

Also, petition of the Chicago Historical Society, for a hall of historical records in Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of Florsheim & Co., of Chicago, Ill., against the tax on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEYERS: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Ellie H. Flory—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Hugh Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William H. Lanier—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PATTERSON of North Carolina: Petition of Ashpole Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. PAYNE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Warren R. Tompkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PUJO: Petitions of the New Orleans (La.) City Park Commission and of the Audubon Park Commission, for preservation of Niagara Falls—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the New Orleans (La.) Board of Underwriters, relating to seaport pilotage—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RHINOCK: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Joseph Sprauer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIVES: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Peter Gehur—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RUPPERT: Petition of 60,000 American citizens in Alaska, asking representation in Congress—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of the Phoenix (Ariz.) Board of Trade, against joint statehood—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of the National German-American Alliance, for a commercial reciprocity treaty between Germany and the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Organization of the *General Slocum* Survivors, for relief of heirs of the victims of that disaster—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of the legislature of Indiana and W. S. Sanderson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, for an auditorium in the cemetery at the National Soldiers' Home at New Albany, Ind.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Emile H. Brice—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, against joint statehood—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, for a Federal judicial court in the Orient—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the Association of United Confederate Veterans, for legislation for the care of graves of Confederate soldiers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, against admission of all engaged in practices of the Mormon Church—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCROGGY: Petition of Spring Valley (Ohio) Lodge, No. 302, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of Arbuckle Brothers, of New York City, favoring bill H. R. 10090—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of F. K. Taylor, of Schenectady, N. Y., against sale of liquor to soldiers on Government transports—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. WACHTER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William Cummings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEISSE: Petition of the Milwaukee College Endowment Association, for national forest reservations in the White Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Rice Association of America, for equitable reciprocity relative to cereals—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, against admittance to Congress of all engaged in practices of the Mormon Church—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, for modification of the immigration laws—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

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SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 17, 1906.

Prayer by Rev. ULYSSES G. B. PIERCE, of the city of Washington.

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

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

PRINTING FOR DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting a draft of a bill providing for the printing of additional copies of any report, document, or publication issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor whenever there is a demand or necessity therefor; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Mr. WETMORE. I present the annual report of the National Academy of Sciences for the year 1905, as required by statute. The statute also provides for the printing of the report, so that no action is necessary on the part of the Senate, but simply to receive the report.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The report will be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 3) to amend an act entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," approved March 8, 1902; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

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

A bill (S. 2558) authorizing the Washington Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Columbia River near the city of Wenatchee, Wash.; and

A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 68) relating to the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the American Federation of Catholic Societies of the Territory of Hawaii, praying for the enactment of legislation looking to the development of that island on traditional American lines as recommended by the President in his annual message; which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., praying for the passage of the so-called "Lodge bill" providing for the reorganization of the consular service; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of El Paso, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Shipping Society of America, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure the rights of navigation in all trade reciprocity treaties; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Woodburn Citizens' Association, of the District of Columbia, and a petition of the board of directors of the Eastern Star Home, of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation to authorize the Baltimore and Washington Transit Company, of Maryland, to extend its lines into the District; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. STONE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Cameron, Mo., praying for the ratification of international arbitration treaties; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Missouri-Illinois Branch of the German-American National Alliance, praying for the ratification of a reciprocity treaty with Germany; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Shorthorn Cattle Breeders' Association of Ray County, Mo., praying for the ratification of international reciprocity treaties; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of Two Rivers Division, No. 151,

Order of Railway Conductors, of Monett, Mo., praying for the passage of the so-called "employers' liability bill;" which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the St. Louis Manufacturers' Association, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Retail Merchants' Association of Joplin, Mo., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill;" which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., and a petition of the Commercial Club of St. Joseph, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to reorganize the consular service of the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of Local Union No. 44, Cigar Makers' International Union, of St. Louis, Mo., and a memorial of Local Union No. 102, Cigar Makers' International Union, of Kansas City, Mo., remonstrating against any reduction of the duty on cigars and tobacco imported from the Philippine Islands; which were referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 296, American Federation of Labor, of Springfield; of P. Lavelle Lodge, No. 92, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of St. Joseph, and of Local Unions Nos. 1, 146, 12, 335, 80, 1635, 6, 100, 2, 18, 32, 102, 267, 162, 1391, 19, 20, 52, and 48, all of the American Federation of Labor, of Kansas City, in the State of Missouri, praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Point Pleasant, Mo., praying that an appropriation be made to prevent the erosion of the Mississippi River by floods and high water; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Manufacturers' Association of St. Louis, Mo., praying that an appropriation be made to establish deep water in the Illinois and Mississippi rivers from Chicago to St. Louis; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WETMORE presented the petition of Samuel Osborn Tabor, of Statesville, R. I., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOR, a Senator from the State of Utah; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented a petition of Miantonomoh Council, No. 7, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Providence, R. I., praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration and also for a revision of the naturalization laws; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Kickemuit Grange, No. 24, Patrons of Husbandry, of Warren; of Hope Valley Grange, No. 7, of Hope Valley, and of Moosup Valley Grange, No. 26, Patrons of Husbandry, of Greene, all in the State of Rhode Island, praying that increased appropriations be made for the maintenance of agricultural experiment stations; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of Liberty Council, No. 37, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of East Tilton, N. H., and a petition of John T. Hale Council, No. 9, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Barrington, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Northeastern Suburban Citizens' Association, of Langdon, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of sewers for the northeastern suburban section of the District; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented the memorial of Frank W. Hackett, of Washington, D. C., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation authorizing the Capital Traction Company to lay a track along M street; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Woodburn Citizens' Association, of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation to authorize the Baltimore and Washington Transit Company of Maryland to extend its lines into the District; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Hillsdale Citizens' Association, of Anacostia, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the reorganization of the public school system of the District and for an increase in the pay of school-teachers; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented the petition of Bishop Charles C. McCabe, chancellor of the American University, of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the extension and improvement of Massachusetts avenue from Nebraska avenue to the District line; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of Fort Ridgeley Lodge, No. 65, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of Waseca, Minn., praying for the passage of the so-called "employers' liability bill," and also for the so-called "anti-injunction bill;" which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KEAN presented a petition of Local Union No. 121, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Bridgeton, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration and also for a revision of the naturalization laws; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Political Study Club, of Orange, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation regulating child labor in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Morristown Improvement Association of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to prevent the destruction of Niagara Falls on the American side by the diversion of the waters for manufacturing purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

He also presented a memorial of Local Union No. 146, Cigar Makers' International Union, of New Brunswick, N. J., and a memorial of Local Union No. 138, Cigar Makers' International Union, of Newark, N. J., remonstrating against a reduction of the duty on cigars imported from the Philippine Islands; which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

He also presented a petition of the New Jersey Congress of Mothers, praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOR, a Senator from the State of Utah; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented a petition of Camden Division, No. 22, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Camden, N. J., praying for the passage of the so-called "Gilbert anti-injunction bill;" which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Camden Division, No. 22, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Camden, N. J., praying for the passage of the so-called "employers' liability bill;" which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Camden Division, No. 22, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Camden, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. SPOONER presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Superior, Wis., remonstrating against the ratification of the Isle of Pines treaty; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SIMMONS presented petitions of Granville Council, No. 117, of Oxford; South Side Council, No. 80, of Winston-Salem; Columbia Council, No. 62, of Columbia; Cliffside Council, No. 139, of Cliffside; Wilson Council, No. 40, of Wilson; Virginia Springs Council, No. 69, of Cornelius; Oriental Council, No. 107, of Oriental; Newton Council, No. 24, of Newton; Sanford Council, No. 111, of Sanford; Cullasaja Council, No. 158, of Franklin; Belews Creek Council, No. 32, of Belews Creek; Lenoir Council, No. 78, of Kinston; Shoal Council, No. 92, of Cooleemee; Siloam Council, No. 57, of Siloam; Andrews Council, No. 159, of Andrews; Raeford Council, No. 122, of Raeford; Lexington Council, No. 21, of Lexington; Alexander Council, No. 46, of Taylorsville; Vandemere Council, No. 110, of Vandemere; Union Council, No. 4, of Altamahaw; Maiden Council, No. 88, of Maiden; Tarboro Council, No. 110, of Tarboro; Eseeola Council, No. 36, of Saginaw; Fort Johnson Council, No. 27, of Southport; Kernersville Council, No. 54, of Kernersville; North Wilkesboro Council, No. 51, of North Wilkesboro; Elkin Council, No. 86, of Elkin; Pender Council, No. 59, of Burgaw; Summerfield Council, No. 174, of Summerfield; Davidson Council, No. 56, of Davidson; Vance Council, No. 162, of Lasker; Kenly Council, No. 136, of Kenly; Stokesdale Council, No. 91, of Stokesdale; Walnut Creek Council, No. 55, of Raleigh; French Broad Council, No. 97, of Asheville; Henrietta Council, No. 61, of Henrietta; Hot Springs Council, No. 161, of Hot Springs; Dilworth Council, No. 12, of Charlotte; Randleman Council, No. 31, of Randleman; North State Council, No. 34, of Burlington; Mooresville Council, No. 89, of Mooresville; Rockingham Council, No. 131, of Rockingham; Greensboro Council, No. 13, of Greensboro; Smith River Council, No. 71, of Spray; Wake Council, No. 125, of Cary; Morrisville Council, No. 75, of Morrisville; Park Council, No. 90, of Charlotte; Tar Heel Council, No. 2, of Durham; Fred Green

Council, No. 98, of East Durham; Capital City Council, No. 1, of Raleigh; Belwood Council, No. 84, of Belwood; Tryon Council, No. 143, of Tryon; Elk Park Council, No. 85, of Elkpark; Guilford Council, No. 23, of Highpoint; Carthage Council, No. 165, of Carthage; Trophy Council, No. 29, of Highpoint; Graham Council, No. 36, of Graham; Aramanchee Council, No. 72, of Worthville, and of Intelligence Council, of Intelligence, all of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, in the State of North Carolina, and of the Brotherhood of Trackmen of Monroe, N. C., praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. PENROSE presented a petition of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of West Bridgewater, Pa., and a petition of sundry citizens of Reading, Pa., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of Bagaduce Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a memorial of Local Union No. 376, Cigar Makers' International Union, of Waterville, Me., remonstrating against a reduction of duty on cigars imported from the Philippine Islands; which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. CULBERSON, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 339) to provide for the enlargement and improvement of the public building at Fort Worth, Tex., reported it with an amendment.

Mr. PERKINS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1265) to erect a memorial tablet to Ensign John R. Monaghan, United States Navy, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on the Library; which was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 610) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Sheridan, in the State of Wyoming, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

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

A bill (S. 666) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Patrick;

A bill (S. 669) granting an increase of pension to Laurence Mericle;

A bill (S. 670) granting an increase of pension to Anthony Barrett; and

A bill (S. 1303) granting a pension to Harrison Brott.

Mr. HALE. I am directed by the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2653) for the relief of John H. Lohman, to ask to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. It is a matter of deficiency.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Committee on Naval Affairs will be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and it will, with the accompanying papers, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ALGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 727) granting an increase of pension to Jasper H. Keys, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1015) granting an increase of pension to Joseph McSwain; and

A bill (S. 2256) granting an increase of pension to Alexander F. McConnell.

GEORGE A. RAHN.

Mr. KEAN. I am directed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN] on the 15th instant, to report it favorably without amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay from the "miscellaneous items" of the contingent fund of the Senate the funeral expenses and physician's bill of George A. Rahn, late a policeman of the Senate, not to exceed \$200, in full of all other allowances.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Jersey asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution. Is there objection?

Mr. HALE. It is a very small matter and perhaps not of account enough to take up the time of the Senate, but is this the practice of the Senate?

Mr. KEAN. I will say to the Senator from Maine that it is the practice of the Senate to pay one-half year's salary. In this instance it is proposed to pay only the actual funeral expenses and physician's bill, because the person left no heirs.

Mr. HALE. Is there a precedent for paying the funeral expenses?

Mr. KEAN. There is.

Mr. GALLINGER. Of policemen?

Mr. KEAN. Of policemen. It has been done three or four times.

Mr. HALE. Does it go beyond policemen?

Mr. KEAN. It extends to any employee of the Senate. It has always been done.

Mr. GALLINGER. This was a Capitol policeman?

Mr. KEAN. He was a Capitol policeman, and it is proposed to pay the actual expenses. If half a year's salary were given, more money, of course, would be paid.

Mr. HALE. Has the Senator discovered any case where the Senate does not pay bills?

Mr. KEAN. I can answer the Senator from Maine by saying I think the Senate is most liberal in paying all bills.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection to the request of the Senator from New Jersey for the present consideration of the resolution. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

A bill (S. 3295) granting an increase of pension to Anna Williams;

A bill (S. 3296) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Burk;

A bill (S. 3297) granting an increase of pension to George Conklin;

A bill (S. 3298) granting an increase of pension to John B. Ashelman;

A bill (S. 3299) granting an increase of pension to Spencer C. Stilwell; and

A bill (S. 3300) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo D. Huntley.

Mr. DICK introduced a bill (S. 3301) to correct the military record of George D. Linder; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

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

A bill (S. 3302) granting an increase of pension to William H. Zombro; and

A bill (S. 3303) granting a pension to Harriett Summers.

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

A bill (S. 3304) for the relief of the trustees of the Baptist Church of Harrisonville, Mo. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3305) for the relief of the trustees of the Christian Church of Harrisonville, Mo. (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3306) for the relief of the legal representatives of Douglas Dale, deceased.

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

A bill (S. 3307) granting an increase of pension to Phillip W. Cornman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3308) granting a pension to Sarah Lovell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3309) granting an increase of pension to John C. Baber;

A bill (S. 3310) granting an increase of pension to Richard M. Ogle;

A bill (S. 3311) granting a pension to Bernard Schaffner;

A bill (S. 3312) granting a pension to Oscar F. Renick;

A bill (S. 3313) granting an increase of pension to Robert Watts;

A bill (S. 3314) granting a pension to Edward D. Lockwood; and

A bill (S. 3315) granting an increase of pension to Henry V. Hamenstaedt (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. ALGER introduced a bill (S. 3316) granting a pension to John A. Falvey; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3317) for the relief of Clarence A. Rault; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 3318) to allow the entry and clearance of vessels at Port Harford and Monterey, Cal.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

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

A bill (S. 3319) granting an increase of pension to James E. Croft;

A bill (S. 3320) granting an increase of pension to Elias H. Parker; and

A bill (S. 3321) granting an increase of pension to Olney P. B. Wright.

Mr. FRAZIER introduced a bill (S. 3322) to provide for the erection of a public building at Johnson City, Tenn.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3323) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Benjamin Lillard, deceased;

A bill (S. 3324) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Benjamin Lillard, deceased;

A bill (S. 3325) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Lewis M. Maney, deceased;

A bill (S. 3326) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Benjamin Lillard, deceased (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3327) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Lewis M. Maney (with accompanying papers).

Mr. McCREARY introduced a bill (S. 3328) granting an increase of pension to Matilda J. Bybee; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3329) for the relief of Madison County, Ky.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3330) for the relief of William R. Ballard; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3331) to correct the military record of Irvine Agee; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

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

A bill (S. 3332) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas B. Doe; and

A bill (S. 3333) for the relief of the heirs at law of Robert D. McCombs, deceased.

Mr. RAYNER introduced a bill (S. 3334) to reimburse and indemnify the town of Frederick, in the State of Maryland; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 3335) for the relief of Thomas M. Steep; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3336) to increase the pension of Mexican war survivors to \$12 per month; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 3337) for the correction of the muster in of John S. Bishop, first lieutenant and adjutant, Sixty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3338) for the relief of John L. O'Mara;

A bill (S. 3339) granting an honorable discharge to Robert S. Dame and placing him on the retired list of the Army (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 3340) to correct the military record of James W. Cisney (with accompanying papers).

