By Mr. SMYSER: Petition of T. G. Gordon and 71 other business men of New Philadelphia, Ohio, against the parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, for national forest reserves—to the Committee on Agriculture.

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

Also, petition of the War Veterans and Sons' Association, against abolition of pension agencies—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of Erving Winslow, of Boston, Mass., for granting independence to the Filipinos—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

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

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

Also, petition of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, for enactment of bill H. R. 23714 (monument in memory of De Long and his comrades)—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio: Petition of F. B. Sheedon, president of the Hocking Valley Railway, against a reduction of the appropriation for railway transportation of the mails—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUNDAY, *February 17, 1907.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful.

But his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in His law doth he meditate day and night.

And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.

Our Father in heaven, once more under the dispensation of Thy providence are we met within these historic walls to pay a last tribute of respect to one who learned patience, wisdom, courage, fortitude, patriotism, and nobility of soul at the feet of our martyred Lincoln, and who served for years on the floor of this House with signal ability, and died beloved by all who knew him. Grant, O most merciful Father, that his example may be an incentive to those who knew him and to those who shall come after him to pure living and patriotic citizenship, so that when we pass from the scenes of this life men shall rise up and call us blessed.

Comfort his colleagues, friends, and kinsmen with the blessed hope of the gospel; and help us to look forward with faith and confidence to a blessed reward in some fairer life, where, with the redeemed, we shall live forever; and Thine be the praise, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE HITT.

Mr. LOWDEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolutions which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolutions.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended, that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. ROBERT R. HITT, late a Member of this House from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That, as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased and in recognition of his distinguished public career, the House, at the conclusion of these exercises, shall stand adjourned.

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

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions.

The resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. LOWDEN. Mr. Speaker, an old Roman once said that man was to be likened to a sentinel on duty, obliged to stay at his post until summoned hence by his commander. Perplexities might come, ill health might press him down, but he is bound, smilingly, if he can, patiently anyway, to bear the burdens of the earth until released from above. The man whose name we affectionately take upon our lips to-day, whose image is in our hearts, illustrated by his life and death this everlasting truth. More than a decade ago death was very near him, and during the time that since has intervened he knew that he was under sentence to die almost any day. And yet, never was he more useful to his country than during these years. He was, in very truth, a sentinel on guard, and serenely served his country and his time until the summons came. There is nothing which more dignifies man, which more benefits the world, than obedience to the law of service until the very end of life. The young can exhibit no triumph of mind which, in sublimity, equals that of the old man—old as the world measures age—who looks point-blank into eternity and genially and graciously helps to bear the burdens of the world. ROBERT ROBERTS HITT was fine in his splendid youth; he was finer still in his latest years. Though he knew that death had but given him truce, he lavished the best that was in him upon his country, family, and friends. He made it easier for all of us to meet old age and to meet it with a smile. Never were his perceptions keener, his charity broader, nor his affections deeper than during the very last year he walked the earth. His soul never shone more resplendent than at this time, though his feeble body was galloping to the grave. Then why shall we not believe that he survived the clay where he once abode and that we shall meet him yet again?

ROBERT ROBERTS HITT was born at Urbana, Ohio, January 16, 1834. His parents were Rev. Thomas H. Hitt and Emily John Hitt. The former was a minister of the Methodist Church. When young ROBERT was 3 years of age his parents migrated to Ogle County, Ill., and settled at Mount Morris. Thomas Hitt was described by those who knew him as a man of high character and ideals, devoted to his work. The pioneer preacher in every stage of the development of this country has borne a conspicuous part; Thomas Hitt was a fine type of his class. The mother of ROBERT was a woman of great intellectual ability and beauty of character. This is the uniform testimony of those who knew her best.

Young HITT was educated at Rock River Seminary and at De Pauw University. During his college course he grew deeply interested in the stenographic art and became a very accomplished shorthand reporter. He preserved to history the Lincoln-Douglas debates of fifty-eight, and it is said that Mr. Lincoln never arose to speak during that epoch-making time until he had assured himself that "BOB" HITT was present and at his post. To us of Illinois he seemed the closest link between the martyred Lincoln and the times we call our own. The confidence in and friendship for HITT which Lincoln cherished, the reverence which HITT felt for Lincoln, who once was ours and now belongs to the world, made Lincoln seem very near to us indeed.

Mr. HITT was first secretary of legation at Paris from 1874 to 1881 and chargé d'affaires a part of that time. He was First Assistant Secretary of State under Blaine during Garfield's Administration. He was elected to Congress from the old Ninth Illinois district in 1882, and served continuously until the time of his death, September 20, 1906. He became chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs at the beginning of the Fifty-first Congress. He was appointed in July, 1898, by President McKinley, member of the commission to establish government in the Sandwich Islands. During the last years of his life he was also Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. HITT was married in 1874 to Miss Sallie Reynolds, a lady of great beauty, charm of manner, and cultivation of mind, who, with two sons, Reynolds and William F., survive him.

His home was a happy one. Those who were privileged to enter it found culture and hospitality so graciously interwoven that every visit there produced a delightful memory.

Of Mr. HITT's career in Congress, his old colleagues in this House are better fitted than I to speak. I may be permitted, however, to say that the people of our district were proud of his achievements and knew that his counsel was of infinite value to the nation. In every crisis in our foreign affairs we turned confidently to Washington, for we knew that the wise, just, patient statesman we had sent you would be heard.

He was the soul of honor, and simplicity was the dominant quality of his mind and heart. Elaborate logic, too much refined, will miss the goal, where simple, unpretentious directness will win. This simplicity of which I speak was never more marked than in his public utterances. There are two kinds of speeches—one intended to show the marvelous mental machinery of the orator, the other to elucidate the simple truth from out a complex mass of facts. Mr. HITT's method was the latter.

