appropriations in this bill, there have been appropriated for naval prisons $408,200. It seems a very extraordinary thing that these very large expenditures should be necessary for naval prisons. There are in the Navy to-day some 32,000 enlisted men. The testimony shows that during the past year there were added to the Navy 13,418 men, separated from the service, 8,701 men, and the net increase was 4,717 men. The desertions amounted to 3,998. More than 10 per cent of the entire enlisted force of the Navy deserted. For several years the Department has been stating that a superior class of men have been obtained. It has been a matter of congratulation for the Department that the recruiting parties have gone into the rural districts and have obtained a class of men considered superior to those heretofore enlisted in the Navy; and yet, ever since the Department has been congratulating itself upon the fact that a superior class of men has been enlisted, the appropriations for the naval prisons have gone up correspondingly and the desertions have increased in a like ratio.

It seems that if the conditions were improving that either there is something radically wrong in the administration of the service or else the conditions must be so unsatisfactory that the enlisted men can not continue in the service. I am inclined to believe that the ordinary farm hand, who has been accustomed to living with the farmer as a member of the family, upon an equality with members of the family, treated as an equal, when he enlists in the Navy and finds the conditions so different from those to which he is accustomed as soon as he reaches shore he immediately quits the service. There should be some means of reaching this condition. There can be no excuse for so large a number of desertions from the service if the conditions are what they should be. The same condition does not exist to such a degree in the Army, and yet even in the Army the desertions are very large.

A short time ago, Mr. Chairman, in looking through a book I ran across a little thing that seemed to some extent to illustrate the reasons for the conditions that make men desert both from the Army and from the Navy. This particular thing, I do not know just how to describe it, while it refers to the Army, in my judgment applies equally to the naval service. It is a fact that the conditions in the Navy are such that even more than in the Army it compels men, by reason of conditions they find there, to desert. The sharp line of distinction that necessarily is drawn between the enlisted man and the officer tends to create the dissatisfaction that exists. I will read this effusion to illustrate to some extent at least what causes the great dissatisfaction among the enlisted men:

I used to boss him in the store
  And oversee his work,
For I had charge of one whole floor,
  And he was just a clerk.
To-day it's different, if you please;
  We've changed respective pegs;
I'm private in the ranks, and he's
  Got stripes
    Down
      His
        Legs.

The girls, whose smiles were once for me,
  Now scarce vouchsafe a glance,
Such great attraction can they see
  In decorated pants.
The erstwhile clerk no longer my
  Indulgence begs.
I'm down below; he's up on high,
  With stripes
    Down
      His
        Legs.

It's "Private Jones, do this and that;"
  In haste I must bestir.
To Jenkins, on whom oft I've sat,
  I'm told to answer "Sir!"
One born to rule, it's come to pass,
  Of woe I drink the dregs;
I'm in the Army with, alas,
  No stripes
    Down
      My
        Legs.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I hope, Mr. Chairman, we shall discontinue increasing our prisons, and make some provision to induce men to remain in the service.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD].

The question was taken; and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Navy-yard, Puget Sound, Washington: To continue grading, $10,000; electric-light plant, extensions, $6,000; water system, extensions, $5,000; heating system, extensions, $5,000; roads and walks, extensions, $2,500; stone and concrete dry dock, to continue, $200,000; quay wall, extensions, $30,000; in all, navy-yard, Puget Sound, Washington, $258,500.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word in order to ask the chairman of the committee a question or two. I noticed in the hearings that the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks states that officers' quarters are very scarce in this yard and recommends, if possible, that the committee make an appropriation of $8,000 for additional quarters. Will the chairman state why the committee could not see its way clear to make that appropriation?

Mr. FOSS. We went over very carefully with the Chief of the Bureau all of the estimates which were furnished or sent up to the committee, and he pointed out to us those which he regarded as the most essential for the coming year and these we put into the bill.

Mr. JONES of Washington. In the central power plant he recommends $130,000 extension, and says that that is needed at the yards. Was there any further showing made by him? He says that this extension is needed there.

Mr. FOSS. We did not provide for it, but we thought we would not do the work in all of the yards during the same year; that we would extend it along for a year or two, or even three, perhaps, in working out this system of consolidation. We have to take a yard or two up at a time.

Mr. JONES of Washington. With reference to the officers' quarters he states:

I think it would be advisable to appropriate for one of these, $8,000.

Mr. FOSS. We came to the conclusion that we could not do so this year.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.: Machinery for central power plant, $35,000; naval prison, $28,000; conduit system, $2,500; improvements to storehouse, building No. 25, $5,000; in all, navy-yard, Pensacola, $70,500.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the naval prison, in line 25.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman state what it is?

Mr. FITZGERALD. In line 25, page 35, "naval prison, $28,000." I think I have a decision that naval prisons are not in order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman make it or reserve it?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I make it. I think it would be cruel and inhuman punishment to imprison men in Pensacola.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no question but that this has been heretofore provided for, the Chair assumes?

Mr. FOSS. There is a naval prison there at the present time, and has been for a number of years. This is a new naval prison.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. LAMAR. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. LAMAR] offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 36, line 3, after the word "dollars," insert:
"One stone dry dock, to cost not exceeding one million one hundred thousand;"

On page 36, line 4, strike out the words, after the word "Pensacola," "seventy thousand five hundred dollars" and insert "$170,500."

Mr. VREELAND. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against that.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. LAMAR. Mr. Chairman, I ask the gentleman to reserve the point of order.

Mr. VREELAND. I will reserve the point of order.

Mr. LAMAR. Mr. Chairman, I shall say little in criticism of the Committee on Naval Affairs, because that is the committee out of which I expect this graving dock to come now or eventually. But the people of my district can not understand why it is that with so many strong and favorable recommendations from the Navy Department for the construction of this stone graving dock at Pensacola the Committee on Naval Affairs does not recommend it. They would be very much disinclined, Mr. Chairman, to think, or even suggest, a sectional reason for the nonconstruction of this proposed stone-graving dock at the Pensacola Navy-Yard, but they can not help reflecting upon the number of stone graving docks throughout the North and throughout other portions of this great country, other than the far southern section of the United States. Let me read the number of graving docks in existence and under construction in this country:

Portsmouth, N. H., two—one floating dock and one graving dock; Boston, two graving docks; New York State, four graving docks; League Island, Pa., two graving docks; Mare Island, Cal., two graving docks; Puget Sound, Wash., two graving docks; two in the Philippine Islands, and one at Guantanamo, Cuba. And, Mr. Chairman, in the South, three graving docks at Norfolk, Va.; two floating docks at Pensacola, one of them marked "unserviceable," and one floating dock at New Orleans. Such disparity has raised a feeling in the section from which I come that the Naval Affairs Committee has not done justice in the past and is not now doing justice to one of the greatest harbors, if not the greatest, in the country. I mean the harbor at Pensacola, Fla. The channel entrance of Pensacola Harbor is over 32 feet and the harbor from 35 to 50 feet deep. The 20,000-ton battle ships contemplated in the present naval bill will not have a draft greater than 28 feet, and the channel entrance of Pensacola Harbor is so straight that, without a pilot, these great battle ships, costing from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, can enter with safety.

Admiral Capps has recommended this stone graving dock, stating in his report that Pensacola is of importance strategically in time of war to the United States Government. Admiral Endicott has recommended it in his past reports.

Now, Mr. Chairman, why leave Pensacola out? Why place in this bill a floating dock costing one and a half millions, while its location is not even fixed? Why leave out that character of docks, fixed and permanent, built of stone, that the Navy Department declares to be the proper style of graving dock for this country? Every naval authority that I have conversed with, or whose reports I have read, fear to place these great masses of steel and iron upon a floating dock, where by the slightest quiver this great piece of machinery may be thrown into permanent disorder and probably wrecked in value. Why leave Pensacola out of this bill year after year when it is recommended by the high authorities of the Navy Department?

I repeat, I would be disinclined, and do not on this occasion raise or suggest the sectional question; but I repeat that the people of Pensacola and the people of the far South can not understand why it is that the Navy Department so uniformly recommends the construction of this graving dock, and it is so uniformly eliminated from the naval bill. From Norfolk to Galveston there is but one stone graving dock, and that is only in the process of construction in the harbor of Charleston. Does that appear fair? I do not say that it is unfair, but, I ask, Does it appear fair?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LAMAR. May I have two or three minutes more?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. LAMAR. Now, let me suggest to the gentleman who raises the point of order that in this bill there is a provision for a floating dock. That proposition will go out of this bill on a point of order as this amendment will go out if a point of order is made and sustained. The Secretary of the Navy has requested that this floating dock be constructed. Why make this point of order? Why make any point of order against the bill upon these proposed docks? Let the gentleman who has made the point of order permit this stone graving dock at Pensacola to be put in the bill; and if any gentleman desires to make the point of order upon the floating dock provided for in this bill let him suspend his point of order and let the two docks go through. This at least will only confirm the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Capps, and Admiral Endicott.

So I say, in conclusion, to the gentleman who has made the point of order, withdraw it and let there be a vote in the committee upon this proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York insist upon his point of order?

Mr. VREELAND. Mr. Chairman, the committee feel that they have devoted to the maintenance of yards and docks all that ought to go in the bill this year, and they insist upon the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. OLMSTED having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 7211) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act to construct a bridge across the Missouri River at a point between Kansas City and Sibley, in Jackson County, Mo.," approved March 19, 1904.