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 3341) for the relief of certain churches, Masonic lodges, and colleges in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

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

A bill (S. 3342) for the relief of the Protestant Orphan Asylum at Natchez, in the State of Mississippi.

A bill (S. 3343) for the relief of Francis E. and Lucy G. Whitfield (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3344) for the relief of Minor Saunders (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3345) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Polly Callahan, deceased (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3346) for the relief of the estate of Mark M. Harwell, deceased (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3347) for the relief of the estate of Francis S. Jones, deceased (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3348) for the relief of the estate of Mary E. Spence, deceased (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3349) for the relief of James M. Newman (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3350) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph Wilson, deceased (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3351) for the relief of W. M. McKie (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3352) for the relief of the estate of Abner W. Lanier, deceased (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3353) for the relief of the estate of Harriet W. Flemming, deceased (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3354) for the relief of the heirs of William Bailey, deceased;

A bill (S. 3355) for the relief of the estate of Alfred Swearingin, deceased;

A bill (S. 3356) for the relief of the estate of Alexander Russell, deceased;

A bill (S. 3357) for the relief of the estate of Purify Tingle, deceased;

A bill (S. 3358) for the relief of M. T. Sigrest;

A bill (S. 3359) for the relief of the estate of William R. Morris, deceased;

A bill (S. 3360) for the relief of Charles A. Kincaid;

A bill (S. 3361) for the relief of the estate of John Rist, deceased;

A bill (S. 3362) for the relief of the estate of D. U. Ford, deceased;

A bill (S. 3363) for the relief of the estates of L. B. Wilkins and Mary Wilkins, deceased;

A bill (S. 3364) for the relief of Hampton Wall;

A bill (S. 3365) for the relief of the estate of Moses M. Smith, deceased;

A bill (S. 3366) for the relief of the estate of Elkanah J. Sullivan, deceased;

A bill (S. 3367) for the relief of Eliza L. Rivers;

A bill (S. 3368) for the relief of the estate of John R. Powers, deceased;

A bill (S. 3369) for the relief of William Parker;

A bill (S. 3370) for the relief of the estate of John O'Ferrall, deceased;

A bill (S. 3371) for the relief of J. N. McIntyre;

A bill (S. 3372) for the relief of the heirs of John C. McGhee, deceased;

A bill (S. 3373) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel G. Miller and the estate of Mrs. E. C. Miller, deceased;

A bill (S. 3374) for the relief of Jane P. Moore;

A bill (S. 3375) for the relief of Martha B. Moore;

A bill (S. 3376) for the relief of Jeremiah H. Morgan;

A bill (S. 3377) for the relief of the estate of Benjamin Hawes, deceased;

A bill (S. 3378) for the relief of the estate of Francis Griffling, deceased;

A bill (S. 3379) for the relief of the estate of W. F. Gaines, deceased;

A bill (S. 3380) for the relief of the estate of Milton Crawford, deceased;

A bill (S. 3381) for the relief of the estate of W. S. Bunch, deceased;

A bill (S. 3382) for the relief of Jesse M. Brent;

A bill (S. 3383) for the relief of John A. Brent;

A bill (S. 3384) for the relief of the estate of Nancy Barrow, deceased;

A bill (S. 3385) for the relief of the estate of Joseph N. Moran, deceased;

A bill (S. 3386) for the relief of Willis J. Moran;

A bill (S. 3387) for the relief of B. V. McGuffie, sr.;

A bill (S. 3388) for the relief of Frank Harris;

A bill (S. 3389) for the relief of Mrs. Virginia Grant;

A bill (S. 3390) for the relief of the estate of Thomas J. Gibson, deceased;
 A bill (S. 3391) for the relief of Mrs. C. V. Wilkins;
 A bill (S. 3392) for the relief of the estate of Thomas S. Mahen, deceased;
 A bill (S. 3393) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. H. C. Henderson, deceased;
 A bill (S. 3394) for the relief of the estate of Jane N. Gibson, deceased;
 A bill (S. 3395) for the relief of the estate of Dr. J. P. Davis, deceased;
 A bill (S. 3396) for the relief of the estate of George G. Noland, deceased;
 A bill (S. 3397) for the relief of the estate of J. B. Lewis, deceased;
 A bill (S. 3398) for the relief of the estate of Augustus Catchings, deceased; and
 A bill (S. 3399) for the relief of the estate of R. T. Brown, deceased.

Mr. DANIEL introduced a bill (S. 3400) granting a pension to Elizabeth B. Preston; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ALDRICH introduced a bill (S. 3401) for the relief of the executors of the estate of Harold Brown, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

AMENDMENT TO URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CRANE submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$40,000 to enable the Government of the United States to take official part in the international exposition to be held at Milan, Italy, during the year 1906, intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Industrial Expositions, and ordered to be printed.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution submitted yesterday by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON]. It will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate whether any official or officials of the Philippine government own any lands in the Philippine Islands or any interest or right therein; and, if so, to inform the Senate what that ownership or interest is, where the land is situated, and who the official or officials are.

Mr. CULBERSON. I desire to offer a resolution in lieu of that, and I ask for its present consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate whether any member of the Philippine Commission, or any officer of the Army or Navy of the United States, directly or indirectly, owned on December 1, 1905, or now owns any land in the Philippine Islands, or had at that time or now has any interest or right in such land of any character; and, if so, to inform the Senate what such ownership, interest, or right is; where the land is situated, particularly with reference to the location of proposed railroads in said islands, and who said officials are.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as modified by the Senator from Texas.

The resolution as modified was agreed to.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 3) to amend an act entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes" approved March 8, 1902, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

ATURE-FOOD BILL.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, pursuant to the notice which I gave yesterday, I will call up Senate bill 88 and ask that the Senate fix a time for taking a final vote on the bill. It was the understanding at the time of adjournment yesterday that an effort would be made this morning to fix a time for a vote. I ask unanimous consent that on the 1st of February at four o'clock the amendments may be disposed of and that the bill may be finally voted upon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Idaho asks the unanimous consent of the Senate that the vote may be taken on Senate bill 88 on February 1, at 4 o'clock. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, at present I must object. I have examined the bill carefully. There are provisions in it upon which I want more information from constituents of mine who are interested in those provisions; and while I shall not at a later day object to an assignment, not very far ahead, and shall not attempt in any way to obstruct the passage of the bill, I

am not prepared at present to agree to a day being fixed. The Senator will get his day. He need have no fear about that.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the bill will go to the Calendar.

EXISTING STATUS IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, pursuant to the notice given on Monday last, I ask that the resolution I send to the desk may be called up in order that I may submit some remarks on it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. TILLMAN on the 4th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public welfare, as to the existing status in Santo Domingo; whether or not President Morales carried his Government with him when he disappeared from the capital or whether he left it behind, and whether the American officers who have been in charge of the custom-houses are still performing that work; and, if so, under what arrangement and by what authority.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, there are those who will probably be disposed to criticize one paragraph in the resolution, because it is not couched in that language of decorum or dignity which some people seem to think is essential always in this body. But I thought over that matter very carefully before I worded the resolution as I did. The reason why I asked for information in regard to Mr. Morales's government, or President Morales's government, was because of my own belief that there is not now and there has not been during a year or more, or any time, say, in ten years past, anything other than a military dictatorship in the island of Santo Domingo. And as we were dealing with this supposed government there in a rather remarkable way, and to my mind in an utterly unauthorized way, I wanted to bring out the fact as to what kind of government we are dealing with, and therefore I wrote the phrase which has caused some criticism.

In order to open up what I shall say this morning in an orderly manner, I propose to read some brief extracts from the annual message of President Roosevelt at the opening of this session of Congress. He said, speaking of the Monroe doctrine:

We must recognize the fact that in some South American countries there has been much suspicion lest we should interpret the Monroe doctrine as in some way inimical to their interests, and we must try to convince all the other nations of this continent once and for all that no just and orderly government has anything to fear from us.

Mr. President, the first point to which I desire to direct attention is the closing sentence of this paragraph, that "Once and for all, no just and orderly government has anything to fear from us." Is it to be understood, then, that the converse of the proposition is true, and that unjust and disorderly governments have something to fear from us? I have understood through the press, and I confess I should like to have light, and I therefore ask the question, and I would be glad to have the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] give me his attention for a moment. I have seen it stated somewhere in my multifarious reading that the Senator from Massachusetts, in an interview, or speech, or a letter, or something, some time, somewhere, declared that the action of the President in Santo Domingo is the beginning of a new and important departure in our foreign relations. He can verify the statement, or not, just as he sees fit. If he denies it, of course I take it that it is not true.

Mr. LODGE. Does the Senator want an answer now? I prefer to follow the Senator later. I do not want to interfere.

Mr. TILLMAN. Well, just for a moment; if the Senator does not mind, I should like for him to say yes or no to that inquiry.

Mr. LODGE. I know what the Senator wishes. No; I did not use the word the Senator quotes.

Mr. TILLMAN. Does the Senator hold the view that this is a new and important departure in our foreign relations?

Mr. LODGE. I did not use the word "departure."

Mr. TILLMAN. I am not talking about the words just now.

Mr. LODGE. At the proper time and in my own time—

Mr. TILLMAN. Oh, I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. LODGE. I will tell the Senator exactly what I did say. It was in a speech. I have no desire to conceal it—not the least in the world.

Mr. TILLMAN. I had not supposed that for a minute, but I did not want to do the Senator an injustice, and therefore I did not want to proceed under a false or wrong premise.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator asked if I used the words he quoted. I say no.

Mr. TILLMAN. All right.

Mr. LODGE. I did discuss the Santo Domingo policy, and I did state that it was something new, but I did not use the word "departure." I will give the Senator the exact words later.

Mr. TILLMAN. I shall be glad to hear the Senator, and hear his exposition of the new policy we have entered upon.

Mr. LODGE. I have not changed my views at all.

Mr. TILLMAN. I do not suppose the Senator has.

I asked a moment ago if the converse of the proposition laid down by President Roosevelt is to be considered as true, that when he says "We must try to convince all the other nations of this continent once and for all that no just and arduous government has anything to fear from us" whether any unjust and disorderly government has anything to fear from us, because therein lie possibilities for an immense amount of trouble to this country and its people, as I understand it. This whole question, as I see it, involves the purpose, as clearly set forth by the President in succeeding portions of this message which I will read, to compel, if need be, the people of the South American republics to pursue a line of government and a policy which in his judgment will entitle them to be called just and orderly governments; and with that position I want to take issue.

The President goes on:

Moreover, we must make it evident that we do not intend to permit the Monroe doctrine to be used by any nation on this continent as a shield to protect it from the consequences of its own misdeeds against foreign nations. If a republic to the south of us commits a tort against a foreign nation, such as an outrage against a citizen of that nation, then the Monroe doctrine does not force us to interfere to prevent punishment of the tort, save to see that the punishment does not assume the form of territorial occupation in any shape. The case is more difficult when it refers to a contractual obligation. Our own Government has always refused to enforce such contractual obligations on behalf of its citizens by an appeal to arms. It is much to be wished that all foreign governments would take the same view. But they do not; and in consequence we are liable at any time to be brought face to face with disagreeable alternatives. On the one hand, this country would certainly decline to go to war to prevent a foreign government from collecting a just debt; on the other hand, it is very inadvisable to permit any foreign power to take possession, even temporarily, of the custom-houses of an American republic in order to enforce the payment of its obligations, for such temporary occupation might turn into a permanent occupation.

Now, Mr. President, the eloquent Senator from Maryland [Mr. RAYNER] in his splendid argument last week, to my mind, presented unanswerable reasons, based on the facts of history and the record of our foreign relations for three-quarters of a century, that it is not the Monroe doctrine, that it is no part or parcel of it, for people to the south of us to commit an injury and then expect us to protect them—I mean an injury such as is mentioned here. But he equally and with emphasis showed what the Monroe doctrine was and is and to his exposition of that doctrine I for one am committed as far as I am able to go, even to the extent of war or voting for war.

But when we start out on a new departure contemplating the turning of this Government into a receiver in bankruptcy to adjudicate the claims of bondholders and others to whom these republics have become indebted—and it is contended that it is our duty to constitute this government a policeman to keep these people in order, to give them good and stable government, or "just and orderly government," to quote the President's words—I say we have gone far off and out of our orbit and away from all reasonable and proper interpretation of the duties of the United States toward its neighbors.

The President continues, by way of justification of his action in Santo Domingo:

The only escape from these alternatives may at any time be that we must ourselves undertake to bring about some arrangement by which so much as possible of a just obligation shall be paid. It is far better that this country should put through such an arrangement, rather than allow any foreign country to undertake it. To do so insures the defaulting republic from having to pay debts of an improper character under duress, while it also insures honest creditors of the republic from being passed by in the interest of dishonest or grasping creditors. Moreover, for the United States to take such a position offers the only possible way of insuring us against a clash with some foreign power. The position is, therefore, in the interest of peace as well as in the interest of justice. It is of benefit to our people; it is of benefit to foreign peoples; and most of all it is really of benefit to the people of the country concerned.

Now, Mr. President, is it true that it will be a benefit to the people of this country for us to get ourselves into a war and become embroiled with one of these Spanish-American countries to the south of us, that we shall step forward with a policeman's club and with a bondholder's claim and say to any government which may be in existence there now: "Here we are, your big brother. You are not behaving right; you have got to settle, and if you will not settle we will whip you and make you settle." That is the sum and substance of this new policy.

Does anybody suppose for a minute that we can continue to intermeddle with one republic after another, with threats of coercion in the event of their refusal or failure to do as the President thinks is right and just, and not become embroiled in a war? You say we could crush them easily. Of course we could in time do it, but what will be the cost and expense to us to enter upon this hazardous and untried experiment in endeavoring to wrench the Monroe doctrine and stretch it beyond all decency?

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President—

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

Mr. TILLMAN. With pleasure.

Mr. CULBERSON. The Senator has just read from the President's message to the effect that it would work great injury if some such course as he suggests is not pursued with reference to Santo Domingo. In line with the suggestion of the Senator, if he will permit me just here, I will be glad to read what the late Secretary Hay said upon that particular question.

Mr. TILLMAN. I should be very glad to have the Senator read it. I am speaking somewhat by the courtesy of the Senator from Florida [Mr. MALLORY], who has the floor at the expiration of the morning hour to pursue the discussion of the ship-subsidy bill. I presume that possibly we will get an accommodation, so that all who want to be heard will be given an opportunity. I shall be glad to have the Senator read it.

Mr. CULBERSON. The paper I read is embodied in an editorial in the New York Sun of July 3, 1905, and purports to be an extract from a letter by the late Secretary of State, which I will read:

I had never seen the protocol or agreement or whatever one may call it until, by my order, it was telegraphed to Washington, after having been signed and published in Santo Domingo. As soon as I saw it it was evident that it required serious modification and yet, at the same time, I did approve and still do approve the conduct of Dawson and Dillingham in signing it, and do not especially disapprove the conduct of the Santo Domingo people in publishing it.

There was what might be called a critical state of things in Santo Domingo, if such a phrase is applicable to a country where every day has its crisis, and I thought and still think that Dawson and Dillingham acted rightly in going beyond their instructions and proceeding, without orders, to draw up a document which was not accepted when it reached us. This is, perhaps, a hard saying for anybody else to accept, but it is the simple truth and I shall not dodge any responsibility connected with it.

I fear you can not relieve me of the stigma of having employed Dillingham. He went to Santo Domingo at my request on account of his extensive knowledge of the country, and the personnel of the Government.