Genial and gentle, he was the most lovable of friends. The

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richness of his mind made him a center of interest in any company. Perfect naturalness seemed his. And this is why he liked men and men liked him. He was equally at home among the great and small. He knew that rank and wealth "were but thin disguises of the soul."

Almost a quarter of a century ago, on an occasion similar to this, he, whom we mourn to-day, in speaking of Major Hawk, who had preceded him as Representative to Congress, used these words:

He satisfied his constituents—no easy task, for that Galena district had been accustomed to being represented by men of national reputation, Baker, Washburne, Burchard, with whom he would be compared. But the people appreciated his solid qualities, his worth, his faithful services. They trusted and honored him again and again, and when he was cut off so untimely they mourned his death as a personal sorrow.

These words seem to have been as prophetic of his own career as they were descriptive of that other career then just closed. He was always proud of his district, and the district justified him in his pride. If thrift, intelligence, patriotism, and self-respect are, as I believe, the qualities which finally give superiority to men, the people of this district are second to none anywhere. He had an affection for the old district, and it loved him.

It is indeed a notable district. It was the home of Grant and Rawlins, upon whom that great captain leaned. It was once represented in the Congress of the United States by Baker, who fell at Balls Bluff while yet "his fame was in its dawn." Early in the fifties, before the Republican party was born, this district sent Elihu B. Washburn to this Chamber, where he remained until he became minister to France. Then came Horatio C. Burchard, who was a recognized authority on all questions of finance. He in turn was followed by Robert M. A. Hawk, a gallant soldier who died all too soon, the result of wounds received in the civil war. From then until a few months ago, ROBERT ROBERTS HITT was the fitting Representative of the historic Galena district. Of the great group I have named Burchard alone survives, and the evening of his life is gently closing in about him.

I have heard many regret that Mr. HITT's distinguished services to his country did not bring him higher place. I can sympathize with the thought which prompts the regret, but I do not join in the conclusion reached. It seems to me that to have served his country with the ability and fidelity which always characterized him, to have spent the last quarter of a century of his life in this great body, to have won its admiration and respect and now to live in its affections is a perfect public career.

On a lovely September afternoon, near the beautiful town in which he lived, I beheld the dust of ROBERT ROBERTS HITT descend into the earth. It seemed to me as I stood there that much of the brightness of this world had also gone into that grave. But what we saw was not our friend—it was only the garment of his immortal soul. Some place, we know not how nor where, that bright, bewitching, and gentle mind, that tender love, have found full play.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker,

With deep affection
And recollection
I often think of

ROBERT ROBERTS HITT. He was as fine a gentleman as his generation could show; able, kind, generous, courteous, graceful, gentle, faithful, with a wealth of experience and knowledge equaled by few Representatives or Senators and excelled perhaps by none. He possessed the somewhat unusual faculty of imparting information without even a hint of superiority, and, therefore, without offense. He knew not only men but books, being a most diligent and enthusiastic student of the great masters in both English and French, for, among his many accomplishments, he read the language of Molière, Voltaire, Bossuet, and Mirabeau with the ease and precision of a Parisian.

King Solomon hath it that "Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver." In the rush and swirl of things here what our lamented friend Col. Charles Fremont Cochran, of St. Joseph, Mo., was wont to denominate "the old and experienced Member," sometimes fails in that thoughtful kindness and valuable suggestion which would cheer the new Member out of that feeling of utter forlornness which comes to most men upon their first appearance here. This Capitol, like "Fame's proud temple, shines afar," with an irresistible fascination to the aspiring man; but upon entering it, commissioned to sit in the seats of the mighty, he finds the veterans so busy with their own plans, labors, ambitions, and schemes that he feels as lonesome as did Alexander Selkirk on his desert isle. As I have now come to be one of Cochran's "old and experienced Members," I make free to suggest that we should always be careful to give the newcomers the glad hand. We may be welcoming statesmen unawares.

This train of thought was suggested by my experience with Mr. Chairman HITT. At the beginning of the Fifty-fifth Congress, when I returned to the House after two years of involuntary rustication, I wanted Mr. Speaker Reed to place me on the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, which he would not do, saying that I had too many rivers in my district, but that he would give me a better assignment. My friend, Senator JOSEPH WELDON BAILEY, then the minority leader in the House, tried to dissuade me from my purpose to go on Rivers and Harbors, promising to use his influence with Speaker Reed to give me a good committee. I was never certain, however, where I would land until the last night of the extra session in the summer of 1897, when, just before the committees were announced, Mr. HITT came over to my desk, placed his hand affectionately upon my shoulder, asked me if I thought he and I could get along amicably together on a committee, told me of my assignment, and welcomed me most cordially to membership on the great Committee on Foreign Affairs, composed of a rare set of men, where I served six years with great profit to myself and, I hope, without detriment to the country. From that night, by reason of that gracious action on the part of Mr. HITT, I loved the man with something of filial affection and shall always fondly cherish his memory.

If I had the entire membership of the next House before me I would feel very much like delivering a lecture on the relative value of committee assignments; it might save much of heartburning; and the first thing I would tell them would be that membership on Foreign Affairs is much underrated generally. It is not merely a dress-parade committee, as some folks imagine. It has multifarious duties, most of them important, some of extreme delicacy, and others of far-reaching consequences. In my six year's service on it two great debates grew out of bills which we reported and on which the committee was divided.

Governor Nelson Dingley gave me some valuable information about committees out of his large experience.