The message also announced that the Senate insisted upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 23551) making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, and agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. WARREN, Mr. FORAKER, and Mr. BLACKBURN the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendment to the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 925) for the construction of a steam vessel for the Revenue-Cutter Service for duty in the district of Puget Sound, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, and agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. ELKINS, Mr. PERKINS, and Mr. MALLORY the conferees on the part of the Senate.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

The Clerk read as follows:

Naval station, New Orleans, La.: Improvement of water front, $25,000; levee improvement and grading, $25,000; central electric light and power plant, extension, $50,000; railroad system, $5,000; drainage system, $10,000; central heating plant, $18,000; paving, $10,000; quarters for commandant, $12,000; fitting up yard buildings 8 and 16, $4,300; dispensary building, $9,000; in all, navy-yard, New Orleans, $168,300.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the words "quarters for commandant, $12,000," in lines 11 and 12.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule, if nobody desires to discuss the question.

Mr. MANN. I am perfectly willing to reserve the point of order, if that is desired. I understand that Congress heretofore provided an appropriation of $10,000 for quarters for the commandant, and then afterwards consolidated it with another building, and that the quarters have been built for the commandant. Now, a proposition comes into the bill for entirely new quarters for the commandant, although the paint is hardly dry on the old ones.

Mr. MEYER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] is mistaken. There has been no understanding that there should be no authorization for commandant's quarters, nor is there any building appropriated for costing $34,000. The facts are that in 1903 an appropriation of $10,000 was made for commandant's quarters, and at the same time $14,000 for two officers' quarters, and in 1905 for two additional officers' quarters $10,000. Later it developed that the appropriation for the four officers' quarters, aggregating $24,000, was inadequate; hence Congress authorized application of the $10,000 for commandant's house to the cost of the four quarters, say, $8,500 each, deferring appropriation for the commandant's quarters to a later period.

The commandant of the station during the last few years has had his residence in the city of New Orleans. But the time has arrived when it is necessary to provide such quarters at the navy-yard, and this appropriation should be made. It is recommended by the Secretary of the Navy in his estimates.

I have some doubt as to whether the amount, $12,000, will be sufficient. The Secretary suggested $15,000, but the committee, in its wisdom, presumed that $12,000 might be adequate. I do not think the gentleman will regard it as unreasonable that the

commandant of that important station should have suitable quarters, and I hope he will withdraw the point of order.

Further, it will prove a saving to the Government. The present officer in command draws commutation of $60 per month. At 2 per cent, this would mean on $36,000.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, there was $10,000 heretofore carried for quarters for commandant, and only two years ago we provided that that $10,000 should be consolidated with $14,000 theretofore carried for two officers' quarters, and the two sums were further consolidated with another sum of $10,000 previously appropriated for another two officers' quarters. Now, the plea was made at that time that this would provide quarters for the commandant and that there was no necessity for having separate quarters, and they have a building there now appropriated for to the amount of $34,000.

Mr. MEYER. If the gentleman will allow me, the aggregate of those appropriations which the gentleman has referred to is $34,000 for four officers' quarters, or $8,500 for each. They are inadequate even for the number of officers to be provided for, exclusive of the commandant, and while it is true, as the gentleman has stated, that at one time it was intended that one of these buildings should be for the commandant, the provision which he has just read indicates clearly that that was not the intention of Congress, and the four buildings which have been referred to are the only buildings for officers' quarters at that station now.

Mr. MANN. When we appropriate in three different appropriations, and then come in under the plea that we will take care of them all by consolidation and appropriating $34,000 for four quarters, Congress is quite liberal.

Mr. MEYER. It is the duty of Congress to provide quarters for officers, and certainly four officers' quarters are not more than are necessary for the officers at that station, leaving out the question of quarters for the commandant. The reason for these changes is simply this: In the first place Congress did not appropriate enough. We first appropriated for four officers' quarters at $6,000 each, supposing that might prove sufficient. Subsequently that amount was found inadequate because of the advance in cost of materials and labor, so now this is the position: We have appropriations for four officers' quarters, $34,000, or $8,500 each, which is small in view of the extreme cost of building material, etc., and no provision for commandant's quarters. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that this is not unreasonable, and I hope that the gentleman will withdraw his point of order.

Mr. MANN. I dislike very much to make a point of order against the distinguished gentleman from New Orleans, but after all his naval station is pretty well taken care of in the bill, and it seems to me this is not a proper item. I must insist upon the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Naval station, Olongapo, P. I.: Water system, $40,000; quay walls, $50,000; closing Binicktigan and Tinaligman rivers, $25,000; in all, $115,000.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the paragraph. This is the commencement of appropriations to turn aside the two rivers that run through the naval station, or through the reservation. The next step will be to remove the mountain that is upon it, and which the Department reports will require over 9,000,000 cubic yards of material to be removed.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Chairman, I want to disabuse the gentleman's mind. We have received a cablegram that the rivers are closed, and I was going to move to strike out the appropriation for that purpose.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Was it done by an act of Providence?

Mr. FOSS. No; by a previous appropriation. [Laughter.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. Does the gentleman ask unanimous consent to strike out the $25,000 appropriated for the closing of these rivers?

Mr. FOSS. Yes; I move to strike out the words "closing these rivers, $25,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

In lines 19 and 20 strike out the words "closing Binicktigan and Tinaligman rivers, $25,000.

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Now, Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the balance of the paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York moves to strike out the balance of the paragraph.

The question was taken; and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk may have authority to correct the totals.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that where amendments are made changing the totals the Clerk may be authorized in each case to change the totals to correspond. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

Naval station, Cavite, P. I.: Extension of building No. 64, $7,500; boat-storage shed, $4,000; improvement of naval prison, $1,500; in all, $13,000.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Is it intended to continue to make appropriations for both naval stations within 40 miles of each other in the Philippine Islands, or is it intended eventually to abandon one of them?

Mr. FOSS. So far we are keeping up the naval station at Cavite for the repair of ships. At Olongapo the dock is situated, and that is where we dock the ships.

Mr. FITZGERALD. How many years will it be before they can do any work at Olongapo?

Mr. FOSS. I do not know. They already do a little repair work there in connection with the docking of the ships. Whenever ships are docked we use the old Spanish station at Olongapo, and we have provided some tools for them for light repairs.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Naval station, Culebra, Porto Rico: Clearing and grading, $1,500; fencing, $500; in all, $2,000.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the chairman of the committee whether there is any definite plan of extending the naval station at Culebra?

Mr. FOSS. There is no intention to have any navy-yard there. Our fleet, however, goes down there every winter and has target practice.

Mr. JONES of Washington. They make it simply a rendezvous?

Mr. FOSS. Yes; but they have a few tools there, where they can make light repairs.

The Clerk read as follows:

Naval station, Tutuila: Barracks for native guard, $5,000; operating room, $1,000; in all, $6,000.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the "barracks for native guards, $5,000." I want to know what the native guard is and what it has to do with this bill.

Mr. FOSS. Admiral Endicott asked for barracks for native guards, grading and filling, and for an operating room, a total of $14,000.

Mr. MANN. An operating room for a hospital, or for guns?

Mr. FOSS. We did not allow all that, however. What we did allow was simply for an operating room and for barracks. The total asked for was $14,000, and that was recommended by the chief of the bureau. All we allowed was barracks for the native guards, $5,000.

Mr. MANN. And the operating room, $1,000.

Mr. FOSS. Yes; but not the full amount of $14,000.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Let me say to the gentleman from Illinois that the Surgeon-General wants to build a small operating room.

Mr. MANN. In connection with hospital work?

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Yes.

Mr. MANN. What is the necessity for barracks for the guards? I thonght they slept outdoors in that country.

Mr. FOSS. This is what he says in the report, "That the building now in use by the native guard is inadequate and in a very bad condition, and it is contemplated to construct a modern frame building for the use of the guard and devote the old building to the use of the prison."

Mr. MANN. How much of a guard is there?

Mr. FOSS. I could not tell the gentleman how many men there are who act as guards there, but probably a considerable force.

Mr. MANN. What does the guard do? Does it guard the navy-yard against the natives or against approaching war ships?

Mr. FOSS. I think it looks after public property. Tutuila is a naval station, and that is all there is to it. We own it. It is the naval station where our ships stop from time to time on their way across the Pacific, and we always have in connection with these stations a guard of men. Sometimes we call them watchmen. In this case it is a guard of natives, which is very much cheaper than if we provided American watchmen. It seem to me that it is necessary over there that there should be a guard of some kind. I should not want to be over there all alone without one of some character.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

Steel floating dry dock: One steel floating dry dock (to cost not exceeding $1,400,000), $100,000.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the paragraph.

Mr. MUDD. Will the gentleman reserve his point of order?

Mr. MANN. I reserve it temporarily.

Mr. MUDD. Mr. Chairman, in view of the decision of the Chair as to the dry dock just proposed for Pensacola, I think I might make a fairly safe prediction in stating that I feel that I can "see my finish" on this proposition at this time, in this House, unless I shall be able, in the very brief observations I shall have time to make, to convince the gentleman from Illinois, who has but recently remarked that he disliked to make points of order, that he ought to withdraw the point of order that he has made against this provision.

Mr. MANN. I can assure my distinguished friend from Maryland that if he convinces me, that there would likely be a number of gentlemen in the House who would still be unconvinced.