One of the humors of the situation is that the paragraph [in the treaty] to which the Senate has most strenuously objected, and which they have stricken out in their new version, was inserted by the preliminary "advice and consent" of the ablest man in the House and the ablest man in the Senate, where foreign affairs are concerned.

But what I want particularly to call attention to, Mr. President, is this paragraph:

If they should pass the treaty as it is amended, according to the newspaper reports, though I do not think it is improved, I do think it will still be workable. If they reject it, I do not think it would be a great disaster, and it would certainly relieve the Executive of a vast amount of labor which is now imposed upon him by the claims of American citizens throughout all Latin America.

The purpose in reading this, Mr. President, is to place against what has been read by the Senator from South Carolina from the President of the United States as to the great disaster which will result by the failing to pursue the course suggested by him the opinion of the late Secretary of State that it will not be disastrous, and, in his judgment, will work no great disaster.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. TILLMAN. I do.

Mr. FORAKER. I rise merely to make an inquiry. Does the article which the Senator has read state to whom the letter was written by Mr. Hay?

Mr. CULBERSON. It does not.

Mr. FORAKER. What is the statement of the article in that respect, I ask, if the Senator from South Carolina will bear with me long enough to have it read?

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I have read what purports to be an extract from a letter of the late Secretary Hay, which is reproduced in the New York Sun of Monday, July 3, 1905, in the first editorial of that day.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, when this subject was first precipitated by me before the Senate—if that phrase is proper—I did not intend to excite any discussion about it, because I was starting off on another line and merely brought in Santo Domingo as an illustration of some of the peculiarities and, as I thought, unwise official actions of our Chief Executive, usurpation of authority, and so forth. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER], as I recall his words, stated that the President was not carrying out the treaty which the Senate had failed to ratify. I think we had some little passage about my use of the word "trickery," to which the Senator very seriously objected. I was not then so well posted in this matter as I now am, though I am not now so well posted as I should like to be. I want to say, for the information of the Senator from Wisconsin and others, that in that same New York Sun, which I regard as a very able and usually a very clean newspaper, certainly one whose news service is hardly sur-

pressed or equaled in the United States, and whose editorial columns are almost a liberal education to one who will read them, because of the beautiful and terse English in which they are couched—I say that same New York Sun, of March 28, 1905, has this on its first page, in a dispatch from Washington: WILL CARRY OUT DOMINGO PLAN—PRESIDENT DECIDES TO ENFORCE TERMS OF UNRATIFIED AGREEMENT—TO HOLD REVENUES HERE—FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT OF CUSTOMS WILL BE KEPT UNTIL SENATE ACTS—ROOSEVELT DIRECTS MINISTER DAWSON TO ACCED TO DOMINICAN PROPOSAL FOR A TEMPORARY RECEIVERSHIP—CREDITORS HAVE AGREED TO TAKE NO STEPS UNTIL SENATE HAS REACHED ITS DECISION—PRESIDENT EXPLAINS THAT HE IS ONLY MAINTAINING STATUS QUO—ADEE ADDS THAT IT IS SANTO DOMINGO'S SCHEME, NOT OURS, AND THAT WE ARE ONLY EXTENDING FRIENDLY AID TO A NEIGHBOR.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1905.

President Roosevelt gave orders to-day which provide that the United States Government shall act as the temporary conditional receiver of Santo Domingo's finances. Nominally the Dominican Government is to create the receivership, but its agents in the transaction are to be American citizens, named by the President of the United States, and the revenues collected by them at Santo Domingo custom-houses are to be sequestered in a New York bank pending final action by the United States Senate on the treaty between the American and the Dominican Governments.

The treaty can not be taken up until the Congress assembles in extra session next October. In the meantime the terms of that unratified agreement will be carried out as if it were in force, with the exception that the Dominican revenues will not be distributed to Santo Domingo's foreign creditors unless and until the Senate gives its sanction.

The President's determination in this important matter was reached to-day as a result of further important conferences with his Cabinet and with Senators LODGE and SPOONER. The official explanation of the reasons for Mr. Roosevelt's course, made by the President himself, is that Santo Domingo had earnestly called for aid and that it was the duty of the United States, the only government able to do so, to respond to that call. In the order issued on the subject, which is addressed to Acting Secretary of State Adeë, the President outlined the receivership scheme and told why he regarded it as necessary for the United States to assume charge of Santo Domingo's revenues at this time. The order follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S EXPLANATION.

WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 28, 1905.

To the ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE:

I have carefully considered the following telegram from Minister Dawson:

“SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington:

“Under pressure foreign creditors and domestic peril Dominican Government offers to nominate a citizen of the United States receiver southern ports pending ratification protocol, four northern ports to be administered under the award. Forty-five per cent total shall go to the Dominican Government, fifty-five to be deposited in New York for distribution after ratification. Creditors to agree to take no further steps in the meantime and receiver to have full authority to suspend importers' preferential contracts. Italian, Spanish, German, and American creditors, except the Improvement (company), accept unconditionally. Belgian, French representatives will recommend acceptance. Some *modus vivendi* absolutely necessary. I am ready, if desired, to start for Washington, D. C., 28th, to explain details and modifications of plan obtainable; the whole matter can be held open during my absence.

“DAWSON.”

I direct that the minister express acquiescence in the proposal of the Government of Santo Domingo for the collection and conservation of its revenues pending the action of the United States Senate upon the treaty to the end that in the meantime no change shall take place in the situation which would render useless its consummation or bring complications into its enforcement.

The Secretary of War of the United States will present for nomination by the President of the Dominican Republic men to act in the position referred to in both the northern and southern ports. The utmost care will of course be taken to choose men of capacity and absolute integrity who, if possible, shall have some knowledge of Spanish. All the moneys collected from both the northern and southern ports not turned over to the Dominican Government will be deposited in some New York bank, to be designated by the Secretary of War, and will there be kept until the Senate has acted.

If the action is adverse, the money will then be turned over to the Dominican Government. If it is favorable, it will be distributed among the creditors in proportion to their just claims under the treaty. Meanwhile, Mr. Hollender will thoroughly investigate these claims, including the claim of the American Improvement Company, and will report in detail all the information he is able to gather as to the amount actually received by Santo Domingo, the amount of indebtedness nominally incurred, the circumstances, so far as they are known, under which the various debts were incurred, and so forth.

This action is rendered necessary by the peculiar circumstances of the case. The treaty now before the Senate was concluded with Santo Domingo at Santo Domingo's earnest request, repeatedly pressed upon us, and was submitted to the Senate because in my judgment it was our duty to our less fortunate neighbor to respond to her call for aid, inasmuch as we were the only power who could give this aid, and inasmuch as her need for it was very great.

The treaty is now before the Senate, and has been favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is pending, and final action will undoubtedly be taken when Congress convenes next fall. Meanwhile, Santo Domingo has requested that the action above outlined be taken; that is, she desires in this way to maintain the status quo, so that if the treaty is ratified it can be executed.

With this purpose in view, I direct that the proposed arrangement be approved. It will terminate as soon as the Senate has acted one way or the other.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

SANTO DOMINGO'S PLAN, NOT OURS.

Acting Secretary Adeë made a statement also, in which he went a little further than the President, in explaining the circumstances that had brought about the acceptance by this Government of the Dominican Republic's proposal.

Mr. Adeë maintained that the arrangement with Santo Domingo con-

stituted a *modus vivendi* to be executed by that Government and not by the United States. He held, in addition, that the new scheme was merely an extension of the arbitral award under which the United States Government is collecting revenues at two Dominican ports and applying them to liquidating the claim of the San Domingo Improvement Company of New York. It was asserted also by Mr. Adeë that the pending Dominican treaty “is not our treaty,” but Santo Domingo's, and that the receivership plan was merely intended to preserve the status quo so that “if the treaty be ratified it can be executed.”

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ADEE'S VERSION.

Here is Mr. Adeë's explanation:

The Dominican Government, being pressed by foreign creditors and being threatened by considerable dangers within, has endeavored to find some method by which it can tide over its difficulties until the fate of the treaty before the Senate can be determined at the next session. With that purpose in view the Dominican Government has proposed that it shall for itself adopt to other ports in Santo Domingo a procedure similar to that which has already been put in operation in the northern ports of Santo Domingo under the award of last year.

To that end Santo Domingo proposes to nominate some citizen of the United States as a receiver of customs for the southern ports, who will pay a percentage of the total receipts to the Dominican Government and will deposit the remainder in New York, subject to disposal after the Senate shall have acted upon the pending treaty. The various creditor nations have either agreed or are favorably disposed to agree to take no further steps in the meantime.

This proposal of Santo Domingo constitutes a *modus vivendi* to tide over the situation until the Senate shall act, but it is a *modus vivendi* to be executed by Santo Domingo, requiring only the acquiescence of the United States and its good offices to propose to the creditors of Santo Domingo for such collections.

The Government of the United States will assent to this arrangement and will nominate men of capacity and integrity to take charge of these custom-houses, they, of course, acting as the agents of Santo Domingo, under appointment by the Dominican Government.

TO HOLD REVENUE UNTIL SENATE ACTS.

The percentage of moneys due to the creditors will be deposited in some New York bank and will be kept there until the Senate shall have acted. If the action is adverse the money will be returned to the Dominican Government. If the Senate's action be favorable the money will be distributed among the creditors in proportion to their just treaty claims.

It is to be borne in mind that the obligations which it is proposed to settle in this way are based on an arbitral award substantially like our own. That arrangement does not cover any adjudication of unawarded claims. It relates to established obligations.

Action of this character appears to be imposed upon the Dominican Government by the peculiar circumstances of the case and to receive the good offices of the United States within the proper limits.

The treaty with Santo Domingo now before the Senate was concluded in response to such a call from Santo Domingo herself. It was not our treaty. We endeavored to help Santo Domingo to respond to obligations which she herself recognized and was desirous to meet. And we were the only power which could give Santo Domingo the aid she needed, and needed very quickly.

That treaty has not been rejected by the Senate. On the contrary, it is still before the Senate, and as a continuing treaty, having been favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations with some amendments which touch no vital point, it is still pending, and final action will undoubtedly be taken when Congress convenes next fall. In the meantime the present proposal of Santo Domingo has for its object to maintain the status quo, so that if the treaty be ratified it can be executed.

LODGE AND SPOONER GIVE IN.

Senators LODGE and SPOONER, who had yesterday foreseen objection to the arrangement proposed through Minister Dawson, but who asked for further time to consider the matter, practically acquiesced to-day in the President's view that the conditions in Santo Domingo made the action which he later ordered the only thing to be done in the present circumstances. The President also received encouragement from Senators FORAKER and KNOX. Mr. FORAKER, like Mr. LODGE and Mr. SPOONER, is a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The President's action is bound to cause a renewal of criticism of his Dominican policy when the Senate reassembles. Senator MORGAN of Alabama, ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee and the leading opponent of the pending Dominican treaty, declared to-night that the President's course was unconstitutional, that it established a protectorate over Santo Domingo, and that it was merely an application of the original protocol which the Senate had declined to sanction. This view will undoubtedly be taken by the Democrats, who were practically unanimous in opposition to the pending treaty.

By his action to-day the President puts in force, to all intents and purposes, the terms of the Dillingham-Sanchez protocol of January 20, 1905, which the Government declined to sanction. Subsequently a treaty was negotiated along the lines of the Dillingham-Sanchez agreement and was submitted to the Senate. This arrangement was severely criticised in the Senate, and the opposition to some of its provisions was not confined to Democratic Senators. Mr. SPOONER was one of its most severe critics.

The opposition was so general in the Committee on Foreign Relations that several amendments were made, but even this did not satisfy the objections of many Senators, who made such a determined fight against ratification that those in charge of the treaty were afraid to let it come to a vote. This treaty is now pending, and will be taken up again when Congress meets in extra session next fall.

It is maintained that although the new arrangement, the so-called “*modus vivendi*,” does not permit the United States Government to act as disbursing agent in the payment of the Dominican Republic's foreign obligations, it puts upon the Government practically all the responsibility it would assume under the rejected Dillingham-Sanchez protocol and the subsequent treaty now pending, and to that extent is in direct violation of the principles laid down by the Senate.

MR. ADEE'S VIEWS CRITICISED.

Considerable comment has been caused by Acting Secretary Adeë's statement that the action taken to-day is to maintain the status quo in Santo Domingo. In some quarters this is taken to mean that the United States Government will prevent any political change in Santo Domingo while the temporary arrangement is in force, thus creating the obligations of suzerainty to which there was such strenuous objection in the Senate.

A more serious objection, to which attention is called, is that through

preventing action on the treaty. Senators who support the Administration will be able to keep the *modus vivendi* in force indefinitely. It is true that no money can be paid to Santo Domingo's creditors until the pending treaty has been ratified, but the fact remains, it is contended, that the United States Government will be exercising a virtual supervision over Dominican finances without the necessary compliance with the provisions of the Constitution as brought out in the Senate debates.

The Executive order, as I have stated, is dated March 28, 1905. I have here its complement in the order at the other end of the cable in Santo Domingo; that is the *modus vivendi*, as we call it. Some of you Senators who are members of the Committee on Foreign Relations and who have studied that question in international law, will enlighten me if my interpretation of the phrase is wrong—this temporary arrangement, as we call it. I know the Latin means a method of living. I suppose it is just a kind of a little rope by which to hang on to life until you get loose or are completely hung, one or the other. [Laughter.]

Santo Domingo, through its President, so-called, Carlos F. Morales, issued this pronunciamiento. This was in April, mind you, some three or four days after the President's order here had gone into effect, and the question now is—I have seen it stated in the newspapers; I do not know upon what foundation, but these fellows in the gallery and hanging around Washington are the shrewdest lot of gentlemen that I have ever come across, and what they do not know about public men and public matters is not worth knowing; I assure you of that—I have seen it stated in the papers that the course of this Government in Santo Domingo was coercive; that Morales and his little junta, or whatever you may call it, of cutthroats, as I shall proceed to describe them presently—this so-called "Government" down there was compelled to accept, by Mr. Dawson's persuasive eloquence, backed up by a gunboat or two, or the threat of them, in order to cure the defects in the legal status internationally—that he was compelled to issue that pronunciamiento, which, in effect, is merely a reproduction in terms of the President's order. I will not take the trouble to read it, but will simply incorporate it in my remarks, unless some Senator may want to hear it. Its authenticity may be doubted, but it is said by the Washington Post to be a translation of the original.

Several Senators. Read it.

Mr. TILLMAN. Some Senators ask me to read it, and I will do so. It is as follows:

TRANSLATION OF MODUS.

What has been called the *modus vivendi* has been in existence since last April, but until now it has never been translated into English. The Post this morning presents a translation which is used at the State Department. It is as follows:

"CARLOS F. MORALES, L.,

Constitutional President of the Republic:

"With a view to protecting all the creditors of the Republic, until the Dominican Congress and the Senate of the United States shall take action in regard to the convention, signed on the 7th of February of the current year by the representatives of the Governments of the Dominican Republic and the United States, providing that the said convention should be latent meanwhile, and to facilitate its complete execution if it should be ratified or not to prejudice any rights if it should fail of confirmation.

"The opinion of the council of secretaries of state having been heard: *Be it resolved*—1. To appoint a person to receive the revenues of all the customs of the Republic, and for the greater security of the creditors of the latter it is left to the President of the United States to designate the person who shall receive the said revenues, and the Dominican executive shall confer the office on the said person, provided always that the designation made is satisfactory to the said executive.

"2. The money collected shall be distributed in the following manner: (a) Forty-five per cent to meet the expenses of the budget, (b) the necessary expenses of collecting, including the salaries of all the customs employees.