I once asked him as to the comparative value of places on Appropriations and Ways and Means. He said that as a mental training they were both of the highest value in precisely opposite directions—that service on Appropriations drove a man into details, while service on Ways and Means forced him into generalization; that a reasonable service on both was of incalculable value as an education process. I have never received more suggestive information than that. In this connection it is not out of place to remark that Governor Dingley was much more of a philosopher than he was commonly credited with being. A man knowing what he thought on the tariff and what I think on that subject may be surprised to learn that he once gave me what I consider pointers of prime value as to the theory of making a tariff revision bill from my own standpoint; but that is a fact nevertheless, for which I am grateful to him, though in his grave.

Men may come and men may go, but the great Committee on Foreign Affairs will never have a chairman more thoroughly ideal in equipment, character, manner, and conduct than was Mr. Chairman HITT.

Everybody acquainted with my mental processes knows that to talk of Col. Thomas Hart Benton has become a sort of fad with me. It is not unlikely that I sometimes bore people about him. I do not believe that "The Great Missourian" has had a fair deal in history, which I intend he shall have if I live long enough.

So one morning in the last year of Senator George Frisbie Hoar's life, he and I happened to come up to the Capitol together on a street car. I said:

Senator, which knew the more, John Quincy Adams or Col. Thomas H. Benton?

With a merry twinkle in his eye, he replied:

If it had been left to them to decide, both knew the more.

Then he added:

Well, that is hardly a fair statement. They differed so much in their fields of investigation that it is difficult to compare them. John Quincy Adams knew more about our foreign affairs than any other American of his time, and Colonel Benton knew more about our domestic affairs than any American of his time.

A philosophic remark, surely. So, I think, it may be stated without exaggeration that Mr. HITT knew as much about our foreign relations as any man of his time.

His whole life had been a training for that high, onerous, and delicate position. As a youth he reported for Abraham Lincoln the far-resounding Douglas and Lincoln debates—which in itself was a liberal political education. Such a privilege as sitting at

the feet of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas to learn wisdom comes to few young men. It not only brought him into close personal contact with those mental Titans, but gave him a splendid coign of vantage from which to view and measure the big Illinoisans of that day, and what a magnificent array it was: Douglas, Lincoln, David Davis, General Shields, Lyman Trumbull, Dick Yates the first, Dick Oglesby, Leonard Swett, Richardson, Browning, Elihu B. Washburn, Long John Wentworth, the Lovejoys, John A. Logan, John M. Palmer, John A. McClernand, William R. Morrison, and Joseph Medill.

Besides these and other seasoned veterans whose voice has filled the trump of fame, Senator SHELBY M. CULLOM was beginning his long career, and, Mr. Speaker, your political star, now blazing like Sirius at the zenith, was just peeping above the horizon.

Association with those men—even a passing glimpse at them—was enough to send any youngster upon a political voyage.

It is apropos to state that one of the most dramatic pieces of prose in our vernacular is in The Crisis, where Winston Churchill describes the Freeport debate betwixt Douglas and Lincoln in 1858, at which time and place was settled not only the Illinois United States Senatorship for which they were wrestling, but also the stupendous issue of the Presidential election of 1860.

Seldom in this world has there been—seldom in this world will there be—a question asked and answered on which hinges such momentous events as upon the question so carefully formulated by Lincoln, so carefully recorded by HITT, and so promptly answered by "the Little Giant."

It seems to me that if the thousands of men, women, and children assembled in that soggy grove, in that drizzling weather, that day at Freeport, could have really comprehended the full significance of Lincoln's question and the words of Douglas, they would have shrieked with terror and would have fled appalled; but fortunately, mercifully—

> Heaven from all creatures hides the book of fate.
> Oh! Blindness to the future kindly given,
> That each may fill the circle marked by heaven.

And no human being there that day except Lincoln himself appears to have thought that anything had been accomplished except that Lincoln had reelected Douglas to the Senate—which he had. It seems to have occurred to no one there except to Lincoln what is clear to everybody now—that by that day's work Lincoln had not only lost to Douglas the splendid prize of the Senatorship, but had won for himself the more splendid prize of the Presidency; but such is the truth of history.

The "Bob Hill" to whom Churchill so frequently refers in those intense chapters, and whom Lincoln loved and leaned upon, was ROBERT ROBERTS HITT.

When Mr. Churchill comes to issue a new and revised edition of his thrilling novel, he should strike out the name of Hill and insert HITT.

After those debates, Mr. HITT had a position in Washington which enabled him to study at short range the great men here—especially the Missouri giant, James S. Greene, who had no superior in the Senate, a statesman of whom Mr. HITT delighted to speak.

For years Mr. HITT was our secretary of legation and chargé d'affaires to the French court. This service brought him into close contact with the choice spirits of the Third Republic, Thiers, Gambetta, McMahon, Victor Hugo, and the rest; also, of course, he was thrown into the company of the diplomats from other lands.

The next step in his diplomatic education was that he served as Assistant Secretary of State under James Gillespie Blaine when that brilliant man was in the flower of his years and in the prime of his splendid powers.

Thus equipped and thus educated, Mr. HITT entered the House, where he served nearly a quarter of a century and where from the first he was considered an authority on all matters pertaining to our foreign relations. He was a model chairman. He would have made a model Secretary of State or an ideal ambassador to a foreign court.

If his health had been good, he probably would have been elected Vice-President in 1904, perhaps without a contest for the nomination, as it is generally understood that Vice-President FAIRBANKS did not really desire the position—at any rate was not an active candidate. It is safe to say that had Mr. HITT been elected, he would have discharged the duties of that exalted station with such consummate grace and tact as to recall the days of Aaron Burr, who, notwithstanding the odium which rests upon his name, is still ranked by the traditions of the Senate as foremost among its presiding officers.

