

suppression of the white-slave traffic—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of John B. Eaton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Forty-third National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, for S. 2550, pensioning volunteer nurses in the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, urging legislation to preserve the American elk—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: Petition of National Encampment of 1909, Grand Army of the Republic, for pensions for volunteer nurses in the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNLLOW: Paper to accompany bill for relief of R. E. and Lawson W. Goodwin—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BYRNS: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Thomas I. Good—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAPRON: Petition of Ruth H. Hammond, of Wicksford, R. I., for bill giving 10 acres of land to each Yuma Indian—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, petition of Pattern Makers' Association of Providence, R. I., for eight-hour law—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of United States Veteran Signal Corps Association, for bill authorizing a monument on Little Round Top, Gettysburg battlefield, to commemorate the deeds and services of the United States Signal Corps—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Rhode Island State Federation of Women's Clubs, against use of the Hetch Hetchy Valley to supply water for San Francisco—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Thomas L. Jennison, Mary H. Codding, James F. Watson, James Valentine, George P. Kenyon, Peter Walsh, William Wiley, Samuel H. Green, and James M. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of La Crosse Council, No. 94, United Commercial Travelers of America, favoring H. R. 1491, relative to excess baggage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FORNES: Petition of Fairchild Brothers & Foster and Kohler & Campbell, of New York City, against publicity feature of the corporation-tax clause of the Payne tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, of Chicago, Ill., favoring certain amendments to the corporation-tax clause of the Payne tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of Lawrence Zimmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARRETT: Papers to accompany bills for relief of estate of J. M. Sanders and estate of Nathan Dungan—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Martha Cramer and Charles Albert Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRANT: Papers to accompany bills for relief of F. E. A. Roberts and W. C. Eller—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HANNA: Petition of citizens of Adams and Brinsmade, N. Dak., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Thomas C. Dunnaway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOUSTON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of J. D. Hayes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LAMB: Papers to accompany bill relative to the George Washington estate—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LEE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John J. Clayton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LENROOT: Petition of county board of Polk County, Wis., against reduction of tax on oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a petition of county board of Polk County, Wis., against ship-subsidy legislation—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Lemuel M. Murphy, William A. Calahan, R. Luther Hays, Peter Lynch, Prince Pouder, John Ward, Arthur Hutchinson, and M. B. De Vaughan—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MALBY: Papers to accompany H. R. 15819, a bill to parole United States prisoners, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Marcus Crossman, Frederick H. Norton, John Larock, Antoine Young, and Nathan Donaldson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: Paper to accompany bill for relief of T. F. Vann, administrator of estate of Leroy P. Campbell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MORGAN of Missouri: Petition of Grand Army of the Republic post of Marionville, favoring increase of pensions as provided in the National Tribune bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORSE: Petition of citizens of Eland, Wis., against repeal of the oleomargarine tax—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: Petition of Board of Trade of city of Batesville, Ark., against legislative interference with transportation corporations as per S. 1986 and H. R. 10889—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Sarah J. Denney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. A. MITCHELL PALMER: Petition of George Taylor Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Easton, Pa., for appropriation to build a military road from Yorktown to Jamestown, Va.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PAYNE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Sylvester Sawyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REYNOLDS: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of Malinda Ellett—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Ernest B. De Vall—to the Committee on —

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Samuel P. Beck (H. R. 17981)—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolutions of the Connecticut Horticultural Society, favoring parcels post—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STERLING: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Louise S. Martine (H. R. 13770), George O. Lloyd (H. R. 13774), Charles R. Stacey (H. R. 13780), George P. McClellan (H. R. 13772), Emma Templeton (H. R. 927), James H. Gaff (H. R. 13773), James Downey (H. R. 924), Malinda A. Hemstreet (H. R. 13777), Samuel Shropshire (H. R. 13779), William Gough (H. R. 14430), and Sarah A. Fugett (H. R. 15265)—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STURGISS: Petition of Kelly Post, No. 111, Grand Army of the Republic, Kingwood, W. Va., favoring National Tribune pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Wheeling Board of Trade, for repeal of the federal corporation tax—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Parkersburg Mill Company, for repeal of the federal corporation tax—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of Butler & Kelley Company, against the publicity clause of the corporation-tax law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of United Commercial Travelers, favoring H. R. 1491, concerning sample baggage and excess baggage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Markt & Hammacher Company, of New York, against publicity paragraph of the corporation clause of the Payne tariff law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Salem Methodist Episcopal Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 14, 1910.

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.

CONSERVATION OF NATIONAL RESOURCES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States (H. Doc. No. 533), which was read, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message I reserved the subject of the conservation of our national resources for discussion in a special message, as follows:

In several departments there is presented the necessity for legislation looking to the further conservation of our national resources, and the subject is one of such importance as to require a more detailed and extended discussion than can be entered upon in this communication.

For that reason I shall take an early opportunity to send a special message to Congress on the subject of the improvement of our waterways; upon the reclamation and irrigation of arid, semiarid, and swamp lands; upon the preservation of our forests, and the reforesting of suitable areas; upon the reclassification of the public domain with a view of separating from agricultural settlement mineral, coal, and phosphate lands and sites belonging to the Government bordering on streams suitable for the utilization of water power.

In 1860 we had a public domain of 1,055,911,288 acres. We have now 731,354,081 acres, confined largely to the mountain ranges and the arid and semiarid plains. We have, in addition, 368,035,975 acres of land in Alaska.

The public lands were, during the earliest administrations, treated as a national asset for the liquidation of the public debt and as a source of reward for our soldiers and sailors. Later on they were donated in large amounts in aid of the construction of wagon roads and railways, in order to open up regions in the West then almost inaccessible. All the principal land statutes were enacted more than a quarter of a century ago. The homestead act, the pre-emption and timber-culture act, the coal land and the mining acts were among these. The rapid disposition of the public lands under the early statutes, and the lax methods of distribution prevailing, due, I think, to the belief that these lands should rapidly pass into private ownership, gave rise to the impression that the public domain was legitimate prey for the unscrupulous, and that it was not contrary to good morals to circumvent the land laws. This prodigal manner of disposition resulted in the passing of large areas of valuable land and many of our national resources into the hands of persons who felt little or no responsibility for promoting the national welfare through their development. The truth is that title to millions of acres of public lands was fraudulently obtained, and that the right to recover a large part of such lands for the Government long since ceased by reason of statutes of limitation.

There has developed in recent years a deep concern in the public mind respecting the preservation and proper use of our natural resources. This has been particularly directed toward the conservation of the resources of the public domain. The problem is how to save and how to utilize, how to conserve and still develop; for no sane person can contend that it is for the common good that Nature's blessings are only for unborn generations.

Among the most noteworthy reforms initiated by my distinguished predecessor were the vigorous prosecution of land frauds and the bringing to public attention of the necessity for preserving the remaining public domain from further spoliation, for the maintenance and extension of our forest resources, and for the enactment of laws amending the obsolete statutes so as to retain governmental control over that part of the public domain in which there are valuable deposits of coal, of oil, and of phosphate, and, in addition thereto, to preserve control, under conditions favorable to the public, of the lands along the streams in which the fall of water can be made to generate power to be transmitted in the form of electricity many miles to the point of its use, known as "water-power" sites.

The investigations into violations of the public land laws and the prosecution of land frauds have been vigorously continued under my administration, as has been the withdrawal of coal lands for classification and valuation and the temporary withholding of power sites.

Since March 4, 1900, temporary withdrawals of power sites have been made on 102 streams and these withdrawals therefore cover 229 per cent more streams than were covered by the withdrawals made prior to that date.

The present statutes, except so far as they dispose of the precious metals and the purely agricultural lands, are not adapted to carry out the modern view of the best disposition of public lands to private ownership, under conditions offering on the one hand sufficient inducement to private capital to take them over for proper development, with restrictive conditions on the other which shall secure to the public that character of control which will prevent a monopoly or misuse of the lands or their products. The power of the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from the operation of existing statutes tracts of land, the disposition of which under such statutes would be detrimental to the public interest, is not clear or satisfactory. This power has been exercised in the interest of the public, with the hope that Congress might affirm the action of the Executive by laws adapted to the new conditions. Unfortunately, Congress has not thus far fully acted on the recommendations of the Executive, and the question as to what the Executive is to do is, under the circumstances, full of difficulty. It seems to me that it is the duty of Congress now, by a statute, to validate the withdrawals which have been made by the Secretary of the Interior and the President, and to authorize the

Secretary of the Interior temporarily to withdraw lands pending submission to Congress of recommendations as to legislation to meet conditions or emergencies as they arise.

One of the most pressing needs in the matter of public-land reform is that lands should be classified according to their principal value or use. This ought to be done by that department whose force is best adapted to that work. It should be done by the Interior Department through the Geological Survey. Much of the confusion, fraud, and contention which has existed in the past has arisen from the lack of an official and determinative classification of the public lands and their contents.

It is now proposed to dispose of agricultural lands as such, and at the same time to reserve for other disposition the treasure of coal, oil, asphaltum, natural gas, and phosphate contained therein. This may be best accomplished by separating the right to mine from the title to the surface, giving the necessary use of so much of the latter as may be required for the extraction of the deposits. The surface might be disposed of as agricultural land under the general agricultural statutes, while the coal or other mineral could be disposed of by lease on a royalty basis, with provisions requiring a certain amount of development each year; and in order to prevent the use and cession of such lands with others of similar character so as to constitute a monopoly forbidden by law, the lease should contain suitable provision subjecting to forfeiture the interest of persons participating in such monopoly. Such law should apply to Alaska as well as to the United States.

It is exceedingly difficult to frame a statute to retain government control over a property to be developed by private capital in such manner as to secure the governmental purpose and at the same time not frighten away the investment of the necessary capital. Hence it may be necessary by laws that are really only experimental to determine from their practical operation what is the best method of securing the result aimed at.

The extent of the value of phosphate is hardly realized, and with the need that there will be for it as the years roll on and the necessity for fertilizing the land shall become more acute, this will be a product which will probably attract the greed of monopolists.

With respect to the public land which lies along the streams offering opportunity to convert water power into transmissible electricity, another important phase of the public-land question is presented. There are valuable water-power sites through all the public-land States. The opinion is held that the transfer of sovereignty from the Federal Government to the territorial governments as they become States included the water power in the rivers, except so far as that owned by riparian proprietors. I do not think it necessary to go into a discussion of this somewhat mooted question of law. It seems to me sufficient to say that the man who owns and controls the land along the stream from which the power is to be converted and transmitted owns lands which is indispensable to the conversion and use of that power. I can not conceive how the power in streams flowing through public lands can be made available at all except by using the land itself as the site for the construction of the plant by which the power is generated and converted and securing a right of way thereover for transmission lines. Under these conditions, if the Government owns the adjacent land—indeed, if the Government is the riparian owner—it may control the use of the water power by imposing proper conditions on the disposition of the land necessary in the creation and utilization of the water power.

The development in electrical appliances for the conversion of the water power into electricity to be transmitted long distances has progressed so far that it is no longer problematical, but it is a certain inference that in the future the power of the water falling in the streams to a large extent will take the place of natural fuels. In the disposition of the domain already granted, many water-power sites have come under absolute ownership, and many drift into one ownership, so that all the water power under private ownership shall be a monopoly. If, however, the water-power sites now owned by the Government—and there are enough of them—shall be disposed of to private persons for the investment of their capital in such a way as to prevent their union for purposes of monopoly with other water-power sites, and under conditions that shall limit the right of use to not exceeding fifty years with proper means for determining a reasonable graduated rental, and with some equitable provision for fixing terms of renewal, it would seem entirely possible to prevent the absorption of these most useful lands by a power monopoly. As long as the Government retains control and can prevent their improper union with other plants, competition must be maintained and prices kept reasonable.

In considering the conservation of the natural resources of the country, the feature that transcends all others, including woods, waters, minerals, is the soil of the country. It is incumbent upon the Government to foster by all available means the resources of the country that produce the food of the people. To this end the conservation of the soils of the country should be cared for with all means at the Government's disposal. Their productive powers should have the attention of our scientists that we may conserve the new soils, improve the old soils, drain wet soils, ditch swamp soils, levee river overflow soils, grow trees on thin soils, pasture hillside soils, rotate crops on all soils, discover methods for cropping dry-land soils, find grasses and legumes for all soils, feed grains and mill feeds on the farms where they originate, that the soils from which they come may be enriched.

A work of the utmost importance to inform and instruct the public on this chief branch of the conservation of our resources is being carried on successfully in the Department of Agriculture; but it ought not to escape public attention that state action in addition to that of the Department of Agriculture (as for instance in the drainage of swamp lands) is essential to the best treatment of the soils in the manner above indicated.

The act by which, in semiarid parts of the public domain, the area of the homestead has been enlarged from 160 to 320 acres has resulted most beneficially in the extension of "dry farming," and in the demonstration which has been made of the possibility, through a variation in the character and mode of culture, of raising substantial crops without the presence of such a supply of water as has been heretofore thought to be necessary for agriculture.

But there are millions of acres of completely arid land in the public domain which, by the establishment of reservoirs for the storing of water and the irrigation of the lands, may be made much more fruitful and productive than the best lands in a climate where the moisture comes from the clouds. Congress recognized the importance of this method of artificial distribution of water on the arid lands by the passage of the reclamation act. The proceeds of the public lands creates the fund to build the works needed to store and furnish the necessary water, and it was left to the Secretary of the Interior to determine what projects should be selected among those suggested, and to direct the Reclamation Service, with the funds at hand and through the engineers in its employ, to construct the works.

No one can visit the Far West and the country of arid and semiarid lands without being convinced that this is one of the most important methods of the conservation of our natural resources that the Government has entered upon. It would appear that over 30 projects have been undertaken, and that a few of these are likely to be unsuccessful because of lack of water, or for other reasons, but generally the work which has been done has been well done, and many important engineering problems have been met and solved.

One of the difficulties which has arisen is that too many projects, in view of the available funds, have been set on foot. The funds available under the reclamation statute are inadequate to complete these projects within a reasonable time. And yet the projects have been begun; settlers have been invited to take up and, in many instances, have taken up the public land within the projects, relying upon their prompt completion. The failure to complete the projects for their benefit is, in effect, a breach of faith and leaves them in a most distressed condition. I urge that the Nation ought to afford the means to lift them out of the very desperate condition in which they now are. This condition does not indicate any excessive waste or any corruption on the part of the Reclamation Service. It only indicates an overzealous desire to extend the benefit of reclamation to as many acres and as many States as possible. I recommend, therefore, that authority be given to issue not exceeding \$30,000,000 of bonds from time to time, as the Secretary of the Interior shall find it necessary, the proceeds to be applied to the completion of the projects already begun and their proper extension, and the bonds running ten years or more to be taken up by the proceeds of returns to the reclamation fund, which returns, as the years go on, will increase rapidly in amount.

There is no doubt at all that if these bonds were to be allowed to run ten years the proceeds from the public lands, together with the rentals for water furnished through the completed enterprises, would quickly create a sinking fund large enough to retire the bonds within the time specified. I hope that, while the statute shall provide that these bonds are to be paid out of the reclamation fund, it will be drawn in such a way as to secure interest at the lowest rate, and that the credit of the United States will be pledged for their redemption.

I urge consideration of the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior in his annual report for amendments of the reclamation act, proposing other relief for settlers on these projects.

Respecting the comparatively small timbered areas on the public domain not included in national forests, because of their isolation or their special value for agricultural or mineral purposes, it is apparent from the evils resulting by virtue of the imperfections of existing laws for the disposition of timber lands that the acts of June 3, 1878, should be repealed and a law enacted for the disposition of the timber at public sale, the lands after the removal of the timber to be subject to appropriation under the agricultural or mineral land laws.

What I have said is really an epitome of the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior in respect to the future conservation of the public domain in his present annual report. He has given close attention to the problem of disposition of these lands under such conditions as to invite the private capital necessary to their development on the one hand, and the maintenance of the restrictions necessary to prevent monopoly and abuse from absolute ownership on the other. These recommendations are incorporated in bills he has prepared, and they are at the disposition of the Congress. I earnestly recommend that all the suggestions which he has made with respect to these lands shall be embodied in statutes, and, especially, that the withdrawals already made shall be validated so far as necessary, and that the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw lands for the purpose of submitting recommendations as to future disposition of them where new legislation is needed shall be made complete and unquestioned.

The forest reserves of the United States, some 190,000,000 acres in extent, are under the control of the Department of Agriculture, with authority adequate to preserve them and to extend their growth so far as that may be practicable. The importance of the maintenance of our forests can not be exaggerated. The possibility of a scientific treatment of forests so that they shall be made to yield a large return in timber without really reducing the supply has been demonstrated in other countries, and we should work toward the standard set by them as far as their methods are applicable to our conditions.

Upward of 400,000,000 acres of forest land in this country are in private ownership, but only 3 per cent of it is being treated scientifically and with a view to the maintenance of the forests. The part played by the forests in the equalization of the supply of water on watersheds is a matter of discussion and dispute, but the general benefit to be derived by the public from the extension of forest lands on watersheds and the promotion of the growth of trees in places that are now denuded and that once had great flourishing forests, goes without saying. The control to be exercised over private owners in their treatment of the forests which they own is a matter for state and not national regulation, because there is nothing in the Constitution that authorizes the Federal Government to exercise any control over forests within a State, unless the forests are owned in a proprietary way by the Federal Government.

It has been proposed, and a bill for the purpose passed the lower House in the last Congress, that the National Government appropriate a certain amount each year out of the receipts from the forestry business of the Government to institute reforestation at the sources of certain navigable streams, to be selected by the Geological Survey, with a view to determining the practicability of thus improving and protecting the streams for federal purposes. I think a moderate expenditure for each year for this purpose, for a period of five or ten years, would be of the utmost benefit in the development of our forestry system.

I come now to the improvement of the inland waterways. He would be blind, indeed, who did not realize that the people of the entire West, and especially those of the Mississippi Valley, have been aroused to the need there is for the improvement of our inland waterways. The Mississippi River, with the Missouri on the one hand and the Ohio on the other, would seem to offer a great natural means of interstate transportation and traffic. How far, if properly improved, they would relieve the railroads or supplement them in respect to the bulkier and cheaper commodities is a matter of conjecture. No enterprise ought to be undertaken the cost of which is not definitely ascertained and the benefit and advantage of which are not known and assured by competent engineers and other authority. When, however, a project of a definite character for the improvement of a waterway has been developed so that the plans have been drawn, the cost definitely estimated, and the traffic which will be accommodated is reasonably probable, I think it is the duty of Congress to undertake the project and make provision therefor in the proper appropriation bill.

One of the projects which answers the description I have given is that of introducing dams into the Ohio River from

Pittsburg to Cairo, so as to maintain at all seasons of the year, by slack water, a depth of 9 feet. Upward of 7 of these dams have already been constructed and 6 are under construction, while the total required is 54. The remaining cost is known to be \$63,000,000.

It seems to me that in the development of our inland waterways it would be wise to begin with this particular project and carry it through as rapidly as may be. I assume from reliable information that it can be constructed economically in twelve years.

What has been said of the Ohio River is true in a less complete way of the improvement of the upper Mississippi from St. Paul to St. Louis to a constant depth of 6 feet, and of the Missouri from Kansas City to St. Louis to a constant depth of 6 feet, and from St. Louis to Cairo to a depth of 8 feet. These projects have been pronounced practical by competent boards of army engineers, their cost has been estimated, and there is business which would follow the improvement.

I recommend, therefore, that the present Congress, in the river and harbor bill, make provision for continuing contracts to complete these improvements.

As these improvements are being made, and the traffic encouraged by them shows itself of sufficient importance, the improvement of the Mississippi beyond Cairo down to the Gulf, which is now going on with the maintenance of a depth of 9 feet everywhere, may be changed to another and greater depth if the necessity for it shall appear to arise out of the traffic which can be delivered on the river at Cairo.

I am informed that the investigation by the Waterways Commission in Europe shows that the existence of a waterway by no means assures traffic unless there is traffic adapted to water carriage at cheap rates at one end or the other of the stream. It also appears in Europe that the depth of the nontidal streams is rarely more than 6 feet, and never more than 10. But it is certain that enormous quantities of merchandise are transported over the rivers and canals in Germany and France and England, and it is also certain that the existence of such methods of traffic materially affects the rates which the railroads charge, and it is the best regulator of those rates that we have, not even excepting the governmental regulation through the Interstate Commerce Commission. For this reason, I hope that this Congress will take such steps that it may be called the inaugurator of the new system of inland waterways.

For reasons which it is not necessary here to state, Congress has seen fit to order an investigation into the Interior Department and the Forest Service of the Agricultural Department. The results of that investigation are not needed to determine the value of, and the necessity for, the new legislation which I have recommended in respect to the public lands and in respect to reclamation. I earnestly urge that the measures recommended be taken up and disposed of promptly, without awaiting the investigation which has been determined upon.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 14, 1910.

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

THE SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York, that the message be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and printed.

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

PENSIONS.

MR. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that bills on the Private Calendar, pension bills, in order to-day, may be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole House.

THE SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent that pension bills on the Private Calendar in order to-day be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole House. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THE SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 16311) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

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 F. Harter, late of Company A, Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Fifteenth 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 name of Titus H. Apple, late of U. S. S. North Carolina, St. Lawrence, and R. R. Cuyler, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abram Gaskill, late of Company I, Fifty-seventh 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 name of John W. Boyd, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Hale, late of Company L, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank Burt, late captain Company K, Eighty-ninth 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 name of Joseph J. Delebaugh, late of Company A, Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis M. Davis, late of Company E, Forty-sixth 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 name of William H. H. Yakey, late of Company F, Thirtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Baugess, late of Company H, Eighty-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 name of Milon L. Tompkins, late of Company E, One hundred and thirty-eighth 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 name of Levi F. Kepler, late second lieutenant Company C, Fifty-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 name of Alfred H. Hooker, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lewis A. McKibben, late of Company C, Thirty-sixth 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 name of Daniel H. Bailey, late of Company C, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Moore, late of Company K, Thirteenth 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 name of Henry J. Fuller, late of Company E, Sixtieth 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 name of Richard Thompson, late of Company A, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Twenty-third 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 name of Annie Irvine, widow of James Irvine, late major Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eli W. Adams, late of Company A, Ninety-seventh 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 name of Mary J. Kincaid, widow of William H. Kincaid, late captain Company I, Ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William M. Boyd, late of Company D, Thirty-eighth 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 name of Michael Landgraf, late of Company K, Fourteenth 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 name of Benjamin H. Isenhour, late of Nineteenth 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 name of John H. Ashbaugh, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-sixth 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 name of Hannah L. Holman, widow of Rodney N. Holman, late second lieutenant Company F, First Battalion Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John J. Upham, Jr., late of Company F, Sixtieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hamilton T. Faris, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-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 name of Jesse Shewmake, late of Company L, Third Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Loury C. Carlton, late of Company C, First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel P. Rinkert, late of Company C, Twenty-first 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 name of Thomas B. Corey, late of Company H, 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 name of Stanley Copley, late of Companies H and C, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hilas R. Johnson, late of Company F, Thirty-third 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 name of Henry A. Tortat, late of Company H, Second Regiment Colorado Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Second Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Warren W. Braman, late of Company B, Seventh 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 name of Stephen A. Devers, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Richard Wait, late of Company A, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John G. Hearn, late of Company B, Twenty-eighth 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 name of Henry E. Gibson, late of Company K, First 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 name of Joel M. Morgan, late of Company K, Ninety-first 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 name of Joseph Barton, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael Burns, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry E. Silcox, late of Company H, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Hough, widow of John H. Hough, late of Company A, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Daniel Libbey, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, the same to be paid to him under the rules of the Pension Bureau as to mode and times of payment without any deduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension.