"3. The residue, being the amount to be devoted to the payment of the debts, shall be immediately deposited in some New York bank to be designated by the President of the United States, to remain in deposit for the benefit of all the creditors of the Republic, both Dominican and foreign, and shall not be drawn out until the Dominican Congress and the Senate of the United States shall have taken action in regard to the pending convention.

"4. If the final determination of the Congress of the Dominican Republic and the Senate of the United States shall be favorable to the pending convention, the moneys deposited shall be distributed among the creditors, in proportion to their just credits, in accordance with the terms of the said convention. If the determination of the aforesaid Congress and Senate should be adverse, the said moneys shall be at the disposition of the Dominican Government for equitable distribution among the creditors, in accordance with the terms of such agreement as it shall make with them.

"5. With a view to carrying out the above provisions the executive authority suspends all payments on the debts of the Republic, of whatsoever character that may be, during the time this *modus vivendi* shall be in force. No document shall be received in payment of customs and port duties, and the total amount of all the revenues payable through the customs shall be turned in to the receiver referred to in this resolution.

"6. This *modus vivendi* is not to be taken as indicating any intention to interfere with or alter the substantial rights of creditors nor to repudiate or modify any of the agreements heretofore made by the Government, except in so far as the immediate execution of such rights and agreements is suspended by the general deferment hereby declared.

"7. This *modus vivendi* shall go into effect from the 1st of April of the current year.

"Given at the national palace of Santo Domingo, capital of the Republic, on the 31st day of March, in the sixty-second year of the independence and the forty-second year of the restoration.

"MORALES, L.

"Attested: The minister of the treasury and commerce:
FEDERICO VALASQUEZ, II."

Now, Mr. President, it seems to be undisputed that the present arrangement in Santo Domingo is of a character practically described in the message of the President. It constitutes the United States as receiver, with an officer of the Army, Colonel Colton, detailed by War Department orders to go there to receive these moneys and superintend the collection, while the fleet of the United States, or enough of it to serve the purpose, has been practically blockading the island, with the result that under this new and strong and forcible administration 45 per cent of the customs dues collectible on imports in that Republic now exceed the whole amount under the old régime. In other words, the blockade of United States gunboats is so efficacious that 45 per cent now is more than the entire customs receipts prior to the intervention of the United States in behalf of Santo Domingo's creditors.

The question naturally presents itself here as to who is most interested in the payment of these claims. The eloquent Senator from Maryland [Mr. RAYNER] gave us a brief résumé the other day from some publication of the English bondholders, in which the startling statement was made that for a loan of seven hundred and fifty-odd thousand pounds, for which the Government bonds of Santo Domingo were issued, the total sum of cash, after deducting commissions and other et ceteras which were seized in transit by the shylocks and sharks—I have not got the eloquent phraseology of the Senator from Maryland to describe those fellows who live by cent per cent in shaving paper, buying up bonds, and making hard bargains with people who are in desperate straits—it was shown by an official publication, not of the Government, but of this bondholding syndicate, that the Dominican people, the Republic and Government thereof, received all told only £38,000, for which they have a debt of £750,000 outstanding. The Senator from Maryland went on to show also that Dominican bonds had gone up in price, and that all South American securities were enhanced in value by reason of the beneficent policy of this Government in instituting receiverships and becoming debt collector.

The question suggests itself to my mind whether or not any person connected officially with the Government of the United States owns any of those securities.

The microbe of graft or stealing seems to be equal in its inroads upon the human family nowadays to the microbe of la grippe, or, rather, it seems to be that it does not leave as many untouched as la grippe did a few years ago, when the epidemic came here. I have no evidence at all. I do not know about it at all, but I am forced to surmise that there is an awful lot of anxiety somewhere, and there has been an immense amount of drastic power of some kind, persuasive and coercive, to drive somebody to do something to make this debt collectible and to get the United States Government behind it.

You can see for yourselves on a moment's consideration how easy and nice a speculation it would be to have purchased some bonds of Santo Domingo, that were discredited in the markets of the world last year, at 2 or 3 cents on the dollar, and get up a *modus vivendi*, or some other Latin phrase which signifies interference with your neighbor's affairs, forcing him to establish a "just and orderly" government and compel him to be decent for a while until you get your little money paid, and put a handsome profit in your pocket, and then go on about your business. In ordinary parlance you would be considered a very smart fellow, who had performed a sharp trick in finance. I only say, just by way of suggestion, that this thing is barely possible. I would feel fearfully mortified if it should be shown that it is the true status. But just leaving that as a little hint thrown out, I pass on to discuss another phase of the question and to put in some more exhibits as to the kind of people with whom we are dealing.

We have in Santo Domingo now something which may be called "the residuary legatee of Mr. Morales's Republic." What sort of Government it is can be best shown by quoting from another very responsible paper, which is very careful in its news service and wants to be clean and honest always, the Springfield Republican. I give you here a recent statement from the Washington correspondent to the Springfield Republican:

There are a number of men here in Washington whose work, diplomatic or otherwise, has taken them to Santo Domingo in times past, and who are able to give an account of Morales from a more or less extended acquaintance with him there in the island. Morales has also spent some years of his life in this country, but knowledge of him as seen here is naturally less important than as seen in his Santo Domingo environment.

Carlos F. Morales is of Spanish-African descent. He is almost white, showing little trace of his African blood except in his kinky hair, and

is prepossessing in appearance. He speaks English and French in addition to Spanish, and is fairly well educated. He was educated, in fact, for the priesthood, but his youth was wild even after he became a priest. He was vain of his influence over women, and rejoiced in the reputation of being a Don Juan. He is described as fond of fighting, treacherous, and merciless. Troublesome enemies he dispatched with a readiness that earned him the name of "the butcher priest." In a fit of the art of statesmanship he appears to have patterned himself upon Ulisse Heureaux, a former president of Santo Domingo, himself upon Ulisse Heureaux, a former president of Santo Domingo, whose bloody crimes were at one time title to a wide fame.

Heureaux was said to be a full-blooded negro and was one of the most notable human monsters that the prolific West Indies ever produced. He became President of Santo Domingo in 1884. His crimes and his crimes were the talk of all the Antilles. He was as much a Nero and a Caligula as the resources of Santo Domingo would permit. He raised money by issuing bonds for which he received 5 or 10 cents on the dollar, the people of Santo Domingo being saddled with the successive issues. He looted the customs revenues, got all the money he could by granting concessions to speculators, and tried to raise more by issuing worthless paper money. He was charged in all with some 2,000 murders. A list of his alleged victims was once printed and filled several columns. One of these victims was Ramon Caceres. This man's son, Ramon Caceres, Jr., finally killed Heureaux in 1890. It is this Ramon Caceres, Jr., who is now president of Santo Domingo since Morales has been deposed.

There are at present two parties in Santo Domingo which are struggling for the supremacy. They are known as the Horacistas and the Jimenistas. For the time being the Horacistas are triumphant, and Ramon Caceres, their head, acts as President, while Morales, the deposed President, is supposed to be making his way to join the Jimenistas, and lead them in revolt. The histories of the parties are brief and interesting.

In 1889 Juan Isidro Jimenez, one of the most ingenious of Santo Domingo's large crop of revolutionists, succeeded Ulisse Heureux as President. Horacio Vasquez became Vice-President. Vasquez is now an old man, a pretty decent one, considering his environment, and is the father-in-law of Ramon Caceres, the new President. Jimenez was in office a year and took over the custom-houses from foreign administrators in whose hands Heureux had placed them. Jimenez objected to the exorbitant demands of those who had lent money to Heureux, and endeavored to have their claims examined. Vasquez became disaffected, and on a quiet night deposed Jimenez and assumed the Presidency himself. Jimenez, to save his life, took to the woods exactly as Morales has done now. It was in this way that the two parties got their names, the Jimenistas being the followers of Jimenez, the Horacistas being the followers of Horacio Vasquez.

Vasquez had the usual brief term of office. He tried, according to accounts, to administer the affairs of the country with some small degree of honesty. But it was difficult for him to secure complete returns from the custom-houses. One by one these slipped from his control, and one fine morning there was a new President, who rejoiced in the name of Alejandro Wos y Gil.

The lot of Wos y Gil was no better than that of his predecessor. He promptly repudiated all Vasquez's plans to adjudicate and settle the foreign debts. He suspected the United States of having designs on Samana Bay, and in order to head off this country he endeavored to convey certain harbors to Germany. But meanwhile ex-President Jimenez was in New York organizing another revolution, in which several Americans were mixed up. Among Jimenez's captains was the young priest, Carlos F. Morales. In the end Morales had the fortune to lead a body of ragged and starving Jimenistas into San Domingo. Morales had at his command the largest rabble—it would scarcely be accurate to call them soldiers—Jimenez was not on the spot to oppose him, and Vasquez was old and feeble. So the young priest listened to the call of his "manifest destiny" and had himself proclaimed president.

Jimenez was naturally surprised when he learned how he had been tricked, and promptly saw that the only thing to do was to start another revolution, this time against Morales. So Jimenez started one revolution and the Horacistas started another. That made it easier for Morales. By placing leading men of both parties in office he managed to play them off, one against another. He made Ramon Caceres, of the Horacistas, vice-president, and General Rodriguez, a leading Jimenista, governor of Monte Cristi.

As the subsequent proceedings are now read, it appears that as the time approached for another revolution the astute Morales looked about him for some new scheme for continuing himself in office. It was on this account that he concocted the plan of inducing the United States to act as administrator of the custom-houses.

He shrewdly calculated that with Americans in control and paying him 45 per cent of the customs honestly collected, and with American war ships at every port to suppress uprisings, he would be protected from his enemies, get actually more money than he could otherwise, and have an excellent chance of finally getting all the custom-houses under improved conditions. It was this brilliant proposition, though hardly couched in these terms, that won for Morales from President Roosevelt characteristic praise for being a "prudent and farsighted statesman."

Minister Dawson was completely drawn into the scheme, and through him the Administration was drawn in also. For a while all went well, at least from the Morales standpoint. According to Mr. Roosevelt's message to Congress, Morales received more from the 45 per cent of the customs, collected and turned over to him by American officials, than he had previously been getting from the total collected under Dominican officials. Further than this, Morales was encouraged in the hope that the United States Senate would ratify the treaty confirming this arrangement. This would practically have insured him immunity from revolution or foreign intervention for ten years.

But apparently the Horacistas and Jimenistas again grew busy in a revolutionary way. The war ships of the United States could prevent the custom-houses being seized by revolutionists, but they could not prevent internal plots, which made Morales fear that he might have a knife stuck in his back quite as adroitly as he had himself stuck knives in the backs of others. Apparently when he saw things were coming to a crisis he chose the part of discretion and took to the bush. He has been making his way, it has been supposed, toward Monte Cristi, there to join General Rodriguez and the Jimenistas. Meanwhile Ramon Caceres, son-in-law of Horacio Vasquez, has been made, or has made himself, president, and the Horacistas are on top.

Now, that is an admirable picture, no doubt entirely correct, of what kind of a government our great and good President has taken under his wing. We have entered upon a policy of dealing with assassins, cutthroats, robbers, murderers, libertines,

everything that the English language can give you in the way of debauchery, degradation, beastly, and brutal.

I hope I will be permitted by the Senator from Massachusetts, and I will ask now at least to amend my resolution, even if he is going to take it under his fostering care and deposit it safely and quietly in a little grave in the room of his Committee on Foreign Relations, by a vote of the Senate. I should like to amend it by asking somebody to tell us how much has been expended. I suppose we can approximately guess, because 55 per cent yielded \$1,000,000 in ten months, and 45 per cent will yield a proportionate amount, or something like \$800,000 or \$850,000. So I would like to know what kind of a government this \$850,000 has been expended in carrying on.

I have recently talked with a gentleman who has a place of business in New York and who has a large sugar plantation in Santo Domingo, and I have gotten some inside information from a man on the ground as to conditions. I was told that when the time came for the Senate to act or not act, and the \$1,000,000 in the bank was held up to the view of this greedy coterie of cutthroats—I will call them—or back-stickers—if other people like that better—when the Senate, if it rejected this convention, might possibly see our President obey the laws and Constitution and withdraw it and turn this money over, though it is not at all certain. He is a strenuous man, fond of his own way. He has transgressed the canons of a century in dealing with the Senate as an Executive by carrying into effect a treaty that we refused to ratify. It used to be permissible for the Senate to indicate its disallowance or unwillingness to do a thing, and it ended it. But we have got to say "No," and say it in loud words, to Theodore Roosevelt, or he will not hear it at all. [Laughter and manifestations of applause in the galleries.]

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Applause is not allowed in the galleries.

Mr. TILLMAN. But as I started to say, here is a million dollars. So everything beyond that amount has been already used or squandered or laid away as a nest egg, because if I was down there as a president in that glorious government of law and order, which our gunboats have been sustaining, I certainly would be laying up a nest egg to carry off in my grip when I ran away. When I took to the woods I should like something to eat, or something to buy something to eat with, rather than to be in the pitiable plight that Morales is in now. But we have been cherishing this delightful acquaintance and protégé of ours. He has been taken away from Santo Domingo, where knives are flying in the air, or some one is ready to stab his brother under the fifth rib, and has been put on one of our gunboats and carried to Porto Rico, and I suppose is now an applicant for a position on the Panama Canal. Would not that be glorious for this great Republic, to thus use its supply of fugitive ex-presidents?

We have found Mr. Morales. I want to ask somebody—perhaps the telephone might be used in an emergency, though I am not in a hurry—to tell us whether or not the money in bank is to go back to the Dominican Government, regardless of its personnel or its character of orderliness and honesty, or whether the Santo Domingo Improvement Company can come in as the preferred creditor, under some award made two or three years ago, I think, by Mr. Day, Mr. Carlisle, and a man named Galvan.

I am a little curious to know what is going to become of this million dollars in the event the Senate does not see fit to ratify this convention. But that is neither here nor there. I am only alluding to it now as the golden apple held up to the view of Caceres and Vasquez and his other coadjutors now in power or in possession of the Government as the thing which made it desirable and entirely proper for them to notify Morales, "Vamose! or we will cut your throat as you have cut other throats."

But what is the purpose of the United States and its great and good Executive? Are we in association in an orderly and dignified way with that class of people claiming to be a government? When you find that it is not a government, according to our canons, our ideas of government, but is simply a little despotism, sustained by a few ragamuffins with muskets, who are called the "army," is it our purpose as a people to enter upon this untried plan of endeavoring to coerce people who are incapable of self-government, who have demonstrated it by a century of effort and failure to erect some form of government with which an honest man will care to deal?

Consider for a moment the situation which has existed almost time out of mind from the Rio Grande to Patagonia. Mexico at this time, and for the last twenty-five or thirty years, has had a good government, but what kind of a government is it? Whatever may be its status now, while I think probably all the forms of law and order are preserved and its Congress is elected, and those people have been educated along the lines of

imitating the United States until they have to-day certainly the best representative government of Spanish-Americans on this continent, what was it when Diaz took hold of it, and how did Diaz take it? He took it as a military leader, by force, and he has held it until he has demonstrated his capacity for orderly government and constructive statesmanship. He has won the admiration, not only of his own people, but of the world, and is to-day an example of statesmanship equaled on this continent by few people and hardly surpassed in Europe at the present day or in the past half century by any man other than Bismarck.

But here you have it. These people, especially when they are mixed much with the aborigines—the original Indians—or with the negroes, have a condition of chronic disorder internally, one military leader rising to put down another, insurrection against any form of orderly government, a disposition nowhere to submit to the rule of the majority, an absolute disability to comprehend the meaning of self-government. And yet it is going to be our business to say to all Europe, "No matter what class of ruffians or scoundrels or thieves or cutthroats your citizens have to deal with, you must permit us to become receivers; you must permit us to set up a court and try the causes and to determine the amount, the validity, and justice of all claims; then let us collect the revenues of these governments and set about disbursing them and go along that line for the purpose, as our great President says, of helping our weaker brethren."