Mr. HITT made it a point to give one state dinner to his committee during each Congressional term, and I feel certain that all who served under him on his committee will bear me witness that to accept his hospitality was a delight, for we all felt that we were welcome guests—invited not on compulsion, but because he really wished to contribute to our happiness and to cement our friendship. Such courtesies may be classed among those which General Garfield once felicitously characterized as "the flowers growing over the dividing walls of partisan politics."

Mr. HITT was one of the finest raconteurs I have ever known. His mind was stored with anecdotes of the richest character about the most interesting personages of both hemispheres, and he was a rare artist in conversation. Many of his friends, including myself, begged him to write a book of reminiscences, and it's a pity—a positive loss to literature—that he did not do so.

On March 4 I will have served twelve years here. When this Congress began, there were thirty-nine Members who had served longer. Fifteen of these will not be Members of the House in the Sixtieth Congress. Thus rapidly changes the personnel of this body—once more teaching us what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, my acquaintance with ROBERT R. HITT began in December, 1883, at the opening session of the Forty-eighth Congress. His Congressional career commenced a year earlier, he having been elected in November, 1882, to fill a vacancy which followed the death of his predecessor. From my earliest acquaintance with him I enjoyed his personal friendship until the end of his life.

He completed twenty-four years of continuous service here, an honor and distinction which has rarely been accorded to any Representative. This continued fidelity of his constituents who sent him here was most creditable to them as it was honorable to Mr. HITT.

He came here after a thorough political training. As a boy at the post-office in the village store he was regularly perched upon a box or barrel to read from the New York Tribune from some published speech of a statesman like William H. Seward or an editorial from the pen of Horace Greeley to the few Republicans who in the early days of the party gathered about waiting for their mail. He said to me that he had first regarded these speeches and writings as dull and uninteresting. Later he became interested and by them were laid the foundation of his political character which made him a firm believer in the principles of his party.

Later it was his good fortune to be able to take down in shorthand the great debate between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, a debate that paved the way for Lincoln's elevation to the Presidency and found for him a place among the world's immortals; it likewise added new luster to the already great renown of Douglas.

Mr. HITT's first public service was as first secretary of the legation in Paris, in which capacity he served from 1874 to 1881, and during a portion of the time, in the absence of his chief, acting as chargé d'affaires ad interim. In March, 1881, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of State, which office he held until he took his seat in Congress during the following year. As a legislator his principal work was in connection with our foreign affairs. He was a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs during nearly all of his service here and was for an unprecedented period its chairman, the honored position which he held at the time of his death.

For a comprehensive knowledge of our foreign relations and a thorough understanding of every diplomatic question that has arisen Mr. HITT had no superior. He had always at his command the details of every complication that arose between foreign countries, the history of all important matters which led up to the issue, and would often in an offhand conversation surprise the best of the world's diplomats by his thorough analysis and conclusions. He was often sought for information and counsel. Though his tastes and his life work were more distinctively connected with questions of foreign intercourse, he was equally well posted upon all questions of a national character.

He was a thorough gentleman, kind, obliging, and diplomatic, but not the least exclusive. He had an inner circle of friends, because some admired him and sought him more than others; but he had a kind word for all; was the same amiable, independent gentleman to everyone with whom he came in contact. He was a good politician as well as a statesman. It was my good fortune to speak with him from the same platform to some of his people in a recent campaign. He not only showed keen knowledge of public affairs, but drawing his illustrations from business incidents in the locality, giving the names of the

parties, the dates of the transaction, his appeal was one of the most forcible to which I ever listened. He was a good mixer among the crowd that gathered about him; had a good memory for names and incidents in the lives of the men whom he met. This appearance of Mr. HITT among his own people, and the evident regard and warm friendship with which they greeted him, was proof that they kept him here not only because they admired him for his greatness of character, but because they loved him as a man.

Mr. Speaker, others will speak of Mr. HITT as he appeared to them. I only speak briefly of him as he appeared to me without dwelling upon his great public service. He was a manly man, a high-toned gentleman in the best sense, a faithful friend, a wise and industrious public servant, a kind father, and a devoted husband. His life was an illustration of American manhood at its best.

Mr. COUSINS. Mr. Speaker, when it comes to the last analysis of the character of men who have served conspicuously for any considerable period in American public life, the result is usually a verdict of essential virtue.

For example, if we consider our Presidents in history, an exposé of their characters and accomplishments affords an inspiration and a realization which involves both genuine goodness and distinguished ability that challenges the world and all time for comparative examples.

If we consider our judiciary in history altogether, the record of their administration of equity and law—that is to say, of justice—reveals no blur upon the ermine of that order sufficient even to taint its shroud nor to discourage any man who feels the deeper inspiration of ability and exalted character.

When we contemplate, as we do to-day, the legislators of our nation in its history—I mean by that the men whose eyes are closed forever from our country and the world and from the mace; whose ears are deaf to praise and to the gavel's fall, and whose hearts no longer feel the thrill of action nor of noble purposes and of honest deeds, nor the faithful friendship of comrades and constituents—the conclusion in no way embarrasses the contemplation, but rather leads it further into deeper consideration of the characters involved.

Lamenting the loss of his living presence, his vitalizing usefulness, and his sympathetic helpfulness, we treasure not only for to-day, but for all time, in the records and the memories of men the accomplishments and character and the friendship of ROBERT ROBERTS HITT.

There are always two elements that make up and round out human characters, the inherent and the adventitious—that which we bring with us into the world and that which surroundings and associations give us. Mr. HITT was peculiarly favored by unusual endowments in both these elements. His ancestors were pioneers. They were of that stuff which produces rugged, cultured men. They helped to mark the early, toilsome trails of labor, usefulness, and civilization on our rich, young western world. They belonged to that matchless band of pioneers who feared neither the lurking dangers of the forest nor shrank from the hardships of adventure and preemption. The grandfather came to Ohio from Lincoln's native State, Kentucky, and then they went together in a colony to that wondrous region of the rivers and the hills of Illinois, early enough to feel the rich, life-giving inspirations of that virgin soil and to realize the thrift of its fertility and the virtue of its sterling manhood and devoted womanhood. They founded schools and churches and helped to civilize the wilds. They flourished with that mighty element of early settlers whose progeny continuously pressed farther, even to the western sea and setting sun.