Mr. MUDD. Very well; I will, at any rate, undertake to convince Members of the House of the merits of this proposition, and I shall have to be brief in the remarks that I shall submit.

The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks to this session of Congress, which I hold in my hand, contains this statement as to the reasons for this dry dock. It will be found on page 68 of his report:

STEEL FLOATING DRY DOCK.

This estimate is submitted to provide for the commencement of the construction of a steel floating dry dock, capable of taking up an injured vessel drawing 37 feet of water, which draft can not now be accommodated by any dry dock in the United States.

It proceeds further on to state that the facilities at Norfolk are not sufficient for this purpose, and that this dock, if constructed, would be capable of lifting a ship of 20,000 tons—that is to say, a disabled ship of that displacement, which, in his judgment, as I understand it, would require a depth of water of about 37 feet. In other words, the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in effect states that if we shall go ahead and construct battle ships of the *Dreadnought* class, of the kind that we appropriated for last year and that we are proposing to appropriate for this year, allowing for the increased draft that such ships would have in a disabled condition, that there is not a dry dock in the United States to-day capable of lifting and repairing such a ship. It does seem to me that it is worth while for us to have one dry dock in the United States capable of lifting a disabled ship of the character of the *Dreadnought* that we are intending to build in the future.

I have before me an official statement from the Bureau of Yards and Docks giving the depth of water over the entrance sill of the existing docks in the country. As a general thing the greatest draft of those now constructed is about 30 feet. In two of the docks that are provided for, but not yet constructed, namely, Charleston and Norfolk, there is a requirement for 34 feet, and that is the greatest depth of any dry dock, either existing or contemplated, and these docks would not take in a disabled ship of the class and draft of the *Dreadnought*. The statement goes on further to say that even to get to the dock at Charleston or Norfolk there would have to be some expenditure for dredging, in order to get a depth of channel sufficient to make the dock available. I did not know that so soon would come the verification of that statement by an appropriation, which has just been made by an amendment to this bill, providing an amount of money for dredging, in order that ships might get up to the new dock provided for at Charleston.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MUDD. I will.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman know where this dry dock will be located and constructed?

Mr. MUDD. I will undertake to enlighten the gentleman on that point. I can only say, Mr. Chairman, that by a process of natural and appropriate selection, by analogy to the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, and in further view of the information given in the hearings, I am of the opinion that this dry dock if constructed will be located or, to a large extent, utilized at the mouth of the Patuxent River, opposite a place called Solomons Island, in my district, and I do not undertake to deny that my interest in it is somewhat accentuated and spurred on by the evidence that comes to me because of that proximity in that section of my district, and the consequent opportunity for observation of the advantages of that place. But, Mr. Chairman, why will it go there, if at all?

Mr. MANN. Because the gentleman represents the district, I suppose that would be a sufficient reason.

Mr. MUDD. Oh, no, Mr. Chairman. A year ago there was some intimation to the effect that I was actuated by the fact that this dry dock would perhaps go in my district in my somewhat zealous advocacy of it, and the intimation was also thrown out that perhaps there would be added likelihood of its going there because of the fact that we happened at that time to have from Maryland a Secretary of the Navy. That Secretary of the Navy, in the recent procession of prominent Cabinet members through the Navy Department to other stations, has gone elsewhere, and that reasoning would not now apply. I will say to the gentleman, however, that were this gentleman from Maryland now in the Navy Department, I take it for granted in selecting a site for the location of this dock he would have something of a civil-service examination made of the various harbors in the country, and that would likely result in the dock going to Solomons Island, because that happens to be the best place in the United States for such a dock.

Mr. MANN. Why is that the best place to have this dry dock?

Mr. MUDD. Because we happen to have there over a wide extent of area of water a depth of from 60 to 100 feet. We are appropriating money in this naval appropriation bill and have been so appropriating in naval appropriation bills for several years past, as well as in river and harbor bills, to get a sufficient depth for battle ships to get to the dry docks and harbors of the country, while we have at that place, without any occasion for the expenditure of a single cent, a sufficient depth of water to accommodate any battle ship that the mind of man can conceive of being constructed in the next hundred years. It so happens, Mr. Chairman, that Providence has seen fit to ordain that ships requiring a big draft should some day seek entrance into the mouth of the Patuxent River, in so creating the world as to make there the best harbor on the face of the globe. I am now endeavoring to act in accord with and seeking to recognize and fortify the judgment and the wisdom of Providence.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I dislike very much to stand in the way of Providence——

Mr. MUDD. But, Mr. Chairman, I realize that I am having a hard task before me, at this time and place, if I can not move the obdurate heart of the gentleman from Illinois to withdraw his point of order. I rather apprehend that the Chairman, acting upon the erroneous precedents of the last few years, culminating in the most erroneous one of all of last year against the construction of dry docks without previous authorization, will not perhaps desire to overturn the precedents, ill-founded and erroneous as I think they are. There is just one other point to which I wish to refer. The gentleman from Indiana, in making his decision last year, stated in the language which I have before me now that the "question for decision" was "whether a floating dry dock is an essential part of the equipment of the Navy," and he stated further that such a dock could only "be taken from place to place when the sea is calm."

I apprehend that such language would no longer be used after the experience of the dry dock *Dewey*, which since that time has thrown new light upon the situation and makes a new condition to which parliamentary law should be applied, in making a trip of about 11,000 miles through gales and storms such as hardly any battle ship is subject to, going a longer distance than the famous journey of the *Oregon* from Bremerton to the West Indies during the Spanish war; and I will say further, in this connection, that the official report of the Navy Department, a statement of which I have here, shows that the deviation out of the line of a perpendicular of the side walls of that great steel structure was only about 4 degrees on the Atlantic Ocean and about 6 degrees in the Mediterranean, perhaps not as much of a roll as on an ordinary battle ship, and the men who constituted the crew of that dock, which I claim to be in effect a ship, were not subject to as much seasickness as those of the towing and convoying ships.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. Will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. MUDD. Certainly.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. I understand the gentleman to say that our present dry docks will not take in the ships provided for in this bill. Am I correct?

Mr. MUDD. Not entirely. I base my remarks upon the statements, or at least upon the clear and unavoidable inference from the statements, of the report of the Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks that a ship of the kind we are providing, with a few feet allowed for the additional draft needed, if such a ship was disabled, that we have no dry docks in the country which would take in a ship in such a condition.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. I will state that Captain

Wainwright's opinion, found on page 293 of the hearings, is that we have dry docks which will take in the ships we propose to build under this bill.

Mr. MUDD. Oh, yes; take them in a normal condition, that is right. Just barely take them in. The *Dreadnought* will have, when loaded, about 29½ feet of draft.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. But the ships we propose will have a draft of 27½ feet, we believe.

Mr. MUDD. That also is the draft when the ship is unloaded—that is to say, from the information I received this morning from the Bureau of Navigation, the *Dreadnought* will have, when loaded with coal and other supplies that necessarily will have to go on board of her, a draft of a little in excess of 29 feet.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. And several of our docks have a draft of 30 feet.

Mr. MUDD. I understand, Mr. Chairman; but we do not put battle ships in the docks when they are in a normal condition and when they do not need repair. We send them there when they are disabled; and Admiral Endicott and others, I apprehend, will vouch for the statement—I make it from information gained from them—that you have to allow about 5 feet to a ship disabled from one cause or another.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. I understand some dry docks have even greater depths—one has 31 feet and two have 34 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MUDD. Mr. Chairman, I ask for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MUDD] asks for five minutes more. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. I understand one of our docks has a greater depth than that. The one at Guantanamo has 37 feet.

Mr. MUDD. We have abandoned the dock at Guantanamo, and the gentleman and myself both concurred in doing it.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. The dock that is in contemplation?

Mr. MUDD. We do not contemplate any dock there, because the gentleman will remember——

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. I will state that the gentleman did, I believe, after long meditation, join with me in opposing that dock.

Mr. MUDD. I admit, Mr. Chairman, that it frequently takes some time of meditation for me to get up to the point where the gentleman from North Carolina starts off.

Mr. Chairman, I think we can fairly rely upon the statements of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the other officers connected with that Bureau, who are supposed to be familiar with the subject-matter, as to the depth of our docks and the additional and abnormal draft that will be required by a battle ship in a disabled condition; and it is clear that the Chief of the Bureau in the statement in his report as to this steel floating dry dock means unequivocally to convey the impression that a disabled ship of the class that we are calling a "Dreadnought" will require about the depth of water which he there speaks of, or approximately that.

We may safely assume that there will be a requirement under such a condition of 35 feet. The largest and deepest dry docks that we have as yet provided—because we have none of that depth constructed—are those at the navy-yards of Norfolk and Charleston, that are to have a depth of 34 feet, and that depth, as I understand it, is the depth that they will have at high water, which can not by any means be counted on; and we will have to appropriate money, as I have already stated, for dredging, in order that our battle ships may approach and be enabled to enter into these docks.

The truth of it is, if we will look over the naval appropriation bills for the last few years, and consider in connection with them the items for similar purposes in the various river and harbor bills, it will be found that I am not wide of the mark when I make the statement, as I do, that the money we appropriate in each Congress, certainly in two Congresses, in order to obtain a sufficient depth for the battle ships that we are building to bring them up to the docks would more than pay the total expense of the steel floating dry dock of the class that we are seeking to provide for in this bill.