My God! it seems to me we have enough troubles right here at home. We have got them right here in our own borders pressing for solution, conditions of unrest which only await a shrinkage in the volume of business, the ability to give employment, and then some panic will start. One will come some time or other. God forbid it should come in my day, because I have seen two and I do not want to see any more. But just let something happen here to disturb the business conditions and put millions of men out of employment with hungry stomachs and we will certainly have enough trouble right here to occupy us.

As the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] said the other day, instead of devoting our attention as legislators to better our condition here, to grant relief where it is needed, to pass laws that are demanded for the reformation of our home affairs, we quit all these to rush off and engage in this Quixotic enterprise of civilizing a people.

No, I do not know that anybody pretends that we intend to civilize them; but, to use the language of the President, to see that our weaker brethren have a just and orderly government.

How many people are down that way who are constitutionally incapable of comprehending what an orderly and just government is? I have not taken the trouble recently to look at the statistics of South American population. Take out Chile, Brazil, and Mexico. Just now there is a kind of dead calm down there; there are only one or two revolutions going on in one or two of the republics; but nobody knows when a new one will start up.

What business is it of ours to go there meddling with those people? The Monroe doctrine demands of us, and by that doctrine I stand, that we will say to all Europe, "Deal with these people, when they injure your citizens, as you see fit, but do not you dare undertake to set up any government over them of your own; do not you dare undertake to seize an inch of land." That is the Monroe doctrine. But suppose, as an illustration, we endeavored or desired to help these people. Suppose, in the interest of commerce and good-fellowship and friendly relation—for commerce will never go where friendship does not precede it—we should say to these South American people, "Many of your countries are in debt, you have had to strike hard bargains, or you have had bad governments that have issued bonds recklessly; you owe a great many people, and it is probable that by some compromise arrangement the creditors who are now largely dependent upon your will to pay them might agree to a *modus vivendi*, to use the diplomatic phrase, by which things could be bettered."

Suppose we were to invite all the South American and Central American peoples to meet us in Washington with their delegates, and suppose by common consent of those peoples it is agreed among ourselves as Americans, North and South, charged specifically with preserving the status quo as far as governmental affairs go on this continent, that we will enter into an agreement with each other by which the United States will exercise its good offices in their behalf to bring about an arbitration of all these things, and that they will then unite in a proposition with us to exercise police jurisdiction and, if necessary, control the custom-houses to the extent that we will see them out of debt by such means as will allow their Governments to live pending the settlement. Suppose we were

to demonstrate actual friendship rather than pretended friendship, does anyone dare assume that those people would not feel grateful to us, and would not jump at the opportunity to have our help, to stand by and say to the European creditor or to the United States creditor, "Here, you struck a hard bargain; you have been dealing with people who are not honest, who are unclean, and the citizens of these republics are to bear the burden of settlement; but let us settle upon some equitable and honest basis after an investigation into your claim."

I could see wherein a President who would advise that and carry it out would be called "blessed" by the people south of us. But through this big-stick policy, through this receivership policy, through this dealing with de facto governments of whatever character, however dirty and barbarous and brutal may be the officers who for the time have the matter in control, threatened, as they are daily, by another revolution, so that we would have to say, "Well, here, whatever may be the situation, we deal with the government in possession." That is what we would have to do unless we agreed to maintain the government with which we dealt.

Mr. Morales undoubtedly thought that he would have the benefit of the ratification of the treaty; that he and his fellows would get the million dollars in New York if the treaty were not ratified and that by reason of the friendship of the United States there would come to him an era of peace and plenty, ratification or no ratification. But the other fellows thought they would rather have the enjoyment of that before the treaty was ratified, so they said to him, "Get out! or we will cut your throat," and he got out.

Now, who knows how soon the man in charge, Caceres, will be told by Vasquez, or some other leader down there, "Get out, or we will cut your throat." What is the present status in Santo Domingo, except that the United States practically has control of the island and intends to hold it, and who doubts President Roosevelt will hold it unless the Senate, as I said, says "No" with a capital N?

But what do we hear next? I saw a statement in the Washington Post and in the Evening Star, both of which try to be fair and clean in their news service, friendly, I think, with the President when he will let them be. Anyhow, it is not worth while to read it. I will just quote those two papers. You have all read it. It is a statement undoubtedly authorized at the White House, which says that if the Senate shall thwart the President in his various policies, including Santo Domingo, starting with Santo Domingo first and going on to the others, resort will be had to a joint resolution. Our great and good President, so intent upon doing good in his own way, regardless of consequences, I suppose has intimated to his lieutenants and friends—certainly he wants them to understand he has it in mind—that if he can not have a treaty according to the Constitution of his country he will have a joint resolution passed by his subservient friends and followers in the two branches.

What can a joint resolution do other than annex? It certainly can not formulate any treaty that would be the law of the land under the Constitution. So we have a shadow of the annexation of this delightful protégé of the President, governed by these orderly and wise statesmen like Morales and Caceres and Jimenez and Rodrigues. No; Rodrigues has got his knife or his bullet; he is gone; but anyhow that is the class. We have the prospect, the delightful prospect, of having this island with its couple of millions population, mostly negroes, for Haiti has practically all negroes, Santo Domingo has four-fifths negroes and mixed bloods—I say we have the prospect of our lord and master the President being so much in love with having his own way to pay certain debts according to his own desire that we will have the Senate ordered to pass a joint resolution annexing this island.

And the House, which gave an exhibition yesterday of its disability or inability to resist Executive policy, the House, which a witty and eloquent correspondent of the Boston Herald described a few days back as puppets, the clanking of whose chains are heard as they dance, is expected to pass such a joint resolution in case the rebellious Senate will not give way and ratify the treaty. And the Senate by a majority vote will do the same. The Republican party is supposed to belong body and soul to the President, and will not say nay to any of his wishes.

But it is argued in this newspaper that it is necessary to have four more votes in order to get the two-thirds required by the Constitution to ratify this convention. To obtain those I suppose efforts are now on foot, actively canvassing and looking about for "White House Democrats" who might for some little mess of pottage or other consideration—that is it, a pound or two of pork or something like that—be induced to fall in behind the, I do not want to say servile, but it would in my judgment

be a servile Senate on that side if unanimously they agreed with this programme. But that is the programme as outlined by the press, and coming I do not doubt authoritatively from Theodore Roosevelt's own lips. Now, you have got the whole scheme.

Well, what are we going to do about it? I have heard it said that the purpose of delay in the present innocuous desuetude that obtains in the Committee on Foreign Relations in regard to this convention was due to the fact that by maintaining the status quo the President would continue, and feel authorized to continue, his present policy in Santo Domingo, and that, therefore, we are not likely to have a vote on the treaty for some months to come, if at all.

Probably we will adjourn again without any action. Of course, our Caesar would then feel authorized to say, "Why, the Senate has not said to me, 'No;' it knew all the status; it has not indicated that it opposed it or disagreed with it. So I will go on in my beneficent care and friendly offices to my warm friend, the successor of Morales, Mr. Caceres," to say nothing of the creditors who naturally are very anxious for somebody to collect the money to pay their debts, just and unjust; to say nothing of the men hid out in bushes, if such there be, who have bought Dominican securities at 2 or 3 or 5 cents on the dollar, and can well afford to make any kind of a compromise, and in a generous compromise would take 50 cents on the dollar, or even 25 cents.

Well, what are we going to do about it? Are we going to vote on this treaty in the near future? Will some one on the other side who is authorized to speak tell us? Let us understand whether you have got your four White House Democrats ready or whether all of you Republicans are lined up and willing to go on record as voting for this departure in our foreign relations, this establishment of a receiver, this establishment of a court of equity, or some other kind of a court, to marshal the assets and apportion the money among the creditors.

We have got a large navy, and it seems to me that it is just now not doing very much. We do not need any more ships down there, but we may need to send a few more gunboats or torpedo boats to help keep down smuggling. We could even engage in this same delectable occupation with two or three other South American peoples and countries, and unless there might be some little row kicked up on shore or a few bullets shot nobody would be very seriously concerned, I presume, with this.

But, my brother Senators, have we reached that pass in the first hundred and twenty-five years of our national existence that this great coordinate branch of the Government, charged specifically under the Constitution to assist the President in negotiating and ratifying treaties—have we sunk so low, are we so oblivious of our obligations to our oaths of office and the people we represent and the States we represent, that we will present the spectacle here that the great men on the other side of this Chamber, who are the leaders and the responsible men for this thing, are afraid to stand up in your seats and say to Mr. Roosevelt: "You have got to obey the law or we will take you by the throat, sir?" Or is the possession of power so dear, so sweet, and the dispensing of patronage so necessary to your official existence that you will present the spectacle of having yourselves hectorated and threatened?

Why, listen. What happened two or three days ago? A hint, an insinuation went out that the "rebels," as they were called in the House, men who were opposing the Philippine tariff, had gotten up some kind of arrangement by which they were to defeat the tariff unless some amendment were made to the statehood bill. The insinuation goes out that these men have been bought, that money had been used among them. The Senate before the country to-day stands disgraced in the eyes of the people because of the use of the press of the country to flyblow it as an instrument of corporations and wealth, and the President is pressing onward along his collateral lines in various schemes of his own, among them rate legislation, which is very popular. I want some rate legislation of some kind, and I said so before he ever discovered that it was necessary. So I am not following him in that, but he is following me or following the Democratic party. But the President has not hesitated and does not hesitate now to threaten us with the wrath of our constituents on the rate-making proposition if we dare oppose him in any of his schemes. He is going to have his sweet will go through and carry out the whole programme. He is going to be Andrew Jackson, Napoleon Bonaparte, and any other fellow you can think of who pushed things to the limit.

I said the President has used the press, or it has been used by those who are his friends, to create the impression throughout the United States that the Senate to-day is obstructing him in

all of his pet schemes for the public welfare, and that the country stands watching us to see how far we dare go in the maintenance of our constitutional rights and prerogatives. The people are oblivious of the enormity and outrage of his conduct in the Santo Domingo business because of their earnest desire to see other things done.

I have taken some trouble to examine and find out all I can in regard to Theodore Roosevelt's attitude toward his predecessors. I will quote verbatim and literatim from his own books on Thomas H. Benton and Gouverneur Morris.

I have already remarked that the President seems to have had no respect for anything old, anything uttered or done by any of his predecessors in that great office. His own words will show what his attitude was, as I shall quote them.

Before I get to talking about the newspapers, I want to ask what is the matter with our Chief Executive? What motive actuates him? What is there underlying his conduct? Why is he so much in love with his own way? Why does he turn his back on the advice and statesmanship and the canons of conduct of this Government for the last hundred years? Why does he think himself so much superior to all his predecessors?

My purpose in looking this up was to call attention to some of the peculiar characteristics of the present occupant of the White House and give his estimate of some of the great men of the past who were his predecessors. Hear him on Jefferson:

Jefferson could write or speak—and could feel, too—the most high-sounding sentiments; but once it came to actions he was absolutely at sea, and on almost every matter. (Gouverneur Morris, Roosevelt, p. 291.)

And this also:

Excepting Jefferson, we have never produced an Executive more helpless than Madison when it came to grappling with real dangers and difficulties. Like his predecessor, he was only fit to be President in a time of profound peace; he was utterly out of place the instant matters grew turbulent or difficult problems arose to be solved, and he was a ridiculously incompetent leader for a war with Great Britain. (Ibid., p. 303.)

And again hear him:

This was done mainly as an unscrupulous party move on Jefferson's part, and when his side came into power he became a firm upholder of the Union; and, being constitutionally unable to put a proper value on truthfulness, he even denied that his resolutions could be construed to favor nullification—though they could by no possibility be construed to mean anything else. (Thomas H. Benton, Roosevelt, p. 85.)

Now, this on another predecessor—two of them:

Van Buren was the first product of what are now called "machine politics" that was put into the Presidential chair. He owed his elevation solely to his own dexterous political manipulation and to the fact that, for his own selfish ends and knowing perfectly well their folly, he had yet favored or connived at all the actions into which the Administration had been led either through Jackson's ignorance and violence or by the crafty unscrupulousness and limited knowledge of the kitchen cabinet. (Ibid., p. 163.)

Here is his fling at another:

Tyler, however, had little else in common with Calhoun, and least of all his intellect. He has been called a mediocre man; but this is unwarranted flattery. He was a politician of monumental littleness. (Ibid., p. 212.)

And again:

Tyler, the very smallest of the line of small Presidents who came in between Jackson and Lincoln. (Ibid., p. 259.)

And this:

But it soon became evident that Pierce was completely under the control of the secession wing of the party, and Benton thereafter treated him with contemptuous hostility, despising him, and seeing him exactly as he was—a small politician of low capacity and mean surroundings, proud to act as the servile tool of men worse than himself, but also stronger and abler. (Ibid., p. 305.)

In reading I accidentally came on this:

New York has always had a low political standard, one or the other of its great party and factional organizations, and often both or all of them, being at all times most unlovely bodies of excessively unwholesome moral tone. (Thomas H. Benton, Roosevelt, p. 73.)

This has the appearance of a bird befooling its own nest, and while it may be true, it is not known at what time Mr. Roosevelt tried to elevate the politics of his native State.

I quote this on John C. Calhoun as it caught my eye:

Calhoun's purposes seem to have been in the main pure; but few criminals have worked as much harm to their country as he did. The plea of good intentions is not one that can be allowed to have much weight in passing historical judgment upon a man whose wrong-headedness and distorted way of looking at things produced, or helped to produce, such incalculable evil. (Ibid., p. 99.)

I would remark in passing that if the President is allowed to have his way in Latin-America the future historian will almost surely pass the same judgment on him.

To return to the press. The newspaper correspondents are the men who have made him what he is, as the public knows, because he has never had the opportunity in all his journeyings and speeches to meet more than one in a thousand of his fellow-citizens, and it is through the great instrumentality represented

in that press gallery that he has become puffed up to such a degree that

"He doth bestride the narrow world,
Like a Colossus, and we petty men"—you, thank God, not I,
"Walk under his huge legs and peep about
To find ourselves dishonorable graves"—
Or a piece of pork.

Mr. SPOONER. The Senator pointed to me.

Mr. TILLMAN. No; I have no personal controversy with the Senator from Wisconsin whatever. I will gladly welcome him into this discussion at any time he sees fit to enter.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

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

Mr. TILLMAN. The Senator from New Hampshire is one of the most courteous gentlemen I know of. He has been a very warm friend of mine ever since I have been here and has done me some favors.

Mr. GALLINGER. I thank the Senator. Mr. President, the Senator calls attention to threats from the White House, and that it has intimated that patronage will be withheld, and all that sort of thing, if the members of this body and of the other House of Congress do not do the will of the President. There was a direct charge made against Mr. STEENBERSON, a very substantial Member of the other House, in the newspapers of the country only a few days ago, saying that the President had distinctly informed him in a conversation at the White House that had he known he was going to become one of the insurgents of that body he would not have made an appointment for him which he had made.

Now, Mr. President, if the Senator will take the RECORD of this morning he will find that Mr. STEENBERSON rose to a question of personal privilege in the other House, and he declares on his honor that no such controversy ever occurred between himself and the President and that the newspaper charges were absolutely and wholly untrue.

I do not think that either this body or the other body ought to be judged by what newspaper correspondents say in reference to matters of public policy, and I think the Senator will agree with me in that statement.