ROBERT R. HITT, who began his life at Urbana, Ohio, in 1834, had better opportunities than most men of pioneer days for development through advantages of circumstances and associations. In the first place, the natural surroundings were of that rugged sort which forbade indulgences involving physical deterioration and which at the same time offered opportunities for education. He was schooled first at Rock River Seminary, in Illinois, which his father had aided in establishing, and then was graduated at Asbury University (now De Pauw), in Indiana. But perhaps the greatest fortune of his adventitious realizations was the opportunity which brought him into close association with that wondrous character, Abraham Lincoln, in reporting the Lincoln-Douglas debates, and in the closer associations of confidential and personal employment.

Of all advantages that may happen to a young mind capable of understanding, nothing can possibly count for so much in the way of substantial mental benefit and inspiration as intimate association with a great character.

Of all phenomena in our strange world, the only thing that holds us constantly and of which we never tire is human intellect, individuality, that personal *something* which manifests itself originally and in countless ways, through thought or deed or melody or dream, that *something* which is always and forever impossible until, like its own peculiar genius, it manifests itself.

But with all the adventitious elements that contributed to his life and usefulness the kindliest and gentlest of all aids and inspirations was the life association with that helpful and distinguished consort who survives to-day and with whom we share in mourning, offering to her and to her family our deep condolence and assurances of fondness and respect.

After the eminent advantages of such distinguished associations our friend enjoyed the opportunities of extensive foreign travel and of observation, which fitted him so preeminently for his subsequent duties as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in this great body, which position, as Representative from the State of Illinois, he occupied with unusual ability and exquisite tact for sixteen years, during twelve of which he was our chairman. It was in that distinguished position during the mighty and eventful years since 1890, crossing the threshold of the twentieth century, that his great and conservative abilities served so safely and so well the people and the interests of the American nation.

No man can calculate the value of his devoted, intelligent, and diplomatic services in that period of nearly two decades. It is neither necessary nor fitting in this brief hour of personal tributes to analyze the many international exigencies in which his superior tact and wisdom were preeminently displayed. History has recorded their results. Biography will detail and recount them, and future generations will revere the memory of him who wrought so nobly and effectively.

It was over there by the sea where he tarried in the summer days last year, beseeching God and nature for the strength to come to us again. But at last the sea failed to send him back to us, and now we mourn together.

Years and years ago I heard a black man say of Abraham Lincoln that the severest criticism could discover in him nothing that affection would conceal. For the first time, after more than a decade, that utterance flashed upon my memory when I learned that our chairman and our friend could never come to us again.

Mr. LAMAR. Mr. Speaker, the character and fame of Mr. HITT as a public man are secure in the history of his country.

No critic could diminish it. No eulogist need seek to add to it. Mr. HITT had been well prepared for the important post in the House of Representatives of chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

For seven years he had been secretary of the American legation at Paris. He had been Assistant Secretary of State.

Those who served with him in Congress can best speak of the sagacity and high intelligence he always brought to bear upon public questions, and peculiarly those touching our foreign relations.

My service upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs with Mr. HITT was only for a year prior to his passing away. Familiar for years past with his eminent public career, my personal acquaintance began with him with my membership in the House of Representatives in the Fifty-eighth Congress.

I shall leave to others who knew him and served longer with him to speak of his deservedly successful public career. I desire to bear testimony to those engaging personal qualities that caused those who came in contact with Mr. HITT not only to admire but to love him.

Who that ever met him could forget his fine intelligence, and something more than that, his gracious manner, his kindly heart? He exhibited to me more than once his interest in my duties upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

More than once he made friendly suggestions, helpful to me in my service upon that committee.

With a proper firmness of character, Mr. HITT had in an eminent degree the charm of gentleness and gentle consideration for others.

An English poet wrote that he would not place upon his list of friends a man who, though graced with sense, yet, lacking sensibility, would set his foot needlessly upon a worm. The charm of Mr. HITT's personality was his exquisite sensibility, united with fine sense.

Mr. HITT was a gentle man. He was the true, chivalric gentleman.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, the very great esteem in which I held Mr. HITT in his lifetime and in which I hold his memory

now, together with the recollection of the friendly interest that he always manifested in me, lead me to pay my humble tribute to his memory on this occasion. He always seemed to me from the time when I first knew him to be a man of mark among his fellows, conspicuous for his great and varied knowledge, both of books and of men, his tactfulness in dealing with the latter, and the uniform courtesy that made his a charming personality. I never spent any time, however brief, in Mr. HITT's company that I did not feel that I had learned something. It is not to be wondered at that his accomplishments were varied. His public career covered some of the most critical periods of our history and brought him into contact with its most famous men. From the civil war to the end of the Spanish war, from Lincoln to Roosevelt—of all the happenings of those tempestuous times he had a right to say, "Quorum pars magna fui." As a young man he reported the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates, and drank in from the very fountain head the inspiration of the principles for which the martyred President stood. To come into contact with Abraham Lincoln was in itself an inspiration. That great privilege Mr. HITT enjoyed, and the memory of it followed him like the savor of a sweet incense throughout all the years of his life.

It was his fortune to be present at the downfall of the second French Empire, to witness the rise of the Republic, and by his tactfulness and good judgment to contribute to the welfare and contentment of his fellow-countrymen in Paris during the stormy days of the Franco-Prussian war, when he was first secretary of legation and chargé d'affaires ad interim at Paris.