The name of Marion P. Downey, late of Company A, Second Regiment, and Company E, Eighteenth 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 name of Gustavus P. M. Williams, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James M. Hobson, late of Company A, Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and commissary-sergeant Fifty-second 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 name of John M. Cochran, late first lieutenant and captain Company G, Tenth 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 name of Charles G. Bennett, late of Company E, Thirty-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 name of William Harrold, late of Company E, Seventy-fifth 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 name of Gustav Weil, late of Company H, Second Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Cole, late of Company C, 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 name of Henry Wieser, late of Company C, Thirty-seventh 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 name of August Schwartz, late of Company M, Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel Fegan, late of Company K, Ninety-third 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 name of Mattie J. Ellis, widow of David R. Ellis, late of U. S. S. Monitor, and paymaster's steward, U. S. S. *Tunxis* and *Sassacus*, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and \$2 per month additional on account of a minor child of said sailor until such child shall arrive at the age of 16 years.

The name of Daniel Lane, late of Company G, Nineteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Peter D. Montgomery, late first lieutenant and captain Company H, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Norwood Tobias, late of Fourth Battery Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Barnard, late of Company K, Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Companies G and D, Twenty-first 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 name of Maggie Dorwin, widow of Samuel N. Dorwin, late of Company D, Twenty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Philip Lockwood, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-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 name of William A. Price, late of Company A, 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 name of Carrie M. Booher, helpless and dependent child of Joshua M. Booher, late of Company K, Two hundred and second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mathew Dorman, late of Company G, Twenty-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 name of Mattie L. Wade, helpless and dependent child of Francis M. Loud, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Marcus M. Hall, late of First Battery Connecticut Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Matthew Sullivan, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Fourth 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 name of Osker Gross, late of Company G, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alonzo C. Fleming, late of Company C, Fortieth 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 name of James Lockey, late of Company L, Second 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 name of Augustus W. Green, late first lieutenant Company D, One hundred and eleventh 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 name of Chester A. Chapman, late of Company D, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Cotter, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John C. Shaw, late of Company G, Ninetieth 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 name of William Strutt, late of Company B, Seventy-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 name of Stephen H. Wyatt, late of Company I, Twenty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles V. Abbott, late of Company I, Forty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William T. Handy, late of Company F, Ninety-eighth 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 name of Elizabeth A. Archer, widow of John Archer, late first lieutenant Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frank M. Reid, late of Company K, Forty-sixth 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 name of David Hay, late of Company D, Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ferdinand Schmadel, late of Captain Knapp's company, A, Seventh Regiment Indiana Legion Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Thomas Violette, late of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Arthur H. Sproat, late of Company F, Thirty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Woods, late of Company D, Fifth 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 name of Cornelia Jamison, former widow of George W. Crawford, late of Company B, Twenty-eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Augustus J. Robbins, late second lieutenant Company B, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Roques, alias Charles F. Toussaint, late of Company A, First Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and Company A, Veteran Battalion, First Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lewis Hazlett, late of Companies L and E, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John R. Morris, late of Company A, Seventeenth 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 name of James K. Nichols, late of Company C, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. Nolan, 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 name of John Rupert, late of Company F, Ninetieth 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 name of Ary R. Gardner, widow of Benjamin F. Gardner, late of Company D, Twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henry A. Cook, late of Company K, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Stephen Ryan, late of Company A, Provost Guards, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Otto Feyerabend, late of Company C, 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 name of Joseph M. Green, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James H. Brown, late of Company K, One hundred and eightieth 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 name of James H. May, late of Company B, Twenty-seventh 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 name of Theodore Ostrander, late of Company H, Nineteenth 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 name of Joseph Wilson, late of Company A, Sixth 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 name of Mitchell Theriac, late of Company D, One hundred and forty-third 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 name of Isaac Kear, late of Company E, Fourth 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 name of Samuel Petrie, late of Company A, One hundred and 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 name of John Reed, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William W. Mills, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John C. Holcomb, late of Company C, Eighty-fifth 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 name of Amos E. Porter, late of Company C, Fifteenth Regiment, and Company K, Seventeenth 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 name of Samuel Smith, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Samuel Ewing, late of Company I, Fifty-third 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 name of Samuel C. Parker, late of Thirteenth Independent Battery, 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 name of John Burk, late of U. S. S. Sabine, Huron, and North Carolina, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Anton Brown, late of Company A, Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Pray, late of Company C, First Battalion Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Walter S. Twaddle, late of Company B, Sixth 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 name of Jasper Ross, late of Company H, Twenty-second 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 name of Orlando Manchester, late of Ninth Independent Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Stichter, late of Companies E and C, Forty-eighth 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 name of Elwin J. Turton, late of Company E, Eighth 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 name of Juliet E. Stevens, widow of Sylvanus H. Stevens, late first lieutenant Captain Stokes's Independent Battery, Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nathaniel Collins, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Stephen Marcum, late of U. S. S. New Ironsides, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David Martin, late of Company H, Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Rinehart, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles H. Smith, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and first lieutenant Company M, Ninth 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 name of Stephen H. Reynolds, late second lieutenant Company H, Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$55 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. H. Himes, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-seventh 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 name of Milton H. Franks, late of Company F, One hundred and third 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 name of Joel Benham, late of Company D, Fifty-ninth 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 name of Oliver Brewer, late of Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment, and Company G, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George B. Sheridan, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. Rockwell, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George B. Erven, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph B. Dickson, late of Company C, Twelfth 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 name of Evi T. Nichols, late of Company E, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph R. Howe, late of U. S. S. Red Rover, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Anna Litz, widow of Isaac D. Litz, late of Company K, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment, and Company I, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Eugene O. Litz, helpless and dependent son of said Isaac D. Litz, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Anna Litz, the name of said Eugene O. Litz shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Anna Litz.

The name of Lafayette Taylor, late of Company C, Ninth 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 name of Marie Mische, widow of August Mische, late of Company I, One hundred and fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Martha Mische, helpless and dependent daughter of said August Mische, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Marie Mische, the name of said Martha Mische shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Marie Mische.

The name of Hannah M. Young, widow of Thomas B. Young, late of Company D, Second Battalion Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Michael Getz, late of Company D, Sixty-eighth 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 name of James E. Leftwich, late of Company D, Thirteenth 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 name of Thomas J. Ellis, late of Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Amos T. Fisher, late of Company C, Seventeenth 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 name of Brazilla T. Monday, late of Company A, Sixth 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 name of Daniel Oyster, late second lieutenant and captain, Company C, Forty-seventh 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 name of Andrew A. Burk, late of Company C, Twenty-second 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 name of Mary E. Davis, widow of Peter Davis, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Edward D. Mattson, late of Company I, 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 name of Elias Pleukharp, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-fifth 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 name of Ira Shafer, late of Company A, Fifty-seventh 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 name of Henry G. Brough, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Buzby, late of Company I, One hundred and fourteenth 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 name of Thomas Evers, late of Company D, 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 name of Albert Small, late of Company E, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Lee, late of Company D, First Regiment Mississippi Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Bradford G. Ostrander, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George M. Harris, late of Company C, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin C. Barnes, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James J. Poleman, late of Battery E, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Gabriel M. Settemire, late of Company B, First Battalion Mississippi Volunteer Mounted Rifles, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Monroe Pettigrew, late of Company A, Thirty-fourth 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 name of Thomas M. Garrison, late of Company C, Fifty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John F. Whitford, late of Company C, Thirty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Lloyd, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eli W. Bennett, late of Company E, Eleventh 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 name of Wiley Couch, late of Company D, Nineteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert W. McStraw, late of Company I, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alden Bradford, late of Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry H. Bronstrup, late of Company B, One hundred and eighty-third 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 name of Christina F. Bartholomew, widow of William H. Bartholomew, late of Company D, Seventy-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of David Shively, late of Company H, Fifteenth 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 name of Joseph H. Hadley, late of Company F, Thirty-third 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 name of Thomas S. Bogges, late of Company H, Fifty-eighth 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 name of Lovina C. Smith, widow of Carlos S. Smith, late first sergeant, second lieutenant, and captain Company E, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alexander J. Gray, late of Company D, Sixth 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 name of Henry Krug, late of Company K, Seventy-fourth 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 name of Wilbur F. Thompson, late of Company G, One hundred and fifth 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 name of John Soehlein, late of Company H, Fifty-second 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 name of William W. Brubaker, late of Company G, Eighty-seventh 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 name of Charles W. Ebert, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry T. Turner, late of Company A, Seventh 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 name of Marlow F. Brandamore, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, and unassigned Thirty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis M. Forman, late of Company E, Third 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 name of Orra M. Duncan, late of Company D, One hundred and thirty-fourth 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 name of Thomas Haxton, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. Snodgrass, late of Company D, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Archibald W. Mayden, late of Company M, Sixteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert H. Hannaford, late of Company H, Eleventh 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 name of Malikiyah P. King, late of Company K, Sixty-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John W. Stirling, late of Company D, Seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of N. Benton Yackey, late of Company A, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin A. Carnes, late of Company C, One hundred and sixteenth 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 name of Martin V. B. Mann, late of Company E, Eighty-first 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 name of Prosper Stimson, late of Company E, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William A. Parker, late of Company K, Thirty-first Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alvin Goodwin, late of Company H, Third Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John C. Strain, late of Company I, One hundred and fifty-fourth 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 name of Austin P. Walker, late of Company B, Sixty-fifth 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 name of John R. Brambley, late of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Aquila Bell Crow, late of Company D, Ninth 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 name of Freelen Hyson, late of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company L, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Hauk, late of Company C, Nineteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Freeman A. Burris, helpless and dependent child of Rufus Burris, late of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James Bender, late of Company G, First Regiment United States Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Phillip Belles, late of Company A, Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Melchor J. Armacost, late of Company E, Second Regiment Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Eleventh Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary Sophia Josephina Brackelsberg, helpless and dependent child of Gustav Brackelsberg, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of J. Walter Myers, late captain Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David L. Lindsey, late of Company H, One hundred and fifty-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 name of John W. Baker, late of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hugh Kennedy, late of Company F, Seventy-third 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 name of Winfield S. Hunter, late of Company E, Thirty-third 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 name of George E. Richards, late captain Company E, One hundred and 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 name of Charlotte M. Boyd, widow of John J. Boyd, late captain Company C, Sixty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John B. Lewis, late of Company B, Sixty-fourth 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 name of William H. Green, late of Company I, Fifty-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 name of John C. Garvey, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas W. Ray, late of Company A, One hundred and eleventh 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 name of Joseph Spahr, late of Company E, Seventieth 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 name of Ceylon Deming, late of Company E, 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 name of Denison R. Thorn, late of Company G, First Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adelbert Hollenbeck, alias Buck, late of Company G, Eighty-sixth 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 name of Francis M. Town, late of Company G, Twenty-ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Chrisman, late of Company K, Seventy-second 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 name of George M. Phelps, late of Company I, Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Myron G. Watrous, late of Company B, Eighty-fifth 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 name of Jacob Geiges, late of Company C, Seventy-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 name of Lucretia Moon, widow of Francis Moon, late of Company F, Second Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Anna White, widow of James White, late of Company H, Thirtieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Wright, late of Company F, Fifteenth 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 name of James McPherson, late of Company G, One hundred and thirty-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 name of William C. Carnagy, late of Company C, First Regiment Mississippi Marine Brigade Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Edward Heilman, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Richard J. Emerson, late of U. S. S. Ohio, Shenandoah, and Roanoke, United States Navy, and pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William C. Bancroft, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Newton H. Hall, late of Company I, One hundred and fourth 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 name of Reuben D. Chellinger, late of Company L, Sixth 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 name of Pembroke Mercer, late second lieutenant Company F, Forty-eighth 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 name of James M. Shope, late of Company E, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ferdinand H. Groce, late of Battery B, First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin F. Judson, late captain Company C, Seventy-seventh 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 name of Morris W. Clark, late captain Company C, Eleventh 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 name of Albert Reinschneider, late of Company I, Thirty-seventh 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 name of John O'Donnell, late of Company A, Ninth 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 name of William L. Moulton, late of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Leander Talbert, late of Company D, Forty-sixth 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 name of Alden Smith, late of Company A, Twenty-fourth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Calvin C. Lutes, late of Company A, One hundred and twenty-fourth 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 name of George Tafe, late of Company D, Seventy-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and second lieutenant Company F, Forty-first Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William O. Marvin, late of U. S. S. North Carolina and Vanderbilt, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Emanuel Mayberry, late of Company K, Eighteenth 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 name of John Shaw, late of Company G, Forty-eighth 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 name of Hugh Mahan, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Bodenstein, late of Company C, One hundred and twenty-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 name of Henry M. Bond, late of Companies C and A, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob N. Stoddard, late of Company L, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary McCooliff, widow of Patrick McCooliff, late of Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of George T. Thompson, late of Company H, First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Nine, late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George M. Hammond, late of Company A, Eighty-first 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 name of Samuel Jacobs, late of Company F, Fourteenth 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 name of Wallace McFadden, late of Company A, Twenty-ninth 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 name of Joseph P. Page, late of Company F, One hundred and first 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 name of Joseph T. Marshall, late of Company D, Twenty-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 name of Elbert M. Warne, late paymaster's clerk, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles A. Smith, late of Company I, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James T. Terry, late of Company E, Forty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William D. Johnson, late of Company F, Fifteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Israel H. Pickens, late of Company E, Forty-eighth 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 name of George H. Marsh, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry B. Fenton, late of Company B, Seventy-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and U. S. S. Grampus, General Bragg, and Great Western, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving, said pension to commence from February 18, 1909.

This bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

H. R. 142. Edward F. Harter;
H. R. 144. T. H. Apple;
H. R. 150. Abram Gaskill;
H. R. 413. John W. Boyd;
H. R. 418. Henry Hale;
H. R. 545. Frank Burt;
H. R. 678. Joseph J. Delebaugh;
H. R. 681. Francis M. Davis;
H. R. 826. William H. H. Yakey;
H. R. 831. William H. Baugess;
H. R. 838. Milton L. Tompkins;
H. R. 949. Levi F. Kepler;
H. R. 987. Alfred H. Hooker;
H. R. 1121. Lewis A. McKibben;
H. R. 1127. Daniel H. Bailey;
H. R. 1140. John W. Moore;
H. R. 1304. Henry J. Fuller;
H. R. 1525. Richard Thompson;
H. R. 1574. Anna Irvine;
H. R. 1614. Eli W. Adams;
H. R. 1620. Mary B. Kincaid;
H. R. 1631. William M. Boyd;
H. R. 1776. Michael Landgraf;
H. R. 1843. Benjamin H. Isenhour;
H. R. 1846. John H. Ashbaugh;
H. R. 2082. Hannah L. Holman;
H. R. 2083. John J. Upham, Jr.;
H. R. 2354. Hamilton T. Faris;
H. R. 2409. Jesse Shewmake;
H. R. 2416. Lowery C. Carlton;
H. R. 2441. Samuel P. Rinkert;
H. R. 2461. Thomas Bingham Corey;
H. R. 2491. Stanley Copley;
H. R. 2502. Hilas R. Johnson;
H. R. 2514. Henry A. Tortat;
H. R. 2516. Warren W. Braman;
H. R. 2526. Stephen A. Devers;
H. R. 2626. Richard Wait;
H. R. 2775. John G. Hearn;
H. R. 2776. Henry E. Gibson;
H. R. 2802. Joel M. Morgan;
H. R. 2861. Joseph Barton;
H. R. 2907. Michael Burns;
H. R. 2916. Henry E. Silcox;
H. R. 2917. Mary A. Hough;
H. R. 3093. Daniel Libbey;
H. R. 3233. Marion P. Downey;
H. R. 3317. Burkett F. Starnes;
H. R. 3319. Gustavus P. M. Williams;
H. R. 3331. James M. Hobson;
H. R. 3336. John M. Cochran;
H. R. 3365. Charles G. Bennett;
H. R. 3402. William Harrold;
H. R. 3457. Gustav Well;
H. R. 3464. Samuel Cole;
H. R. 3469. Henry Wieser;
H. R. 3520. August Schwartz;
H. R. 3568. Daniel Fegan;
H. R. 3570. Mattie J. Ellis;
H. R. 3706. Daniel Lane;
H. R. 3707. Peter Montgomery;
H. R. 3708. Norwood Tobias;
H. R. 3718. Samuel Barnard;
H. R. 3735. Maggie Dorwin;
H. R. 3739. Phillip Lockwood;
H. R. 3765. William A. Price;
H. R. 3782. Carrie M. Booher;
H. R. 3973. Mathew Dorman;
H. R. 4108. Mattie L. Wade;
H. R. 4131. Marcus M. Hall;
H. R. 4137. Matthew Sullivan;
H. R. 4161. Osker Gross;
H. R. 4170. Alonzo C. Fleming;
H. R. 4283. James H. Lockey;
H. R. 4284. Augustus W. Green;
H. R. 4353. Chester A. Chapman;
H. R. 4355. John Cotter;
H. R. 4565. John C. Shaw;
H. R. 4618. William Strutt;
H. R. 4622. Stephen H. Wyatt;
H. R. 4623. Charles V. Abbott;
H. R. 4627. William T. Handy;
H. R. 4786. Elizabeth A. Archer;
H. R. 4849. Frank M. Reid;
H. R. 4862. David Hay;
H. R. 5010. Ferdinand Schmadel;
H. R. 5036. Thomas Violette;
H. R. 5100. Arthur H. Sproat;
H. R. 5139. John Woods;
H. R. 5275. Cornelia Jamison;
H. R. 5281. Augustus J. Robbins;
H. R. 5309. Charles Roques;
H. R. 5324. Lewis Hazlett;
H. R. 5350. John R. Morris;
H. R. 5351. James K. Nichols;
H. R. 5491. Thomas J. Nolan;
H. R. 5721. John Rupert;
H. R. 5723. Ary R. Gardner;
H. R. 6020. Henry A. Cook;
H. R. 6081. Stephen Ryan;
H. R. 6084. Otto Feyerabend;
H. R. 6137. Joseph M. Green;
H. R. 6175. James H. Brown;
H. R. 6251. James H. May;
H. R. 6268. Theodore Ostrander;
H. R. 6576. Joseph Wilson;
H. R. 6579. Mitchell Theriac;
H. R. 6593. Isaac Kear;
H. R. 6595. Samuel Petrie;

H. R. 6609. John Reed;
 H. R. 6637. William W. Mills;
 H. R. 6680. John C. Holcomb;
 H. R. 6781. Amos E. Porter;
 H. R. 6822. Samuel Smith;
 H. R. 6953. Samuel Ewing;
 H. R. 7034. Samuel C. Parker;
 H. R. 7074. John Burk;
 H. R. 7075. Anthony Brown;
 H. R. 7125. John W. Pray;
 H. R. 7143. Walter S. Twaddle;
 H. R. 7173. Jasper Ross;
 H. R. 7333. Orlando Manchester;
 H. R. 7416. Henry Stichter;
 H. R. 7431. Elwin J. Turton;
 H. R. 7480. Juliet E. Stevens;
 H. R. 7853. Nathaniel Collins;
 H. R. 7855. Stephen Marcus;
 H. R. 7857. David Martin;
 H. R. 7876. William H. Rinehart;
 H. R. 7930. Charles H. Smith;
 H. R. 7932. Stephen H. Reynolds;
 H. R. 8037. William Henry Harrison Himes;
 H. R. 8062. Milton H. Franks;
 H. R. 8162. Joel Benham;
 H. R. 8249. Oliver Brewer;
 H. R. 8615. George B. Sheridan;
 H. R. 8625. Thomas J. Rockwell;
 H. R. 8702. George B. Erven;
 H. R. 8732. Joseph Dickson;
 H. R. 8739. Evi T. Nichols;
 H. R. 8768. Joseph R. Howe;
 H. R. 8862. Anna Litz;
 H. R. 8906. Lafayette Taylor;
 H. R. 8935. Marie Mische;
 H. R. 9214. Hannah M. Young;
 H. R. 9222. Michael Getz;
 H. R. 9240. James E. Leftwich;
 H. R. 9244. Thomas J. Ellis;
 H. R. 9261. Amos T. Fisher;
 H. R. 9347. Brazilla T. Monday;
 H. R. 9360. Daniel Oyster;
 H. R. 9438. Andrew A. Burk;
 H. R. 9468. Mary E. Davis;
 H. R. 9471. Edward D. Mattson;
 H. R. 9473. Elias Pleukharp;
 H. R. 9478. Ira Shafer;
 H. R. 9499. Henry G. Brough;
 H. R. 9500. George Buzby;
 H. R. 9549. Thomas Evers;
 H. R. 9595. Albert Small;
 H. R. 9599. William Lee;
 H. R. 9600. Bradford G. Ostrander;
 H. R. 9940. George M. Harris;
 H. R. 9958. Benjamin C. Barnes;
 H. R. 9993. James J. Poleman;
 H. R. 9994. Gabriel M. Settemire;
 H. R. 10004. Monroe Pettigrew;
 H. R. 10021. Thomas M. Garrison;
 H. R. 10066. John F. Whitford;
 H. R. 10069. George W. Lloyd;
 H. R. 10070. Ell W. Bennett;
 H. R. 10179. Wiley Couch;
 H. R. 10267. Robert W. McStraw;
 H. R. 10304. Alden Bradford;
 H. R. 10362. Henry H. Bronstrup;
 H. R. 10399. Christina F. Bartholomew;
 H. R. 10405. David Shively;
 H. R. 10406. Joseph H. Hadley;
 H. R. 10448. Thomas S. Boggess;
 H. R. 10609. Lovina C. Smith;
 H. R. 10629. A. J. Gray;
 H. R. 10772. Henry Krug;
 H. R. 10836. Wilbur F. Thompson;
 H. R. 10868. John Soehlein;
 H. R. 10881. William W. Brubaker;
 H. R. 10884. Charles W. Ebert;
 H. R. 10912. Henry T. Turner;
 H. R. 10921. Marlow F. Brandamore;
 H. R. 11016. Francis M. Forman;
 H. R. 11022. Orra M. Dimcan;
 H. R. 11067. Thomas Haxton;
 H. R. 11068. Thomas J. Snodgrass;
 H. R. 11152. Archibald W. Mayden;
 H. R. 11155. Albert H. Hannaford;
 H. R. 11156. M. P. King;
 H. R. 11314. John W. Stirling;
 H. R. 11365. N. Benton Yackey;
 H. R. 11375. Benjamin A. Carnes;
 H. R. 11388. Martin V. B. Mann;
 H. R. 11478. Prosper Stimson;
 H. R. 11495. William A. Parker;
 H. R. 11496. Alvin Goodwin;
 H. R. 11529. John C. Strain;
 H. R. 11546. Austin P. Walker;
 H. R. 11552. John R. Brambley;
 H. R. 11564. Aquila Belt Crow;
 H. R. 11631. Freelen Hyson;
 H. R. 11643. William Hauk;
 H. R. 11700. Freeman A. Burris;
 H. R. 11706. James Bender;
 H. R. 11759. Phillip Beller;
 H. R. 11773. Melchor J. Armacost;
 H. R. 11818. Mary S. J. Brackelsberg;
 H. R. 11896. J. Walter Myers;
 H. R. 11916. David L. Lindsey;
 H. R. 11927. John W. Baker;
 H. R. 11939. Hugh Kennedy;
 H. R. 11963. Winfield S. Hunter;
 H. R. 11974. George E. Richards;
 H. R. 12172. Charlotte M. Boyd;
 H. R. 12515. John B. Lewis;
 H. R. 12516. William H. Green;

H. R. 12539. John C. Garvey;
 H. R. 12561. Thomas W. Ray;
 H. R. 12610. Joseph C. Laney;
 H. R. 12629. Andrew Verner;
 H. R. 12630. Joseph Spahr;
 H. R. 12683. Ceylon Denning;
 H. R. 12688. Denison R. Thorne;
 H. R. 12689. Adelbert Hollenbeck, alias Adelbert Buck;
 H. R. 12690. Francis M. Town;
 H. R. 12723. William Chrisman;
 H. R. 12732. George M. Phelps;
 H. R. 12734. Myron G. Watrous;
 H. R. 12754. Jacob Geiges;
 H. R. 12768. Lucretia Moon;
 H. R. 12881. Anna White;
 H. R. 12882. Thomas Wright;
 H. R. 12883. James McPherson;
 H. R. 12911. William C. Carnagy;
 H. R. 12913. George Edward Hellman;
 H. R. 12935. Richard J. Emerson;
 H. R. 12937. William C. Bancroft;
 H. R. 12984. Newton H. Hall;
 H. R. 13127. Reuben D. Challenger;
 H. R. 13130. Pembroke Mercer;
 H. R. 13132. J. Miller Shope;
 H. R. 13134. Ferdinand H. Groce;
 H. R. 13154. Benjamin F. Judson;
 H. R. 13621. Morris W. Clark;
 H. R. 13622. Albert Reinschneider;
 H. R. 13677. John O'Donnell;
 H. R. 13678. William L. Moulton;
 H. R. 13757. Leander Talbert;
 H. R. 13792. Alden Smith;
 H. R. 14015. Calvin C. Lutes;
 H. R. 14021. George Tate;
 H. R. 14076. William O. Marvin;
 H. R. 14181. Emanuel Mayberry;
 H. R. 14199. John Shaw;
 H. R. 14204. Hugh Mahan;
 H. R. 14253. William Bodenstein;
 H. R. 14271. Henry M. Bond;
 H. R. 14289. Jacob N. Stoddard;
 H. R. 14316. Mary McCooliff;
 H. R. 14365. George T. Thompson;
 H. R. 14368. William Nine;
 H. R. 14407. George M. Hammond;
 H. R. 14411. Samuel Jacobs;
 H. R. 14424. Wallace McFadden;
 H. R. 14425. Joseph P. Page;
 H. R. 14448. Joseph T. Marshall;
 H. R. 14449. Elbert M. Warne;
 H. R. 14813. Charles A. Smith;
 H. R. 15015. James T. Terry;
 H. R. 15016. William D. Johnson;
 H. R. 15017. Israel H. Pickens;
 H. R. 15074. George H. Marsh; and
 H. R. 15172. Henry B. Fenton.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend the bill by striking out, on page 16, lines 13, 14, 15, and 16, the beneficiary, Arthur H. Sproat, being dead, and on page 35 strike out lines 15, 16, 17, and 18, the beneficiary, Prosper Stimson, being dead.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 16, strike out all of lines 13, 14, 15, and 16.
 Page 35, strike out lines 15, 16, 17, and 18.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken, and the amendments were agreed to.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend by striking out, on page 36, lines 22, 23, 24, and 25, the beneficiary, William Hauk, being dead, and on page 44, lines 13, 14, 15, and 16, the beneficiary, Leander Talbert, being dead.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 36, strike out lines 22, 23, 24, and 25.
 Page 44, strike out lines 13, 14, 15, and 16.