Mr. TILLMAN. I will agree with the Senator from New Hampshire to this extent, that newspapers are very often mistaken and that the newspapers sometimes in certain instances are very unjust. I have experienced a good deal of that sort of treatment myself, and I know it; but I go, in my assumption as to the existing situation, simply on the knowledge of human nature which fifty-eight years knocking up and down the world has given me, and a rather keen watching with the one eye I have got. [Laughter.] Unless there is some instrumentality of coercion, some terrorizing influence which compels apparent acquiescence in and obedience to the Executive will, and unless you fear that he will exercise his great influence to see that you are defeated when you are up for reelection or decline to give you any of the patronage of your respective States, for the life of me, knowing you as I do to be patriotic gentlemen, most of you, I swear I can not think what it is unless it be the fear of losing patronage. I know many of you do not approve of the action of the President in many respects.

But I started to go into the newspaper business. I want to bring in evidence here a witness called the other day for a different purpose by my distinguished friend from Maryland [Mr. RAYNER], which exemplifies to my mind the truest and fullest and best definition of the relationship of the press to the people and the Government and its value to anything that has ever been put upon paper. Writing from Paris in 1787 to Edward Carrington, Thomas Jefferson used this language:

The basis of our Government being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right; and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter. But I should mean that every man should receive those papers and be capable of reading them. I am convinced that those societies (as the Indians) which live without government enjoy in their general mass an infinitely greater degree of happiness than those who live under the European governments. Among the former public opinion is in the place of law, and restrains morals as powerfully as laws ever did anywhere. Among the latter, under pretense of governing, they have divided their nations into two classes—wolves and sheep. I do not exaggerate. This is a true picture of Europe—

Recollect this was two years before the outbreak of the French Revolution—

Cherish, therefore, the spirit of our people and keep alive their attention. Do not be too severe upon their errors, but reclaim them by enlightening them. If once they become inattentive to the public affairs you and I and Congress and assemblies, judges, and governors shall all become wolves. It seems to be the law of our general nature, in spite of individual exceptions, and experience declares that man is the only animal which devours his own kind, for I can apply no milder

term to the governments of Europe and to the general prey of the rich on the poor.

I would be glad if in the highest degree the great newspapers of this country would make that the cardinal principle governing the conduct of those great enlightening influences. But having quoted Mr. Jefferson himself as to his idea of the value of newspapers, I want to direct your attention to a phase of present newspaper work that was never contemplated by Mr. Jefferson or anybody else, and which is an outgrowth of the last ten or fifteen years, mainly and principally in the last five or seven, and that is the use of the newspapers, these instruments of education and enlightenment, not for that purpose, but for the purpose of sifting sand in the eyes of their readers and to giving out false information and misinformation and the dissemination of falsehoods and arguments, and the presentation of the worse for the better reason. We have had a glaring illustration of this phase of newspaper work in the employment of Mr. Bishop, Mr. Bishop, the bosom friend of the President, his trusted agent and lieutenant, was given \$10,000 a year to run a press bureau to defend the Administration against critics and others who dared say anything against the management of the Panama Canal.

But the President has not just learned the value of handling news. This experience in having Mr. Bishop transmit to those papers that would take it the news, colored and labeled as he saw fit, respecting the inner thought and purpose and wishes of the Executive is by no manner of means his first experience with a press agent. I have not all the facts, but I could hunt them up; but I have a pretty good recollection of what I read. I recall the fact that when the war with Spain was on, and the Army went to Guantanamo Bay, landed, started on its march, almost daily there were telegrams about the Rough Riders, and when that contest came on on the slopes of San Juan Hill—

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

The SECRETARY. The bill (S. 529) to promote the national defense, to create a naval reserve, to establish American ocean-mail lines to foreign markets, to promote commerce, and to provide revenue from tonnage.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator from Florida [Mr. MALLORY] announced yesterday that he would address himself to this bill at 2 o'clock to-day. I ask the Senator from Florida what are his wishes in reference to the matter?

Mr. MALLORY. I am perfectly willing to allow the Senator from South Carolina to proceed to the conclusion of his remarks. I told him that this morning.

Mr. TILLMAN. The Senator from New Hampshire has the floor, and it is only by unanimous consent that the unfinished business can be laid aside.

Mr. GALLINGER. In reference to the unfinished business, I desire simply to say that the bill was reported to the Senate something over a month ago. Of course, all Senators have taken an opportunity to examine it, I have no doubt. Being in charge of that bill, I wish to urge its consideration with as much speed as possible; yet I realize that under existing circumstances we can not expect to interrupt the Senator from South Carolina in his most interesting speech. I therefore join with the Senator from Florida in asking that the unfinished business may be temporarily laid aside until the Senator from South Carolina has concluded his remarks.

Mr. President, before I take my seat I will say that after the Senator from Florida has addressed himself to this subject and presented the views of the minority of the Committee on Commerce on the question I will then take an opportunity to ask the Senate to fix a day, not in the immediate future, for taking a vote on the bill which is now the unfinished business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside until the Senator from South Carolina concludes his remarks. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. TILLMAN. I am very much obliged to the Senator from New Hampshire for his courtesy.

When I was interrupted I was remarking that the present occupant of the White House has known for a good while the value of the newspapers, and I was proceeding to relate from recollection my remembrance of the fact that when his great military reputation was being made in Cuba it was rather a queer and strange experience for a man who had read something of the dispatches from the civil war, when there were real grown-up battles being fought to see how much stress was laid and how much notice was given to the action of the Rough Rider Regiment and its lieutenant-colonel, while other officers and commands were ignored. The colonel seemed by some hocus

was to be in a condition of eclipse, although he has since blotted out and grown very brilliant above the military horizon. But Colonel Roosevelt was this, and Colonel Roosevelt was that; Colonel Roosevelt was here, and Colonel Roosevelt was there. I do not say it in any spirit of carping criticism, for I recognize in the fullest degree the valuable services of Colonel Roosevelt.

I am ready to give due meed of praise to the man who is a brave soldier, who did his duty, who won renown, risked his life, and all that kind of thing, but it did seem a little queer that as to the officers of the Regular Army who bore the brunt of the battle, who offered up their lives in their country's cause—colonels, men higher in official position than he, they and their regiments—were hardly mentioned except in the official reports. Photographs were taken, and since the war has been over I have seen or heard somewhere an account of a great historic painting which depicts Colonel Roosevelt on horseback leading his regiment up San Juan Hill, when as a matter of fact Colonel Roosevelt was never on San Juan Hill on that day or time.

I say the President of the United States should well know, and does know, the value of the press agents. I do not want to detract one iota from any of his well-earned fame. I know he has shown himself by actual votes as the most popular man who ever offered for the Presidency, and all that kind of thing. But the glamor of success, the glory, the halo of his achievements, do not obscure the actualities. I say to you in all seriousness that Theodore Roosevelt owes more of his success as a public man to the newspaper men of this country than any other one instrumentality.

And then see, Senators, how he has come to be President, not only President by accident, but President by the voice of the people. See what his attitude is toward this great estate. He threatens, so I hear, he hectors, he reprimands, he causes men to be discharged. He has the White House news corralled, and his executive officers—the Cabinet—are forbidden to give out items relating to their special official duties. The news is colored and sifted to suit his idea of what it ought to be to maintain the great popularity which he has won, to preserve in the imagination of the people the hold he has on them.

Speaking allegorically, the actual condition at the White House has been for many, many months that of a quack doctor who has certain pills which he wishes to prescribe for the public. The newspapers have been the spoon, Mr. Loeb has been the apothecary, and Roosevelt's pills on Panama, Roosevelt's pills on Roosevelt, Roosevelt's pills on railway rate legislation, Roosevelt's pills on everything pertaining to public affairs are administered in this way; and because the newspapers have resented this interference with their ancient rights and privileges, have seen fit in recent months to lose some of that attitude of fulsome adulation, of lending themselves to this process of becoming a funnel through which this quack physic was to be sent abroad, because they have presumed, some of them, to deny certain official statements from the White House, there is great wrath in the Executive Mansion.

I will only illustrate as the saddest example, the most pitiful that has ever come to my knowledge of anything associated with the name of a President, the recent outrage upon Mrs. Morris. You are all familiar with the newspaper stories as they were allowed to be published by the proprietors. I know of one instance in which the story, straightforward, unvarnished, was not published because of a feeling that the paper would be boycotted, as one paper has been boycotted, and by Executive order its representative denied access even to the Executive Departments. I waited. I have waited a week or more prayerfully hoping that for the honor of this country and for the honor of its President he would take some action looking to a recognition of the fact that there was a feeling of outrage and of anger in the bosoms of American men worthy of the name and of all American women that this gentlewoman, this lady of refinement and education and of culture, because of some little transgression of the ironclad rules which now obtain, this woman sitting there quietly, trying to get access to the President for the presentation of a plea or explanation, was seized by order of the President's secretary or assistant secretary, dragged rudely across the pavement and the lawn, thrust into a cab, her clothes torn off her—I understand the earring was torn out of one ear—and she was then committed to the house of detention like a common drab—

Mr. HALE. Mr. President—

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

Mr. TILLMAN. Certainly.

Mr. HALE. I hope, Mr. President, that I shall never figure in this body as a general apologist either for the Administration or the President or anybody connected with him, but I say to

the Senator from South Carolina that he is making statements and assuming facts for which there is no warrant, and that he is making the most serious and defamatory charges against the Executive of this country, the President of all the United States, having nothing whatever that he adduces as proof. I must say to the Senator that I do not deem it seemly that here in the Senate he should make this the occasion of discharging before us the personal feeling of ill will he has against the President of the United States. It is not a spectacle that any of us can look upon either with satisfaction or toleration.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I have such respect for the great ability, high character, and patriotic services of the Senator from Maine, and have had such intimate association with him during my service here, which is not half so long as his own, that he can not say anything in the way of reprimand to cause me to lose my temper. I want to say to you, sir, that I am not defaming Theodore Roosevelt, and I have not allowed my personal feelings, supposing I have any, to dictate one utterance of mine to-day. I want to say to you, sir, that if you will offer a resolution appointing a committee of this body, composed of Republicans alone, to examine into the facts, I will give you the names of four witnesses as reputable as you or I who will swear to the statement I have made as to what actually occurred.

Mr. HALE. Let the Senator produce his testimony—

Mr. TILLMAN. You present your committee.

Mr. HALE. And his affidavits before he stands up before the country and assails in this rude way the President of the United States.

Mr. TILLMAN. Ah, will you then offer your resolution appointing a committee to get at the facts?

Mr. HALE. Let the Senator himself offer it.

Mr. TILLMAN. It is none of my business. It is your business.

Mr. HALE. It is as much the Senator's business as it is mine.

Mr. TILLMAN. No; you have just accused me of having personal animosity and hatred to gratify.

Mr. HALE. I do not credit the exaggerated statements of the newspaper press about this incident. I believe they are all extravagant, swollen, and not justified by the facts; but whenever any Senator upon his responsibility declares that there should be an investigation and asks for an investigation, so that we may have, not statements, not virulence, not denunciation, but facts, nobody on this side will object to that resolution.

Mr. TILLMAN. I will offer it and put you to the test.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair would call the attention of Senators to the rule of the Senate which requires Senators in speaking to address the Chair. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I am very sorry that I transgressed, and I will try not to do so any more.

I want to get the record straight in this trial in regard to what actually occurred, and I will read the statement made at the White House as to what did occur, given out by Mr. Barnes.

STATEMENT MADE AT WHITE HOUSE.

In view of the inaccurate statements appearing in the press concerning the case of Mrs. Minor Morris, Assistant Secretary Barnes today made the following statement:

"Mrs. Morris called at the Executive office yesterday at about 1 o'clock and asked to be allowed to see the President. At the time Secretary Loeb was engaged with the President, and Mr. Barnes saw her. Upon inquiry as to the nature of her business she stated with considerable reluctance that her husband had been unjustly dismissed from a branch of the War Department; that she did not propose to have anything to do with the Secretary of War concerning it, but that she wanted the President to take it up and see that justice was done.

"She was informed that the President could not give personal attention to such a matter, and that the decision of the Secretary of War would be final. She insisted that she must see the President, and when told that that was out of the question, she asserted in boisterous manner that she would not be prevented from seeing him, and that she would remain where she was for a month, if need be, unless she saw him sooner.

"She was allowed to remain for some moments. When Mr. Barnes returned to the reception room shortly after he found her pacing excitedly up and down the room and informed her as quietly as possible that she could not see the President and that it would be useless for her to remain longer. She replied in a loud voice that she would see him and that she would stay there until she did. She was then advised to drop the matter and to go away quietly.

"This, in still louder tones, she refused to do. She was then told that she must either leave the office at once voluntarily or it would be necessary to have her put out of the building. At this she shrieked at the top of her voice, 'I will not be put out,' rushed to a chair, threw herself into it and shouted: 'Don't you have any hands laid on me; I am going to stay here until I see the President.'

SCREAMS ECHOED THROUGH MANSION.

"Mrs. Morris's piercing shrieks were heard throughout the building, and it became necessary in the interest of order to have her removed. She was accordingly taken in charge by a police officer, who had wit-

nessed the whole affair. He asked her to go with him quietly. She refused and told him that if she was removed she would have to be dragged every step of the way. Before applying force the officer asked her three times to leave the office quietly. She shrieked her refusal to each request and was then led from the room.

She struggled violently with two police officers, striking, kicking, and biting them, all the way from the office building to the eastern entrance of the White House. As soon as she was outside of the office building she threw herself on the ground, and it became necessary to carry her. The officers repeatedly asked her to stand up and walk quietly with them, so that they would not have to use force, but she refused to do so and defied them in shrieks that were heard throughout the White House.

She was finally removed to police headquarters, where she was charged with disorderly conduct. After her arrest she produced an envelope addressed to the President, which she asked to have delivered to him. This envelope was found to contain a lengthy poem on the subject of insomnia, which she said was her own composition. She stated to the officers that she had not slept for seven nights past.

There is no truth whatever in the statement made by many of this morning's papers that a negro laid hold of Mrs. Morris and assisted in carrying her. One of the colored messengers of the office followed the policemen and gathered up such small articles as were dropped in the woman's struggles, but there was no other foundation whatever for the statement.

We have of late been having history made daily, like having your picture taken while you wait—history by the Mergenthaler machine; history by the man who was most concerned. I have waited this long because I hoped, I believed, I almost prayed, for the honor of the nation, that, this thing having occurred at the White House, the President would himself investigate and see whether or not there was the slightest foundation for this story. He has not seen fit to do it. Wrapped in his own atmosphere of high office and self-esteem, I will say, taught by us as Senators and Representatives, because we passed a very stringent law in regard to his protection—and I wanted him protected, and I want him protected yet; I am not disposed to carp at any proper methods for his protection—but what I want to call attention to is the fact that a man with a mother, with a wife, with a daughter, and with other children, and with all the attributes of any other man, I will say, or he ought to have them, has seen fit to ignore the action of his subordinates; he has seen fit to indorse it by his silence; he has seen fit to let the thing go as a matter of course, as a thing that is to happen whenever one of his subordinates—

Drest in a little brief authority,

Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven
As make the angels weep—

If they are the appointees of Theodore Roosevelt and the citizen, the ordinary man or woman, the lady or gentleman, is to be treated with this indignity and nothing is to be done to protect her or protect him.

I will say, for the information of the Senator from Maine, that it has come to me in one of those little whispers that go about that this thing has been repeated, only in a milder and less offensive way, but that another lady of refinement, who sought to get access to the President, had been arrested, carried to the house of detention, and held as a dangerous person. However, probably all the facts will come out if the Senator and his colleagues will vote for the resolution which I shall offer. But I, in the interest of history, have felt willing upon my own responsibility as a Senator and as a man, knowing that I might be charged with personal hatred and malice, as the Senator has charged, and have felt it my duty to take this matter up to the extent of making inquiry and to get the facts as they actually occurred in the view of at least four men of character.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President—

Mr. TILLMAN. I want to read it now, if the Senator will permit me.