It was no less his fortune to be the trusted friend and enjoy the companionship of the brilliant Blaine, whose Assistant he was as Secretary of State.

He was active, zealous, and exceedingly efficient as a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, ardently devoted to the carrying out of the objects of that great philanthropy, and rendering to the duties of his position such marked attention as has inseparably linked his name with its work and history. As I see his portrait hanging on its wall, I am struck with the appropriateness of the place for it. The calm, scholarly atmosphere is suggestive of one phase of Mr. HITT's character, for he loved his books and loved to be surrounded by them.

But it was as a Member of the House of Representatives that he made his greatest and best record. For twenty-four consecutive years he gave to his constituents and to his country the fruitful service of his cultivated mind, his mature judgment, his wise counsel, and his forceful efforts. He was no idler, no fitful worker, but an earnest, honest, faithful, everyday worker in the field of legislation. He was the warm, trusted, intimate friend of that greatest of parliamentary leaders known in the history of the English-speaking people, Thomas B. Reed. As to all matters relating to international law and international relations he was the one recognized authority not only by his own party, but by all parties. He shared the confidence of President McKinley and was one of his most relied-upon advisers. A participant in the administration of his country's affairs during the period covered by the Presidencies of Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, and Harrison, he was a sharer also in the new career upon which his country entered during the Administration of McKinley and Roosevelt, the period of expansion of world power. To the new problems presented he gave his earnest consideration and to their solution his wise counsel. He was one of the commissioners to establish a government for Hawaii on its annexation to the United States.

Mr. HITT died full of years and of honors. His life is a part of the history of his time. In him were united in a marked degree the qualities of the scholar and of the man of affairs. His ideals were high; his actions loyal to them. The world is better because he lived in it. As husband, father, friend, he wore the white flower of a blameless life. And to that inner circle of his home, of which he was the light and center, he left the priceless legacy of a life of love and tenderness.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, ROBERT R. HITT's long and honorable career in this House has been of lasting service to the country, and has left his name as another addition to the list of great and worthy men given by Illinois to the nation.

He was a pioneer in the art of stenography, and, at a time when there were but few men in the West who could take an accurate report of an extemporaneous speech, he reported and published the great debate between Lincoln and Douglas in their campaign for the Senatorship in Illinois in 1858. To this point the minds of his friends naturally turn as the beginning of his career.

It often happens that defeat is the stepping stone to higher success, and Lincoln, though defeated for the office of Senator, became an object of great national interest.

Mr. HITT preserved Lincoln's exact words for the historian and marked an epoch in our history.

Mr. HITT's chief service to his country in Congress was in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where he was looked upon as the highest national authority.

His training in the diplomatic service especially fitted him for this work.

The House of Representatives is always ready to listen to the man who has something to say upon a public question which he thoroughly understands. Helpful men always get an attentive hearing.

Mr. HITT had given earnest attention to all general and political subjects, but he had specialized upon the questions relating to our foreign affairs until his colleagues naturally turned to him for guidance. Another great Illinoisan, John Hay, was at the head of the State Department, a most worthy successor to the chair of Webster. Mr. HITT was a very modest man, but he was always willing to give the Administration and the Congress the benefit of his constant study and clear and incisive logic.

He was a thorough diplomat, and, though he took vigorous and pronounced positions in debate, his uniform courtesy and good humor always disarmed hostility and won the respect and confidence of the membership of this body without regard to party.

He was always ready. Some of the best speeches made by him were delivered upon the spur of the moment. Circumstances arose in debate in which an answer or elucidation of a situation seemed imperative, and, while he had made no preparation for the delivery of a set speech, he was so full of his subject that he was prepared to present the question at issue with the cleverness, strength, and polish of a carefully revised speech.

Many instances of this faculty will occur to the memory of the older Members with whom he long served.

But Mr. HITT was not a man of many words. Excellent as he was as a speaker, he was a worker rather than a talker. He gave full adhesion to the statement of Thomas B. Reed:

> Boasters are worth nothing. Deeds are facts, and remain forever and ever. Talk dies on the empty air. Better a pound of performance than a shipload of language.

Humor is the great safeguard to sanity. To the man who has no sense of humor this hard, bleak world becomes intolerable. Mr. HITT was always ready to see the humorous side of all things. It was a great pleasure to listen to him when some of his friends would skillfully start and direct his conversation into a channel of reminiscence.

The period in which Lincoln lived was one of stern responsibility and involved the gravest and greatest of questions. But there has been no time in our national life when American humor has had freer scope than in those stirring times.

No better exponent of the life and times of Lincoln and his contemporaries has been known to the present generation than ROBERT R. HITT.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, I too would lay a laurel at his feet. I met him when I first became a Member of this body. He was among the first to welcome me and that was one of the characteristics of the man; he had a greeting for every newcomer here. I served with him through six Congresses and came to know him in an intimate way. I was at the train when he left this city for the last time to go to Rhode Island, where he died. He had partially recovered from his illness and was in a cheery and happy mood, and seemingly confident of complete restoration.

He was a man greatly beloved for his gentle and kindly qualities. He was genial and generous, sparkling with wit, and abounding in delightful reminiscences—a brilliant conversationalist and a delightful companion.

His career was a long and useful one to his country. He was a colaborer with the mighty Lincoln. From 1874 to 1881 he was first secretary of the legation at Paris and was later transferred to the State Department in Washington as Assistant Secretary. He was afterwards elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, and continuously reelected to each successive Congress. He was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and was an authority, the greatest in our country, on all questions of foreign relations.