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

The question was taken, and the amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill as amended.

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

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 17752) granting pensions and increase of pension to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

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 Crowley, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and Troop L, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Archibald Caldwell, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Roman M. Hawkins, late of Company G, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ephraim J. Smith, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$46 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew J. Clark, late of Company C, Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles M. Coffin, late of Company I, Twenty-ninth 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 name of Dudley Reed, late of Company A, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Seventh Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Bolam, late unassigned, Twenty-eighth 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 name of William A. Fry, late captain Company I, One hundred and twenty-eighth 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 name of Thomas H. Burns, late of Company B, 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 name of Garrett H. Fowler, late of Company K, Sixty-ninth 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 name of George Sharp, late of Company E, Eighty-sixth 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 name of Henry Matson, late of Company A, Fifty-seventh 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 name of David J. Yost, late of Company C, One hundred and first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Twentieth Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alexander Dice, late of Company B, McLaughlin Squadron Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Moore, late of Company A, Eighty-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 name of Bailey M. Naley, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James C. Cooper, late of Company D, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edwin W. Warburton, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Croft, late of Company C, Two hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James T. Sawyer, late of Company G, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and One hundred and second Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of August Moldenhamer, late of Company I, Forty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hiram Pray, late of Company B, Twenty-seventh 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 name of De Have Norton, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Aaron M. Elliott, late of Company G, Seventy-fifth 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 name of James C. Goldthorp, late of Company E, Thirty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert C. Chamberlin, late of Company H, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alden F. Litchfield, late first Lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Young, late of Company H, Twenty-eighth 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 name of Samuel L. Bryant, late of Company M, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and Company I, One hundred and forty-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 name of Hosea B. Fowler, late of Company H, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Bigelow, late of Company E, Thirty-second Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William F. Davisson, late of Company G, Seventy-sixth 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 name of Jacob E. Westfall, late of Company D, Fourth 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 name of Solomon F. Brown, late of Company H, Forty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elijah Richardson, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin P. Stone, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin M. Tilton, late of Company F, Twelfth 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 name of James H. Johnson, late of Company I, Forty-sixth 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 name of Leonard A. Smith, late of Company F, Seventy-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank T. Wallace, late of Company F, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Black, late of Company B, Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of J. Enoch Bailey, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Gustave Frey, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William D. Hogan, late of Company K, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Matthias Johnson, late of Company E, Ninety-third 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 name of Andrew P. Stewart, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nancy A. Hopkins, dependent mother of William H. Hopkins, late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Pleasant Goodman, late of Company F, Thirty-ninth 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 name of Amos Shirey, late of Company A, Second Battalion, Eighteenth 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 name of John W. Dickerson, late of Company F, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin V. Carey, late first Lieutenant Company E, One hundred and twenty-second 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 name of Dominicus J. Wardwell, late of Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis Hoey, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Campbell, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. Hildebrant, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Wilson, late of Company D, Seventy-fourth 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 name of Henry Dillon, late of Company B, Tenth 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 name of William H. Salmon, late of Company A, Twenty-eighth 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 name of George H. Gibson, late of Company F, One hundred and thirty-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 name of Charles A. Geissenhainer, late second lieutenant Company A, One hundred and first 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 name of Peter Hoover, late of Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Almy Maxey, former widow of Arba Twitchell, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Clarissa A. Welden, widow of George P. Welden, late of Company A, Twenty-sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henrietta W. Welden, helpless and dependent daughter of said George P. Welden, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Henrietta W. Welden, the name of said Henrietta W. Welden shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Clarissa A. Welden.

The name of Whitfield H. Lance, late of Company I, Twenty-first 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 name of William H. Nevil, late of Company C, One hundred and seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia, and Company A, One hundred and ninety-eighth 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 name of Valentine T. Vest, late of Company H, Eighty-fifth 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 name of George W. Rowley, late of Company H, Twenty-sixth 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 name of John Baker, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William B. Perry, late of Company I, Eighty-fifth Regiment, and Company I, One hundred and eighty-eighth 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 name of Michael Cosgrove, late of Company A, Forty-fourth 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 name of Henry C. Shepherd, late of Company K, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Second Regiment West Virginia Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob J. Boyer, late of Company F, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, the same to be paid to him under the rules of the Pension Bureau as to mode and times of payment without any reduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension.

The name of Daniel W. Mason, late second and first Lieutenant Company H, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Hewitt, late of Company D, Ninety-first 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 name of William L. McMillin, late of Company G, One hundred and thirty-third 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 name of Charles M. Hoag, late of Company H, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Christopher G. Bollman, late of Company E, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John P. Hardin, late of Company G, Eighty-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 name of Manlambert C. Rawlison, late of Company K, Twenty-second 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 name of Isaac Pryor, late of Company F, Twenty-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 name of Dorius Neel, late second lieutenant Company I, Ninety-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry H. Murray, late of Battery B, Fifth Regiment United States Artillery, and Second Independent 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 name of James Fouch, late of Company E, 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 name of Parmenias Roush, late of Company B, Fourth Battalion Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward G. Rockhold, late of Company E, One hundred and thirty-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.

The name of Oliver H. Scott, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Twenty-fourth 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 name of Archibald Spencer, alias William Webster, late of Company H, Second Regiment Provisional Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$15 per month.

The name of Benjamin R. Ricketts, late of Company C, Sixth 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 name of Alrena Warner, widow of Rensselaer K. Warner, late of Company E, Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Emma C. Warner, helpless and dependent daughter of said Rensselaer K. Warner, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Alrena Warner, the name of said Emma C. Warner shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Alrena Warner.

The name of Rodney Jameson, late of Company D, One hundred and twentieth 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 name of John E. Davis, late of Company C, Seventh 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 name of Wesley R. Hager, late of Company B, Forty-fifth Regiment, and Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Milton Smith, late of Company G, Eighth 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 name of John B. Hanna, late of Company B, Ninety-ninth 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 name of George Hoyt, late of Company I, Forty-fourth 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 name of James C. Maxey, late of Company I, Fifty-eighth 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 name of Sarah Ann Emmons, widow of Isaac T. Emmons, late of Company D, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Oliver P. Shanafelt, late of Sixth Independent Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Scott Thompson, late of U. S. S. General Lyon and Great Western, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William R. Snyder, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Bernice L. Frink, helpless and dependent child of John S. Frink, late first lieutenant Company I, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Thomas C. Wilson, late of Company K, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph F. Ellis, late of Company G, Fifty-fourth 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 name of Johannes Hockemuller, late of Company F, One hundred and eighty-fifth 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 name of Frederick Gardner, late of Company K, Thirtieth 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 name of Nelson R. Harrington, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment, and Company I, Fifty-sixth 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 name of Edwin Brooks, late of Company L, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Hatfield, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Smith, late of Company A, Thirty-fifth 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 name of William T. Zimmer, late of Company G, Thirty-sixth 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 name of Henry Masel, late of Company C, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Marie A. Bradley, widow of John Bradley, late of Company D, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company D, Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Julian Barger, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment, and Company G, Ninth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Timothy Sullivan, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-sixth 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 name of Frances E. Carr, helpless and dependent child of Stafford Carr, late of Company F, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mathias R. Zahniser, late of Company B, One hundred and fortieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin F. Anson, late of Company B, Thirty-fourth Regiment, and Company B, Thirty-sixth 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 name of John L. Bailey, late of Company E, Forty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of August Studer, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William A. Nixon, late captain Company K, Thirty-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 name of Levi P. Thompson, late second lieutenant Company E, and first lieutenant Company G, Thirty-fifth 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 name of Beverly M. Stanton, late of Company F, Thirty-fifth 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 name of John B. Liddle, late of Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harrison N. Mott, late of Company F, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Cole, widow of Vincent Cole, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and unassigned, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Stephen D. Kennamer, late of Capt. J. B. Kennamer's company Alabama Scouts and Guides, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mary H. C. Moeller, helpless and dependent child of Hermann H. Moeller, late of Company D, First Battalion Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Japhet N. Durall, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wilbur F. Dickerson, late of Company F, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James A. Dickey, late of Company F, Seventy-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John H. Lewis, late chief musician, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry H. Sheldon, late of Company I, Second 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 name of James M. Felts, late of Troop K, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Morris Tyson, late of Troop C, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Horatio Gilbert, late hospital steward, One hundred and fifty-third 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 name of Samuel F. Born, late of Company C, Ninety-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Eighth 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 name of Reuben Crider, late of Company I, Thirty-fourth 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 name of Daniel Cooper, late of Company C, Thirty-fifth 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 name of William James Clark, late captain Company C, One hundred and fortieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hugh McCullough, late of Companies A and E, 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 name of Jared M. Sigler, late of Company C, One hundred and twentieth 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 name of William Shoup, late of Company B, One hundred and eighty-fourth 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 name of John Stevens, late of Company D, 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 name of William J. Miller, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John R. Horan, late of Company A, Second 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 name of Benajah Phelps, late of Company E, 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 name of Michael McKenzie, late of Company F, 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 name of Eugene A. Fisher, late of Company B, Thirty-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 name of John B. Remick, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Trablicox, late of Company F, Eighteenth 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 name of Peter Waker, late of Company F, Fourth 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 name of Florence E. Pennock, widow of Alonzo Pennock, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of George Bailey, late of Company I, Second Regiment, and Company D, Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Harlan, late of Company E, One hundred and fifteenth 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 name of Samuel Baker, late of Company H, Sixty-eighth 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 name of Henry A. Lamping, late of Company B, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wilson Wightman, late first Lieutenant Company H, Twentieth 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 name of Charles F. Moody, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment, and Company A, Seventh Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, 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 name of Joseph Taylor, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William B. Kinsey, late Lieutenant-colonel One hundred and sixty-first 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 name of Lucius C. Allen, late of Company D, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Haines, late of Company I, Twenty-second 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 name of Reuben E. Osgood, late second Lieutenant Company K, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David S. Murr, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Enos, late of Company K, Ninth 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 name of George Keidel, late of Company A, Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Fifth 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 name of John P. Campbell, late sergeant-major Thirty-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 name of James Fenton, late of Company K, Nineteenth 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 name of James C. Hyatt, late of Company I, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Hannan, late of Company A, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alfred J. Leard, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-seventh 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 name of Sarah A. Wilson, widow of John T. Wilson, late of Company C, First Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Walker Hamer, late of Companies G and C, Tenth 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 name of Christopher C. Hamilton, late of Company F, Eighty-ninth 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 name of John Stoddard, late of Company I, Seventy-third 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 name of Thomas Luney, late commissary-sergeant, Thirteenth 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 name of Hugh McCoy, late of Company D, Ninety-fifth 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 name of Thomas Rash, late of Company B, Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Frees, late of Company E, Forty-ninth 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 name of Charles Selz, late of band, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James B. Hague, late of Company F, Sixty-eighth 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 name of Hattie E. Waterbury, widow of John W. Waterbury, late of Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William Cox, late of Company G, Twenty-second 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 name of Andrew E. Goldsberry, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-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 name of Luella B. Davis, helpless and dependent child of James Davis, late of Company L, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Philip H. Deboe, late of Company D, Twentieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Garnsey, late of Company G, Third 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 name of George W. Seerer, late of Company B, 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.

The name of Charles Boye, late of Company E, Twenty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William E. Dunn, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Hertzler, late of Company F, Fifty-first 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 name of Samuel Drum, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary L. Springer, widow of John M. Springer, late of Company C, Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Provided, That in the event of the death of Leon Springer, helpless and dependent son of said John M. Springer, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary L. Springer, the name of said Leon Springer shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary L. Springer.

The name of Wesley J. Hodges, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-ninth 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 name of John H. Forey, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment, and Company F, Sixth Regiment, New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John J. Smith, alias Nicholas Hughes, late of Company D, Seventeenth 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 name of Ogden Harris, late of Company G, Thirty-first 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 name of William P. Rivers, late of Company D, Veteran Battalion, Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John Henning, late of Company I, One hundred and fifty-third 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 name of Thomas Sims, late of Captain Kennamer's company, Alabama Scouts and Guides, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Byron A. Dunn, late of Company C, Ninth 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 name of Susan Higdon, widow of Edward Higdon, late of Company G, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John C. Bailey, late of Company C, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sylvester N. Stewart, late first lieutenant Company B, Sixty-second 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 name of Joseph H. Holman, late of Company K, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

This bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

H. R. 143. John Crowley;

H. R. 397. Archibald Caldwell;

H. R. 417. Roman M. Hawkins;

H. R. 636. Ephraim J. Smith;

H. R. 685. Andrew J. Clark;

H. R. 995. Charles M. Coffin;

H. R. 1120. Dudley Reed;

H. R. 1276. William Bolam;

H. R. 1277. William A. Fry;

H. R. 1283. Thomas H. Burns;

H. R. 1393. Garrett H. Fowler;

H. R. 1513. George Sharp;

H. R. 1521. Henry Matson;

H. R. 1534. Lafayette Riker;

H. R. 1550. David J. Yost;

H. R. 1575. Alexander Dice;

H. R. 1607. William Moore;

H. R. 1610. Bailey M. Nalley;

H. R. 1634. James C. Cooper;

H. R. 1718. Edwin R. Warburton;

H. R. 1743. William Croft;

H. R. 1768. James T. Sawyer;

H. R. 1796. August Moldenhauer;

H. R. 1808. Hiram Pray;

H. R. 1832. D. H. Norton;

H. R. 2032. Aaron M. Elliott;

H. R. 2038. James C. Goldthorp;

H. R. 2044. Albert C. Chamberlin;

H. R. 2046. Alden F. Litchfield;

H. R. 2075. Samuel Young;

H. R. 2347. Samuel L. Bryant;

H. R. 2600. Hosea B. Fowler;

H. R. 2607. John W. Bigelow;

H. R. 2629. William F. Davission;

H. R. 2771. Jacob E. Westfall;

H. R. 2781. Solomon F. Brown;

H. R. 2789. Elijah Richardson;

H. R. 3024. Benjamin P. Stone;

H. R. 3026. Benjamin M. Tilton;

H. R. 3358. James H. Johnson;

H. R. 3460. Leonard A. Smith;

H. R. 3695. Frank T. Wallace;

H. R. 3700. George Black;

H. R. 3997. J. Enoch Bailey;

H. R. 4133. Gustave Frey;

H. R. 4158. William D. Hogan;

H. R. 4240. Matthias Johnson;

H. R. 4278. Andrew P. Stewart;

H. R. 4377. Nancy A. Hopkins;

H. R. 4523. Pleasant Goodman;

H. R. 4616. Amos Shirey;

H. R. 4837. John W. Dickerson;

H. R. 4952. Benjamin V. Carey;

H. R. 5035. D. J. Wardwell;

H. R. 5125. Francis Hoey;

H. R. 5132. John W. Campbell;

H. R. 5212. Thomas J. Hildebrant;

H. R. 5247. John Wilson;

H. R. 5280. Henry Dillon;

H. R. 5282. William H. Salmon;

H. R. 5292. George H. Gibson;

H. R. 5302. Charles A. Geissenhainer;

H. R. 5490. Peter Hoover;

H. R. 5735. Almer Maxey;

H. R. 5741. Clarissa A. Welden;

H. R. 5756. Whitfield H. Lance;

H. R. 5863. William H. Nevil;

H. R. 6067. Valentine T. Vest;

H. R. 6085. George W. Rowley;

H. R. 6089. John Baker;

H. R. 6122. William B. Perry;

H. R. 6187. Michael Cosgrove;

H. R. 6227. Henry C. Shepherd;

H. R. 6254. Jacob J. Boyer;

H. R. 6541. Daniel W. Mason;

H. R. 6550. James Hewitt;

H. R. 6599. William L. McMillin;

H. R. 6645. Charles M. Hoag;

H. R. 6871. Christopher G. Bollman;

H. R. 6975. John P. Hardin;

H. R. 7172. Manlbert C. Rawlison;

H. R. 7176. Isaac Pryor;

H. R. 7188. Dorious Neel;

H. R. 7194. Henry H. Murray;

H. R. 7446. Samuel M. West;

H. R. 7988. Alvan W. Chapin;

H. R. 8043. James Fouch;

H. R. 8138. Parmenias Roush;

H. R. 8147. Edward G. Rockhold;

H. R. 8154. Oliver H. Scott;

H. R. 8216. Archibald Spencer;

H. R. 8306. Benjamin R. Ricketts;

H. R. 8861. Alrena Warner;

H. R. 8879. Rodney Jameson;

H. R. 8941. John E. Davis;

H. R. 8971. Wesley Hager;

H. R. 9005. Milton Smith;

H. R. 9168. John B. Hanna;

H. R. 9412. George Hoyte;

H. R. 9462. James C. Maxey;

H. R. 9470. Sarah Ann Eminus;

H. R. 9608. Oliver P. Shanafelt;

H. R. 9698. Scott Thompson;

H. R. 9700. William R. Snyder;

H. R. 9758. Bernice L. Frink;

H. R. 9763. Thomas C. Wilson;

H. R. 9934. Joseph F. Ellis;

H. R. 9954. Johannes Hockenmiller;

H. R. 9960. Frederick Gardner;

H. R. 10054. Nelson R. Harrington;

H. R. 10067. Edwin Brooks;

H. R. 10262. James Hatfield;

H. R. 10263. William H. Smith;

H. R. 10292. William T. Zimmer;

H. R. 10296. Henry Masel;

H. R. 10363. Marie A. Bradley;

H. R. 10397. Julian Barger;

H. R. 10413. Timothy Sullivan;

H. R. 10444. Frances E. Carr;

H. R. 10498. Matthias R. Zahmiser;

H. R. 10518. Benjamin F. Anson;

H. R. 10527. John L. Bailey;

H. R. 10608. August Studer;

H. R. 10641. William A. Nixon;

H. R. 10642. Levi P. Thompson;

H. R. 10765. Beverly M. Stanton;

H. R. 10867. John B. Liddle;

H. R. 10920. Harrison N. Mott;

H. R. 10931. Sarah Cole;

H. R. 10979. Stephen D. Kennamer;

H. R. 11313. Mary H. C. Mueller;

H. R. 11390. Japhet N. Durall;

H. R. 11480. Wilbur F. Dickerson;

H. R. 11644. James A. Dickey;

H. R. 11708. John Lewis;

H. R. 11738. Henry H. Sheldon;

H. R. 11761. James M. Felts;

H. R. 11786. Morris Tyson;

H. R. 11814. Horatio Gilbert;

H. R. 11840. Samuel F. Born;

H. R. 11841. Reuben Crider;

H. R. 12010. Daniel Cooper;

H. R. 12445. William J. Clark;

H. R. 12511. Hugh McCullough;

H. R. 12512. Jared M. Sigler;

H. R. 12513. William Shoup;

H. R. 12514. John Stevens;

H. R. 12609. William J. Miller;

H. R. 12674. John R. Horan;

H. R. 12713. Benajah Phelps;

H. R. 12714. Michael McKenzie;

H. R. 12766. Eugene A. Fisher;

H. R. 12946. John B. Remick;

H. R. 12997. Thomas Trablico;

H. R. 13048. Peter Waker;

H. R. 13051. Florence E. Pennock;

H. R. 13116. George Bailey;

H. R. 13129. William H. Harlan;

H. R. 13133. Samuel Baker;

H. R. 13135. Henry A. Lamping;

H. R. 13247. Wilson Wightman;

H. R. 13248. Charles F. Moody;

H. R. 13494. Joseph Taylor;

H. R. 13552. William B. Kinsey;

H. R. 13565. Lucius C. Allen;

H. R. 13598. William Haines;

H. R. 13599. Reuben E. Osgood;

H. R. 13602. David S. Murr;

H. R. 13603. George Enos;

H. R. 13665. George Keldel;

H. R. 13698. John P. Campbell;

H. R. 13778. James Fenton;

H. R. 14019. James C. Hyatt;

H. R. 14020. John Hannan;

H. R. 14022. Alfred J. Leard;

H. R. 14027. Sarah A. Wilson;

H. R. 14074. Walker Hamer;

H. R. 14154. Christopher C. Hamilton;

H. R. 14260. John Stoddard;

H. R. 14261. Thomas Lundy;

H. R. 14326. Hugh McCoy;

H. R. 14367. Thomas Rash;

H. R. 14412. John W. Frees;

H. R. 14793. Charles Selz;

H. R. 14892. James B. Hague;

H. R. 14954. Hattie E. Waterbury;

H. R. 14969. William Cox;

H. R. 14971. Andrew E. Goldsberry;

H. R. 14979. Luella B. Davis;

H. R. 15014. Philip H. Deboe;

H. R. 15049. William Gamsey;

H. R. 15050. George W. Seever;

H. R. 15052. Charles Boye;

H. R. 15223. William E. Dunn;

H. R. 15263. Henry Hertzler;

H. R. 15264. Samuel Drum;

H. R. 15347. Mary L. Springer;

H. R. 15509. Wesley J. Hodges;

H. R. 15511. John H. Forey;

H. R. 15592. John J. Smith;

H. R. 15625. Ogden Harris;

H. R. 15629. William P. Reivers;

H. R. 15651. John Henning;

H. R. 15705. Thomas Sims;

H. R. 15722. Byron A. Dunn;

H. R. 15736. Susan Higdon;

H. R. 15920. John C. Bailey;

H. R. 16004. Sylvester N. Stewart; and

H. R. 16138. Joseph H. Holman.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, on page 31 I move to amend by striking out lines 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 31, strike out all of lines 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

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

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

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 17755) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

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 C. McNaught, late of Company D, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Widener, late of Company D, 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 name of William E. S. Foss, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward C. Wafer, late of Company D, Seventy-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.