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

Mr. TILLMAN. Certainly; go ahead.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, the longer I continue in this great body the more respect I have for it, for its members, for its dignity, and for its intrinsic importance as a part of the Government. It is a great restraining power; it will never cease to be a great restraining power in legislation and in all matters where it is confronted either by the Executive or by another branch of the Legislature.

I think Senators who come here new learn day by day that lesson of confidence in and respect for it and respect for its members, and that their animosities and their prejudices gradually disappear. I think the Senator from South Carolina has been an instance of that. I have from year to year, as he has been a member of this body, taken satisfaction in the growth of his real abiding and intelligent interest in public affairs; in the advance that has been constantly seen in his power here as a debater, and his power to illuminate subjects upon which he

touches. I am profoundly disappointed that to-day he should have seen fit to give us such—I will not say an exhibition, because I wish to use no offensive word—but that he should have brought forward not the large things in his character, not the great capacities that he has, not the power he has of discussing and illuminating subjects, but a prejudice and dislike and, I am afraid, a hatred. While it is not for me to admonish him, I do not think the Senator should make the Senate an arena for such a demonstration on his part.

We do not all agree with the President. Frequently I do not agree with the President, and the Senator is wrong and is unjust in intimating that the Senate is bowing before the President and is crooking the hinges of its knees that it may control patronage and power. The President has found already, and recognizes the fact, that the Senate is an independent body. There has never been a President that has more freely consulted with Senators, and there has never been a President to whom Senators have spoken more frankly than the present Senate with the present President. I do not hesitate; my friend from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] does not hesitate, nor the Senator from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS], nor the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER], nor the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], nor my friend at my left [Mr. LODGE], nor any other Senator, old or young, to tell the President how we feel, and that we disagree with him.

The Senator is wrong in undertaking to give the impression that this great body is bowing down before the President and giving up its rights. I do not think, Mr. President, that there was ever a time when Senators were freer to express to the President of the United States their dissent from his propositions as well as their assent; and I do not think there has ever been a time when that dissent has been expressed that it has been received more cordially than at present. I will not say always acted upon, but nobody that I know of has ever been punished, I will tell the Senator from South Carolina, because he has expressed his dissent from propositions that the President brings forward.

I will not submit to this arraignment of the Senate; I will not submit to the impression that is to be given to the country that undue power has been usurped and that this body has been faulty in any standing up for the rights of the whole Government and the relations that exist between the different branches of the Government.

The Senator may be here long—I hope he will—but he will never see under this Administration or any other any danger come because the Senate abdicates its powers.

Mr. TILLMAN. I really think the Senator from Maine might have waited for his compliments and criticisms, his mixture of bitter and sweet, until I got through.

Mr. HALE. I beg the Senator's pardon. The Senator knows we are in the habit of interrupting.

Mr. TILLMAN. I think from the Senator from Maine is also due me an apology for asserting a second time, when I have told him that it is not true, that my work here to-day in bringing out the things that I have brought out is due to personal hatred.

Mr. HALE. Well, the Senator himself ought to be the judge of that undoubtedly.

Mr. TILLMAN. Well, I can say it before Almighty God.

Mr. HALE. But as to interrupting him, I beg the Senator's pardon. He knows the fashion that we have here—and sometimes it is not a good fashion—of interrupting each other. He interrupts me as well as other Senators very frequently, and I interrupt other Senators. It is a fashion we have got into.

Mr. TILLMAN. It is always a pleasure for me to let the Senator from Maine take the floor, because he invariably enlightens matters.

I was just getting ready to read, Mr. President, a contribution to the truth of history by an eyewitness, for whose honesty and honor and cleanness of life and record as a man I vouch, and I will produce him as a witness when the time comes, and the Senate shall have ordered the investigation which the Senator from Maine has promised shall be given, for I shall see to it in the morning that, if you want to have the facts and are not afraid to have the testimony produced under oath, they shall be produced before a committee charged to investigate and report.

If the President himself had done his duty as a man and as a gentleman he would have seen that this thing was investigated to the bottom the moment he heard of it. When he found an indignity had been put upon a refined woman, or even a common woman, or upon any woman who is respectable, he should have gone to her, as a matter of kindness, or sent to her, as a matter of kindness, apologies for the mistake of his underling, and

have sent that underling about his business. But I can not set up cannons for the guidance of Theodore Roosevelt in anything. I am not so presumptuous as that. But this is what occurred, as I will undertake to prove:

Coming in from lunch at 1 o'clock, I noticed in the general lobby, near Mr. Loeb's door, a lady, whom I afterwards found out to be Mrs. Minor Morris, sitting very quietly, evidently waiting to see one of the secretaries. I entered the press room and engaged in a general conversation with three newspaper men who were in there. The door to the press room is always open, and as the hour was near the President's lunch hour everything was unusually quiet in the lobby. Very suddenly we heard a loud exclamation which sounded like "Oh, no, no; don't do that." All of us jumped to the door and entered the main room, where we found a secret-service officer and Officer Frech in the act of pulling the woman out of the chair in which she was sitting. Prior to this we had heard no loud voice, and I am positive there was no boisterous conduct. A word spoken above an ordinary tone would have reached our ears very easily. The men pulled the woman to the door, where Officer Murphy relieved the secret-service man. Their object was to get her to the guardroom, just opposite the Treasury building. To do this they had to carry her down the path leading to the basement of the White House and through the long corridor used during the receptions. Before going 20 feet Mrs. Morris fell to her knees, but was jerked to her feet and dragged on. Before they disappeared from sight she must have fallen six or eight times. Just before disappearing through the archway leading to the basement, I saw a negro man, Charlie Reeder, the President's footman, rush out and pick her up by the heels. The last I saw of Mrs. Morris she was being carried off like a sack of salt, with the negro at her feet and her dress hanging above her knees. I went around to the guardroom and saw Mrs. Morris literally thrown into an awaiting cab.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator give the name of the writer?

Mr. TILLMAN. I want an investigation first. I move now, so as to get this matter straight—I have got the names of three other men who were there—if you will permit me to have unanimous consent, I move you, sir, that a committee of five Senators be appointed to take up this subject-matter, which is Mrs. Morris's expulsion from the White House, and investigate it, and send for persons and papers.

Mr. HALE. The motion is not in form. Let the Senator prepare his resolution in form, so that it will cover just what he wants, and let him submit it to-morrow morning.

Mr. TILLMAN. I will do it in the morning.

Mr. HALE. While I can not speak for other Senators, I shall not oppose it, but I would rather it should be in form. The Senator sees the force of that.

Mr. TILLMAN. I understand that, and would not have offered it now in this unparliamentary way but for the fact that I am deeply interested, not as a personal enemy of the President, but as a Senator and a man, to have this matter sifted and the truth made known.

Mr. HALE. Let it go over until the Senator prepares his resolution.

Mr. TILLMAN. And until the resolution is passed.

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. President—

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

Mr. TILLMAN. With pleasure.

Mr. HOPKINS. Before the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] takes his seat, on the question of agreement to a resolution of this kind it seems to me that it is entirely out of harmony with the practice of this body, and would be an unseemly incident. I do not think the Senate has any more right to investigate that matter than the President would have the right to investigate the affairs of the Senate or the affairs of the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. HALE. I have said that I do not speak for anybody else. I do not claim to do so. When the Senator's resolution, put in form, in writing, is read from the desk of the Secretary to-morrow morning, every Senator then will have and will exercise his right of objecting or assenting to it. I have simply said that I would not object. I do not think it is a very dignified proceeding, but I will not object.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. TILLMAN. With pleasure.

Mr. DANIEL. If the Senator will allow me, I was just going to say that I hope he will not offer that resolution. It is a very delicate matter, and it is one that we perhaps might not like to discuss here at this time. It is to be presumed that the President of the United States in his own house, the head house of the country, will do what is right about such a thing, and we ought not to assume from the statement of anyone else that he has not done what is right about it. It seems to me an invasion of the comity of government for one branch of the Legislature to take up a matter of this sort without any intimation or inquiry at headquarters. I hope the Senator will consult with his colleagues and deliberate and not on an occasion like this intro-

duce before the Senate of the United States a matter of this kind. It is a household concerning which we are invited to pass a resolution of investigation, and there is something to my mind quite repulsive about that, though nothing could be more repulsive than any improper conduct toward a lady of this country.

I hope the Senator will defer even further allusions to such a subject. I am sorry that he has said what he has said. I regret the whole matter on this floor, though I am sure no one will question that I will go as far as any gentleman in doing what is appropriate in defense of a lady or a man who has been maltreated in the capital of the United States. But this is not a tribunal, under the conditions represented, with imperfect knowledge and merely upon ex parte statements, which ought to take jurisdiction; and if any step is taken—if it should be deemed proper to take one—it should be done cautiously, with deliberation at each step, and with intimation of knowledge beforehand as to what we were doing.

I regret the Senator's remarks upon this subject, and I hope he will permit me, without offense to him, to make these suggestions on account of the nature of the body which he has invited to consider the matter.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I am admonished from two such high quarters, by men both of whom hold the highest possible place in my esteem and respect, that I would not in my own brusque, frank, and straightforward way do anything to trench upon propriety or to cause the Senate any feeling of regret. But these officers are paid out of the public Treasury; they are a part of the White House force of subordinates. The police and the secret-service men are a part of the necessary machinery for the protection of the President. We had both under Mr. McKinley. We have had both since it has become a kind of tradition in this country that cranks will assassinate Presidents occasionally.

I want to ask those who are admonishing me with such force and vigor, What are you going to do about it? A statement which I believe to be false has been given out at the White House. I believe that statement to be false because I have the statement of a man whom I know, who has no purpose or object in view, who merely happened to be there by accident and saw what occurred. Finding that the official version did this poor woman injustice and wrong, he felt under the impulse of his manhood the necessity of standing up, if need be, and taking the consequences and being boycotted or turned off or having whatever thing you could do done to him. I have understood that one of these newspaper men has had this woman's shrieks and appeals for help ringing in his ears, and has been upbraiding himself and shed tears for two days whenever he mentioned it, because he feels self-contempt that he did not rush to her assistance even at the risk of his life.

Now, what are you going to do about it? Are you going to rely only on your great dignity and permit the imperialistic programme to go on without limit? Is there a sadder instance which could occur than that of a lady of refinement having been committed to the house of detention, or somewhere else, her friends telegraphed for and rushing there to explain that she was harmless and a good woman and all that kind of thing?

What are you going to do? That is the point. Settle that. Will you do nothing? Then indeed will the Senate sink into the contempt, and deserved contempt, of every decent man and woman on this continent.

I will take the responsibility, and let the question of good manners, and good taste, and Senatorial dignity pass for what it is worth, and let the judgment be what it may. I will take the consequences and I will offer the resolution and let you vote as you see fit upon your responsibility to your oaths and to your position here officially as well as to your position as husbands and fathers. As I said, if you order this investigation, I stand ready to bring forward these four witnesses and let them stand on their record as gentlemen. Now, do what you please when the time comes.

But you recall other facts in regard to him, that in the very recent past—the newspapers, the poor, pitiful liars, as men call them, have sent them broadcast—he has written a letter of some sort of sympathy and other things to Fitzsimmons, the prize fighter; that he is known to glory in his physique; that he has had experts in the art of boxing and jiu jitsu at the White House, and has not felt too dignified to make an exhibit of himself with boxing gloves on, and all that kind of thing, leading the strenuous life of which he is the exponent.

We can recall that this letter to Fitzsimmons was written just about the time that Mrs. Morris was treated so brutally. I waited hopefully, earnestly desiring to see him do something for his own fame, for his own credit, for his own character as

a gentleman, in this Morris incident; and it was only after he showed a besotted indifference to public opinion as expressed in the newspapers that I felt called on and willing to bring forward a true statement of the facts, and to let the country, if it wants to, go to the bottom through you or whatever instrumentality can be set in motion looking to getting the exact occurrences as they happened, and not the garbled statements, not the misstatements, not the falsehoods of Mr. Barnes.

It is not my special province to play Don Quixote and roam around the country, in Washington or elsewhere, as the champion of distressed women. But in my home, since my mother, who is now dead, used to hug me to her bosom—a widow, and I a baby—and say, "My son, tell the truth," and since her departure my association for thirty-eight years with another woman as a wife, who has been an inspiration and solace, dividing my cares and doubling my joys simply by sharing them, my every instinct as a man has taught me to respect and love women. And when I see a man who ought to be a gentleman, although in high official position, ignore his plain duty to seek out the truth, make due apology, right the wrong as far as he could, and punish those about him who are guilty of these outrages, I say I would have been false to every instinct of my nature if I had remained silent on this occasion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. What disposition does the Senator from South Carolina desire to have made of his resolution?

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After seven minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, January 18, 1906, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate, January 17, 1906.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Robert Carson, of New Jersey, to be collector of customs for the district of Perth Amboy, in the State of New Jersey.

Fred Enos, of Connecticut, to be collector of customs for the district of Fairfield, in the State of Connecticut.

MARSHAL.

William Henkel, of New York, to be United States marshal for the southern district of New York.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commander George L. Dyer to be a captain in the Navy from the 30th day of September, 1905.

Surg. James E. Gardner to be a medical inspector in the Navy from the 17th day of December, 1905.

Capt. William S. Cowles, United States Navy, to be chief of the Bureau of Equipment in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear-admiral, for a term of four years from January 22, 1906.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

George W. Griffin to be postmaster at Tuskegee, in the county of Macon and State of Alabama.

James B. Washington to be postmaster at Tuskegee Institute, in the county of Macon and State of Alabama.

ALASKA.

John P. Clum to be postmaster at Fairbanks, in the Territory of Alaska.

Frank W. Swanton to be postmaster at Nome, in the Territory of Alaska.

ARIZONA.

M. E. Cassidy to be postmaster at Bisbee, in the county of Cochise and Territory of Arizona.

Edward A. Folsom to be postmaster at Naco, in the county of Cochise and Territory of Arizona.

NEW YORK.

Howard G. Dewey to be postmaster at Gloversville, in the county of Fulton and State of New York.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Wallace W. Rollins, to be postmaster at Asheville, in the county of Buncombe and State of North Carolina.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Jacob R. Evans to be postmaster at Nanticoke, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 17, 1906.

The House met at 12 m.

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

We thank Thee, our Father in Heaven, for that deep and abiding faith which has upheld, sustained, and guided Thy children through all the vicissitudes of the past and kept them close to Thee, and for that blessed hope which in darkest hours of grief and despair has illumined, supported, and comforted them. Grant that these angels of mercy may be the solace and comfort of the Member whose home has been visited by death, depriving him of the companion who has shared his joys and sorrows, hopes and disappointments, victories and defeats; and may Thou comfort the motherless children and help them all to look forward to that bright realm where sorrows and death shall not enter; and Thine shall be the praise, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read, corrected, and approved.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of pension bills on the Private Calendar.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CARRON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole for the consideration of certain bills on the Private Calendar under the special rule. The Clerk will report the first bill.

STEPHEN GILLON.

The first pension business was the bill (H. R. 1972) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Gillon.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Stephen Gillon, late of Company E, One hundred and sixty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Gillon" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Gillen."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Stephen Gillen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 2397. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota,' approved January 14, 1889," so as to create a State forest reserve, and for other purposes;

S. 1373. An act to provide for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from Washington to the Arlington estate property; and

S. R. 7. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to present the bell of the late United States sloop of war *Ger-mantown* to the Site and Relic Society of Germantown, Pa.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The committee resumed its session.