So that, considered from the standpoint of economy, as well as efficiency for the purposes for which it is to be used, such a dry dock, in my opinion and in the expressed opinion of the admiral in charge of that branch of the service, would be a very valuable addition to the naval establishment.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to make a thorough investigation regarding the cost of articles or material manufactured by the Government in navy-yards and naval stations, and the cost of like articles and material purchased in the open markets, and report to the next Congress the information obtained and the difference found in such cost, and such other information as he may deem advisable.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman desire to discuss the point of order?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Only to say this, that I think this is in line with the duty of the Secretary of the Navy. Similar information to this is continually obtained in response to resolutions of inquiry.

Mr. FOSS. I know, and for that reason I do not see that the point of order would lie against this in the appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Buildings for lepers, island of Guam: Naval station, island of Guam: Buildings for lepers and other special patients, island of Guam, $4,000; maintenance and care of lepers and other special patients, $16,000; in all, $20,000.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order against the provision. I wish to inquire whether these lepers are kept at this naval station at present?

Mr. FOSS. They are. If the gentleman will read my report, he will see that I have placed in it an extract from the report of the Secretary of the Navy, in which he especially urges this appropriation.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I will make the point of order against that part of the paragraph that provides for the building, so as not to effect the maintenance at present.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman make the point of order against lines 22 and 23, beginning with the word "buildings" and ending with the word "dollars?"

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Naval magazine, Puget Sound, Washington: For necessary buildings, water and fire system; fencing, clearing, and grading; railroad tracks, and equipment of the naval magazine, Puget Sound, on ground recently acquired for the purpose, $75,000.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order on the paragraph, lines 7 to 11, page 43. There are a great many provisions in the bill in reference to naval magazines and constructing new magazines. This provision authorizes the commencement of any sort of building that may be thought necessary, as it says "for necessary buildings." It seems to me that the gentleman ought to have some limit of cost upon the buildings in some way, or some limit as to the building. Of what are these buildings to consist, may I ask my colleague, and what are they to cost?

Mr. FOSS. Well, this is to be a fully equipped magazine, and it will cost when fully completed $153,000 and the items are given on page 71 of the hearings—one gun-cotton house, $24,000; four magazine buildings, $28,000; one shell house, $17,000; an administration building; fuse house, primer house, a workhouse, and so forth. There are seventeen buildings in all.

Mr. MANN. Does the law provide in any way a limit of cost upon these buildings?

Mr. FOSS. No; but we make provision for them this year.

Mr. MANN. Well, the item makes provision by an appropriation of $75,000 for necessary buildings. There is no limit upon it at all. If they commence with a $25,000 building upon any sort of plan that they may have, it would be in order to make an appropriation every year for them. Why not put in a limitation of the expense in some way?

Mr. FOSS. It is right within the control of the committee. I have no objection if the gentleman wishes to put in "not to exceed $153,000, $75,000." That is within the control of the committee anyway.

Mr. MANN. In the control of what committee?

Mr. FOSS. To recommend to the House.

Mr. MANN. Oh, well, I understand that, of course.

Mr. FOSS. Now, if the gentleman desires, after the word "purpose," to insert "the cost not to exceed $153,000," I have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. HULL. But that would limit the cost of grading the avenues, the material, and buildings, and all.

Mr. FOSS. That would limit everything in connection with this naval magazine.

Mr. HULL. I notice you have an appropriation for fencing, clearing, and grading.

Mr. FOSS. We do where they are now.

Mr. HULL. I think it would be dangerous to limit the cost for grading and clearing. It should not apply to anything except the building.

Mr. FOSS. Clearing and grading has been figured in this estimate at $10,000. It covers everything. I say if the gentle-

man desires to limit the cost of the magazine I have no objection.

Mr. MANN. I move to insert, after the word "purpose," in line 11, the following words:

The total cost of the building at said naval magazine not to exceed the sum of $150,000.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. Will the gentleman permit me to say the estimated cost of the building does not amount to that?

Mr. MANN. Let us find out what it is.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. It is on page 71. It seems that these buildings are estimated to cost just about $100,000. The cost for the other items are: One reservoir and tank, $24,000; railroad system, $15,000; water and fire system, $5,000; clearing and grading, $10,000. In all, about $54,000; so that the cost of the buildings would be $99,000.

Mr. FOSS. If the gentleman will just put this in, "not to exceed $150,000," that will include all that is meant in that paragraph. It will cover everything.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. But that would limit the amount of grading, so that if you provided for it hereafter, a point of order would be good against it.

Mr. FOSS. Yes; it would. But they have made a sufficient estimate here to cover it.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman will accept this amendment, I will withdraw the point of order. "The total cost of the improvements of said grounds not to exceed the sum of $153,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

After the word "purpose," in line 11, page 43, insert:
"Total cost of the improvements to said grounds not to exceed $153,000."

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Naval Observatory: Grounds and roads: Continuing grading, extending roads and paths, clearing and improving grounds, $10,000.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out that paragraph, for the purpose of asking the chairman what is the purpose of making that appropriation of $10,000?

Mr. FOSS. Well, the purpose is expressed in the language of this section: "Continuing grading, extending roads and paths, clearing and improving grounds, $10,000."

This appropriation has run for a number of years. This tract at the Naval Observatory covers a large number of acres, and they have gradually been making improvements in connection with the grounds.

Mr. GILLETT. I would like to ask the gentleman a little more definitely what he means by that. I know, of course, all about the observatory, but I do not see why they should keep on laying out the grounds and paths at the Naval Observatory, making a pleasure park of it.

Mr. MANN. They do not do it, either. I walk out there nearly every Sunday.

Mr. FOSS. I have not the statement now showing just how the money was expended during the last year, so that I can not inform the gentleman what the principal items of expenditure are.

Mr. MANN. During the last year they have done some grading out there and done some filling and improving the roads a little bit. Now, I do not know from reading the hearings what this appropriation is needed for, but I walk over these grounds very frequently, and up to the present I should say their money has been very properly expended. Whether it should be continued in the future I would not undertake to say. It has only been recently that the grounds about the Naval Observatory have been graded and grassed.

Mr. GILLETT. Unless there is some definite information, it seems to me that this appropriation might go out. The Naval Observatory I personally consider rather an excrescence. It is a beautiful spot of ground. We are not doing any new building there, and it does not seem to me that we ought to be spending $10,000 a year just for ornamental purposes about a building of this kind, which I can not see is of any practical use.

Mr. ROBERTS. Let it go over until to-morrow.

Mr. GILLETT. Let it go out.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Chairman, I hope this will not be stricken out. It comes with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy. Although I have not the information here to show just how this money was expended during the last year, I trust it will remain in the bill this year. I call for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out lines 16 to 18, both inclusive, on page 43.

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Public works under Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina offers an amendment, which will be reported by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 43, line 20, after the word "surgery," insert "Naval Hospital, Canacoa, Philippine Islands: For the construction of additional wards, $50,000."

Mr. MANN. I reserve the point of order on that, Mr. Chairman, until I know what the facts are.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. Mr. Chairman, the substance of this amendment is very strongly recommended by the medical department of the Navy.

On page 116 of the hearings Surgeon-General Rixey says that we have a modern tropical naval hospital there with a capacity of 120 beds, and that it should be increased to accommodate 200 patients. He further says that it is only necessary to add bed space to accomplish this, as administration facilities, the expensive part of the hospital, are already provided for. He further says that this hospital is admirably located; that he has visited it himself, and personally knows of its condition.

I now read from the annual report of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, found in the last Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, on page 53:

The hospital has a ward capacity of 100 patients. As this number has been almost constantly exceeded during the past six months, the necessity for additional wards is apparent. The present excellent hospital building is inadequate in size for the proper accommodation of the patients now admitted. As it is the only naval hospital in the Philippine Islands, its enlargement is imperative.

When it is considered that with the personnel of the Asiatic fleet and the complement of marines in the Philippines, together with a large civil population entirely dependent upon naval hospital facilities—there are approximately 10,000 persons to be provided for—the need of the station for a hospital accommodating at least 200 beds becomes apparent. * * *

The Bureau earnestly recommends that Congress be asked to make an appropriation, to be immediately available, for the construction of these necessary improvements.

Mr. MANN. Do you make this immediately available?

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. No, sir; the amendment does not propose that.

Mr. MANN. Let me ask the gentleman how many sailors have we over there—members of the Navy?

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. That can not be stated definitely.

Mr. MANN. Approximately.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. I am unable to approximate it, but all of our sailors who operate in the waters adjacent to the Philippine Islands must go to that hospital, as it is the only hospital in the Philippines.

Mr. MANN. Is the gentleman himself absolutely satisfied that in order to give proper hospital attention to sailors over there these accommodations are needed?

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. In order to give proper accommodation to persons who ought to be admitted and for whom we ought to make preparation, I am satisfied this is necessary.

Mr. MANN. I mean the sailors.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. That would include other than sailors.

Mr. MANN. Well, in connection with the Navy and Marine Corps.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. I think so.

Mr. MANN. I am willing to take the gentleman's judgment in reference to it. I withdraw the point of order.

Mr. PERKINS. I reserve the point of order.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. Before I finish let me add that there were over 600 patients treated there during the last year. there were something over 600 patients treated there during the last year. When we began this fiscal year there were 104, and I have already read the statement showing that this hospital for the last six months covered by the Surgeon-General's report was somewhat crowded.