The name of Mary A. McDonough, widow of Patrick McDonough, alias Patrick McDonald, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harvey S. Page, late of Company A, Twenty-sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Fourth 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 name of Kate M. Henry, widow of Charles V. Henry, late first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, Ninety-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henry Beitzel, late of Company A, Two hundred and ninth 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 name of Jacob H. Schell, late of Company F, Twentieth 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 name of Ira B. Gould, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David Hudson, late of Company E, Thirteenth 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 name of Silas P. Rainey, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elijah Marsh, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles M. Saries, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Edwards, late captain Company A, Third Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. Connor, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Noah A. Sapp, late of Company H, Forty-eighth Regiment, and Company G, Fiftieth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel L. McGhee, late of Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Almon E. Abel, late of Company M, Second 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 name of Ephraim M. McWhorter, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William A. Bell, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert D. Rector, late of Company L, Eleventh 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 name of Thomas E. Kellogg, late of Company E, Thirty-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 name of Leopold Bertsche, late of Company K, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Monroe Kniffin, late of Company G, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Mounted Rifles, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Robinson, late of Company G, Thirty-ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Augustus Barber, late of Company B, Fifteenth 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 name of Frances Alexander, widow of Edwin R. Alexander, late of Company G, Forty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Winnie Alexander, helpless and dependent daughter of said Edwin R. Alexander, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Frances Alexander, the name of said Winnie Alexander shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Frances Alexander.

The name of Hugh T. Ross, late of Company F, Seventh 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 name of William A. Withers, late of Company C, Fifteenth 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 name of Joseph K. Keeler, late of Company F, Seventieth 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 name of Elizabeth Carroll, widow of Henry Carroll, late second Lieutenant, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, and brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Edwin P. Durrell, late second Lieutenant Company H, Twenty-eighth 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 name of Starlin Stanfill, alias Sterlin Stanfield, late of Captain Reynolds's Scouts, Twenty-third Army Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Hosea Bilyen, late of Company E, Forty-eighth Regiment, and Company B, Fiftieth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George H. Shoemaker, late of Company M, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cornelius Ryan, late of Company C, Third Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Walter W. Wright, late of Company C, Twenty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Margaret T. O'Keefe, widow of Michael O'Keefe, late of Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment New York State Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Thomas Case, late of Company C, Thirty-fifth 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 name of William Orr, late of Company I, One hundred and Ninety-fifth 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 name of Robert W. Rogers, late acting master's mate, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George A. Ulinc, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-fifth 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 name of John Meyer, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William E. Cooper, late of Company K, Sixteenth 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 name of George Sheldon, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Richard Allberry, late of Companies E and F, 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 name of Royal P. Stiles, late of Company A, One hundred and fifty-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 name of Charles H. Giller, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William L. Colville, late of Company L, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William A. Strosonider, late of Company G, Fourth 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 name of Charles Pluck, late of Company I, 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 name of Joseph W. Rose, late of Company K, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob F. Shull, late of Company H, 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 name of Clarence W. Backus, late first Lieutenant Company C, Ninety-seventh 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 name of Cassius A. Woodworth, late of Company C, Fifty-third 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 name of Joseph W. May, now known as Joseph W. Swan, late second Lieutenant Company C, One hundred and fifty-eighth 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 name of John Murphy, late of Battery I, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Catharine G. Bell, widow of Archibald W. Bell, late first Lieutenant Company K, Forty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of George W. Parsons, late of Company I, Fortieth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel S. Lytle, late of Company F, Eleventh 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 name of Luther Sizemore, late of Company L, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob Klepper, late of Company G, One hundred and thirty-eighth 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 name of John W. Austin, late of Company C, Thirteenth 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 name of John McNally, late second lieutenant Company K, and captain Company D, Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Lamborn, late of Company C, Two hundred and fifth 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 name of Columbus H. Adams, late of Company F, Third 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 name of Napoleon B. Lanning, late of Company I, Sixtieth 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 name of Addison Reid, late of Company K, Eleventh 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 name of Martin B. Luckey, late of Company K, Twentieth 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 name of Louisa Flagg, widow of Edward P. Flagg, late of Troop F, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Joseph A. Bailey, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Lewis, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jonathan L. Shamp, late of Company I, Fifty-fifth 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 name of Mary J. Bowers, helpless and dependent child of Jesse Bowers, late of Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John H. Willis, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Uptegrove, late of Company G, Twenty-first 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 name of Frederick A. Joslyn, late of Third Independent Battery Vermont Volunteer Light Artillery, and First Company Vermont Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Nelson, late acting ensign, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jesse B. Bowlin, late of Company B, Seventh 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 name of Mary Boarman, widow of Seymour Boarman, late of Company D, One hundred and seventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Lewis C. Smith, late of Company E, Fourteenth 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 name of John A. McArthur, late of Company G, Forty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James T. Mears, late of Company A, Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and One hundred and sixtieth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac C. Dimmick, late of Company K, First Regiment New York Volunteer Dragoons, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Van R. Gifford, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$15 per month, the same to be paid to him under the rules of the Pension Bureau as to mode and times of payment without any deduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension.

The name of John Phelan, late of Company I, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob Saratha, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles A. Hatch, late of band, Siege Artillery Brigade, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James D. Harston, late captain Company C, Forty-eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Annie W. Frankie, widow of Jones Frankie, late major, Seventeenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and colonel, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nora Shepard, widow of Hugh Shepard, late captain Company K, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and captain Company A, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harvey Moore, late of Company B, Second Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John L. McLaughlin, late of Company K, Eleventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John R. Allen, late first lieutenant Company F, Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William M. Wood, late of Company H, Third 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 name of Mary E. Buckley, widow of William W. Buckley, late captain Company D, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Kleiber, widow of Gabriel Kleiber, late of Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mary Anna Yohum, helpless and dependent child of Philipp Yohum, late of Company H, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Horatio W. Magowan, late of Seventeenth Independent Battery, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Horace Ludwig, late of Company I, Second 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 name of James Thomas, late of Company H, 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 name of James A. Poole, late of Company A, First 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 name of James Lawrence, late of Company D, 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 name of Isabella Laverty, widow of Daniel Laverty, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Horace G. Smith, late of Independent Battery H, Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Artillery, and Company G, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John M. Bruce, late first lieutenant Company K, One hundred and fifth 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 name of Wiley Wicher, late of Company F, Eleventh 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 name of Samuel Klingensmith, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John N. Gill, late of Company B, One hundred and sixteenth 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 name of John W. Hunter, late of Company C, Thirty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary M. Shaw, widow of William M. Shaw, late first lieutenant Company F, First Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

This bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

H. R. 577. John C. McNaught;
H. R. 870. Henry Widener;
H. R. 938. William E. S. Foss;
H. R. 1269. Edward C. Wafer;
H. R. 1865. Mary A. McDonough;
H. R. 1868. Harvey S. Page;
H. R. 2533. Kate M. Henry;
H. R. 3575. Henry Beitzel;
H. R. 4381. Jacob H. Schell;
H. R. 4392. Ira B. Gould;
H. R. 4519. David Hudson;
H. R. 4628. Silas P. Rainey;
H. R. 5098. Elijah Marsh;
H. R. 5665. Charles M. Sarles;
H. R. 6091. John W. Edwards;
H. R. 6474. Thomas J. Connor;
H. R. 6478. Noah A. Sapp;
H. R. 6479. Samuel McGhee;
H. R. 6544. Almon E. Abel;
H. R. 6567. Ephraim M. McWhorter;
H. R. 6706. William A. Bell;
H. R. 6716. Robert D. Rector;
H. R. 6720. Thomas E. Kellogg;
H. R. 6870. Leopold Bertsche;
H. R. 9434. Monroe Kniffen;
H. R. 9450. John Robinson;
H. R. 9805. Augustus Barber;
H. R. 10130. Frances Alexander;
H. R. 10168. Hugh T. Ross;
H. R. 10587. William A. Withers;
H. R. 10812. Joseph K. Keeler;
H. R. 10963. Elizabeth Carroll;
H. R. 11027. Edwin P. Durell;
H. R. 11081. Starlin Stanfill;
H. R. 11150. Hosea Bilyeu;
H. R. 11235. George H. Shoemaker;
H. R. 11413. Cornelius Ryan;
H. R. 11479. Walter W. Wright;
H. R. 12004. Margaret T. O'Keefe;
H. R. 12014. Thomas Case;
H. R. 12021. William Orr;
H. R. 12111. Robert W. Rogers;
H. R. 12128. George A. Uline;
H. R. 12135. John Meyer;
H. R. 12238. William E. Cooper;
H. R. 12670. George Sheldon;
H. R. 12767. Richard Allbery;
H. R. 12775. Royal P. Stiles;
H. R. 12912. Charles H. Giller;
H. R. 13081. William L. Colville;

H. R. 13115. William A. Strosnider;
 H. R. 13226. Charles Pluck;
 H. R. 13246. Joseph W. Rose;
 H. R. 13257. Jacob F. Shull;
 H. R. 13261. Clarence W. Backus;
 H. R. 13286. Cassius A. Woodworth;
 H. R. 13496. Joseph W. May, alias Joseph W. Swan;
 H. R. 13504. John Murphy;
 H. R. 13505. Catharine G. Bell;
 H. R. 13553. George W. Parsons;
 H. R. 13563. Samuel S. Lytle;
 H. R. 13574. Luther Sizemore;
 H. R. 13625. Jacob Klepper;
 H. R. 13933. John W. Austin;
 H. R. 14042. John McNelly;
 H. R. 14044. Thomas Lamborn;
 H. R. 14113. C. H. Adams;
 H. R. 14137. Napoleon B. Liming;
 H. R. 14185. Addison Reid;
 H. R. 14252. Martin B. Luckey;
 H. R. 14356. Louisa Flagg;
 H. R. 14381. Joseph A. Bailey;
 H. R. 14383. William Lewis;
 H. R. 14410. Jonathan L. Shamp;
 H. R. 14428. Mary J. Bowers;
 H. R. 14447. John H. Willis;
 H. R. 14699. Thomas Uptegrove;
 H. R. 14736. F. A. Joslyn;
 H. R. 14815. William Nelson;
 H. R. 14858. Jesse B. Bowling;
 H. R. 15018. Mary Boarman;
 H. R. 15109. Lewis C. Smith;
 H. R. 15110. J. A. McArthur;
 H. R. 15219. James T. Mears;
 H. R. 15224. Isaac C. Dinnick;
 H. R. 15503. Van R. Gifford;
 H. R. 15504. John Phelan;
 H. R. 15505. Jacob Saratha;
 H. R. 15514. Charles A. Hatch;
 H. R. 15523. James D. Harston;
 H. R. 15541. Annie W. Franklin;
 H. R. 15591. Nora Shepard;
 H. R. 15752. Harvey Moore;
 H. R. 15793. John L. McLaughlin;
 H. R. 15849. John R. Allen;
 H. R. 15850. William M. Wood;
 H. R. 15911. Mary E. Buckley;
 H. R. 15923. Mary Kleiber;
 H. R. 16073. Mary Anna Yotum;
 H. R. 16083. Horatio W. Magowan;
 H. R. 16145. Horace Ludwig;
 H. R. 16163. James Thomas;
 H. R. 16247. James A. Poole;
 H. R. 16303. James Lawrence;
 H. R. 16307. Isabella Laverty;
 H. R. 16561. Horace G. Smith;
 H. R. 16562. John M. Bruce;
 H. R. 16563. Wiley Whitcher;
 H. R. 16624. Samuel Klingensmith;
 H. R. 16960. John N. Gill;
 H. R. 16967. John W. Hunter; and
 H. R. 17259. Mary M. Shaw;

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, on page 19, line 20, I move to amend the spelling of the word "Wicher." It should be "Whicher."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MANN). The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 19, line 20, change the spelling of the proper name so that it will be "Whicher."

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to. The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS B. POPE.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 7900) for the relief of Thomas B. Pope.

Be it enacted, etc. That in the administration of the pension laws Thomas B. Pope shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as first lieutenant of Company A, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, on the 4th day of September, 1862.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 18006) granting pensions and increase of pension to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the civil war, and to widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of John M. Jeans, late of Capt. J. W. Robertson's Company B, Second Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert G. Rockfellow, late of Capt. James Bruce's company, Second Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Emil Schuett, late of Company C, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The name of Mont M. James, late of Company A, First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mary Gonter, dependent mother of Guy W. Gonter, late of U. S. S. Indiana, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William Tepe, Jr., late of Company L, Nineteenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Roy Riley, late of Company M, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Ellen M. Brennan, mother of Thomas F. Brennan, late of foot service (white), United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John A. Freeman, late of Captains Buoy's and Noland's companies, Oregon Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lafayette Higginbotham, late of Troop K, Third Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary S. Byrnes, widow of William J. Byrnes, late first lieutenant Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said William J. Byrnes until she reaches the age of 16 years.

The name of Alexander L. Smith, late of Company D, Thirty-second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of David Crum, late of Captain Sparkman's independent company, Florida Volunteers, Seminole Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$18 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elijah W. Morgan, late of Company E, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John T. Campbell, late of Battery E, First Regiment United States Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward P. Redford, late of Capt. L. Buoy's Company B, Second Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thad Parrish, late of Company K, First Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month.

The name of William R. Fontaine, late of Captains Kelsey's and Robertson's companies, Second Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Emmett L. Warren, alias Alanson Warren, late of Capt. L. Buoy's Company B, Second Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry L. Whittenburg, late of Company I, Twenty-ninth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John D. Smith, late first-class machinist, U. S. S. Buffalo, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of William German, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$15 per month.

The name of Harvey C. Veatch, late of Capt. L. Buoy's Company B, Second Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Noah Huber, late of Capt. W. S. Buckley's company, Ninth Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eugene Bourassa, late of Company A, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry.

The name of Charles F. Brown, late of Company H, Second Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain.

The name of Kate Mead, widow of Patrick E. Mead, late of Company M, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Maud Barton, widow of Augustus Barton, late of Troop E, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said Augustus Barton until he reaches the age of 16 years.

The name of Martin Gardner, late of U. S. S. Raleigh, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of John M. Slatte, late of Company M, First Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Matthew E. Welch, late of Company K, Third Battalion United States Engineers.

The name of John Fredericks, late of Company C, Second Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Lawrence, widow of James H. Lawrence, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the two minor children of said James H. Lawrence until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Claudia D. Blakeman, widow of Robert S. Blakeman, late passed assistant surgeon, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Charles B. Pickle, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment United States Cavalry, war with Spain.

This bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

H. R. 997. John M. Jeans;

H. R. 998. Albert G. Rockfellow;

H. R. 1775. Emil Schuett;

H. R. 1178. Mont M. James;

H. R. 1854. Mary Gonter;

H. R. 1859. William Tepe, Jr.;
 H. R. 3086. Roy Riley;
 H. R. 3361. Ellen M. Brennan;
 H. R. 3969. John A. Freeman;
 H. R. 5853. Lafayette Higginbotham;
 H. R. 6660. Mary S. Byrnes;
 H. R. 6794. Alexander L. Smith;
 H. R. 7501. David Crum;
 H. R. 7701. Elijah W. Morgan;
 H. R. 7832. John F. Campbell;
 H. R. 8872. Edward P. Redford;
 H. R. 9269. Thad Parrish;
 H. R. 9333. William R. Fontaine;
 H. R. 9334. Emmett L. Warren, alias Alonson Warren;
 H. R. 9346. Henry L. Whittenburg;
 H. R. 9545. John D. Smith;
 H. R. 9591. William German;
 H. R. 9982. Harvey C. Veatch;
 H. R. 10364. Noah Hubler;
 H. R. 10568. Eugene Bourassa;
 H. R. 11190. Charles F. Brown;
 H. R. 11646. Kate Mead;
 H. R. 11650. Maud Barton;
 H. R. 11965. Martin Gardner;
 H. R. 13195. John M. slate;
 H. R. 13681. Matthew E. Welch;
 H. R. 14781. John Fredericks;
 H. R. 14835. Elizabeth Lawrence;
 H. R. 15832. Claudia D. Blakeman; and
 H. R. 16275. Charles B. Pickle.

Mr. DRAPER. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend; on page 2, line 23, after the word "Brennan," insert "dependent."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 2, line 23, after "Brennan," insert "dependent."

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

Mr. DRAPER. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend, on page 4, line 5, by striking out the word "twelve" and inserting "sixteen."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 4, line 5, strike out "twelve" and insert "sixteen."

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

Mr. DRAPER. Mr. Speaker, on page 4, line 7, I move to strike out "T" and insert "F."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Line 7, strike out "T" and insert "F."

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

Mr. DRAPER. Mr. Speaker, on page 4, line 9, I move to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "eighteen."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Line 9, strike out "twenty-four" and insert "eighteen."

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

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

On motion of Mr. SULLOWAY, a motion to reconsider the votes by which the several bills were passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This completes the pension bills before the House.

DATE OF PRESIDENTIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL TERM.

Mr. PARKER. I ask for the regular order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The regular order is the call of committees. The Clerk will call the committees in order.

Mr. PARKER. I think it is unfinished business.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The call rests on the Committee on the Judiciary, the unfinished business being House joint resolution 115. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER] has twenty-two minutes remaining.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, before entering upon the consideration of this matter, I desire to ask unanimous consent of the House that in the consideration of this joint resolution speeches be limited to five minutes, unless further time be granted by the House; and that at a quarter past 3 o'clock this afternoon, unless the matter has sooner been concluded, the previous question shall be considered as ordered and the resolution put to a vote. My suggestion is given, Mr. Speaker, because—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is unable to hear the request of the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to state that a great many people wish to speak, and I desire to afford full opportunity for proper, though not voluminous, consideration, and I therefore ask that unanimous consent be given that in the consideration of this joint resolution the speeches shall be limited

to five minutes unless the House by a vote should extend the time; and that at a quarter past 3 o'clock this afternoon, unless the discussion has sooner been concluded, the previous question shall be considered as ordered upon the resolution and all amendments pending.

Mr. SHERLEY. Will the gentleman permit a question? Does his request bear with it the idea that anyone having the floor shall be in order to offer any amendment?

Mr. PARKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHERLEY. And that all amendments offered shall be voted upon at the conclusion of the debate?

Mr. PARKER. No, sir. The amendments will be determined as they are offered.

Mr. SHERLEY. I object, then. If the gentleman will so put it that an amendment pending can be voted upon when the resolution is voted upon, I will have no objection.

Mr. PARKER. Does the gentleman suggest that the amendments shall come up at that time?

Mr. SHERLEY. That they come up in the regular order of their presentation.

Mr. PARKER. After the debate?

Mr. SHERLEY. After the debate.

Mr. PARKER. I do not want to do it during the debate. I am afraid I will lose the House.

Mr. SHERLEY. If the amendment to the Constitution is not of sufficient importance to hold the House, we had better let it go.

Mr. PARKER. I am embarrassed in this matter, because I wanted to have considered the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMS TED].

Mr. SHERLEY. I will not agree to the request unless we can have all the amendments voted on—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would suggest to the gentleman from New Jersey it is possible to have consideration and vote upon the amendment pending under the ordinary rules of the House.

Mr. PARKER. This is practically the five-minute rule, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from New Jersey desire his request to be submitted to the House?

Mr. PARKER. The gentleman from New Jersey will leave this matter open for the present and will reserve the right to move the previous question at any time and close debate, and will ask unanimous consent of the House at the present time that speeches be limited to five minutes unless further time be granted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER] asks unanimous consent that speeches upon the pending resolution be limited to five minutes unless further time be granted by the House. May the Chair ask the gentleman from New Jersey whether he couples with that a request in regard to recognition?

Mr. PARKER. There is nobody whom I can find who is against the principle of this amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey now has control of the balance of his time, which was twenty-two minutes when he commenced. On the expiration of that time, of course, the Chairman will be compelled to recognize some one in opposition to the resolution, which would occupy an hour's time.

Mr. PARKER. That is why I ask for the five-minute rule. I will modify my request in this way: That discussion of this matter may go on for two hours, at the expiration of which time, unless the matter has already been concluded, a vote shall be taken upon the resolution and all pending amendments. That in the meantime speeches be limited to five minutes, unless further time be given by the House, and recognition be with the Chair.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from New Jersey whether he will include with his request for unanimous consent some division of the time between those for and those against the resolution.

Mr. PARKER. "The gentleman" has already said that he has found persons who want to offer various amendments to the resolution, but nobody opposed to it, and has found it very hard to divide the time on that account. I propose to give the Speaker the list of gentlemen who have already applied to me for time. It is not very long.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. May the Chair suggest to the gentleman from New Jersey that he put his request in the form that the House proceed as in Committee of the Whole under the five-minute rule, and at the end of two hours a vote be taken upon all pending amendments, and that amendments be permitted to be offered by anyone obtaining the floor?

Mr. SHERLEY. May I ask if by that the Chair means that amendments shall be considered during the two hours, or that they may be offered and considered at the expiration of the two hours?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair made that suggestion to the gentleman from New Jersey as to time. Of course the suggestion which the Chair made would provide for having a vote upon the amendments at the end of the two hours.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, there seems to be some difficulty about the time. We know that under the five-minute rule the House always grants a little more time, if necessary, and I accept the suggestion.

Mr. PERKINS. If the request made by the gentleman from New Jersey is put in the form that is suggested, I shall feel bound to object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York objects.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Regular order!

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The regular order is demanded.

Mr. MACON. I understand that the gentleman from New Jersey says that he can not find anyone who is opposed to the resolution. I want to state to him that I am and always have been distinctly opposed to it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey is entitled to the floor, and has twenty-two minutes remaining.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I request order.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Before the gentleman begins, will he yield to me for a suggestion merely?

Mr. PARKER. Certainly; if it does not come out of my twenty-two minutes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. What I was going to suggest is this: This is a matter in which we all have a most profound interest, and we are all equally interested, I think, that it shall receive the most careful consideration. Now, I ask the gentleman would it not be well, in view of the various amendments proposed, and upon which this House will have to vote in a somewhat hurried way, to have this bill recommitted with the amendments, so as to have the committee give it a little further consideration?

Mr. PARKER. I am afraid I can not consent to that. The matter has been very carefully considered. To delay no time, I desire to say to the House that the committee have carefully considered the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED], and in order to keep control of the time, I now move that amendment, as printed in the RECORD, at the bottom of page 617.

Mr. SHERLEY. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SHERLEY. Do I understand the gentleman now offers that amendment?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey offers the amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by adding a new section:

"SEC. 4. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, under Article XII, before the last Thursday of April next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President, anything in the said Article XII to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I believe I am now recognized for an hour on this amendment.

Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. SHERLEY, and others. Oh, no.

Mr. PARKER. Well, I desire to keep control of the time.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Well, I guess not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is not inclined to believe the gentleman is entitled to an hour, from the fact that he has offered an amendment. If he were to obtain the floor for an hour on each amendment he offered, he might control the time indefinitely.

Mr. PARKER. I will, then, withhold the consideration of this matter, and not offer that amendment myself, but will state that before the expiration of my time this amendment will be offered as a committee amendment by a member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SHERLEY. I suggest the amendment has already been offered to the House.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. By offering the amendment, did not the gentleman from New Jersey lose control of the floor?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is of the opinion that the gentleman, having the floor in his own right for an hour, is entitled during that hour to offer an amendment for the information of the House, and after offering the amendment

to consume all the balance of his time, and not to demand a vote upon the amendment until those in opposition may have an opportunity to be heard, or the House an opportunity to determine in reference to the ordering of the previous question.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I desire to make a request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. First I will state that there is no desire to keep anyone from being heard. I request that the debate be continued for two hours, and that during that time anyone may have the right to offer amendments, and that the two hours be equally divided between the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER] and some Member opposed to the resolution, and at the end of that time the House vote on all the amendments and the resolution.