He was a man of splendid ability, a great student, and when he addressed the House, although not often, he exhausted the subject with wonderful clearness and great power. He was frequently mentioned for higher offices in the gift of his State, and was at times a candidate, but always in his candidacies

he maintained a high dignity and took the position that the office should seek the man. To-day he is mourned by all those who knew him as a warm and true friend. His name is honored and respected everywhere as one who brought great honor upon the State and nation which he served.

He was a man of great refinement, many accomplishments, faithful and true to the highest conception of public duty and public trust.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I accept this opportunity to pay my tribute to the memory of one who, in life, was my friend and in whose death I feel a personal loss.

Was he your friend? Then well you knew
His friendship was unfeignedly true.

ROBERT R. HITT was a typical American gentleman, universally liked by those who knew him. Of him it might well be said that "Those who knew him best loved him most, and those who knew him little loved him much." He was reared on the broad prairies of northern Illinois, but a few miles from my own home. His parents came with him to Ogle County, Ill., when he was but 3 years of age. There he grew to manhood, was educated in the public schools and Rock River Seminary (now called Mount Morris College), and at De Pauw University. He took up the calling of a shorthand reporter and was one of the few who early became proficient in that calling. He reported for the Chicago Tribune the celebrated debates between those two Illinois giants, Lincoln and Douglas, in the campaign for the United States Senate in 1858. He was afterwards appointed official court reporter for the State of Illinois.

In 1867–68 he made a trip abroad, visiting Great Britain, the continent of Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land. In 1868 he became private secretary to Governor Morton, of Indiana. Afterwards he was for several years secretary of the legation and chargé d'affaires at Paris, and in 1881 became Assistant Secretary of State under James G. Blaine. In 1882 he was elected to Congress to succeed to the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. R. M. A. Hawk, and was reelected to each succeeding Congress until the present Congress. During the ten years preceding my first election to this House, in 1902, Mr. HITT represented my home county, which was then a part of his district, and for twenty years he represented the adjoining county of Winnebago, now in my district. During that time I came to know him very well indeed, and the better I knew him the more I admired him for his ability and his great qualities of head and heart. In all his political career no taint attached to any official act of his; the finger of suspicion even was never pointed at him. In all the relations of life he was what has been termed "the noblest work of God," an honest man. I happen to know that other, and what might be called "higher," political honors might have been his had he been willing to do what some men deem legitimate in order to obtain such honors. His honor was dearer to him than any political preferment, and the consciousness of having maintained that honor unstained was his to the end of life.

Those who served with him through a longer part of the twenty-four years of his service in this House than I are better qualified to speak of his work here; I know that his work was appreciated and recognized as of the greatest value to the whole country. On questions relating to our foreign affairs he was an acknowledged authority. I saw enough of him here to know that, while he did not speak often, he never lacked for respectful attention when he had anything to say, and he never intruded himself upon the attention of the House unless he did have something to say. I heard his great speech in defense of the course of the Administration in the matter of the acquisition of the canal strip across the Isthmus of Panama, and the recognition by this Government of the new Republic of Panama. It was a masterly argument and one that, it seemed to me, must carry conviction to every fair-minded man who heard it. His knowledge of international law and precedent was, at least, equal to that of any other man in the nation. When such a man departs the country mourns. But in the country at large we have learned to know that the life of no one man is of very great consequence. "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform." Millions of flags may float at half-mast to-day for the loss of one upon whom we have looked as a great and almost indispensable leader; but to-morrow those same flags will float as high as ever. The great world will move on, the progress of the nation will be stayed, if at all, only for a moment. Instinctively we turn our faces away from the tomb and take up anew the ordinary pursuits of life. However great or strong or mighty, however exalted in position or power or achievements, whatever of fame or wealth he may have possessed, death, the great leveler, reduces high and low alike to dust, and but a memory or an example remains.

The places of the departed are filled, even as the waters of the sea cover over and level the space where a ship has gone down. The greatest monument that any man can rear for himself, or leave to mark the place that he has filled in the world, is that in his time, in the age and generation in which he lived, he made the most of his opportunities; that, considering his environment, as he was given to see the right, *he did the best he could*. Measured by this standard ROBERT R. HITT left a priceless legacy to his family and friends; a legacy in which his legion of friends all share. He lived in an age of the greatest achievements, of the grandest times the world has ever known. He knew and was intimately associated with many of the greatest men of the period in which he lived. He was the friend and associate of Abraham Lincoln, Elihu B. Washburn, John A. Logan, James G. Blaine, Thomas B. Reed, Nelson Dingley, William McKinley, and a host of other leaders of thought and action in their day and generation, all of whom preceded him to the other shore, that far-off country from which none have ever returned.

Mr. HITT was a Republican and participated in the achievements and the glory of that great organization from the day of its birth to the day of his death. Yet he was not a hidebound partisan and his friends were by no means limited to the members of his own party, but were to be found in the ranks of all parties. He was great enough and broad enough to recognize the good in those who differed with him in political belief, and he had the respect and esteem of all who knew him, regardless of party affiliations. I remember well an incident he once related to me of an occurrence at Paris while he was connected with the American legation there. A prominent Democratic Member of Congress was visiting in Paris and expressed to Mr. HITT his desire to meet the great French statesman Gambetta. Mr. HITT went with him and introduced him to Gambetta. In France, especially at that time, party feeling ran high and members of one political party were not apt to be on terms of personal friendship with those of the opposing party. Gambetta expressed surprise that Mr. HITT, a Republican, should introduce as his friend a prominent member of the Democratic party, and he said:

Mr. HITT, I do not understand this. How is it that you, whom I know to be a Republican, introduce to me as your friend a gentleman whom I know very well by reputation as a prominent Democrat? I do not understand it at all.

Oh—

Replied Mr. HITT—

in our country we do not let political differences interfere at all in matters of personal friendship. This gentleman is my friend, and although we do not believe alike on mere matters of politics we are yet alike in love of our common country and loyalty to its flag.