Then, in a communication of February 2, 1907, the Surgeon-General says:

The naval hospital at Canacao is the only naval hospital in the Philippine Islands. It is an excellent building, with a fine location, but is inadequate in size, and its enlargement by the construction of additional wards is absolutely necessary.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Is not the recommendation of the Surgeon-General for increased accommodations there for the purpose of accommodating patients from the civil population, and not from the naval forces or from the marine forces?

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. The only information which I have I have read, in which he said there would be a population of all included of 10,000. The very fact that he limits it to

10,000 shows that it does not include the general population of the Philippine Islands, or even the territory adjacent to the hospital.

Now, further, Mr. Chairman, in this communication he says:

The appropriation requested is $50,000 for additional wards and $20,000 for the erection of quarters for the medical staff outside of the hospital building proper, the location of the hospital being so far removed from Manila and Cavite as to render it necessary that the medical officers attached to the hospital shall live within the compound.

Now, Mr. Chairman, as to the point of order. I desire to say that I did not include in my amendment any proposition to build these officers' quarters because I recognize that the building for officers would be subject to a point of order, in my judgment. This amendment provides for additional wards to the present hospital building. I take it that no one who has read the Surgeon-General's report to the Secretary of the Navy, or who has read his testimony, or who has looked into this matter can doubt that that is a splendid hospital and well located, and that there is a necessity, certainly in the opinion of the Navy Department, for the increase of wards. Now, in my judgment, if the Chair will bear with me——

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule on the point of order.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. I think that the addition of wards to that building there would not be subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands that this is to provide for additional wards to an existing hospital now in operation, and that can be done in this manner if the committee desires to do it. It is a question for the committee and not for the Chair. The point of order is overruled, and the question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN) the ayes were 22 and the noes 33.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Naval hospital, Pensacola, Fla.: For the renewal of the present hospital buildings, $15,000, and for the erection of quarters for the medical staff outside the naval hospital, $10,000; in all, $25,000.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on that.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of getting some information.

Mr. MANN. I reserved the point of order because I wanted some information.

Mr. PERKINS. I want to ask the chairman of the committee about another point. If the chairman of the committee will be kind enough to turn to page 41 of the bill he will see that there is an appropriation toward a naval magazine on the New England coast, and it says "toward the erection of the necessary buildings on ground the purchase of which is now under negotiation." The same statement was contained in the bill last year, and I would like to ask whether the land has been bought, or whether the appropriations are made for buildings to be erected on lands the purchase of which have not been completed?

Mr. FOSS. I think the gentleman from Massachusetts can better inform the gentleman than I can, but I think the land is now under condemnation proceedings.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Chairman, a considerable portion of the land has already been acquired, but there are some portions remaining that are now under condemnation proceedings, awaiting the action of the court. It is thought that all the land will be acquired, so that the work can be commenced on the ground and the buildings erected in the next fiscal year.

Mr. PERKINS. There was an appropriation last year for the same purpose. What has been done with that money?

Mr. ROBERTS. The appropriation for last year will be used largely in paying damages under the condemnation proceedings. The expense of acquiring the land has turned out to be much greater than the Department estimated in the beginning of the undertaking.

Mr. PERKINS. Has any land been acquired upon which the buildings can be erected for which we are asked to make an appropriation?

Mr. ROBERTS. I understand so. I understand that considerably more than one-half the land has been acquired for some time past.

Mr. PERKINS. How much will be the entire cost of the land, if the gentleman knows, or about how much?

Mr. ROBERTS. There is no way of telling, because that will depend upon what the verdict of the jury may be.

Mr. PERKINS. What does the gentleman expect the cost will be?

Mr. ROBERTS. We can not make any estimate of it. I can tell the gentleman what the Department estimated the cost to be in the first instance, and that was $70,000.

Mr. PERKINS. But the gentleman can not estimate how much it will cost in the end?

Mr. ROBERTS. I have no doubt but that it will cost $100,000, over and above that amount—that is, $170,000 in all.

Mr. PERKINS. Their estimate was a very inaccurate estimate.

Mr. ROBERTS. The estimate as given by the Department stated that the land was assessed for $35,000, and in their judgment could be purchased for $70,000. That is the information the committee acted upon.

Mr. PERKINS. Then a Massachusetts jury on land assessed for $35,000 proposes to make the Government pay $170,000?

Mr. ROBERTS. Oh, Mr. Chairman, we have land in Massachusetts that we would not sell for ten times its assessed valuation—plenty of it.

Mr. PERKINS. What is the system of assessment in Massachusetts?

Mr. ROBERTS. It varies in every community. It depends upon the expenses of the community—how much money they have to raise by taxation; how much personal property may be owned in that town; how much real estate, etc.

Mr. PERKINS. That is the amount of taxation collected, but the assessment is on the value of the property.

Mr. ROBERTS. Oh, no, indeed; we do not assess up to the full value, and there is nothing in our law that requires the assessors to put an assessment of any percentage of the values upon the property.

Mr. PERKINS. What do they base their assessment on, upon caprice?

Mr. ROBERTS. I am trying to explain to the gentleman. In some of our communities property is assessed at more than its market value, much more. I would like to sell the gentleman some property over in Massachusetts at its assessed value.

Mr. PERKINS. I have no desire to buy it.

Mr. ROBERTS. On the other hand, I know of property there that he could not buy for many times its assessed value. It depends on the debts of each community, on the amount of personal property and real estate owned there. It is not regulated by law.

Mr. PERKINS. I should think it depended a good deal on the caprice of the assessors, according to the statement of the gentleman.

Mr. ROBERTS. To some extent. Sometimes they raise their money by a high tax rate and low valuation and sometimes by high valuation and low tax rate. There is no uniformity of practice in respect to that in our State. The criticism, if any, in this respect would be upon the appraisers that the Navy Department secured to appraise that property in the first instance. I would not personally give much for their judgment when they said that land could be purchased for $70,000 in view of what has transpired since, in view of the prices that we are being called upon to pay, both at private sale and under condemnation.

Mr. PERKINS. If the committee had known this land would cost as much as it will cost, would it have thought it wise to continue this undertaking?

Mr. ROBERTS. I am not prepared to state that. I will say to the gentleman that this site was selected by a commission provided for by legislation. A commission was provided for by act of Congress to look over the New England coast north of Cape Cod and select a suitable location for a magazine on that coast. This commission looked the coast over from Cape Cod to Eastport, and it decided that, considering the natural advantages and the amount of land available, the isolation of the land, and the probable price, this was the most desirable location. I can not say what that commission would have reported had they known the ultimate cost of the land. They might have reported in favor of some other site or some other point, but they did not.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PERKINS. I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for one minute more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to proceed for one minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PERKINS. I wish to state that what the gentleman has just said, as it seems to me, confirms me in the wisdom of the objection I made to the appointment of a new commission a little while ago, because here we have one of these commissions that, as the gentleman says, brought in most inaccurate estimates, upon which the committee and Congress have acted to the considerable detriment of the Government, I judge from what the gentleman says.

Mr. ROBERTS. Oh, I do not agree with that. The magazine would have had to be located somewhere on that coast, and any other point would have been more expensive than this has proved to be.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Illinois on the point of order.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, this seems to be an unusual provision in this bill. What is the occasion for building hospital quarters or medical staff quarters outside of the hospital at Pensacola?

Mr. FOSS. The present quarters now occupied by the medical staff will be thrown in to increase the hospital building for the men. That is to say, the officers will have their quarters now outside instead of inside, and that will give a larger space for the hospital inside, and in order to do that we provide for the erection of quarters of the medical staff outside.

Mr. MANN. Are these medical-staff quarters to be outside of the city altogether?

Mr. FOSS. No; near the hospital.

Mr. MANN. Well, how far away?

Mr. FOSS. Well, I do not know about that——

Mr. MANN. Uptown?

Mr. MUDD. No; the city of Pensacola is several miles away. You have to go there by trolley or ride. I think it is 7 miles from the city of Pensacola to the naval station.

Mr. MANN. They might build these medical-staff quarters in Pensacola for aught this bill provides.

Mr. FOSS. Oh, no; they have to build them in the navy-yard grounds, of course.

Mr. MANN. Why, not at all. Under the bill—I call my colleague's attention to the fact that is the reason I raised the question—there is absolutely no limitation about that at all.

Mr. FOSS. Well, that is the usual provision, and I have never known of an instance in the last twelve years where they have built outside, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. MANN. Of course, I take my colleague's statement as to its being the usual provision, but I have never seen it in the naval appropriation bill before. I withdraw the point of order.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment:

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 43, line 24, after the word "dollars," insert:

"Naval hospital, Puget Sound, Washington: For the repair of naval hospital buildings, $75,000, total cost not to exceed $150,000."

Mr. PADGETT. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order against that amendment.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Chairman, on page 122 of the hearings this proposal for a hospital is recommended by the Department in the following language:

For the erection of naval hospital buildings, the cost not to exceed $150,000, $75,000. The existing building was designed for the navy-yard dispensary and is therefore adapted neither for hospital use nor to the hospital requirements of the station. There is but one other naval hospital on the Pacific coast of the United States. Without more ample facilities at this station, the Department will be unable to provide hospital accommodations for the sick of the Navy on the Pacific coast.