Mr. PARKER. I think that is fair, and I suggest that the gentleman from New York [Mr. PERKINS] control the time in opposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that the consideration of the resolution under debate shall proceed for two hours, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from New Jersey and some Member in opposition.

Mr. PARKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. PERKINS].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. And the gentleman from New York [Mr. PERKINS] to control the time in opposition.

Mr. GAINES. Mr. Speaker, I object. Let this go on for a while without limiting the time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from West Virginia objects. The amendment of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER] has been read for information. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does this discussion go on under the morning-hour rule and end in twenty-two minutes?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey is entitled to the seventeen minutes remaining.

Mr. PARKER. I thought two hours' debate had been agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection was made to the request by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. GAINES].

Mr. PARKER. I ask the gentleman from West Virginia not to object.

Mr. GAINES. A number of gentlemen have said to me that they would like to have an opportunity to be heard on this matter. They may be able to see their way not to debate it; but if they do, I want them to have opportunity to be heard, and the time ought not to be at the disposal of the gentleman from New Jersey until there has been more opportunity to allow the Members generally the right of debate.

Mr. PARKER. I think I have all those gentlemen on my list for recognition, probably.

Mr. GAINES. Possibly so; but in the last analysis, Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard. The gentleman from New Jersey has seventeen minutes remaining.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I will say to the House that this amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania is practically the amendment of the committee presided over by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. GAINES], and we accept it, because under the Constitution, as it stands, in case there is no election the House of Representatives have the right to select one of the three candidates having the highest number of votes, and they have the right to make that selection up to the very hour of the expiration of their term, and we have concluded that that ought not to be changed by this amendment, which is not offered for any such purpose. Therefore we are agreed with the gentleman from West Virginia and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and will present that amendment before the House when it comes to a vote. Does the gentleman desire that it should now be put to a vote, or would he rather wait?

Mr. GAINES. I assume that whenever in the course of things parliamentary it reaches the proper time for a vote, it will be voted upon. I do not think that my desire has anything to do with when the House will vote.

Mr. McCALL. Will the gentleman from New Jersey yield to me for a question?

Mr. PARKER. Certainly.

Mr. McCALL. May I ask the gentleman, as to the construction of section 3, would it be possible for three-quarters of the States to ratify this amendment before the 4th of March, 1911?

Mr. PARKER. Nineteen hundred and thirteen is the time mentioned.

Mr. McCALL. Not in section 3. It says:

All Senators elected prior to the adoption of this amendment shall continue in office until the last Thursday of April at noon next succeeding the 4th day of March of the year in which the term otherwise would have expired.

Now, if this amendment should be adopted before the 4th day of March, 1911, then the terms of all Senators which would otherwise have expired on the 4th of March, 1911, would not expire until the fourth Thursday of April, 1911, or the last Thursday in April. That is, the House of the present Congress would go out on the 4th day of March next year, while the Senate of the present Congress would not go out until the fourth Thursday of April.

Mr. PARKER. I have not read it so. I will talk it over with the gentleman, and if there is any difficulty we will try to arrange it. At the present time I want to use my time. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. PERKINS] desire time, or will he take it in his own right?

Mr. PERKINS. I will take it in my own right.

Mr. PARKER. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET] desire time?

Mr. BENNET of New York. I would like about five minutes.

Mr. PARKER. I will yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET] five minutes.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am in sympathy with the purpose of this resolution, but do not feel that I can vote for it in its present form.

We ought not, in exercising this high function, to do anything which might at a subsequent time put us in a ridiculous light. Section 2 of this resolution provides that the existing terms of office of the President and Vice-President and terms of the Members of the House of Representatives which, under existing law, begin on the 4th day of March, 1911, shall continue until the last Thursday of April in the year 1913, at noon. That would be all right if we could be sure that three-quarters of the States would ratify it prior to the last Thursday of April, 1913. Before becoming a part of the organic law of the Union, this resolution or amendment requires the ratification of three-quarters of the States; but once Congress passes it by the necessary two-thirds vote in each branch, we put it out among the States forever, and the last necessary State would have a right to ratify on the 1st day of May, 1913, in which event sections 1 and 3 would become operative and there would be a question as to the then existing terms of the Representatives in Congress and the terms of the then President and Vice-President.

I feel certain that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, to whose attention this defect has been called, can remedy it within the time that has been given him. If he can to my satisfaction as a Member of the House, I shall, on my responsibility as a Member, vote for it. If he can not, upon the same responsibility I shall vote against it.

I proposed an amendment yesterday drawn jointly by my colleague [Mr. FASSETT] and myself. There is one objection to that, which prevents me from pressing it, and that is, it might be, if the amendment were adopted and this amendment were ratified by three-quarters of the States rapidly, we might extend our own terms as Members of the Sixty-first Congress. I do not desire to be put in the position of offering an amendment which might be so criticised or subject to that criticism. Therefore I shall not press it. I call it to the attention of the gentleman from New Jersey. It goes to the meat of the matter, and I trust that this particular section will be dropped out and a section put in which will let the States ratify it at any time.

Mr. GOULDEN. Will the gentleman from New York tell us how he proposes to remedy that? He is tearing down, but not building up.

Mr. BENNET of New York. I printed it in the RECORD this morning.

Mr. GOULDEN. I did not read it. The RECORD is too voluminous.

Mr. CARLIN. The gentleman from New York says that he does not desire to press it.

Mr. BENNET of New York. I desire the substance of it pressed, but it is subject to the criticism, as written, that it might extend our own terms in the Sixty-first Congress. I do not think any of us ought to attempt, without previous consideration, to draft an amendment to the Constitution of the United States here upon the floor of the House. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER] has had this under consideration for years, and I think he can draft a satisfactory amendment.

Mr. CARLIN. But the gentleman admits that he does not desire to press that.

Mr. BENNET of New York. I do not quite admit that.

Mr. CARLIN. What is the gentleman's admission?

Mr. BENNET of New York. I said that the amendment I suggested would remedy the defect I called attention to, but that as written it is subject to the criticism that it might extend our own terms as Members of the Sixty-first Congress.

Mr. CARLIN. Then the gentleman does not desire the remedy he has offered?

Mr. BENNET of New York. I will take it if nothing else can be given; but I have every reason to believe that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER], realizing the defect, can propose even a better one.

Mr. CARLIN. I will say to the gentleman that that very question was considered at great length by the full committee, and it was determined there that it would be unwise to leave the date of the operation of this clause open, that a specific time ought to be named for the beginning of it. We did not think it ought to be so worded as to leave the Members here subject to the criticism that they were endeavoring to extend their own terms.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I desire to address the House for a few moments in regard to the proposed joint resolution.

There seems to be some confusion in regard to its verbiage and the subject-matter embraced therein. Permit me to reiterate that it is a very plain proposition to provide for the commencement and termination of Congress and the terms of the President, the Vice-President, the Senators, and Representatives. An objection was raised yesterday by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. GAINES], that Article XII of the Constitution should be amended, because if, on the 4th day of March, the House of Representatives, upon whom the duty might devolve to elect a President, had not performed their duty, then it could not be performed after that time. There is no objection to amending Article XII of the Constitution, and the committee has considered the proposition and have agreed to accept the amendment as suggested by the gentleman from West Virginia, as offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLTMESTED]. This amendment in effect extends the time within which the House of Representatives may elect the President from the 4th of March until the last Thursday in April. There is nothing in that proposition. It amounts to nothing except an extension of time. If the House of Representatives can not, from January until the 4th day of March, elect a President from three of the candidates who receive the highest number of votes, how long would it take them to elect? If you extend the time two months, does that aid in any beneficial respect?

Mr. PADGETT. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Yes.

Mr. PADGETT. Article II of the Constitution provides that the President shall hold his office during the term of four years, and so with reference to the Vice-President.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Yes.

Mr. PADGETT. Fixing the time of the expiration of his term on the last Thursday of April makes a variable date. It might run from the last day of the month to the 24th, making a difference of six days, so that one President might hold four years and six days and another might hold four years lacking six days. I will ask the gentleman from Texas what will be the effect of his amendment as construed with Article II of the Constitution, which is not amended, providing that the terms shall be four years.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I can answer that in one brief sentence. Considering the articles of the Constitution and every amendment already adopted, when this amendment is added to the Constitution it becomes the Constitution, and the President continues in office from the last Thursday in April until the last Thursday in April of four years following, and will be the constitutional provision which governs as to the presidential term, notwithstanding any other former constitutional requirement. It will make no difference whether it be a long year or short year; it will be the presidential term.

Mr. PADGETT. It would not be a calendar year.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Well, it does not make any difference whether it is a calendar year or not. It is the constitutional provision and he is elected for that length of time, whether it is a calendar year or not. If we set a particular date, like the 30th of April, as when George Washington was inaugurated, then during the next few years the 30th of April

comes on Sunday several times. Therefore it is better to put it the last Thursday in April than to have an inflexible date. What would be the difference if it did run over or under five or six days, if under the Constitution the President comes in and goes out on a certain date? George Washington served only three years and ten months during his first term, and what was the difference? At the end of these remarks I append a calendar, which is interesting as to calendar years and a fixed date, as, for instance, April 30. It shows when inaugurations would fall if we set an exact date. It shows the length of the respective years, should we determine to make the day the last Thursday.

And suppose Mr. Taft should serve three years and ten months, or four years and two months, what would be the difference? The Constitution fixes a definite time when this amendment is submitted and ratified. Gentlemen, there is nothing in these objections. This is not a precipitate resolution. It follows the plan that was laid down by Senator Hoar, who was chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary in the Senate for a number of years, and it deals with only one proposition. It does not undertake to revise the provision as to the way in which Senators shall be elected. *It does not provide when Congress shall assemble.* You can do that by a simple statute or joint resolution.

Mr. CURRIER. May I ask the gentleman from Texas this question: Suppose, on the 1st day of April, 1913, a sufficient number of States have ratified this amendment to make it effective, and in March the President has found it necessary to call an extra session of Congress, and that session is being held; would you not find yourself in a position then that the terms of the Members of Congress in session had not constitutionally begun?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Undoubtedly; and it is just that way now. Of course the President who is elected to begin his term in 1909, as President Taft was, serves for four years; and if he desires to convene his Congress in session in January, 1913, he would have to convene in extraordinary session the Members of the Congress then in office.

Mr. CURRIER. I do not think the gentleman understood the question. If this is effective on the 1st day of April, then the terms of the Members of Congress that ordinarily expire on the 4th of March are continued until April 30.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Yes.

Mr. CURRIER. Suppose the President wants to call the Congress in March; what Congress would he call?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. The Congressmen in office at that time.

Mr. Speaker, another objection has been made—that if the House failed to elect by the 4th day of March, then the Vice-President might become the Chief Executive. Of course no one denies that. My answer is that just such infirmity is in the present Constitution. If gentlemen wish to remedy it, let the proper committee bring in a separate amendment to the Constitution and cure the ancient hiatus left by our fathers. When all of these objections are sifted to the bottom you will find that there is nothing genuine in any of them. If you want to beat the resolution for some other reason, well and good; but so far as the phraseology is concerned, it will bear the test of the best lawyers in this country. If you want to change the inauguration day from the 4th of March until a later day in April or May, here is an opportunity to do it. If you wish to defeat it and adhere to the 4th day of March, as heretofore, and have a miserable day for inauguration, you are at liberty to pursue that course. But, so far as I am concerned, whenever the opportunity is properly presented I will vote to abolish the inauguration on the 4th day of March. It has been a dismal failure for more than one hundred years. Let us write in its place the last Thursday in April, and we can reasonably expect a balmy spring day for the great ceremony. [Applause.]

If we set a certain day, for instance, April 30, the inaugurations would fall as follows:

Sunday (3 times), 1933, 1961, 1989.

Monday (4 times), 1917, 1945, 1973, 2001.

Tuesday (3 times), 1929, 1957, 1985.

Wednesday (4 times), 1913, 1941, 1969, 1997.

Thursday (3 times), 1925, 1953, 1981.

Friday (3 times), 1937, 1965, 1993.

Saturday (3 times), 1921, 1949, 1977.

Twenty-three inaugurations.

If the last Thursday in April is selected as the proper day upon which inauguration shall occur, they will fall upon the respective dates in April hereinafter set out.

April 24 (3 times), 1913, 1941, 1969.

April 25 (3 times), 1929, 1957, 1985.

April 26 (4 times), 1917, 1945, 1973, 2001.

April 27 (3 times), 1933, 1961, 1989.

April 28 (3 times), 1921, 1949, 1977.

April 29 (3 times), 1937, 1965, 1993.

April 30 (3 times), 1925, 1953, 1981.

Twenty-two inaugurations, or a period of ninety years,

Days.

Will make 16 presidential terms 2 days longer 32

Will make 6 presidential terms 5 days shorter 30

Difference in ninety years 2

[Compiled from Two Hundred Year Calendar, published by E. C. De Witt & Co., Chicago, Ill.]

April, 1789.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

George Washington was inaugurated April 30, 1789, which was the last Thursday in April of that year.

April, 1913.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

Inauguration, April 24.

April, 1917.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

Inauguration, April 26.

April, 1921.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Inauguration, April 28.

April, 1925.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Inauguration, April 30.

April, 1929.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
		1	2	3	4	5
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

Inauguration, April 25.

April, 1933.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

Inauguration, April 27.

April, 1937.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

Inauguration, April 29.

April, 1941.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

Inauguration, April 24.

April, 1945.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

Inauguration, April 26.

April, 1949.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Inauguration, April 28.

April, 1953.

April, 1953.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
				1	2	3
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Inauguration, April 30.

April, 1957.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
		1	2	3	4	5
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

Inauguration, April 25.

April, 1961.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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Inauguration, April 27.

April, 1965.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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Inauguration, April 20.

April, 1969.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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Inauguration, April 24.

April, 1973.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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Inauguration, April 26.

April, 1977.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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Inauguration, April 28.

April, 1981.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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Inauguration, April 30.

April, 1985.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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Inauguration, April 25.

April, 1989.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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Inauguration, April 27.

April, 1993.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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Inauguration, April 29.

April, 1997.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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Inauguration, April 24.

April, 1971.

April, 2001.

April, 2003.

April, 2001.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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Inauguration, April 26.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask that I may have five minutes longer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time is in the control of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER].

Mr. PARKER. The gentleman from New Jersey has only three minutes remaining, but he yields those three minutes with pleasure to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I do not care to take up all the time of the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PARKER. I do not intend to move the previous question, but I would have liked to have had some arrangement made by the House for a control of time, so that we should have short speeches, because I do not think that it is to the advantage of the House that we should go into a discussion in which people take an hour; but thus far we have reached no such agreement. I will try again. I ask unanimous consent that debate on this matter be had for two hours, the time to be equally divided between myself and some one in opposition—I suggested Mr. PERKINS of New York, or I would suggest anyone else who desires it, if he does not desire it—and that at the expiration of that time the previous question shall be considered as ordered and a vote taken upon the bill and all amendments in their order.

Mr. PERKINS. I would suggest those in favor of the proposition have already had an hour, and no one has yet been heard in opposition, with the exception of a few suggestions by the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Give two hours, if he desires it.

Mr. PERKINS. I think sufficient time should be allowed to those desiring to be heard in opposition to a resolution amending the Constitution, so as to enable them to present their views.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey asks unanimous consent that debate upon the resolution shall proceed for two hours, one hour to be controlled by the gentleman from New Jersey and one hour by some gentleman in opposition.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I suggest two hours and forty minutes, until half past 4, of which one hour and forty minutes shall be controlled by the gentleman from New York and one hour by myself.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey asks unanimous consent that the debate upon the pending resolution shall proceed for two hours and forty minutes; that one hour shall be controlled by the gentleman from New Jersey and one hour and forty minutes be controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PERKINS] in opposition to the bill, and the Chair understands amendments may be offered by any Member obtaining the floor, to remain pending until the end of the debate, when the amendments shall be disposed of.

Mr. PARKER. And at the end of that time, unless previously disposed of, the previous question shall be considered as ordered upon the bill and all amendments pending.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. And at the end of two hours and forty minutes the previous question shall be considered as ordered upon the bill and pending amendments to their final passage or rejection.

Mr. PARKER. Unless previously disposed of.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. DAVIS rose.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman from Minnesota rise?

Mr. DAVIS. I rise with the permission of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY] to make a motion at this time if it is in order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is not in order at this time. Of course by unanimous consent it would be in order.

Mr. DAVIS. I would like to suggest this to the House: There seems—

Mr. SULZER. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York is recognized for an hour in opposition.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I make the point of order that the morning hour has expired.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The morning hour has not expired.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I understood the Chair to say that the morning hour had expired at this time. A parliamentary inquiry. When does the morning hour expire?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. At 10 minutes after 2.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, the amendment as now offered is one, as it seems to me, of much importance to the House of Representatives, the body to which we belong, and I shall take the liberty of asking my colleagues if they kindly will for a few moments listen to some very practical suggestions which I desire to make as to the effect of this amendment upon the manner of procedure in the Congress of the United States.

First let me suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the people of the country have been exceedingly cautious, possibly unduly cautious, in reference to adopting constitutional amendments. What we had we knew; what might be the result of changes no one could foresee; and amendments that might properly be adopted have yet been delayed, and are still further delayed, as the result of the just care and caution of the people as to changing the fundamental instrument by which we are governed.

Now we are suddenly asked to make an amendment, as it seems to me, of large, far-reaching, permanent-reaching importance. First, I think I might properly ask from what demand has the House of Representatives varied from its usual cautions in reference to suggestions of constitutional amendment, and proposed to the House and country an amendment which changes the tenure of the President and the Congress of the United States?

Mr. Speaker, I think I may safely say that this is not made in answer to any large popular demand. It results in changing the term of Congress in a very important respect. I take the liberty of saying that there has been no general demand in Congress or out of Congress for changing the terms under which we have worked a hundred years. There may be some defects, but, on the other hand, there would be greater defects under the changes suggested. Let us talk frankly, Mr. Speaker. The demand for this has not come from those who think that the sessions of Congress should be later, not from those who desire the term of one President should be extended two months, but has come from an exceedingly active demand in Washington that a better day should be adopted for what has grown to be a great fête day in this city.

Well, now, Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to such persons attending inaugurations as may wish, but when we are asked upon our responsibility to submit to the people of the United States an amendment which changes the terms of Congress, which changes the manner in which our sessions shall be held, in order that there may be a pleasanter day for companies to march on Pennsylvania avenue with bands beating and flags flying, it does seem to me that such a demand should not be acceded to for the benefit of hotels and corporations and the thousands of citizens who may wish a pleasanter day for the ceremonial of the inauguration. Perhaps my colleagues of the House do not agree with me, but, personally, I would be quite content if the President of the United States, in an orderly and decorous manner, could take the oath and enter upon the performance of duties without any unnecessary sounding of trumpets or gathering of assemblies or marching of great bodies from the Capitol to the White House and back when he begins the duties of his office. [Loud applause.] Mr. Speaker, the affairs of this country will be carried on just as well and just as safely if the ceremony of inauguration were, as it formerly was, a quiet and decorous ceremonial instead of what it has come to be, a day of pomp, decoration, and show. But whether that show is desirable or not, it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that they ask us to amend the Constitution when there is not a man on the floor of this House who does not know that the demand is made by the newspapers of this city and by the people of the city of Washington, and that but for that demand it would not be considered by this House for one moment, any more than we would now be considering the affairs of China.

A demand to amend the Constitution in order that there may be a better day for inauguration, or a better day for Barnum's circus, does not excite in me any strong feeling of sympathy. [Laughter.]

Now, Mr. Speaker, what are the results of this change? I submit to my colleagues that they may be very serious. The first result is that the short session of Congress, which now lasts from December to the 4th of March, will be extended until about the 1st of May. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER], passing by somewhat slightly what really is behind this request, said he thought that was important and beneficial. It is important, but I doubt its benefit. I think it is realized by every Member of this House that it is unfortunate that under the system that now prevails the short session, which begins in December after the election and runs until March, results in the fact that during that session, which lasts three months, from one-fourth to one-third, and sometimes, in times of great political change, even one-half the Members of this body have not been honored by their constituents with a further extension of their duties. It is unfortunate when a great political body meets for a large proportion of them to know that reelection has been denied them and that they are near the end of their term. They are under no further responsibility to their constituents. They are not to go back and answer to those who placed them in office for what they have done, but on the 4th of March they pass into private life. I think, Mr. Speaker, that everyone familiar with parliamentary government must feel that it is unfortunate that a certain portion of a man's legislative life is passed when his responsibility to his constituents has ceased. Every man knows that when a Member is not reelected he comes back here at the short session very differently situated, very differently related, from the Member who on the following 4th of March begins a new term. Now, what is the result of this? That short session, which now has that unfortunate feature connected with it, is lengthened from three months to five months. I think that is a very decided evil.

The second session will be practically as long as what we call the "long session," and the result will be that of the time spent in Washington in legislative work, calling it roughly eleven or twelve months, one-half of that time will be occupied by a House of Representatives one-quarter or one-third of whose Members have no further mission from their constituents, and instead of being responsible to them at the end of the term pass into private life. I believe that is a very serious question for us to consider when we are changing the term of the President in order to have a more pleasant day for his inauguration.

Mr. WEBB. May I interrupt the gentleman?

Mr. PERKINS. Certainly.

Mr. WEBB. The gentleman's argument is based on the assumption that Congress will always hereafter meet on the first Monday in December. Now, by a simple enactment by this Congress we could change that meeting day to the first Monday in May, and then each Member of Congress would have served both sessions before the next election took place.

Mr. PERKINS. That would be entirely impracticable. We have to consider this question from a practical standpoint. Here is another consideration that I want to submit to my associates in the House familiar with its procedure. We must consider the climate of the city in which Congress meets. This is a very hot city. The President of the United States very frequently calls an extra session immediately after assuming office. Changes may be desired. There may be a change in political administration. There are many reasons why the new President desires at once, and very properly, to have the new Congress assemble. It may be of a different political complexion from the old Congress. It is proper not to wait for six or eight months, but to call an extra session as soon as he can, and we all know that an extra session of any importance is called ordinarily at the beginning of a new administration. What is the result of this? Last year the President of the United States, in response to a large demand from the country, called an extra session of Congress to consider questions of great importance. That was called for the middle of March, and we did not adjourn until the 5th of August. Every man within the hearing of my voice remembers the practical inconveniences, the danger to health, the detriment to effective work that resulted, and must result, from keeping a large body like this in session in the city of Washington during the months of July and August.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. DOUGLAS. In pursuance of paragraph 5, Rule XXIV, I move that the House go into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 13915) to establish in the Department of the In-

terior a bureau of mines. I do this without any courtesy to the gentleman from New York.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. One hour having elapsed since the call of committees commenced, the motion of the gentleman from Ohio is a privileged motion and in order.

Mr. PADGETT. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PADGETT. As I understand the rule, in order to move to go into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider a special bill, it must be by direction of the committee.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do this by direction of the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Ohio, that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 13915.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DOUGLAS) there were 14 ayes and 82 noes.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, to resume my remarks when interrupted by my friend from Ohio, I wish to make a suggestion as to the extra session. If this amendment had been in force last spring, and the session had occupied the same time—and certainly we have no reason to suppose that it would have occupied any less time—it would have been necessary for the Congress of the United States to remain in session from the 1st of May, if the President had called it at the earliest possible day, until about the middle of October.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it would be very unfortunate for the transaction of business, for the health of the Members, in every way unfortunate, that an extra session should be held in Washington during the hot season, in a southern and semitropical city. Why should this Congress enact an amendment to the Constitution in order that we may have a better day to march through Pennsylvania avenue, the result of which will necessarily be that whenever an extra session is called by an incoming President, if it is called promptly, as he has a right to call it, it should be held through the months of July, August, and September?