With a magnificent gesture of commendation Gambetta replied:

Behold, the ideal Republic!

And in that respect, thank God, it is ideal, and north and south, east and west, everywhere, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf and from the rocky shores of New England to the golden gate of the Pacific—aye, from the frozen regions of Alaska to the sun-kissed islands of the southern seas—we are one people, with one flag floating over us, glorying in a common heritage and going forward to a common destiny, which we believe, under God, will be more grand and glorious than anything the world has ever known.

In the upbuilding of this great nation, now in the very forefront among the most civilized and progressive nations of the earth, ROBERT R. HITT was a factor and did his part among the patriotic and progressive leaders of his time. He will be missed in the sphere of usefulness where his counsel and his work was of value to the nation; he will be missed in the great district he so long and so ably represented; he will be missed by the thousands of loyal friends who admired, respected, and loved him. No more will his voice be heard in this Chamber. Scholar, diplomat, statesman—his labors for his country and for humanity are ended. Kind, genial, companionable man—his virtues and his example remain with us. It is a pleasure to believe that death does not end all; that, in the language of the poet—

There's a land that is fairer than day;

That our friends have not gone from us forever, but that—

In the sweet by-and-by we shall meet on that beautiful shore—

Where there is no more sorrow, or death, or parting. Where all that is best in man survives and all that is unworthy is left forever behind; where the weaknesses and the jealousies and the animosities of this life fade into insignificance and are forgotten.

The seas are quiet when the winds give o'er;
So calm are we when passions are no more:
For then we know how vain it was to boast
Of fleeting things too certain to be lost.
Clouds of affection from our younger eyes,
Conceal that emptiness which age descries.
The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed,
Lets in new light through chinks that time has made;
Stronger by weakness, wiser men become,
As they draw near to their eternal home.
Leaving the old, both worlds at once they view,
That stand upon the threshold of the new.

Mr. LOWDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members desiring to do so may have leave to print.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, it will be so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under the resolution heretofore adopted the House stands adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, February 18, 1907, at 11 o'clock a. m.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *February 18, 1907.*

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

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

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

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 E. P. Cheroning, administrator of Kelles Cheroning, deceased, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the Trustees of the Loudon Street Presbyterian Church, of Winchester, Va., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the Trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Mount Comfort, Ark., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the Trustees of St. John's Episcopal Church at Charleston, W. Va., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the Presbyterian Church at Keyser, W. Va., *v.* The United States; and

In the cause of Nathan F. Edmonds, administrator of Henry Show, deceased, *v.* The United States.

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

VISITORS TO NAVAL ACADEMY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT appointed Mr. GALLINGER and Mr. MARTIN members of the Board of Visitors on the part of the Senate to attend the next annual examination of cadets at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., under the requirements of the act approved February 14, 1879.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution of the Senate relative to the action of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Vice-President of the United States in signing the enrolled bill (S. 1160) to correct the military record of John McKinnon, alias John Mack, with an amendment; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1726) entitled "An act making provision for conveying in fee the piece or strip of ground in St. Augustine, Fla., known as 'The Lines,' for school purposes."

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

H. R. 21944. An act relating to the entry and disposition of certain lands in the State of Nebraska;

H. R. 23391. An act to change the time of holding the United States district and circuit courts in the eastern district of North Carolina, and providing for the appointment of a clerk of the courts at Washington, N. C.;

H. R. 25234. An act permitting the building of a dam across Rock River at Lyndon, Ill.; and

H. R. 25472. An act to fix the limitation applicable in certain cases.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 4403) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved March 3, 1903.

The message further transmitted resolutions of the House commemorative of the life and public services of Hon. ROBERT R. HITT, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

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

S. 6691. An act granting to the Columbia Valley Railroad Company a right of way through Fort Columbia Military Reservation, at Scarborough 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;

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;

S. 7515. An act to authorize the Missouri River Improvement Company, a Montana corporation, to construct a dam or dams across the Missouri River;

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;

H. R. 1778. An act granting a pension to Jefferson L. Jennings;

H. R. 1887. An act granting a pension to Joseph Brooks;

H. R. 3507. An act to correct the military record of George H. Keating;

H. R. 4678. An act granting an increase of penison to John F. Casper;

H. R. 5913. An act granting a pension to Helen Goll;

H. R. 8816. An act granting a pension to Mary Schoske;

H. R. 11535. An act granting a pension to Margarette R. Bacon;

H. R. 14777. An act granting a pension to Mary A. Clark;

H. R. 15189. An act granting an increase of pension to Sidney S. Skinner;

H. R. 15197. An act to correct the military record of Arthur W. White;

H. R. 15353. An act granting an increase of pension to Abbie J. Bryant;

H. R. 15965. An act granting an increase of pension to Stephen Gangwer;

H. R. 16020. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew Brink;

H. R. 16046. An act granting an increase of pension to David Province;

H. R. 16181. An act granting an increase of pension to Ann Rafferty;

H. R. 16283. An act granting an increase of pension to Archibald H. R. Calvin;

H. R. 16322. An act granting an increase of pension to George C. Limpert;

H. R. 16340. An act granting an increase of pension to William M. Harris;

H. R. 16389. An act granting a pension to Jefferson Wilcox;

H. R. 16391. An act granting an increase of pension to William Jackson;

H. R. 16458. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Gillam;

H. R. 16487. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha Lavender;

H. R. 16506. An act granting an increase of pension to Kate S. Church;

H. R. 16698. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Davis;

H. R. 16813. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Brumm;

H. R. 16855. An act granting an increase of pension to Milton Peden;

H. R. 16886. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Murrey;