I now ask to be inserted in the RECORD, and have the Clerk read, a letter from the Surgeon-General upon the question.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the letter.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
*Washington, D. C., February 1, 1907.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, requesting a letter from me giving you any information that might have a bearing upon the question of an appropriation for the erection of buildings for a naval hospital at the navy-yard, Puget Sound, Washington, and stating that when the naval bill is considered in the House, you will make an attempt to have an amendment giving an appropriation to build this hospital, I take pleasure in informing you that the necessity for a properly equipped naval hospital at Puget Sound has been recognized for several years past on account of the growing importance of the station and has been recommended to the Department. In the estimate of appropriations required for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, the Bureau included an item for the erection of naval hospital buildings to cost not to exceed $150,000, $75,000 to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1908.

This item will be found in the "Estimates of Appropriations, 1908" (H. R. Doc. No. 12, 59th Cong., 2d sess., p. 512). This item was approved by the honorable Secretary of the Navy, but was not incorporated in the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908 (H. R. 24925), reported by Mr. Foss on the 25th ultimo.

The existing building at the navy-yard, Puget Sound, was designed for a navy-yard dispensary, and is therefore neither adapted for hospital use nor of sufficient capacity to meet the hospital requirements of the station. There is but one other naval hospital on the Pacific coast of the United States, located at the navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. With the inadequate facilities for the care of the sick at this station it will be impossible for the Department to give satisfactory accommodations for those needing treatment.

During the calendar year 1905 there were admitted to the hospital at Puget Sound from the enlisted force of the Navy 191 cases of disease, 33 cases of injury, which, with 12 cases carried over from the preceding year, made a total of 236 cases under treatment. The average number of cases under daily treatment was 17.89; the average number of days of treatment for each case was 27.66; and the total number of sick days was 6,539. In addition to the naval sick and injured above enumerated, cases of severe injury from among the workmen and other civil employees of the station are treated at the hospital and are not included in the figures above given. The number of beds that the hospital will accommodate is 16, from which it will be seen that the capacity of the hospital is at all times less than the average number of patients. At times the number of patients is considerably in excess of the capacity, when it becomes necessary to erect tents for the accommodation of the excess patients.

As this matter has received the approval of the honorable Secretary of the Navy there is no impropriety in my expressing the wish that you may be able to have the item incorporated in the bill now before the Committee of the Whole House by amendment, as suggested in your letter.

Thanking you for the interest you have manifested in this matter,
I am, very truly, yours,

P. M. RIXEY,
*Surgeon-General, United States Navy.*

Hon. W. E. HUMPHREY, M. C.,
*House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Now, Mr. Chairman, according to the letter of the Surgeon-General, it shows that there is an average of about eighteen patients at the navy-yard and they only have sixteen beds, and it is impossible to properly take care of the sick of the Navy, and that does not include the civilian employees working in the yard. Therefore it does seem to me we ought to have more than one hospital on all the Pacific coast, especially at this time when we are spending millions of dollars to build naval vessels——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I ask two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request? [After a pause.] None is heard.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. And especially at this time when we have more vessels already constructed than we have men to man. It does seem to me when we have naval vessels without crews that we ought to take care of the few sailors we already have. In view of the fact that the Surgeon-General has recommended this hospital and that the Department has recommended it, and as we do not have adequate facilities upon the Pacific coast, I trust that this amendment will prevail.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman is mistaken; we have now a hospital at Mare Island.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I said except one.

Mr. MANN. Have you one at this point?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. No; we have not.

Mr. MANN. How do you expect to repair one when you have not one there?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. We have a dispensary—an apology for a hospital.

Mr. FOSS. The Surgeon-General has recommended several this year and we have provided for a few, but we can not provide them all in one year. The gentleman has a naval magazine there, and we can not give everything in one year, I will say to the gentleman. They can get along very well there with existing accommodations and ought to be satisfied.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I desire to say to the chairman that when you have an average of eighteen patients and only sixteen beds and you have to put them out in tents, as they have been doing there in order to accommodate the sick, that that is not ample accommodations.

Occasionally vessels come over from the Orient after the crews have been in tropical climates, and then they have to put tents all over that yard in order to take care of them. Now, I do not think that this Government is so poor that it can not afford to appropriate $75,000 for a hospital to take care of the few sailors it has. I do not believe that the people favor economy of that character.

Mr. FOSS. They are using tents now, whereas before they used hospitals.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, just a word. General Rixey, in his testimony before the committee, simply emphasized what he had already stated in the letter. He said:

The naval hospital at Puget Sound has only a few beds; in fact, it is more of a sick quarters than a hospital.

He also says, in answer to a question of the chairman as to whether or not this could not be left over or whether it is very important:

All the public improvements asked for are considered of importance. The least important of the public works have been stricken out by the Bureau, and the Secretary has reduced the others. It is believed that the best interests of the sick of the coast will be conserved by making the appropriation of $75,000 during this session of Congress, in order that the preparatory work may be started as early as possible.

And then he makes the same statement with reference to the number of beds that was set out in his letter. It does seem to me that with a thousand miles of coast line on the

Pacific coast we ought to have more than one naval hospital. And, as was said by my colleague, it seems to me that this Government of ours should not haggle about a few thousand dollars for the care of the sick of the Navy. If there is anything we ought to care for, if there is anything we ought to provide suitable and ample buildings for, it is for the sick of the Army and the Navy. And I hope that this committee will feel justified in adopting this amendment, and that the gentleman who made the point of order, or reserved the point of order, will withdraw it.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is overruled. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 28, noes 16.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Naval medical supply depot, Canacao, Philippine Islands: For the erection of a building for the United States naval medical supply depot on the grounds of the naval hospital, Canacao, $25,000.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order against that paragraph. What is the character of the building that is proposed to be erected, and which is to cost $25,000, as a storehouse?

Mr. FOSS. Why, this is a depot, at which all of the medical supplies for the Navy in the Asiatic waters are assembled and distributed. It is a depot for all kinds of medicines.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I understand that.

Mr. FOSS. The only one which we have over there.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I understand that, and at present the supplies are stored in some other building, but are somewhat crowded?

Mr. FOSS. In different buildings.

Mr. FITZGERALD. But for a storehouse for the medical supplies that are required in one hospital and upon different ships that may be in the Asiatic waters is seems to me that $25,000 will supply a building of rather an unusual character.

Mr. FOSS. In this country I presume we would recommend at least $100,000.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Does the gentleman think it would cost $25,000 to build?

Mr. ROBERTS. Undoubtedly. It is expensive to build a permanent building out there.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I withdraw the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

PUBLIC WORKS, MARINE CORPS.

Barracks and quarters, Marine Corps: For construction of officers' quarters, navy-yard, League Island, Pa., to cost $30,000, $30,000.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order against that, and I would like to ask my colleague if he would not amend that to make it read "to cost not to exceed $30,000?"

Mr. FOSS. I have no objection to that.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

Mr. MANN. Insert after the word "cost," in line 10, "not to exceed."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 10, after the word "cost," insert "not to exceed."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the purchase of ground adjoining the quartermasters' depot, Philadelphia, Pa., and erection thereon of an addition to said depot, not to exceed $200,000, $200,000.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order on that, and I ask whether it would be acceptable to accept an amendment after the word "depot," so as to read, "the total cost not to exceed $200,000."

Mr. FOSS. That is what it means, I will say to the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend so as to read: "At a total cost not to exceed $200,000.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I did not understand that the point of order was withdrawn. The gentleman asked if it would be satisfactory to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understood the gentleman to withdraw the point of order.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I did not so understand. I intended to insist on it if it can be insisted upon.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. There was no point of order raised on the paragraph.

Mr. MANN. I reserved the point of order. Undoubtedly the gentleman has the right to renew it.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that an amendment has been offered.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair saw the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] standing, and the Chair did not understand for what he had risen.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] reserved the point of order, and then asked if it would be acceptable to amend and insert the words which he mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] to make the point of order if he so desires.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

For construction of marine barracks, Charleston, S. C., $30,000.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order against the paragraph. If I may have the attention of my colleague for a moment, there are a number of items here for marine barracks. I do not know how many additional barracks may be needed; but is this total cost of marine barracks at Charleston, S. C., $30,000, or is that merely the commencement?

Mr. FOSS. The total cost for the present is $30,000.

Mr. MANN. Would the gentleman be willing to accept an amendment so as to read "For the construction of marine barracks, Charleston, S. C., at a total cost not exceeding $30,000?"

Mr. ROBERTS. For one building?

Mr. MANN. No; the way it stands.

Mr. ROBERTS. You would shut them out from increasing the size of the barracks as the number of men increased?

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I will assure my friend that for the time being that would be an ample sum of money to provide for the barracks at this point. It may come that in the future it will be necessary to have additional barracks for an increased number of men. If this amendment should become part of the bill, then no barracks, in my judgment, could be erected hereafter by means of an appropriation bill.

Mr. MANN. No barracks can be erected now unless an item is put in the bill.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. No barracks can be erected unless the item is put in the bill, but that might be construed, if it became law, that we could not hereafter enlarge the barracks upon an appropriation bill.

Mr. MANN. That is what I am trying to ascertain, whether this appropriation of $30,000 will construct these barracks, or whether it means hereafter an appropriation of any such sum as the committee wishes to bring in. I will not make any objection to this appropriation, if that is where it stops; but now we do not know the amount of money that hereafter may be required for this purpose.