It certainly seems to me that, without due consideration, we are suggesting a change that may have a very serious and unfortunate result for the Congress.

I want also to suggest one or two other questions of detail in reference to this resolution which it seems to me are certainly worthy of consideration. What does it say about terms of Members of Congress? The Members of the Sixty-second Congress, many of them Members of this House, will be elected in November. Have not the people of the United States the right to know for how long a term their Representatives are chosen? Have they not a right to know whether he can only serve for two years or for twenty-six months, or whether he may serve for any longer time, if an amendment of this sort could be adopted subsequently extending his term?

This amendment says that the terms of the Members of the House of Representatives which shall begin on the 4th of March, 1911—that is, the next Congress—shall expire when? At any fixed time? If the amendment is adopted, they continue until the last Thursday in April. So there is up to every election district in the United States next fall the problem of voting for a Representative in Congress, for how long a time no living man can say.

If the amendment is adopted, they have a Representative for twenty-six months; if it is not adopted, they have a Representative for twenty-four months. The man who is elected may be a Congressman for two years or a Congressman for almost two years and a quarter. I do not know but that we have the constitutional power to do this. It may be that although the people elect a man for two years, by constitutional amendment we can extend the term so that it shall be two and a half or three years.

But certainly, Mr. Speaker, it is a very serious question and a very unfortunate question if it should be decided that the people, when they elect a Representative for two years, may find that they have elected him for a longer term than they supposed.

Mr. GARRETT. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. PERKINS. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT. May I suggest, also, that in the other legislative branch men have already been elected whose terms will expire in 1913. They have been elected by the legislatures of their several States without even notice of any such proposition as this arising.

Mr. PERKINS. Precisely, and I thank the gentleman for the suggestion, although I had it in mind to make some allusion to

it. Members of the Senate are already elected for six years, and, as was suggested by the gentleman from Tennessee, without any notice to the members of the legislatures who elected them that they were electing them for a longer term, it is proposed that we shall extend their terms—certainly a very unfortunate thing to do. And all this confusion that there may be a pleasant day for a fête! All of these questions and complications and confusions for no other reason under God's heaven than that we may have a pleasant day for a big show!

Mr. GARRETT. And then, suppose it should rain on the last Thursday in April? [Laughter.]

Mr. PERKINS. Yes, and then our constitutional amendment would be wasted. I have known very bad days in the city of Washington even late in April, and so have all of my associates in the House.

There is another consideration. No one can say when this amendment will finally be adopted. It will require a three-quarters vote of all the legislatures. Almost three-quarters might have voted on the 4th of March, 1913, but one State, necessary to make the majority, might not have voted. I will ask any man in this House to say under those circumstances whether President Taft on the 5th of March would be President or would not be President. The amendment on the 5th day of March has not been adopted. He goes out of office. His term has expired. On the 1st day of April one additional State votes. That gives the requisite majority. Then, does he go into office again? Does he become President then on the 1st day of April until the 30th day of April? In the meantime his successor, acting upon the Constitution as it stood on the 5th day of March, has gone into office, and then up comes this constitutional amendment that we are now asked to vote for, and he is told to go back to his home and stay there until the last Thursday in April and come back ready for the magnificent fête that will greet him when he really does become President of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I have taken more time than I should. There are many who desire to be heard, but I do submit to my associates in the House that this is not a political question, but it is a most important question that affects the Congress of the United States and every Representative therein. I for one am not willing, in view of all these complications, these possible troubles in the future sessions and management of the House, these possible doubts and questions as to the terms of Members hereafter elected, to lengthen the term of a Member beyond that time for which he has received his commission from his constituents, in view of the weather in which an extra session of Congress might be called, which is not problematical, but actual—I am not willing, I say, at the request of anybody in or out of the city of Washington to vote in favor of this proposed constitutional amendment. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I shall take the liberty of reserving the balance of my time, not that I shall use it, but that I may yield it to my associates who have asked me to give them time that they may be heard in opposition to this amendment. I now yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD].

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this proposed amendment to the Constitution, because I am unalterably opposed to the extension of the terms of the Members of Congress for two months after they may have been defeated and their policies discredited by the popular vote in the preceding November election. In considering this amendment we must necessarily consider it in connection with the plan that the framers of the Constitution had intended as to what should be the date for Congress to convene after an election.

We all know that the legislatures elected throughout the States convene immediately after their election, and that there is no intervening session whereby a discredited membership has the privilege of placing legislation on the statute books that may be different from that of the sentiment of a majority of constituents.

Three times within recent years there have been occasions when Congress has been called in extraordinary session after the termination of the short session in March; on one occasion to repeal the Sherman silver-purchasing act, another to frame the Dingley tariff measure, and recently the Payne tariff act. Now it is proposed—and that is the gravamen of the argument advanced by the gentleman from Texas in support of this resolution—that we should extend the short session two months, so that we could give more considerate attention during the short session to the legislation of the House. I claim that it is entirely possible by the arrangement that was proposed by the framers of the Constitution to have two long sessions in the two-year term of Congress by a constitutional amendment, and that is what we are considering here to-day—that Congress will convene and the terms begin on the second Monday in January

or any date shortly after the first of the year. That would enable the Congress to run on for two long sessions during the two years, each beginning in January, and the first in the January following the election, thereby doing away with the hold-over and short session and not delaying the work of a new Congress until thirteen months after the election.

It is a mere accident, as has been suggested, that the Government started on the 4th of March. It is more than an accident, it is an anachronism.

When the Constitutional Convention came to a conclusion in September, 1787, they undoubtedly expected that the Constitution would be ratified by the nine States within the intervening year, so as to give ample time for the Congress to convene on the first Monday of December in the year following, but because the Constitution was not adopted as rapidly as was anticipated—and not until June, 1788, did the ninth State declare its ratification in favor of the Constitution—it was impossible for the Congress to start in its organization until the following March, and since that time it has continued at that date, because of the difficulty of having a constitutional amendment enacted; but if we are to approach that question at the present time why should we not submit to the States an amendment providing that Congress shall convene at the right time? It is opposed to all theories of popular government to have the Congress continue a representative body and continue to legislate after the Members have been voted out of office.

Reiterating the argument made just a minute ago of the difficulty for legislative work because of climatic conditions that make living here during the summer months almost unbearable for a long-sustained period, if Congress is going to continue during the short term until the last Thursday in April, how difficult it will be for Congress to legislate on those extraordinary occasions when legislation will be demanded by the exigency of conditions that may confront the country with the special session dating from the beginning of the heated term.

I do not give and have not given much weight to this popular clamor for a later inauguration date that has had its origin here in Washington just because of the wish to make a popular fête day out of the inauguration. I do not think—

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CAMPBELL. You say that "yielding to a sentiment that originated here in Washington." Are you not aware of the fact that almost all the governors of all the States of the Union have unqualifiedly favored this change in the date of the inauguration of the President?

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman's statement is not at all in conflict with my position, because, if he had given any consideration to the history of this movement, he would have known that in 1905 a local committee was organized to stimulate this movement throughout the country, and this committee sent communications to governors in furtherance of that project. Just because this local committee—who have one object only, not the welfare of legislation, but the success of their celebration—has backed up this movement and sent these circular letters throughout the country requesting the views of outsiders, naturally the governors responded, possibly without much consideration as to the effect it would have on legislation. But the question devolves upon us, as legislators, as to what should be best for the interest of the Government, not what is the best season for weather for a coronation fête, if it is going to develop into that kind of an affair. [Applause.]

Mr. CAMPBELL. Will not the benefit come to the people who visit Washington quite as much as to those who live here? Would it not have saved thousands of dollars to visitors who had to spend that much extra money last year on account of the severe weather on inauguration day?

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman is overlooking the vital question and subordinating the real for the fantastic.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I was simply referring to the gentleman's charge that this is gotten up by a local committee in Washington for financial purposes.

Mr. STAFFORD. And if the gentleman will examine the records he will find that he is mistaken, and that the "gentleman from Wisconsin" is right in the matter. You are subordinating the substance for the showy, because you are not considering what is best for popular government, what is best for the interest of the whole nation, so far as legislation is concerned, but giving emphasis to the mere outward show.

I claim it is entirely practicable to have the term and session of Congress begin immediately after the first of the year and have it run along until the public business is disposed of. Now, the condition that confronts us is this: We have one long session, in which Congress is kind of jockeying, looking forward

to the approaching election, and fearful of the consequences from the legislation that may be passed in that long session; and when the short session comes along we have not time adequately to consider general legislation. So this proposition, that has been submitted before and which is worthy of support, and that will carry out the ideas of the fathers, is to have the assembling of Congress immediately after the election; the new Congress to assemble then, to have the President inaugurated shortly thereafter, and to have two long sessions of Congress, one each year, to consider all the legislation that may be essential during the two-year term. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. HARRISON].

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the resolution, rod, line, and sinker. It seems to me, moreover, that the gentleman from New York [Mr. PERKINS], my colleague, has covered the ground so thoroughly that he has left little for the rest of us to say.

There are many Members of this House, however, who believe that the habit of amending the Constitution of the United States is a mighty bad habit. There are many of us who believe that this is the most solemn of all of our functions, and that we should not put in motion machinery for amending the Constitution of the United States without the most grave and cogent reasons.

Now, with all due respect to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY], the reasons for this resolution seem to me trivial. The reasons back of the whole thing are based upon uncertainty as to the weather upon the 4th of March, not upon a certainty of inclement weather, because, although we had a bad day the last 4th of March, the inauguration four years before that of the great African chief, Bwana Tumbo, took place upon a very pleasant day. In fact, the 4th of March has alternated good and bad weather during the history of the country.

Now, even the gentleman from Texas can not assure us that if we change the date of inauguration we shall have perfect, balmy weather upon every last Thursday in April. The uncertainty is not as great, it is true, at that period of the year as on the 4th of March, but the weather is still mighty uncertain, as has been found by our new weather prophet, who has guessed wrong every time he has published a statement in the newspaper since he came into office.

Mr. Speaker, suppose that this movement did not originate solely in the interest of the people of Washington—the hotel keepers here. Suppose it concerns also the visitors to Washington who come to see the inauguration.

The 200,000 people who might see this parade and this show are not one-fourth of 1 per cent of the population of the United States. Merely out of concern for the personal comfort of those people, it seems to me that we are ridiculous in proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States. At any rate, I think we are going at this from the wrong end first. The inauguration of a President of the United States should not be regarded as a pageant, as a parade, or as a show. It should be regarded, in my opinion, as a ceremony of the most solemn importance in our history.

I venture to say that those of us who attended the inauguration ceremonies in the Senate Chamber on the last 4th of March would agree that no ceremony we had ever witnessed was more suitable and more appropriate to that great occasion than the moment when President Taft took his oath of office.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. PERKINS] has called attention to the inadvisability of thus extending the short session of Congress. This resolution would moreover postpone for two months longer the day of taking office and increase the length of time between the election of Representatives and the time when they enter upon their duties. This seems to me to be a grave mistake. Too long a time, in my opinion, now elapses between the day of election and the date of taking office. We are the popular House, representing the popular sentiment of the people of the United States, and as such we should be responsive to the feelings of the country. We should come into office fresh with the mandates given us by our constituents, and should not postpone to a later day the duties which they call upon us to perform. The criticism, which has been marked in the past, against legislation by this body, has especially been urged against legislation enacted at the short session of Congress, because at that time many men are in office who are no longer responsive to the wishes of the people, men who are contemplating speedy retirement to private life.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HARRISON. Will the gentleman yield me one more minute?

Mr. PERKINS. I yield the gentleman one minute more.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Will the gentleman point out to me the provision of the Constitution that determines when the Representatives shall be elected in the various States?

Mr. HARRISON. The gentleman has gone into all that matter in his own speech, and I will ask him not to consume the one minute given me. I merely want to ask the Democrats of this House why any Democrat should vote to extend the term of a Republican President two months, especially in view of the fact that no compensating extension of time is provided for the Democratic President who will succeed him. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. PERKINS. I yield to my colleague [Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL].

Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL. Mr. Speaker, I do not ask for an extension of two months' time for a Republican President or Republican Congress, and it will not take me five minutes to explain my opposition to this proposed resolution. I believe in old institutions and customs and have a decided sentiment for ancient institutions and practices which have served their purpose well. I do not believe in a change simply for a change or for the purpose of humoring some people or complying with the demand of the Washington propaganda. It is not well to change an old law or practice which the people have become accustomed to unless some good purpose can be served and unless the change is actually necessary.

We do not know of any reason urged in favor of this resolution, except that we may have a better day for inauguration exercises than we have had for the past few years. That, in my judgment, is not a good or sufficient reason for an important change in the Constitution. During the short session of Congress, in which there are many men who have not been returned, there are three months from the first Monday in December to the 4th of March; and that is sufficient time in which to pass the supply bills, and that is about all that Congress, composed of many men who are really not responsible to their constituents, should do. In the long session constructive laws and new legislation may be enacted, when the Members are still in office and hope for reelection and when they are more inclined to be responsive to the wishes of their constituents.

Mr. FOSTER of Vermont. I would like to know why it is that Congress should not, during the short session, do anything but pass the appropriation bills. Is there anything in the Constitution to that effect?

Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL. No.

Mr. FOSTER of Vermont. Then why should we not do our duty in the short session as well as in the long session, if anything is needed?

Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL. I make no such suggestion.

Mr. FOSTER of Vermont. I think it is as much our duty to pass needed legislation in the second session as it is in the first.

Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL. We should not do much more than pass the appropriation bills during the short session. At that time many of the Members have been retired from public life, and instead of enacting legislation during the short session such legislation should be postponed until the long session, when all the Members in the Congress are directly responsible and accountable for their action.

The only substantial demand for this change in the Constitution is made by the people of Washington. It is urged by these gentlemen, and sentiment has been worked up in its favor for years. Why? In order to gather a great crowd of people. They think if the weather is very fine and pleasant larger multitudes will come to the capital to hire their windows, patronize their saloons, hotels, and pleasure houses, and attend all the public and social functions, and they will reap a larger harvest than they do now. That is about all that is back of this demand for a change of the Constitution and of the system which has existed for over one hundred years.

I do not believe in surrendering this old custom in order that tradespeople in this city may have an opportunity of charging bigger prices and making greater profits out of the inauguration occasion. My colleague from New York [Mr. PERKINS] has stated the substantial reasons against this innovation and the parliamentary entanglement which may result from the proposed change if it is submitted to the States for ratification. There are some people who constantly want to do something or change something without considering fully whether the change may be for the better, and as a matter of sentiment I am entirely opposed to the change in the Constitution in this regard. Let well enough alone. [Applause.]

Mr. PERKINS. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. CRAIG].

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to the people of Washington making all the money they can out of the people who come in to see the inaugural ceremony. I have no objection to the people of my district coming and spending just as much money and having as good a time as they want to; but I do object to changing the Constitution of the United States so that they may have the opportunity of doing so.

When I was first confronted with this proposition I found myself, as I have found a great many other people, losing sight of the fact that the obtaining a suitable kind of weather for the inaugural ceremony was the smallest and most indifferent result which will be brought about by the passing of this constitutional amendment. In all of the arguments which have been brought forward in favor of this proposition I have listened for reasons why we should pass this amendment, or submit it to the people, and I have heard but one. That is the one submitted by the gentleman from Texas, namely, that the 4th of March has proved a dismal failure as a day for the inaugural ceremonies—not that the inaugurations of our different Presidents have proved unsuccessful, but that the day itself has not been happy.

That is not a good reason for submitting to the people of the country an amendment to the Constitution. Amendments are not popular with the people. The last one was declared adopted on March 30, 1870, and since then we have had no amendments to our Constitution. Now we are asked to amend it so that the people who come here may not get their feet wet when they go out to see the inaugural pageant. As against that I ask you to consider the very excellent reason given by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PERKINS] against this proposition, namely, that if an extra session of Congress were called at the beginning of an administration, under this proposed change it would be called in warm weather; it would be called the 1st of May; and if it were a tariff session, it would probably last during the whole of the heated term. We would find ourselves in the midst of the session when the weather was most intense, and I have observed that during such weather the temper of this House is most abominable. [Laughter.] Legislation should not go on under such circumstances if it can be avoided. For that reason, if for none other, I should vote against this proposition. In addition to this, it is undemocratic and against all of our customs to extend the terms of office of men who are elected and now serving. By the terms of this amendment we extend the office of the President, the Vice-President, and one-third of the Senators, all of whom were elected for a definite term of office by the people of this country, and were not expected to serve more than the time for which they were elected. We should not say to the people of the country that they have made a mistake in electing a President for four years, and that he should be elected for four years and seven weeks. We should not say to them that they have made a mistake in electing one-third of the Senators for six years, and that they should be elected for six years and seven weeks.

Mr. GARRETT. May I suggest to the gentleman that it would be two-thirds of the Senators, and not one-third; those whose terms expire March 4, 1913, and those whose terms expire March 4, 1915.

Mr. CRAIG. I believe the gentleman is correct. But if it extended the term of only one man, whether he be Democrat or Republican, it is against our institutions and it should not be done.

The inaugural ceremonies, the parade, and so forth, make a very beautiful spectacle. Most people who come to see the inaugural ceremonies come to see the parade, but how many see the actual swearing in and inaugural of the President? Not more than one-tenth of the people coming to Washington. As stated by the gentleman from New York [Mr. HARRISON], about one-quarter of 1 per cent of the people of the United States come to Washington to see the inauguration. Only one-tenth of those actually see the swearing in of the President; then only one-fortieth of 1 per cent of the people of the United States see the actual inaugural ceremony, that of swearing in the President, and we are asked to amend the Constitution so that they may have a fair day in which to see it. I have no objection to a fair day, but I do object to amendments to our Constitution on such flimsy pretexts. [Applause.]

Mr. PERKINS. I now yield five minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. LINDBERGH].

Mr. LINDBERGH. Mr. Speaker, since asking the gentleman from New York [Mr. PERKINS] for time, the gentleman himself has so completely expressed my views on the resolution that I adopt his remarks as embodying my views, and would supplement them by stating that most States hold their elections in

November or in the fall, and the sentiment of the country then finds expression through the voters; and, further, that their will should consistently be put in operation as soon as practicable. I am not in favor of extending the time of tenure of office of old Members beyond the time for which they were originally elected, but I should favor ending their terms when the new Members are elected and have taken their office to carry out the expressed will of the people. I would favor such an amendment, and to provide that new Members should elect the President, if it should fall upon Congress to do so, as, under the Constitution, it might under certain circumstances. Of course that would not be likely to happen often, if at all, but if it did it would result in meeting the people's wishes better than under the Constitution as it is now. It is certainly opposed to the popular will to extend the time of the old Members under the conditions that now exist.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, how much time have I remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has seven minutes.

Mr. PERKINS. I will yield five minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Sisson].

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Speaker, I do not know that I will consume even the small time which has been allotted to me, because this question has been so fully discussed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PERKINS]. He has covered all the ground very fully, and has already given most of the important reasons why this resolution should not pass. There is one important feature of the resolution, however, to which I want especially to call the attention of the House.

If an amendment to the Constitution is proposed, that amendment should have some real substance in it. It is contended here on this floor that this amendment is urged by the Washington press, because the hotels and the saloons of the city of Washington are behind it. I do not know whether this is the real power behind the throne or not. We all know that the Washington press is for it so far as I have seen. Their reason, as I have read it in the papers, is that we have better weather in April, and therefore more comfort, and of course better crowds. It is also contended that the bad weather causes not only disappointment to the pleasure seekers, but sometimes death from exposure. This is the strongest reason urged. But can gentlemen give any guaranty that it will not be cold and raining on April days? Can gentlemen say that people will not expose themselves in the bad April weather to see the show? What good purpose is served by having a great show, parade, brass buttons, beating of drums, and display of equipage? You say that people just will come. Yes. And when they come they will be imprudent, many of them. Every death within a week or ten days after the inauguration in the city of Washington and among the visitors is charged up to the weather. This is the point most talked about by the advocates of the resolution, and yet no effect is made to ascertain how many of these people might have died had there been no inauguration. It is impossible to ascertain how many would or would not have died anyway.

Congress is solemnly asked, however, to propose an amendment to the Constitution for the purpose of enabling the people to attend the simple ceremony of swearing in a President on a day later in the spring, when the weather will be warmer and the people can have better weather in which to frolic. The inauguration of the President should be a serious and solemn occasion, and not one incurring vast expense on the people and on the Government, thus aping the crowning of an emperor under the old monarchical régime, rather than following the sublime and simple democratic example set by Thomas Jefferson.

I would support a proposition to submit an amendment to the Constitution which would require the President to be inaugurated at the time fixed by law for the regular session of Congress, so that all legislation under the President-elect would be by Congressmen elected when the President was elected. That is, that Congress should meet on the same day that the President is inaugurated, and begin at once to legislate and to carry out the will of their constituents. These would hold for two years, and at the next election in November, which would be two years, there would be a second Congress during one presidential term, who would in turn meet in December after their election. In this way every other Congress would begin their duties on the same day the President is inaugurated, and not thirteen months after they are elected, as now. Under the present system the Congressmen who have been defeated have entirely too long to legislate after their defeat. It would be vastly better to have the inauguration at the beginning of the session of Congress.

In the beginning of our constitutional government the 4th of March was proposed as the date for the inauguration of the President, because no date was fixed therein for the beginning of the presidential term. The Constitution simply provided that his term should be for four years. The 4th of March, however, was adopted by the convention as the day to begin the government under the present Constitution, to give them time for enough States to ratify it. Thus all presidential terms since the second inauguration of General Washington were fixed to be four years from the 4th of March; but this date was not fixed in the instrument itself, for the reason that if the States should ratify it at a much later date, some question would arise as to whether the acts of the Government would be legal; so it was fixed by simple resolution, and could have binding effect only when the Government was actually set in motion. The Constitution did provide, however, that the terms of Congressmen should begin on the first Monday in December, unless changed by Congress. The right of the President to call special sessions of Congress and the right being vested in Congress to change its own date for meeting, and that Representatives should be elected for two years, the President for four years, and the Senate for six years, and in fact the whole context of the Constitution, clearly show that the members of the convention did not anticipate the present situation of affairs. It was manifestly their purpose and intention that every four years the House of Representatives should begin its session on the same day that the President was inaugurated.

The trouble now is that every four years an outgoing President and a portion of an outgoing Congress that has been repudiated by the people at the polls is permitted, from December to the following March, to continue to make laws, when the defeated President and all of those Congressmen who have been defeated at the polls know that they can not be held responsible to their constituents. This, I think, is a very serious objection to the present arrangement. The proposed amendment makes the situation more serious. As it is now, the defeated Congress barely has time to pass appropriation bills, and they can do but little harm. But under the proposed amendment such might not be the case, for the time is lengthened for two months. If an amendment was proposed which would enable the Congressmen and the President to go in at the same time and on the same day, I should not oppose such a resolution, because that would enable the Congressmen who have been elected and indorsed at the polls to begin the legislative reforms that were certified to them by their constituents. Under the proposed amendment, however, it would enable the outgoing Congressmen to have two months longer in which to "sand bag" the incoming administration. [Applause.] For example: If, when President Taft's term of office expires, this Congress, constituted as it now is, overwhelmingly Republican, and a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress should be elected to succeed Mr. Taft, then the Republican Congressmen of Mr. Taft's last year in office could "sand bag" the incoming administration and leave it stranded if they desired to do so; and then, in turn, that Democratic administration could repeat the same performance. [Applause.]

The justification of these outgoing Congressmen would be that as Republicans they were under no obligation to leave the Government in a good condition for Democrats. If such things had not occurred in the past, I would not say that any Congressman would be so unpatriotic. My contention is that we should keep this Government as close as possible to the people, so that immediately after an election they may know that their will is to be expressed by their Congressmen and crystallized into law.

If there was any such virility in this resolution, I should support it. If this resolution was such that it would move the inauguration to where our forefathers of the Constitution, who made the original draft of the instrument, evidently intended that it should be, to the first Monday in December, the date of the meeting of Congress, then there would be, to my mind, a reason for changing the date of the inauguration. But this weathercock arrangement is one that ought not to appeal to the judgment of a sane people nor the reason advanced for its passage given as a justification for tampering with the Constitution.

There are other amendments which have already been placed in the Constitution which, if the people had had their sober minds at the time they were adopted, would never have been approved. I would rather strike out some amendments to the Constitution than to add others to it. It is now realized by all of the thoughtful business people of this country that when the last two amendments were added to the Constitution, depriving a sovereign State of the right of determining its own electors for themselves, a great and criminal blunder was committed

which grew out of the passions of war, and there was then injected into national politics questions which should always be solved in the localities in which they arise. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The last amendments to our Constitution deprived the State of Maine of the right of determining a pure question of local government for herself, and placed in the hands of Congress a supervisory right over the sovereign people of Maine in reference to the question of who should and who should not vote in that State.

I would be presumptuous indeed if I endeavored to tell the honest citizens of Maine who should and who should not participate in an election. The State of Pennsylvania knows more about her local affairs than do the people of California or the people of Mississippi, and so it is that we believe that the people of Mississippi know more about her local affairs and local conditions than do the people of Pennsylvania. And as I have confidence in the God-fearing and intelligent people and the patriotic citizenship in Pennsylvania, I say to them: Solve your problems in your own way and God bless you; because, as Pennsylvania prospers and continues to shine as one of the stars in the constellation of States, the whole Union is glorified and made brighter. It is stupid indeed to deprive the people of any State of the right of determining their local questions for themselves.

The last amendment to our Constitution has brought more woe and cause more trouble and the shedding of more blood and tears than any other political blunder in the history of any other civilized government, and is to-day doing more to divide the honest citizens of the Republic than all the differences in the past combined. To repeal it would do more to insure domestic tranquillity and to heal the wounds of the past than any other step that at this time could be taken. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SCOTT, by direction of the Committee on Agriculture, reported (H. Rept. 141) the bill (H. R. 18162) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LAMB. Mr. Speaker, I reserve all points of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia reserves all points of order.

DATE OF PRESIDENTIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL TERM.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to suggest that by unanimous consent we arrange a time for a vote. It must be apparent that when a man takes an hour and appor-tions it out to those who agree with him we do not get very much information.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman desire to submit a request?

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I do desire to submit a request that a vote be taken on this resolution and all amendments thereto at 4 o'clock, and that until that time the time be equally divided between myself and the gentleman from New York [Mr. PERKINS], to be assigned.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey asks unanimous consent that debate on the pending resolution and all amendments thereto proceed until 4 o'clock, at which time the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the pending amendments and the resolution to their final passage or rejection, and that the time be equally divided between the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. PERKINS]. Is there objection?

Mr. GAINES. Mr. Speaker, I shall object to that; but if the gentleman asks unanimous consent that we vote now, I shall not object.

Mr. PARKER. Then I ask unanimous consent that the vote be taken at this time.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I shall object to that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GOEBEL] is recognized.

Mr. GOEBEL. Mr. Speaker, this discussion has taken a wide range, and for the moment we have lost sight of the resolution that is before the House. The question whether we ought to postpone the inauguration of our President from the 4th day of March to a later date has been, from time to time, fully discussed in the public press and by the people. I think it is the sentiment of the country that that day be postponed to a future date.

Believing that that was the sentiment of the country, the Judiciary Committee proceeded to consider the various bills touching upon that subject, and after a very full, earnest, and

careful consideration, not alone by the subcommittee, but by the entire committee, it unanimously agreed upon the resolution which is now before the House. I am not going to discuss, Mr. Speaker, the question of whether it is advisable to postpone the inauguration day. I am going to address myself to the resolution. If the House, upon the whole, should conclude that we ought not to change the date, then of course it will vote down this resolution; but if the House should conclude that it ought to be changed, then let us consider honestly, fairly, and carefully the resolution that is before the House. Let me call the attention of the House to the purport of this resolution. It does not amend the Constitution. The adoption will add another article to the Constitution, and it leaves all the provisions now contained in the Constitution just as they are. Let us not forget that there is no provision in the Constitution and no provision in our statutes which specifies when the terms of the President, the Vice-President, Senators, or Representatives in Congress shall begin. Now, bear that in mind. There is a provision under the first article of the Constitution which says the terms of the President and Vice-President shall be four years. There is also a provision in the Constitution which says that the term of a Senator shall be six years, and there is another provision in the Constitution which says that Members of Congress shall be elected every two years.

Now, then, Mr. Speaker, the 4th of March is recognized as the time for the beginning of those terms. That has been read into the statutes not by any direct provision, but by long acquiescence of the country. So we may consider that the 4th day of March is the time fixed by law and not by the Constitution. Now, when the committee was laboring with the question as to whether it required a constitutional provision to change this time, the conclusion to which the committee came was that inasmuch as the Constitution provided that the President and Vice-President shall have a term of four years, Senators six years, and Representatives in Congress two years, it did require an amendment, or rather an additional article, to the Constitution to extend the term. Now, then, this resolution simply seeks not to change any constitutional provision, but—now, mark you—to extending the terms of the President and Vice-President about two months, and to extend the term of the Senators two months, and Representatives in Congress two months. If the terms had not been stipulated in the Constitution, you could have made the desired changes by enacting a law extending the terms. So I repeat that all this legislation seeks to do is to add to the Constitution another article, which may become article 16 of the Federal Constitution.

Now, Mr. Speaker, whenever this provision goes into effect the term of the President and Vice-President would automatically be extended two months, the term of Senators would be extended two months, and the terms of Members in the next Congress would be extended two months. Then, part of the provision, having answered its purpose, becomes a dead letter, and all that remains of the provision will be that you have provided in the Constitution a time when the term of the President, Vice-President, Senators, and Representatives shall begin, which does not to-day appear in any article of our present Constitution. It would extend the present terms of the President and Vice-President, Senators and Representatives in the Sixty-second Congress. Then automatically we would go back to the original provision of the Constitution, which provides for a definite term of four years for the President and Vice-President, six years for Senators, and two years for Members of Congress. Now, Mr. Speaker, I am seriously opposed to meddling with the Constitution. I think it is a serious matter and ought to be well considered before we undertake to put into motion the machinery which would change in any way the Constitution. I submit, on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, that the changes as proposed by the committee are proper, and the only way that would answer the purpose and the object at which they are aimed.

Something has been said about the time for ratification by the States. More than three years will have elapsed before this amendment could become effective. In some of the States, probably, the legislature meets but once in four years. That may be unfortunate. Still, there is power in the governor to convene the legislature in extra session. But be that as it may, Mr. Speaker, that is not a question which concerns Congress. That belongs to the States. All that this Congress ought to do is to permit sufficient time for ratification, and I submit that a period of more than three years ought to be sufficient, at least, to afford an opportunity to States either to adopt or to reject the provision.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this morning there was presented an amendment to Article XII of the Constitution, which changes the date from March 4 to the last day of April, when there shall be

an election in the House of a President and Vice-President. That is clearly an amendment, for it strikes out "the 4th of March" and substitutes "the last day of April." I am opposed to that. I believe we ought not to make any change in our Constitution. From a practical standpoint there should be no change in that regard. Good policy would suggest that it ought not. We ought not to leave that question open until the last day of the term of a President. The 4th day of March would be ample time for the House to act, if that becomes necessary. If you adopt the joint resolution as it came from the Committee on the Judiciary, you leave intact that provision, and you simply extend the term of the present President to a time when it would seem that the country preferred that the inauguration be held.

Mr. Speaker, how much time have I left?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has forty minutes remaining.

Mr. GOEBEL. I yield so much of that time as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY] desires.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it so happens that I am the author of the resolution before the House for consideration. In so far as I have the power, every point shall be presented to this House and met as becomes the representatives of a great government. Without meaning to disparage any Representative on either side of this Hall, it is my intention to take up some of their arguments and answer them.

It was regrettable to hear the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. HARRISON] say that this is nothing but a scheme to extend the term of the Republican administration. Mr. Speaker, I come from a district where there are but few Republicans; from a section where the people are sensitive on the question of Democracy. Permit me to say my constituents would scorn to entertain such an argument. If the necessity for amending the Constitution is manifest, they are ready to meet the emergency.

Mr. HARRISON. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I will.

Mr. HARRISON. I regret that the gentleman shows some heat as to my remarks. I did not say the scheme was only to extend the term of the Republican President, but I did call the attention of the House that that was one of the results.

Mr. CARLIN. And you said no Democrat should vote for it on that account.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, there is not the slightest heat in my mind at this time. I was never more deliberate in my life, nor ever felt kindlier to my friends on both sides of this House than at this very moment. But now that this question has been presented, the issues shall be tried, and they shall be fairly tested, if I have the power to invoke such trial. It is true it will extend the term of Mr. Taft and Mr. Sherman as President and Vice-President, respectively, and will extend the term of the Representatives and Senators who are Members of the Sixty-second Congress until the last Thursday in April, 1913. Such effect is inevitable whenever this constitutional amendment is adopted. One gentleman on my side of the House remarked that the people do not want this change in the organic law. And pray, how does he know whether the people desire it or not? We are not amending the Constitution by this action to-day. We are remanding this question to the respective States of the Union, for them to determine whether they shall ratify or reject the amendment. Every governor of every State in the Union has declared himself in favor of a change in the date of inauguration. Then why not submit the proposition to the people of the various States? And you gentlemen who talk about state sovereignty and state rights and local government, submit it to your constituencies and permit them to determine whether or not they desire the amendment.

There are others who say this would extend the term of a Republican administration. Gentlemen, have you forgotten that you have often predicted upon this floor that the Representatives who are elected and whose terms will expire in 1913 will be seated in a Democratic Congress? You expect to have the House then, and would hereby extend the time of the Democratic House and a Democratic Speaker if your prophecy be true; and I hope and pray you are correct in your prophetic vision. If it is necessary to amend the Constitution of the United States, shall we, as representatives of enlightened constituencies make argument like that? They tell us we want this amendment simply and solely because the weather is bad on the 4th of March. It is true that is one of the paramount reasons in considering the question, but not the only one. Let me point to a few things occurring within their recollection. We all remember the 4th day of last March, when the Presi-

dent was to be inaugurated. Thousands and thousands of people assembled in Washington City. They came from far and near. They came from Maryland, from Virginia, from Massachusetts, and from New York; they came from the North, the South, the East, and West for the purpose of taking part in the inauguration of the Chief Executive. Each one was thrilled and inspired with patriotism, loving the flag of this country flying over every State in the Union. Let me ask those gentlemen if they have forgotten that terrible day, when thousands of soldiers and sailors and members of the National Guard went to their homes after being cruelly exposed, and many of them were sent to an early grave on account of the exposure on that occasion? And so with many thousand private citizens. Have you no feeling of humanity when it comes to this question?

Some say they are against the change because we want to set a day for a great pageant moving up and down Pennsylvania avenue. That may be true, and we have a right to a pageant of this kind. It signifies happiness, prosperity, brotherly love, and commendable and burning patriotism. Because, forsooth, the people desire to assemble to behold the President of their country inaugurated is no argument that we are trying to emulate kingdoms and monarchies. Ah, gentlemen, I say the fact that our citizens assemble here and follow the martial music of bands and march under the flag of our common country augurs well for the happy conditions and prosperity of this country. It means patriotism pure and simple. Thank God for this love of our country from every State in the Union. [Loud applause.] If Mr. Bryan had achieved victory, more than a hundred thousand Democrats would have filled these corridors and highways and a thousand bands would have thrilled our hearts with Democratic airs. It would have been democracy triumphant, not kingdoms and monarchies influencing democratic hosts, but brotherly love, thrilling of patriotic hearts for our Republic, and perpetual rule of the people, and everlasting permanence of our institutions. We are entitled to the scenes on that day, whether it be Democratic or Republican year. Whenever I have witnessed it I had no thought of kingly pageants, but my bosom heaved with love for my fellow-countrymen and glowing fervor while beholding the inauguration of the Chief Executive of the greatest Republic the world ever saw. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I come from one of the Southern States, far away from the national capital, and yet thousands of our citizens came to witness the inauguration. There were dozens from my own district that could not even cross Pennsylvania avenue in that terrible weather. Let me say to those gentlemen who talk about extending the term of a Republican President, Republican Senators and Representatives, that I am as intense a partisan as they, as loyal a Southerner as any man in this House, but I thank God the war which temporarily divided the States of the Union is in the past. I thank the stars shining above us that we can stand in this House of Representatives beholding that flag and vie with any Representative, whether he come from the North, the East, the West, in doing it honor with all the fervor of our souls. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Speaker, if an emergency has arisen and the Constitution should be amended, away with claptrap argument and allow us to meet the proposition. I am ready to go home and submit the measure to my constituency, and have no fears about their verdict.

The distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Sisson] says this movement will eventuate in benefit to the hotels and boarding houses of Washington City. I have great respect for the gentleman, but it seems to me that reason falls far short of a valid one to defeat an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. What difference does it make whether the hotels receive a benefit, or whether the boarding houses reap a greater profit? Why, instead of the boarding houses and the hotels receiving it, the undertakers reap the benefit. In such event the preference should be given to the boarding houses and hotels. Can anyone be influenced by that sort of argument? We should not believe the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi would let that influence him when he reflects upon it.

Gentlemen, let me say to you if you want to amend the Constitution in this respect, now is the time and occasion. You may take up this resolution and consider it for ten years, and in my judgment you can not better the phraseology. I am not partial to the terms in which it is expressed, and have no pride of opinion about how this amendment should be written. It makes no difference to me. If you want to amend it in any way, an amendment from any gentleman is welcome. Let us candidly meet the proposition. Do not say it is hastily drawn, for that is not the fact. There are some of us who have labored

upon it for months, and have done our best to present it properly to this House. And while on this floor, if any gentleman is opposed to the phraseology, I would like to have his criticism.

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Speaker, on that invitation I want to call the gentleman's attention to the third section, if he has it before him.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I have it before me.

Mr. KEIFER. Not in any disposition to oppose the resolution.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I understand.

Mr. KEIFER. I think that section should be amended. Section 3 reads:

SEC. 3. All Senators elected prior to the adoption of this amendment shall continue in office until the last Thursday of April, at noon, next succeeding the 4th day of March of the year in which the terms otherwise would have expired, any provision of article 1, section 3, of the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

I want to call your attention to the use of the words "elected prior to," found in the first line of the section. Might it not happen that a Senator elected would not take his office until long after this resolution was ratified, and therefore this language extend his term, which would be absurd? Would it not be better to strike out the words "elected prior to," and insert in lieu of them the words "in office at the time of," so that the Senators in office at the time of the adoption of the amendment would have their terms extended?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I thank the gentleman for his suggestion, and will say before going into the question I have great regard for his legal ability. That is a pertinent question. But the point is covered in the first section of the amendment. The same proposition was raised in the Committee on the Judiciary, and I am not betraying committee secrets when saying the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DENBY], whose legal ability is also undisputed, proposed the present phraseology, and after thoroughly considering the question we came to the conclusion it was not subject to the objection made by the gentleman, but covered and safeguarded in other provisions of the resolution.

Mr. DENBY. I only wish to say, in regard to the language the gentleman from Ohio refers to, that it does, in my opinion, cover the case of Senators elected who have not yet taken their office, for those Senators were elected under a constitutional provision giving them a six-year term. Unless we cover them there will be a hiatus in their terms, as I understand it. I may be wrong.

Mr. KEIFER. I have consulted with some distinguished lawyers about me, who seem to view it as I do. I think section 1, that the gentleman referred to, clearly enough fixes the commencement of the term of Senators, as well as the President, Vice-President, and Members of the House. Section 2 relates to the extension of Members of this House of the Sixty-second Congress to the last Thursday of April, 1913. Section 3 relates to the extension of the term of Senators elected and not in office; and it might happen that, as they are elected in some of the States a year or more before their terms begin, that this resolution will be ratified and become operative, and will refer to the extension of the term of a Senator elected but not yet in office. The term of the man who had not taken his seat when the resolution became effective would be extended under the third section, as I understand it.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I think not; but if the gentleman can phrase it better than that, we would be glad to have his co-operation.

Mr. KEIFER. If the gentleman will indulge me, I want to suggest, for the purpose of his considering it, for I am not opposed to the resolution, that this is subject to another objection. If this resolution is adopted before the 4th of March, 1911, it might apply to Senators elected whose terms would begin March 4, 1911, and extend their terms to the 4th of March, 1913, which certainly is not intended; whereas, under section 2, you have fixed the time for the extension of Members of the House of Representatives in the next Congress from the 4th of March to the last Thursday of April, 1913. Therefore it would be inconsistent, and the real object sought would not be accomplished. Now, I suggest that this be amended by the insertion of the words "in office at the time of" in lieu of the words "elected prior to." Then in the second line of the section, after the word "amended," use these words, "whose terms of office would expire March 4, 1913," so that it would read:

SEC. 3. All Senators in office at the time of the adoption of the amendment whose terms of office would expire March 4, 1913, or thereafter, shall continue in office until the last Thursday of April at noon next succeeding the 4th day of March of the year in which the term otherwise would expire.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. The gentleman misconstrues the language. However, I shall gladly examine his amendments. We took those points into consideration. It is gratifying to know that the gentleman from Ohio is not opposed to the resolution on some technicality, for when we consider it we all agree that the inauguration should be changed from the 4th day of March to some later day in the year. It is not proper to have statements made on this side or on that which are erroneous, and they can not go unchallenged. With all due respect to my colleagues on both sides, there has been a good deal of law announced here that is not good law. We, as lawyers, understand that the offhand or "fireside opinion" of a lawyer is not worth very much. Until he takes up his case and studies it to the very bottom his views are not entitled to the weight of the studied conclusion of a lawyer who has thoroughly studied his case. Let us understand all the issues. This debate should not go off on partisan issues. It makes no difference to me that it extends the term of President Taft two months. As stated by me yesterday on this floor, George Washington lost two months when he was inaugurated the first time, inasmuch as he was not inducted into office until the 30th of April, 1789.

And if President Taft, perchance, under this amendment, should have two months additional put on his term, we will be but giving to him the time that George Washington lost. Seriously, would any gentleman vote against the resolution on such ground, even if he does occupy a seat on the Democratic side of the House? Reverse the issue, and suppose it was a Democratic President. Would any Republican vote against it because he was a Democratic President? And would not you, my Democratic brethren, think our colleagues on that side of the House would be engaged in small business if they thought the Constitution ought not to be amended because it extended the term of a Democratic President? Let us hope to never hear that argument made again on the floor of the House on either side.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Will the gentleman discuss the reason for using the word "adoption," in the first line of the third section, instead of "ratification," which is the language of the Constitution? Is there any significance in it?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. There is no significance in it. It is used sometimes in some amendments, and sometimes the word "ratify" is used. Some gentlemen have said that the Representative was elected for a term of two years. That shows how readily we may fall into an error when we quote the Constitution without consulting it or having looked at it. Article I, section 2, reads as follows:

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the people of the several States.

That is the only provision of the Constitution relating to the choosing of Representatives—that they shall be chosen every second year. They are chosen under statutes that have been regularly passed. It does not say that they shall be in office for exactly two years and then shall go out, but they are chosen every second year. Here are the statutes governing election of Representatives in the various States:

The Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year 1876, is established as the day, in each of the States and Territories of the United States, for the election of Representatives and Delegates to the Forty-fifth Congress; and the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in every second year thereafter, is established as the day for the election, in each of said States and Territories, of Representatives and Delegates to the Congress commencing on the 4th day of March next thereafter.

By the act of March 3, 1875, the above provision was modified—

so as not to apply to any State that has not yet changed its day of election and whose constitution must be amended in order to effect a change in the day of the election of state officers in said State.

The States of Maine, Vermont, and Oregon elect under the statute providing the exceptions, to wit, Oregon in June and Maine and Vermont in September of the second year. These statutes can be changed by a simple amendment and authorize any State or all the States to select Representatives in Congress on any day or during any month of the year.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Yes.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. It is suggested to me by the inquiry just made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD]. Is there not in law a distinction between ratification and adoption? There might be a ratification of a constitutional amendment by the requisite number of States, and yet there would not necessarily be an adoption. Does it not require something in the nature of an announcement of the Secretary of State, something else in the nature of formal proceedings to be an adoption of a constitutional amendment?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Quite true.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Is there not a legal distinction between ratification and adoption?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Each State shall pass an ordinance of ratification or rejection. That ordinance will be transmitted to the Secretary of State, and when three-fourths of the States have ratified an amendment it will be promulgated as a part of the Constitution, an additional article, and will be adopted.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Yes; but it is not adopted, notwithstanding the ratification, until the announcement is made.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Does the gentleman believe that if three-fourths of the States should ratify this amendment there would be any point to the question asked by him?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. As I said, it was suggested by the question of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] and referred to the time of adoption and the time of ratification. They do not happen together necessarily.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. There is nothing in the suggestion. We will take up the question of Senators. Article I, section 3, of the Constitution is as follows:

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

In connection with all the articles above quoted I call attention to the following requirement of the Constitution, which has been misquoted a dozen times on both sides of the House:

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Our forefathers intended that this Constitution, which was finished in 1787, should be submitted to the States and should be disposed of prior to December 1, 1788, but it happened that some of the States did not act promptly. It occurred subsequent to the time the State of New Hampshire, which was the ninth State in the Union, ratified the Constitution and made it effective, and, therefore, the date for convening Congress under this Constitution, which was December 1, had passed, and it was necessary to meet at some subsequent time. Things went along and finally the old Congress, under the articles of confederation, passed a resolution to this effect: That when a certain number of States sufficient to ratify the Constitution and make it effective shall have done so, then this same body, the outside body, the old Congress, shall pass another resolution providing how the new Congress and the new Government should be inaugurated. Time went on, and nine States ratified the Constitution. Then two more ratified it before the 4th of March, 1789, and still there were two States out of the Union refusing to come in—the States of North Carolina and Rhode Island. North Carolina came in first. Rhode Island refused to accede until long after the Government had been organized and begun its career. *Then the old Congress, under the articles of confederation, passed a resolution that on a certain day electors should be chosen in the various States; that on a certain day they should meet and vote for President and Vice-President; and on a certain Wednesday in March, which happened to be the 4th day of March, the Congress should commence its action.* It did not commence on the 4th day of March, except nominally, because when the 4th day of March arrived the President was not there. George Washington was elsewhere.

Mr. Adams was not within easy reach. Of the Senators who were elected from the various States, only eight appeared in New York City on the 4th day of March. A call was sent out for the other Senators who had absented themselves, but they failed to appear for a number of weeks. Finally, on the 18th day of April, Mr. Adams occupied his seat as the Vice-President. Then Congress took action looking to the inauguration of the new President. Many Senators were on their farms tilling the soil, which seemed to be then, as now, one of the favorite occupations of gentlemen. They were summoned to come. Mr. Washington notified the Congress that on a certain date he would be ready to be sworn in. He left his home in Virginia and proceeded to New York and reached there on the 25th of April and was conveyed across the river on a barge, and on the 30th day of April took the oath of office and was duly installed as the Chief Executive, *whereas our fathers intended that it should have been on the 1st day of December.* So the 4th day of March as a day of inauguration was not fixed by the present Constitution nor by the Constitution that preceded it. It grew

out of a strange combination of historical events and emergencies that could not be avoided. And the 4th day of March came to be the day of inauguration. It is undeniably true that the Representatives elected in November should be inducted into office the 1st day of December and begin their terms of office, as our forefathers intended, on that day. It would be far better if such could be the case, but the strange series of occurrences in history prevented it. We are now face to face with the difficulty, and as Representatives should find a way out of the difficulty.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Will the gentleman permit?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Possibly the gentleman is coming to it, but I wanted to ask the gentleman if the House Judiciary Committee had endeavored in some way to devise some means whereby this change could be obtained without extending the term permanently of the short session and term of office of Representatives after they have been reelected. Is not that really the serious objection the American people would have to this constitutional amendment?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. The Judiciary Committee thought of all those things, and let me here submit a few historical incidents. Some years ago we had a distinguished and brilliant Representative from my own State, William H. Crain, who studied the question from all possible standpoints. He took up the very points the gentleman has suggested and the other questions that have been raised and reported to the House a resolution, but it was burdened with all these propositions which you gentlemen are discussing, and failed. When you undertake to say in the Constitution that a State shall elect Representatives at a definite time, that by constitutional amendment Congress shall meet at a certain time, how United States Senators shall be elected, and who shall be the President in case of death of both Executives, and put all in one constitutional amendment, you are encumbering your movement with conditions too onerous for success.