Mr. FOSS. The estimate was for $50,000, and it read: "For barracks and officers' quarters;" and we provide here simply for the barracks for the men, $30,000.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman's committee has authority at any time to control the situation in the proper manner.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. I am not going to delay the passage of this great bill in an argument with my friend. I can do that afterwards; but when in this House do you believe a bill for this purpose could be reached for consideration? Answer the question. It is true we have the power to legislate.

Mr. MANN. While the gentleman is upon that subject, I will state that there are carried in this bill for increases in the Navy in some way or other numerous items. The Committee on Military Affairs—and I commend its action to the gentleman upon the Committee on Naval Affairs—recently brought in a bill in the proper way. They had stated for years that under the rules that what they were trying to do in that bill could get no consideration except on an appropriation bill. Yet, after many delays, when they concluded to bring a bill in in accordance with the rules, increasing the force of the artillery, they passed it without question.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. MANN. And if the gentleman's committee will bring in bills in the same manner, in accordance with the rules, it is probable that they can pass proper bills in a proper manner.

Mr. ROBERTS. Let me say to the gentleman from Illinois that the Naval Committee now have on the Calendar bills for increasing naval establishments, the same provisions that have carried in this appropriation bill, and the Naval Committee, nor any of its members, have been able under the rules of this House to get those bills up for consideration even.

Mr. MANN. I understand; and some of these bills a majority of the Members of this House are opposed to.

Mr. ROBERTS. I do not know.

Mr. MANN. They might as well be disposed of here as any other place, I believe.

Mr. FOSS. As far as the duty of the committee is concerned, the barracks for the Marine Corps have always been carried in the naval appropriation bill, and it is the only proper place for them.

Mr. MANN. I am not referring to this item.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois withdraw the point of order?

Mr. MANN. Unless gentlemen are willing to accept the amendment that is proposed, I shall insist on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, for the purpose of suggesting that it is a quarter after 5 o'clock, and that we shall make more headway, I think, by taking things in their regular order and adjourning at a regular hour. I think it would be well for the committee to rise now.

Mr. FOSS. I should like to finish this Bureau.

The Clerk read as follows:

For construction of marine barracks, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, $10,000.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to reserve a point of order on that. This is for the construction of marine barracks in Cuba.

Mr. FOSS. We have a station at Guantanamo; not very much of a one, but there is a piece of land, I think about 5 miles square, that was set apart for a naval station in Cuba under the Platt amendment.

Mr. PERKINS. This is to erect naval barracks on that?

Mr. FOSS. This is simply to provide barracks for the marines, who are the guard looking after public property.

Mr. PERKINS. Will this be the entire expense?

Mr. FOSS. This will be the expense.

Mr. PERKINS. I withdraw the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

In all, public works, Marine Corps, $377,000.

Mr. FOSS. I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 24925, the naval appropriation bill, and had come to no resolution thereon.

GLASGOW LAND DISTRICT, MONTANA.

Mr. DIXON of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 20984) to provide for a land district in Valley County, in the State of Montana, to be known as the "Glasgow land district."

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That all that portion of the State of Montana included within the present boundaries of Valley County is hereby constituted a new land district, and that the land office for said district shall be located at Glasgow, in said county.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DAMS ON BEAR RIVER, MISSISSIPPI.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 21194) to authorize J. F. Andrews, J. W. Jourdan, their heirs, representatives, associates, and assigns, to construct dams and power stations on Bear River, on the southeast quarter of section 31, township 5, range 11, in Tishomingo County, Miss., with a Senate amendment thereto.

Mr. CANDLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the following titles:

S. 3593. An act granting an honorable discharge to Joseph P. W. R. Ross;

S. 4113. An act granting an increase of pension to Dell E. Pert;

S. 4396. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Davis;

S. 4509. An act granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Loomis;

S. 4681. An act granting an increase of pension to William S. Gray;

S. 1495. An act granting an increase of pension to John Holley;

S. 1511. An act granting an increase of pension to Marvin F. Barton;

S. 1516. An act granting an increase of pension to Orlando O. Austin;

S. 1594. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Guthrie;

S. 1797. An act granting an increase of pension to John E. Henderson;

S. 2104. An act granting an increase of pension to Moses Feyler;

S. 2139. An act to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Anton Ernst;

S. 2259. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Duby, alias Louis Deshemean;

S. 2693. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Wise;

S. 2780. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel N. McCarter;

S. 2994. An act granting an increase of pension to David Harvey;

S. 362. An act granting an increase of pension to James M. Bullard;

S. 660. An act granting an honorable discharge to Peter Green;

S. 756. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob Niebels;

S. 822. An act granting a pension to Michael V. Hennessy;

S. 1172. An act granting an increase of pension to Asaph H. Witham;

S. 1215. An act to correct the military record of William Fleming;

S. 1397. An act granting an increase of pension to Anna B. L. Walker;

S. 3668. An act to authorize the Washington, Spa Springs and Gretta Railroad Company, of Prince George County, to extend its street railway into the District of Columbia;

S. 4908. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Kimball;

S. 8065. An act to provide for the transfer to the State of South Carolina of certain school funds for the use of free schools in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke, in said State;

S. 5021. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Kearney;

S. 5023. An act granting an increase of pension to Ruth E. Olney;

S. 5041. An act granting an increase of pension to George A. Tucker;

S. 5106. An act granting an increase of pension to John Adshead;

S. 5190. An act granting an increase of pension to Abby L. Brown;

S. 5292. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael J. Sprinkle.

S. 5352. An act for the relief of William H. Osenburg;

S. 5542. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth S. Reess.

S. 5580. An act granting a pension to Julia A. Vroom;

S. 5586. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert F. Pepoon;

S. 5697. An act granting an increase of pension to George H. McLain;

S. 5374. An act granting a pension to Floyd A. Honaker;

S. 3295. An act granting an increase of pension to Anna Williams;

S. 3319. An act granting an increase of pension to James E. Croft;

S. 3461. An act granting a pension to Helen L. Woodward;

S. 3320. An act granting an increase of pension to Elias H. Parker;

S. 3583. An act granting an increase of pension to Kate O'Donnell Wood;

S. 3681. An act granting a pension to Sanford H. Moats;

S. 3882. An act granting an increase of pension to Delphine Darling;

S. 4033. An act granting an increase of pension to William Kirkwood;

S. 4055. An act granting a pension to Nancy J. Mullally;

S. 4108. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha M. Lambert;

S. 4742. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Allen;

S. 4756. An act granting an increase of pension to John Kirch;

S. 4769. An act granting an increase of pension to Rosa Olds Jenkins;

S. 4818. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Peabody; and

S. 4813. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Doolittle.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 8365. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cancel certain Indian allotments and substitute therefor smaller allotments of irrigable land, and providing for compensatory payments to the irrigation fund on lands so allotted within the Truckee-Carson irrigation project—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 8252. An act to construct and place a light-ship at the easterly end of the southeast shoal near North Manitou Island, Lake Michigan—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 8182. An act authorizing the Twin City Power Company to build two dams across the Savannah River above the city of Augusta, in the State of Georgia—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 6731. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth H. Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. WACHTER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, report that this day they presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills:

H. R. 8685. An act for the relief of Charles E. Danner & Co.;

H. R. 25123. An act providing for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River; and

H. R. 24109. An act to authorize the Norfolk and Western Railway Company to construct sundry bridges across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River.

LELA ELLIS.

By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. BUTLER of Tennessee, leave was granted to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Lela Ellis (H. R. 25374), Fifty-ninth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. HUNT, leave was granted to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of James H. Campbell (H. R. 7675), Fifty-ninth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred, as follows:

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting a supplemental statement of receipts and disbursements of funds derived from the sale of town lots in the Territory of Oklahoma—to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, a petition of agriculturists of the province of Negros Occidental requesting suspension of the Dingley tariff and the establishment of an agricultural bank—to the Committees on Ways and Means and Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for continuing the construction of the isthmian canal—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor submitting an estimate of appropriation for light-house keepers' dwellings at Bonito Point and Mendocino, Cal.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Auditor for the Post-Office Department submitting an estimate of appropriation for additional skilled laborers—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. TIRRELL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 2769) to divide Nebraska into two judicial districts, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7604); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CLAYTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 23391) to change the time of holding the United States district courts in the eastern district of North Carolina, and to provide for the appointment of a clerk of the courts at Washington, N. C., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7606); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ALEXANDER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 7812) to amend section 591 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relative to the assignment of district judges to perform the duties of a disabled judge, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7603); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bill of the following title was reported from committee, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. MOUSER, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 17156) for the relief of Roman Scholter, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7605); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SMITH of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 25627) to authorize the county of Armstrong, in the State of Pennsylvania, to construct a bridge across the Allegheny River, in Armstrong County, Pa.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 25628) to amend an act entitled "An act to adjust the salaries of postmasters," approved March 3, 1883, by increasing the compensation of fourth-class postmasters—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MURPHY: A bill (H. R. 25629) to repeal the act of February 27, 1901, granting authority to the East St. Louis and St. Louis Bridge and Construction Company, of the city of East St. Louis, Ill., to build, own, operate, and maintain a bridge across the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 25630) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 1 of an act entitled 'An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia,' approved February 28, 1901," approved June 8, 1906—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the legislature of Kansas, praying for the submission of a constitutional amendment to provide for election of Senators by the people—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. LILLEY of Connecticut: Memorial of the legislature of Connecticut, with reference to forest reserves—to the Committee on Agriculture.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 25631) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca S. Wishart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 25632) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Corruthers, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 25633) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. Jane Burris, deceased—to the Commiftee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 25634) for the relief of the heirs of D. D. Patterson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURTON of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 25635) granting a pension to Sophia M. Henry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHANEY: A bill (H. R. 25636) for the relief of William P. O'Haver—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CROMER: A bill (H. R. 25637) granting an increase of pension to Isaac H. Thornburg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUNWELL: A bill (H. R. 25638) granting an increase of pension to John Mess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULKERSON: A bill (H. R. 25639) granting an increase of pension to Russian B. Moody—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOULDEN: A bill (H. R. 25640) for the relief of Reed B. Granger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 25641) granting an increase of pension to John Hayden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 25642) granting a pension to E. E. Hunter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCREARY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 25643) granting a pension to Elizabeth E. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 25644) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. McKenzie—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 25645) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Twiford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