Mr. HARDWICK. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Yes; with pleasure.

Mr. HARDWICK. Does the gentleman from Texas think this Congress would be in a ridiculous attitude before the country if it neglected so important a question as the one he has covered, and instead of acting on that sort of a question present this amendment in place of it, and why would it not be better to couple that proposition with this? It can be done in a few words, and would it not give the whole question much force and more dignity and more standing before the country?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I will say this to the gentleman: If he will draw the amendment correctly, covering such proposition, it shall meet no objection from me. He is an able lawyer, expert in drafting such things, and I am sure can happily phrase it. You say if we pass this resolution without amendment we make ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of the country. If so, for more than a hundred years this Congress and Government have been thus ridiculous. Because if Mr. Taft and Mr. Sherman had died before their inauguration, as suggested by James G. Blaine, we would have had anarchy and chaos in our governmental affairs. Such defect is there now, but should we let it stand in the way of this simple amendment?

Mr. KEIFER. If the gentleman will allow me just a moment, I would like to help him to answer the question.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I am sure the gentleman can, and I yield to him for that purpose.

Mr. KEIFER. I wanted to call your attention to what I understand is historically true—that the first 10 amendments to the Constitution of the United States were practically agreed upon before 9 States had ratified the Constitution, and then in that period they discussed putting all the several provisions in one amendment, and it was decided then by the great men of that period that they ought to appear in separate amendments; that is, that each subject should be presented in a separate amendment, and this policy or plan was then adopted.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. That is quite true, and Mr. Jefferson, who was then in France, wrote home and said the first 10 amendments should be added and put in separately for the reason assigned by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEIFER].

Mr. Speaker, this is a simple proposition and should not be burdened with others. If other articles need amendment, let the amendments come in another and separate form, and do not tie them on here. In this proposition we only seek to advance inaugural day two months and change the time for commencing and terminating Congress and the terms of President, Vice-President, Senators, and Representatives in Congress. Nothing more is included.

We know that by a simple statute or resolution the Congress may be assembled on the first Monday in January as well as at

present on the first Monday in December. *And by another statutory enactment we may provide that the Congressmen elected in November may begin their term in the January immediately following. No constitutional amendment is required for that.* Sentiment is ripe and strong for the change to April. We still shudder as we recall the disease, desolation, and death wrought by the last disastrous inauguration date. We stood here and saw the uniform of our country, the attire of spectators, and combined patriotic pageantry drenched and marred by the merciless elements.

As the world mingles with us while we install our Chief Executive, let it be under congenial auspices. Let it be when earth's icy mantle has been wooed by golden sunshine into a carpet of verdure rivaling the kaleidoscopic grandeur of old ocean's emerald, when myriad millions of scurrying snowflakes round yonder dome have been transmuted into seas of April blossoms everywhere 'neath Nature's elements in peaceful accord. Here in this capital, robed in the splendor of springtide and with a beauty unrivaled in all the world, when God has summoned his favorite season to smile and speak welcome, we will induct into his exalted station the loftiest official in the greatest Republic within the tide of time. [Loud applause.]

I would like to have a few minutes longer, because I see I have not covered some important phases of this question that I would like to touch. I am entitled by right to an hour, as a member of the committee, at some time, and I ask unanimous consent of the House that I take my hour at this time instead of applying for it later.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to speak for one hour. Is there objection?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I ask it as a member of the committee. I would be entitled to it anyway later on.

Mr. SHERLEY. Of course anyone is entitled to the hour if he gets recognition before the previous question is moved. Most of us desire to vote on this matter. Of course I wish to accommodate the gentleman from Texas. If he can assure the House that at the conclusion of his remarks there will be an immediate vote upon the resolution, I individually shall not object. But if the matter is going to continue, then I shall insist upon my objection.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I would like to see the resolution adopted immediately when I conclude, but there are other gentlemen who desire to speak. My friend from West Virginia [Mr. GAINES], I understand, wants to speak against the amendment, and there are really some important matters yet that I would like to discuss, and I would like to have consent to proceed now.

Mr. SHERLEY. The gentleman is asking an unusual thing.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER] is in charge of the bill, and the previous question will not be moved until everybody has had a chance to speak.

Mr. SHERLEY. That is just it. There are a lot of us who do not want to speak on the matter, because we think it is sufficiently understood to vote on. I desire to vote at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. PARKER. Does the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY] desire to have the vote taken immediately?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I do not. I think there are matters here that ought to be discussed. There are many erroneous impressions that have been brought in the House, and we ought to try the issue thoroughly, and if the House is against it, I will submit as gracefully as I know how.

Mr. PARKER. I give notice that after the conclusion of the speech of the gentleman from Texas I will move that the House adjourn, in order to carry the debate over until another day.

Mr. SHERLEY. Well, the gentleman may give notice, but may not succeed in carrying out his plan.

Mr. PARKER. Does the gentleman from Kentucky desire to embarrass debate on this question?

Mr. SHERLEY. I do not desire to embarrass anybody; but, in my judgment, the House is prepared to vote on this matter now.

Mr. PARKER. I want to accommodate everybody.

Mr. SHERLEY. The gentlemen in favor of the proposition have consumed twice as much time as the gentlemen opposing it; and if we are willing to forego taking the hour, which is our right, it certainly can not be said we are asking anything unreasonable.

Mr. CARLIN. You objected to 4 o'clock.

Mr. SHERLEY. I know; but the gentleman seems to think it is a heinous offense to conduct business in accordance with the rules.

Mr. CARLIN. Not at all; but we offered it to you and you rejected that offer.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Being the author of this resolution and having studied it for some time, I would like to get my views fully before the House.

Mr. SHERLEY. I am willing to let the gentleman go on if he will agree, at the conclusion of his remarks, that I may have an opportunity to move to recommit.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I will not do that, because I will not undertake to bind other gentlemen. I can speak for myself, and I would like to accord to the gentleman every courtesy, but he must not fix so hard terms.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I am willing to help get all the time the gentleman wants, or any other gentleman.

Mr. SHERLEY. I do not want any.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman from Florida rise?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. For the purpose of saying to the gentleman from Texas that I have an amendment that I desire to offer to his resolution, and unless some opportunity is offered for that amendment I shall object.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I will yield to the gentleman now. If I can do that, I will let him offer his amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman can not yield—

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I mean for the purpose of having his amendment read.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. I wanted to do this, Mr. Speaker. I want to ask unanimous consent to offer an amendment and allow it to be pending, so that it may be considered when the previous question is ordered on the resolution and pending amendments. I do not care to discuss it.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that he may proceed for one hour. Is there objection?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Unless my request is presented, I object. [Cries of "Regular order!"]

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I will couple that with my request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that he may proceed for one hour, and that the gentleman from Florida may have leave to present his amendment, and not have it considered as pending until reached for a vote at the end of debate. Is there objection?

Mr. SHERLEY. I object.

Mr. GAINES. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that we have had sufficient indication that the House is ready to vote, and I move the previous question on the resolution and amendment until decided.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from West Virginia demands the previous question on the resolution and amendments until final passage or rejection.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is in doubt.

The House divided, and there were—ayes 62, noes 61.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I make the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After a pause.] Evidently a quorum is not present.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pending the announcement of the result, the Chair lays before the House the following personal request:

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. CLAYTON, by unanimous consent, obtained leave of absence for this day, on account of sickness.

The motion to adjourn was then agreed to; and accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of appropriation for construction of stairways in the marine hospital at Chicago, Ill. (H. Doc. No. 534)—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of appropriation for a clerk in class 1 for

the office of the Treasurer of the United States (H. Doc. No. 539)—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a list of judgments rendered by circuit and district courts against the United States (H. Doc. No. 535)—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Ashland Harbor, Wisconsin (H. Doc. No. 536)—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

5. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Corsica River, Maryland (H. Doc. No. 537)—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

6. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Oconto Harbor, Wisconsin (H. Doc. No. 538)—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the resolution of the House (H. J. Res. 101) authorizing an extension of the tracks of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad on the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 142), which said resolution and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 12289) to authorize the city of Minneapolis, in the State of Minnesota, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River in said city, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 143), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WANGER, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 16388) to authorize the Monongahela Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Monongahela River between Fayette and Greene counties, Pa., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 144), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HUBBARD of West Virginia, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 17161) to authorize the Union Railroad and Dock Company to construct and operate a bridge across the Monongahela River in the State of West Virginia, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 145), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 4016) to extend the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Yankton, S. Dak., by the Winnipeg, Yankton and Gulf Railroad Company, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 146), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MANN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13437) to declare Platte River in the State of Missouri non-navigable, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 147), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13438) to declare One Hundred and Two River in Missouri non-navigable, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 148), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13439) to declare Nodaway River in Missouri non-navigable, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 149), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13440) to declare Big Tarkio River

in Holt and Atchison counties, Mo., non-navigable, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 150), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

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

A bill (H. R. 16002) granting a pension to Julia Elgie—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 13058) for the relief of Arra M. Farnsworth—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 18146) for the relief of the heirs of Elisha Lowry—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 104) providing for the retirement of noncommissioned officers, petty officers, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States—Committee on Naval Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 15928) granting a pension to Thomas J. Seay—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 17386) granting a pension to Elizabeth F. Stewart—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 18091) granting a pension to Nellie D. Wey—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 18145) granting an increase of pension to Eliza F. Greenwood—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

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

By Mr. ROBINSON: A bill (H. R. 18153) appropriating \$81,000 for the maintenance of improvements of the Arkansas River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18154) appropriating \$100,000 for the construction of a permanent revetment plant at Pine Bluff, Ark.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. RUCKER of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 18155) to establish a system of ocean mail carriage to and from foreign countries, and to promote the commerce of the United States—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 18156) directing the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia to keep an index to recorded instruments by lots or tracts—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18157) to license operators of cinematographs, moving-picture machines, and similar apparatus, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 18158) to regulate foreign commerce, to equalize trade footing of foreign and American vessels, to make preference for the employment of American ships, to promote American independence in commerce and navigation, and to repeal the act of May 24, 1828—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18159) to establish postal savings depositories for the proper investing of the funds and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. JONES: A bill (H. R. 18160) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia"—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 18161) to provide for the further improvement of Green River, in the State of Kentucky—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Agriculture: A bill (H. R. 18162) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911—to the Union Calendar.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: A bill (H. R. 18163) to amend the postal laws relative to religious publications—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18164) to amend section 19 of the immigration law relative to aliens brought into this country in viola-

tion of law—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 18165) to authorize the establishment of a life-saving station at the mouth of the Siuslaw River, Oregon—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 18166) to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to enable the people of Arizona to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 18167) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a federal building at Belen, N. Mex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DENBY: A bill (H. R. 18168) to increase the compensation of the deputy collectors, deputy clerks, and deputy inspectors of customs at the port of Detroit—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18169) to provide campaign badges for officers, enlisted men, sailors, or marines who served honorably in the Spanish, Philippine, or China campaigns, and who were not in the United States service on January 11, 1905—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CROW: A bill (H. R. 18170) to grant half pay to injured railway postal clerks, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: A bill (H. R. 18171) to amend the immigration law relative to alien seamen—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18172) to amend section 21 of the immigration law relative to aliens heretofore debarred or deported, and to evidence of alienage—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 18173) to prevent gambling in cotton and grain futures and providing penalties for the violation thereof—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18174) to provide for a permanent, lasting, and uniform system of improvement of public highways and post-roads, and providing how the State and Nation may act in conjunction and by mutual contribution bring about the desired end and distribute the surplus in the Treasury pro rata each year among the States for that purpose—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 18175) providing for the survey of lands in the district of Alaska—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18176) making an appropriation for the survey of public lands lying within the limits of land grants, to provide for the forfeiture to the United States of unsurveyed land grants to railroads, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 18177) to retrench expenditures in the Post-Office Department for railroad transportation of mails upon land-grant roads—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MURDOCK: Resolution (H. Res. 230) requesting certain information from the Postmaster-General concerning express companies, etc.—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: Resolution (H. Res. 231) proposing amendments to Rules XXIV and XXVI—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CARTER: Resolution (H. Res. 232) requesting information as to the number of acres allotted or to be allotted to Chickasaw freedmen—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BARNHART: Resolution (H. Res. 233) directing the Postmaster-General to furnish certain report—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: Resolution (H. Res. 234) relative to section 39 of the immigration law—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: Concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 32) directing a survey to be made of the Cow Head River in Georgia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: Memorial of the legislature of Illinois, concerning the Oldroyd collection of Lincoln relics—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: Memorial of the legislature of Illinois, favoring the purchase of the Oldroyd collection of Lincoln relics—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. MCKINNEY: Memorial of the legislature of Illinois, favoring an appropriation of \$150,000 for the purchase of the

Oldroyd collection of Lincoln relics and the acquiring of the ground adjacent to the present Lincoln Museum—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. MADDEN: Memorial of the legislature of Illinois, favoring the purchase of the Oldroyd collection of Lincoln relics, etc.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. FOSS: Memorial of the legislature of Illinois, concerning the Oldroyd collection of Lincoln relics—to the Committee on the Library.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

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

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 18178) granting an increase of pension to Francis H. Rodman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANDERSON: A bill (H. R. 18179) granting a pension to Pauline Krauss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 18180) to correct the military record of A. W. Sudduth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 18181) granting a pension to Henry C. Minnich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARNHART: A bill (H. R. 18182) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Glose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 18183) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca McGown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BORLAND: A bill (H. R. 18184) granting an increase of pension to David H. Ebberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 18185) granting an increase of pension to Newton H. Kingman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 18186) granting an increase of pension to Eliza C. Kennamer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18187) granting an increase of pension to Mary Walls—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18188) granting an increase of pension to G. T. Kennamer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18189) for the relief of Thomas Seymour—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18190) for the relief of heirs or estate of C. C. Blanctit, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 18191) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Vernum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18192) granting an increase of pension to Isaac H. Seward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18193) granting an increase of pension to James H. Trenary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18194) granting a pension to William Lawler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARTER: A bill (H. R. 18195) for the relief of Joseph B. Tucker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18196) for the relief of Sarah Jane Pirtle, widow and heir of John W. Pirtle, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 18197) to reimburse Marion Williams—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COLE: A bill (H. R. 18198) granting an increase of pension to Alden U. Bryant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18199) granting an increase of pension to Welcome Ashbrook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18200) granting an increase of pension to Mildred S. Bosler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18201) granting a pension to Hannah M. Hawker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18202) to correct the military record of Joseph H. Fisher—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18203) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Jeremiah Cain—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CROW: A bill (H. R. 18204) granting an increase of pension to John Overbey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CULLOP: A bill (H. R. 18205) granting an increase of pension to Elijah McGinnis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DENVER: A bill (H. R. 18206) granting an increase of pension to Peter O. Benham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FASSETT: A bill (H. R. 18207) granting a pension to Josephine L. Kennedy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 18208) granting an increase of pension to Henry Hibbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18209) granting an increase of pension to Henry Congdon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18210) authorizing the appointment of First Lieu. Charles Braden, U. S. Army, retired, to the rank and grade of major on the retired list of the army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 18211) granting an increase of pension to Lucius L. Starr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 18212) granting an increase of pension to J. N. Chandler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18213) granting an increase of pension to David Patterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18214) granting a pension to Walter M. Corn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOULKROD: A bill (H. R. 18215) for the relief of Annie McColgan—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18216) granting an increase of pension to William W. Hallman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 18217) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William W. Frost—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 18218) granting an increase of pension to Amos Penn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 18219) to indemnify Mrs. Susan Sanders for expenses incurred and services rendered in behalf of the Cherokee Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GORDON: A bill (H. R. 18220) for the relief of the heirs of Robert S. Gill—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18221) for the relief of heirs or estate of George P. Shelton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18222) for the relief of heirs or estate of W. H. Neel, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18223) for the relief of heirs or estate of Aulsey Dean, deceased, late of Hardeman County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18224) for the relief of heirs or estate of D. C. Wells, deceased, late of Hardeman County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18225) for the relief of J. W. Causey, of Shelby County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18226) for the relief of S. R. McAlexander, of Hardeman County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 18227) to correct the military record of John Walkinshaw and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 18228) for the relief of the Presbyterian Church of Glasgow, Howard County, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18229) for the relief of A. H. Nichols—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18230) granting a pension to George T. Beal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 18231) granting an increase of pension to A. Norwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18232) for the relief of William R. Gifford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HANNA: A bill (H. R. 18233) to reimburse James D. McDonald for loss of hay by fire—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HARDWICK: A bill (H. R. 18234) granting a pension to William J. Whitfield—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 18235) granting an increase of pension to Shipman H. Crouch—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18236) granting an increase of pension to John S. Robison—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18237) granting an increase of pension to William B. Gilpin—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 18238) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Visburg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEALD: A bill (H. R. 18239) granting an increase of pension to George F. Gill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18240) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18241) granting an increase of pension to John W. Hickman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18242) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Woodley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18243) granting an increase of pension to Addie B. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 18244) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Perry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 18245) granting an increase of pension to William H. Peck—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 18246) for the relief of heirs or estate of John Roney, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 18247) granting an increase of pension to William Brunton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18248) granting an increase of pension to William M. Burnett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KITCHIN: A bill (H. R. 18249) for the relief of the estate of John H. Fitzhugh, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MCKINLAY of California: A bill (H. R. 18250) granting an increase of pension to James W. Murry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 18251) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Falkinburgh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 18252) for the relief of Alfred J. Saynor—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18253) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Jewell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 18254) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo W. Leet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18255) granting an increase of pension to Dallas Wamsley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 18256) granting an increase of pension to Annie B. Godwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORGAN of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 18257) granting a pension to Priscilla McCarty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOSS: A bill (H. R. 18258) granting an increase of pension to John B. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18259) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Reynolds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS: A bill (H. R. 18260) for the relief of E. A. Correll—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 18261) for the relief of Shadrach H. Wren—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 18262) granting a pension to Alexander Elliott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 18263) for the relief of Susan Dunning—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PUJO: A bill (H. R. 18264) for the relief of heirs or estate of Martha L. Wells, deceased, late of Rapides Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18265) for the relief of heirs or estate of Louis Lalonde, deceased, late of St. Landry Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18266) for the relief of heirs or estate of Andre N. Robin, deceased, late of St. Landry Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18267) for the relief of heirs or estates of Stephen W. Quirk and Anne L. Quirk, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18268) for the relief of Marcellin Martin of St. Landry Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. REID: A bill (H. R. 18269) for the relief of Ambrose R. McPherson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 18270) granting an increase of pension to George S. Richardson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 18271) for the relief of Walter T. Dough—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TALBOTT: A bill (H. R. 18272) granting an increase of pension to George W. Ebaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18273) granting an increase of pension to Alexander McCormick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18274) granting an increase of pension to John T. Harkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: A bill (H. R. 18275) for the relief of Arra M. Farnsworth—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILSON of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 18276) granting an increase of pension to Julia E. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18277) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Stephens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 18278) granting an increase of pension to John Croak—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18279) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Hillman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18280) granting a pension to Lou Pedigree—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODYARD: A bill (H. R. 18281) granting an increase of pension to James Boner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

By the SPEAKER: Petition of Pakagon tribe of Potawatomi Indians, relative to certain lands on the shores of Lake Musigan—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, petition of A. E. Lewis and 44 other members of Kuger Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Georgetown, Ill., for enactment of a service-pension law—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of O. P. Clark and 48 other citizens, of Georgetown, Ill., against a postal savings bank system—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of American Federation of Labor, favoring change of date for inauguration of President—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of Missouri: Petitions of C. C. Ross and 13 other merchants of Cainesville, J. C. Smith and 9 other merchants of Albany, R. L. Eberts and 8 other merchants of Plattsburg, Jack Petty and 10 other merchants of Liberty, Yates Brothers and 10 other merchants of Pattonsburg, Arnold Brothers and 6 other merchants of Jamesport, J. V. Wilson and 13 other merchants of Richmond, Stark & James and 9 other merchants of Bethany, C. E. Shearer and 5 other merchants of Stewartsville, H. C. Tindall and 3 other merchants of Union Star, Wilson Brothers and 4 other merchants of Pleasant Hill, Ben Hardin and 8 other merchants of Union Star, W. S. Riley and 4 other merchants of Clay County, Miner & Freez and 7 other merchants of King City, W. P. Lindsey and 9 other merchants of Princeton, C. A. Watson and 10 other merchants of Sheridan, and W. W. Warner & Co. and 6 other merchants of Ridgeway, all in the State of Missouri, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Mary A. Hooker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of New York: Petition of Marilla Grange, No. 1133, against amendment of oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ANDERSON: Petition of S. G. Burdick and others, of Cuba, N. Y., members of Company C, Eighty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, favoring H. R. 13425, granting pensions to soldiers confined in so-called "confederate prisons"—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Bessie L. Rodgers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOEHNE: Petition of citizens of Indiana, favoring bill giving Union soldiers of the civil war \$1 per day—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURNETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of heirs or estate of C. C. Blancit—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CAPRON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Peter Walsh, previously referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reference changed to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COLE: Petition of Norris Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Fostoria, Ohio; Carman Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Ada, Ohio; and ex-soldiers and citizens of Ashley,

Ohio, favoring increase of pensions as provided in the National Tribune bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of Illinois State Teachers' Association, against any appropriation for the benefit of George Washington University—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of Illinois Teachers' Association, against appropriation in aid of the George Washington University, a private institution in the city of Washington—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: Petition of Colman Post, No. 508, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois, favoring the National Tribune bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of the Gardner Governor Company, of Quincy, Ill., favoring certain amendments to the corporation-tax clause of the Payne tariff bill, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GARNER of Texas: Petition of citizens of Texas, against S. 404, relative to Sunday observance in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HAMLIN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Thomas Cassins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HANNA: Petition of residents of Minnewaukon and Leeds, in the State of North Dakota, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HAYES: Papers to accompany H. R. 1780—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany H. R. 1780—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany H. R. 1780—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of the Merchants' Association of San Francisco, favoring more power for the Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Isaac Visburg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: Paper to accompany bill for relief of heirs of estate of John Roney—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KOPP: Petition of citizens of Wisconsin, against S. 404 and H. J. Res. 17, relative to Sunday observance in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MCKINNEY: Petition of Illinois State Teachers' Association, against an appropriation for George Washington University—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Samuel Falkinburgh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MACON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of heirs of estates of Mrs. D. E. Barrett and B. G. Beadle—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MAGUIRE of Nebraska: Petition of citizens of the First Nebraska district, against S. 404 and H. J. Res. 17, relative to Sunday observance in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MALBY: Papers to accompany bills for relief of William Leonard (H. R. 18112) and Emma Bero—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

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

By Mr. MILLINGTON: Petition of Chamber of Commerce of Utica, N. Y., favoring site of Fort Fisher, N. C., for a national military park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Thomas J. Seay—previously referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reference changed to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John A. Baker—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PUJO: Papers to accompany bills for relief of heirs or estate of Andre N. Robin, estate of Ann L. Quirk, Marcellin Martin, and heirs or estate of Louis Lalonde—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. REEDER: Petition of Illinois State Teachers' Association, against an appropriation for the George Washington University—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of Illinois State Teachers' Association, against an appropriation for the George Washington University—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a letter from the East Washington Citizens' Association, to accompany a statement regarding certain facts about garbage-plant odors, etc.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.