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## 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 the SPEAKER: Petition of various associations of several States and the District of Columbia, against passage of bill H. R. 13655 (the Littlefield bill)—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Lodge No. 136, Brotherhood of Railway Firemen, Sanborn Division of Locomotive Engineers, and other labor organizations, for the sixteen-hour bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ACHESON: Petition of W. W. Bair, Liberty street, Newcastle, Pa., for the sixteen-hour bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, for increase of salaries of post-office clerks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ADAMSON: Petition of the R. P. Cole Manufacturing Company, against reduction of railway mail pay—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of H. C. M. Fadden and Dr. F. M. Redley, of Albanto and Lagrange, Ga., against reduction of railway mail pay—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: Petition of James L. McGill, meat inspector, for the bill increasing salaries of Government employees—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BARTLETT: Petition of Fain & Stamps et al., of the Atlanta Wholesale Grocers' Association, of Atlanta, Ga., for legislation to provide for reciprocal demurrage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of W. E. Moran, of Gray, Ga.; C. W. Middlebrook & Co.; J. D. Anchers, and H. J. and J. T. Finney, of Haddock, Ga., et al., for legislation giving increased powers to Interstate Commerce Commission for regulation of the movement and unloading of interstate freight—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: Paper to accompany bills for relief of heirs of Mrs. Burris, heirs of D. D. Patterson, and heirs of Samuel Carruthers—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. EDWARDS: Paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of Caroline Thompson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of the American Musical Copyright League, for the Currier bill (H. R. 25133) and against the Kittredge bill (S. 8190)—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of Grand Camp of the Arctic Brotherhood, for an appropriation for Government participation in the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, to be held at Seattle in 1909—to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. GOULDEN: Petition of New York Typographical Union No. 6, for the copyright bills (H. R. 19853 and S. 6330)—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of the American Musical Copyright League, for bill H. R. 25133 (the copyright bill)—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. HIGGINS: Petition of Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 97, of New Haven, Conn., and by the State Association of Connecticut, for an increase in salaries of post-office clerks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HILL of Connecticut: Petition of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for increase of salaries of postal clerks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HINSHAW: Petition of O. S. Erwin, president of the McKinley Club, of Omaha, Nebr., asking 20 per cent increase of pay for railway postal clerks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: Petition of the Utah Press Association, for a modification of the antipass provision of the rate bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the city council of Salt Lake City, Utah, for right of way to construct a boulevard through a portion of the Fort Douglas Military Reservation—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LILLEY of Connecticut: Petition of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, through the governors of the New England States, for the forest-reserve bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of the Merchants' Association of New York City, for a post-office building in New York City, as per bill H. R. 24762—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the National Convention for the Extension of Foreign Commerce in the United States, for a dual tariff—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McNARY: Petition of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, against reduction of the appropriation for the Geological Survey to gauge streams—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, indorsing bill S. 4953, for forest reserves—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Daniel Fallon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of the National German-American Alliance of the United States against the Littlefield bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Boston Lodge, No. 97, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, for the sixteen-hour bill—to the Committtee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Springfield Board of Trade for an increase of salaries of post-office clerks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the American Musical Copyright League for bill H. R. 25133—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of the Dorchester (Mass.) Helping Hand Association, against the Dillingham-Gardner bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the International Association of Machinists, for a new foundry at the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. NORRIS: Petition of the National Convention for the Extension of the Foreign Commerce of the United States, for a dual tariff—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the women's associations of Falls City, Nebr., for the Beveridge child-labor bill—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. OLCOTT: Petition of the National Convention for the Extension of the Foreign Commerce of the United States, for a dual tariff—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PADGETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of the heirs of Mrs. Jane E. Williams—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PEARRE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Thomas N. Gott—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REYBURN: Petition of the National Convention for the Extension of the Foreign Commerce of the United States, for a dual tariff—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHNEEBELI: Petition of L. N. Cushman, of Boston, for an improved system of fractional currency—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, petition of working people of Philadelphia, against the decision of the Supreme Court in refusing to recognize the con-

stitutional rights of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SULZER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Harriet P. Porter, widow of Gen. Fitz John Porter—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WEBBER: Petition of citizens of the District of Columbia, for bill H. R. 6016 (prohibition of the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia)—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WEISSE: Petition of Madison Division, No. 73, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, for the sixteen-hour bill (S. 5133)—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the American Protective Tariff League, for a dual tariff—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the National German-American Alliance, against bill H. R. 13655 (the Littlefield bill)—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the National Business League, of Chicago, Ill., for conservation of the public domain by revision of the land laws—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of the National Business League, of Chicago, Ill., for reform of the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the Immigration Restriction League, favoring restriction of immigration (S. 4403)—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, for a deep waterway from Chicago to St. Louis—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of the Chicago Real Estate Board, for general improvement of the Chicago River in all its branches—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of the International Association of Machinists, for a new foundry for the Naval Gun Factory in Washington—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of the American Musical Copyright League, for bill H. R. 75133—to the Committee on Patents.

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## SENATE.

THURSDAY, *February 14, 1907.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. KEAN, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

### CREDENTIALS.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming presented the credentials of FRANCIS E. WARREN, chosen by the legislature of the State of Wyoming a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1907; which were read, and ordered to be filed.

Mr. CARMACK presented the credentials of Robert L. Taylor, chosen by the legislature of the State of Tennessee a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1907; which were read, and ordered to be filed.

### JOSE MARCH DUPLAT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting a note from the chargé d'affaires of Venezuela at Washington, D. C., requesting, under instruction from his Government, that permission be granted Jose March Duplat, a citizen of Venezuela, to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point, and submitting the draft of a joint resolution to carry into effect the request; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

### FINDINGS BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

In the cause of The Trustees of the Jerusalem Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Ebenezer, Ga., *v.* The United States; and

In the cause of Marie L. Hermance, administratrix of the estate of Jeremiah Simonson, deceased, *v.* The United States.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims, 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. 6691. An act granting to the Columbia Valley Railroad Company a right of way through Fort Columbia Military Reservation at Scarboro Head, in the State of Washington, and through the United States quarantine station in section 17, township 9 north, range 9 west of Willamette meridian, in said State of Washington, and for other purposes; and

S. 8288. An act authorizing and empowering the Secretary of War to locate a right of way for and granting the same and a right to operate and maintain a line of railroad through the Fort Wright Military Reservation, in the State of Washington, to the Portland and Seattle Railway Company, its successors and assigns.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 20984) to provide for a land district in Valley County, in the State of Montana, to be known as the Glasgow land district; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

S. 362. An act granting an increase of pension to James M. Bullard;

S. 660. An act granting an honorable discharge to Peter Green;

S. 756. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob Niebels;

S. 822. An act granting a pension to Michael V. Hennessy;

S. 1172. An act granting an increase of pension to Asaph H. Witham;

S. 1215. An act to correct the military record of William Fleming;

S. 1397. An act granting an increase of pension to Anna B. L. Walker;

S. 1495. An act granting an increase of pension to John Holley;

S. 1511. An act granting an increase of pension to Marvin F. Barton;

S. 1516. An act granting an increase of pension to Orlando O. Austin;

S. 1594. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Guthrie;

S. 1797. An act granting an increase of pension to John E. Henderson;

S. 2104. An act granting an increase of pension to Moses Feyler;

S. 2139. An act to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Anton Ernst;

S. 2259. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Duby, alias Louis Deshemean;

S. 2693. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Wise;

S. 2780. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel N. McCarter;

S. 2994. An act granting an increase of pension to David Harvey;

S. 3295. An act granting an increase of pension to Anna Williams;

S. 3319. An act granting an increase of pension to James E. Croft;

S. 3320. An act granting an increase of pension to Elias H. Parker;

S. 3461. An act granting a pension to Helen L. Woodward;

S. 3583. An act granting an increase of pension to Kate O'Donnell Wood;

S. 3593. An act granting an honorable discharge to Joseph P. W. R. Ross;

S. 3668. An act to authorize the Washington, Spa Springs and Gretta Railroad Company, of Prince George County, to extend its street railway into the District of Columbia;

S. 3681. An act granting a pension to Sanford H. Moats;

S. 3882. An act granting an increase of pension to Delphine Darling;

S. 4033. An act granting an increase of pension to William Kirkwood;

S. 4055. An act granting a pension to Nancy J. Mullally;

S. 4108. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha M. Lambert;

S. 4113. An act granting an increase of pension to Dell E. Pert;

S. 4396. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Davis;

S. 4509. An act granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Loomis;

S. 4681. An act granting an increase of pension to William S. Gray;