JOSEPH W. PRICE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7408) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Price.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph W. Price, late of Company D, Second Provisional Regiment Enrolled

Missouri Militia, and Company A, First Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Provisional" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Regiment."
In line 7 strike out the words "Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia."
In the same line, after the word "First," insert the word "Regiment."
In line 8 strike out the word "Regiment."
In line 9 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

THOMAS MANAHAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2800) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Manahan.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas Manahan, late of Company H, Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "second lieutenant."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM M'NAIR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3368) granting an increase of pension to William McNair.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William McNair, late a member of Company K, Fifty-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 amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "a member."
In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

PERRY EGGE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1868) granting an increase of pension to Perry Egge.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Perry Egge, late of Company B, Forty-seventh Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Regiment," insert the word "Pennsylvania."
In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

BARNEY SCHULTZ.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7662) granting an increase of pension to Barney Schultz.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Barney Schultz, late of Troop I, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Schultz" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Shultz."
In line 7 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Barney Shultz."

The amendments were agreed to.

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The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JACOB SHADE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1789) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Shade.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jacob Shade, late of Company K, Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES E. POST.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1810) granting an increase of pension to James E. Post.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James E. Post, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-eighth 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 bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM HARVEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6186) granting an increase of pension to William Harvey.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Harvey, late of Company H, Ninety-second Ohio Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$100 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Second," insert the word "Regiment."
In line 7, before the word "Infantry," insert the word "Volunteer."
In lines 7 and 8 strike out the words "one hundred" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DETTRICK NORTRUP.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7952) granting an increase of pension to Detrick Nortrup.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Detrick Nortrup, late of Company A, Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$75 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM BIRMINGHAM.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1505) granting a pension to William Birmingham.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Birmingham, late of Company H, First Michigan Volunteer Engineers and Mechanics, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "First," insert the word "Regiment."
In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to William Birmingham."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN BIERER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8550) granting an increase of pension to John Bierer.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Bierer, late captain Company H, One hundred and seventy-first Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "captain Company H, One hundred and."

In line 7 strike out the words "seventy-first" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant Company K, Sixth."

In line 7 strike out the words "Drafted Militia Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Volunteer Heavy Artillery."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES L. RECTOR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8403) granting an increase of pension to James L. Rector.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James L. Rector, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "and," insert the words "Company C, Second Regiment, West Virginia Veteran Volunteer Infantry."

In line 9 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY C. STERN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 520) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Stern.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry C. Stern, late of Company C, One hundred and seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and of the Ninth 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 amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "and," insert the words "second lieutenant. In line 8 strike out the words "of the" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Company G."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HUGH LOKERSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1752) granting an increase of pension to Hugh N. Lokerson.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Hugh N. Lokerson, late of Company G, Third 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 amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "N." In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

Amend title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Hugh Lokerson."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN M. WELLS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7230) granting an increase of pension to John M. Wells.

The bill was read, as follows:

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. Wells, late of Company C, Sixty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MELVILLE A. SMITH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1971) granting an increase of pension to Melville A. Smith.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Melville A. Smith, late of United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "United," insert the words "the U. S. S. North Carolina, Sonoma, and Sabine."

In line 7 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SILAS N. BRADSHAW.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6446) granting an increase of pension to Silas N. Bradshaw.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Silas N. Bradshaw, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM A. HILDRETH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1330) granting an increase of pension to William A. Hildreth.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William A. Hildreth, late of Company D, First Regiment California Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Cavalry," insert the word "Volunteer." In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MOSES SCHOONMAKER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6113) granting an increase of pension to Moses Schoonmaker.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Moses Schoonmaker, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-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 bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES W. SUTHERLIN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7888) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Sutherlin.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles W. Sutherlin, late of Company A, Thirty-first 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 amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Missouri," insert the words "and Company A, Thirty-second Regiment."
In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM R. GLISAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4991) granting an increase of pension to William R. Glisan.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William R. Glisan, late of Company D, 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 amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "second lieutenant."
In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARTIN V. B. BACHMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6191) granting an increase of pension to Martin V. B. Bachman.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martin V. B. Bachman, late of Company B, One hundred and seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the words "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant Company B, and captain."

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

RACHEL A. DAILEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7423) granting a pension to Rachel Dailey.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Rachel Dailey, widow of Esaias Dailey, late of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Rachel," insert the letter "A."
In the same line, before the word "Company," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "captain."
In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Rachel A. Dailey."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN N. STONE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7509) granting an increase of pension to John N. Stone.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 N. Stone, late captain Company G, Nineteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY W. WELLS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5653) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Wells.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry W. Wells, late major and chief of artillery on the staff of Gen. Jacob D. Cox, in the volunteer service of the United States, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out all after the word "late" and all of line 7, and in line 8 strike out the words "United States," and insert in lieu thereof the words "adjutant, One hundred and twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and major, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Light Artillery."

In line 8 also strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ABRAHAM K. VANTINE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6172) granting an increase of pension to Abraham K. Van Tine.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Abraham K. Van Tine, late of Company G, Fortieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, One hundred and ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "Van Tine" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Vantine."

In line 9 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

Amend title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Abraham K. Vantine."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SUSAN J. ROUNDS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5208) granting a pension to Susan J. Rounds.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Susan J. Rounds, widow of J. M. Rounds, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6, before the letter "M," strike out the letter "J." and insert in lieu thereof the word "James."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES HARTZEL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7735) granting an increase of pension to James Hartzel.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Hartzel, late of Company F, Third Regiment Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Reserve," insert the word "Pennsylvania."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE NULTON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3758) granting an increase of pension to George Nulton.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George Nulton, late of Company I, Fourteenth 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 bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ORLENA F. SEAYER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4643) granting an increase of pension to Orlena F. Seaver.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Orlena F. Seaver, widow of James A. Seaver, late second lieutenant, Third Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "lieutenant," insert the words "Company D."
In line 8 strike out the word "seventeen" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SAMUEL E. CHAMBERLAIN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3428) granting an increase of pension to S. E. Chamberlain.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 S. E. Chamberlain, late private in the Mexican war, and lieutenant-colonel First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$75 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "S." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Samuel."

In the same line strike out the words "private in the Mexican war," and insert in lieu thereof the word "major."

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. Chamberlain."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DAVID H. QUIGG.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1381) granting an increase of pension to David H. Quigg.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 David H. Quigg, late of Company H, One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Eighth 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 amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "Company H, One hundred and," and all of line 7.

In line 8 strike out the word "and."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

BENJAMIN F. BEAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1074) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Bean.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Benjamin F. Bean, late captain of Company I, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," strike out the word "of."

In line 8, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "and Company R, Thirty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Emergency Militia."

In the same line strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

EDMUND R. STRANG.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6917) granting an increase of pension to Edmund R. Strang.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Edmund R. Strang, late of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment New York State Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CORNELIUS A. HALLENBECK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1511) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius A. Hallenbeck.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Cornelius A. Hallenbeck, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

FREDERICK SCHULTZ.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4223) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Schultz.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frederick Schultz, late of Company K, 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 amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ELKANAH M. WYNN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 740) granting an increase of pension to Elkanah M. Wynn.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Elkanah M. Wynn, late of Company M, Second 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 amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "captain."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LYDIA A. JEWELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1190) granting a pension to Lydia A. Jewell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lydia A. Jewell, dependent mother of Jefferson M. Jewell, late of Company C, Eleventh (Zouaves) Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "mother," insert the word "step."

In line 7 strike out the word "(Zouaves)."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

STERN D. PLATT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1288) granting an increase of pension to S. D. Platt.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 S. D. Platt, late of Company K, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "S." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Sterns."

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Sterns D. Platt."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY MITCHELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8071) granting a pension to Mary Mitchell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary Mitchell, widow of Thomas Mitchell, alias John Grove, late of Company I, Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Potomac," insert the words "First Regiment."

In line 9 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES KELLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1339) granting an increase of pension to James Kelley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Kelley, late of Company I, Fourth 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 bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LEONARD F. SIMMONS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5631) granting an increase of pension to Leonard F. Simmons.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Leonard F. Simmons, late of Company I, Twenty-first Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES WHITEMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4682) granting an increase of pension to James Whiteman.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Whiteman, late of Company G, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$100 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the words "one hundred" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

THOMAS C. MEADOWS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3010) granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Meadows.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas C. Meadows, late of Company F, Tenth 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 amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN V. SANDERS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3573) granting a pension to John V. Sanders.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 V. Sanders, late of Company H, 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 amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

Amend title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John V. Sanders."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

EPHRAIM PLUMPTON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2770) granting an increase of pension to Ephraim Plumpton.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Ephraim Plumpton, late of Company E, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "Company E, First Regiment."

In line 7 strike out the words "New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HILIA ANN CONNOR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2435) granting an increase of pension to Hilia Ann Connor.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Hilia Ann Connor, widow of Laban Connor, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Volunteer," insert the word "Michigan."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

In the same line strike out the word "in," and all of line 9.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Hilia Ann Connor."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SAMUEL FOSTER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2735) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Foster.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel Foster, late of Company I, One hundred and 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 bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES C. PLYBON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1772) granting an increase of pension to James C. Plybon.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James C. Plybon, late of Company H, 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 bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CONRAD LAUKENMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1900) granting an increase of pension to Conrad Laukenman.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Conrad Laukenman, late of Company E, One hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

EMMA LEVINNESS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1548) granting an increase of pension to Emma Leviness.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Emma Leviness, widow of Charles E. Leviness, alias Charles Lawrence, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM WILSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2012) granting an increase of pension to William Wilson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Wilson, late of Company B, Thirty-first 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 bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CAMILLUS B. LEFTWICH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1361) granting an increase of pension to Camillus B. Leftwich.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Camillus B. Leftwich, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Thirty-ninth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "Company I, Seventh Regiment."
In line 7 strike out the words "Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and."
In line 8, before the word "Iowa," insert the words "and Company I, Seventh Regiment."
In line 9 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY H. HOBART.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1378) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Hobart.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry H. Hobart, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-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 bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ABRAHAM V. SMITH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9659) granting an increase of pension to Abraham V. Smith.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Abraham V. Smith, late of Company C, Twenty-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 amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Abraham" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Abram."
In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Abram V. Smith."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM H. CRITES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3006) granting an increase of pension to William H. Crites.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Crites, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HARRIET M. SMITHERS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6120) granting an increase of pension to Harriet M. Smithers.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Harriet M. Smithers, widow of William E. Wood, late of the Seventieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "widow," insert the word "former."
In same line, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "musician in the band of."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY E. DAVENPORT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6447) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Davenport.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary E. Davenport, widow of George Davenport, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

FELIX G. WALKER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2990) granting a pension to Felix G. Walker.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Felix G. Walker, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM J. CASTLOW.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1073) granting an increase of pension to William J. Castlow.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William J. Castlow, late coal heaver, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "coal heaver" and insert in lieu thereof the words "of the U. S. S. Princeton, Powhatan, and Ohio."
In line 7 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM M'CRAW.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4348) granting an increase of pension to William McCraw.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William McCraw, late of Company B, Fourth 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 amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "E" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "A."
In the same line strike out the word "Fourth" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Tenth."
In line 7 strike out the words "New York" and insert in lieu thereof the words "New Jersey."
In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

EMELINE S. HAYNER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10365) granting a pension to Emeline T. Hayner.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Emeline T. Hayner, former widow of William H. Gosline, late captain Company A, One hundred and seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month, commencing March 3, 1905.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "T." and insert in lieu thereof the letter "S."
Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Emeline S. Hayner."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES J. WINANS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4196) granting an increase of pension to James J. Winans.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James J. Winans, late of Company B, Second Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Veteran."
In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HANNAH W. GREEN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5779) granting a pension to Hannah W. Green.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Hannah W. Green, widow of Daniel J. Green, late of Company B, Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."
In line 9, after the word "month," insert the words "such pension to cease upon proof that the soldier is living."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MOSES EGGLESTON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5654) granting a pension to Moses Eggleston.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Moses Eggleston, late of Company B, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ROBERT M'MULLEN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4731) granting an increase of pension to Robert McMullen.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Robert McMullen, late of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

AMANUEL RUSSELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6183) granting an increase of pension to Amanuel Russell.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Amanuel Russell, late of Company I, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SARAH J. DICKENS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4644) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Dickens.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah J. Dickens, widow of Ira S. Dickens, late of Company B, Second 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, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said Ira S. Dickens until it arrives at the age of 16 years: Provided, That in the event of the death of Asa L. Dickens, helpless and dependent child of said Ira S. Dickens, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: And provided further, That in the event of the death of Sarah J. Dickens, the name of said Asa L. Dickens 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 Sarah J. Dickens.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY C. WILDY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4153) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Wildy.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry C. Wildy, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GREENBERRY SUDDARTH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5253) granting an increase of pension to Greenberry Suddarth.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Greenberry Suddarth, late of Company I, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Thirty-eighth," insert the word "Regiment."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM L. BECKS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4876) granting an increase of pension to William L. Becks.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William L. Becks, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES EASTWOOD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5546) granting an increase of pension to James Eastwood.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Eastwood, late of Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the letter "H," insert the words "and A."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ADELLE TOBEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5686) granting an increase of pension to Adelle Tobey.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Adelle Tobey, widow of Henry Tobey, late of Company D, Seventy-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.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOSEPH C. ROBINSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4747) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Robinson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph C. Robinson, late captain Company, One hundred and sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," insert the words "first lieutenant Company C. and."

In same line, before the word "One," insert the letter "E."

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

PHILIP BACON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7237) granting a pension to Philip Bacon.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Philip Bacon, late a corporal of Company F, Seventy-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "a corporal."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Philip Bacon."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

THOMAS O'CONNOR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4744) granting an increase of pension to Thomas O'Connor.

The bill was read, as follows:

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

the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas O'Connor, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOSEPH MILLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4392) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Miller.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph Miller, late captain Company C, Sixth 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 amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," insert the words "first lieutenant and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM PAINTER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4226) granting an increase of pension to William Painter.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Painter, late of Company K, Eightieth 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 bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ANNA M. GARDNER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4706) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Gardner.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Anna M. Gardner, widow of James M. Gardner, late first lieutenant Companies B and D, First Regiment Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In lines 8 and 9 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JULIUS ZUEHLKE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5831) granting an increase of pension to Julius Zuehlke.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Julius Zuehlke, late of Company C, Tenth 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 bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LOUIS DIECKGRAEFE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7309) granting a pension to Maj. Louis Dieckgraeffe.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Maj. Louis Dieckgraeffe, late a quartermaster of the Second Battalion of Gasconade County (Missouri) Home Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Major."

In same line and in line 7 strike out the words "a quartermaster of the Second Battalion of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "of Company A."

In line 7 strike out the words "County (Missouri)" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Battalion, Missouri."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."
Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Louis Dieckgrafe."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

NANNIE FRAZIER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7206) granting a pension to Nannie Frazier.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Nannie Frazier, helpless and dependent daughter of Addison Frazier, late of First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Addison" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Adison."

In line 7 strike out the word "Frazier" and insert in lieu thereof word "Frasure."

In same line, before the word "First," insert the words "Company K."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN L. WHITMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7758) granting an increase of pension to John L. Whitman.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 L. Whitman, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE H. STOWITS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8400) granting an increase of pension to George H. Stowits.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George H. Stowits, late of Company H, One hundredth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "H" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "K."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

EMMA M. HEATH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7950) granting an increase of pension to Emma M. Heath.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Emma M. Heath, widow of John R. Heath, late of Company B, Seventy-eighth 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 bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN H. FERGUSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8404) granting an increase of pension to John H. Ferguson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John H. Ferguson, late of Company A, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-six."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HOMER A. BARROWS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7673) granting an increase of pension to Homer A. Barrows.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Homer A. Barrows, late of Company E, Thirty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARTIN B. NOYES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8181) granting an increase of pension to Martin B. Noyes.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martin B. Noyes, late of Company I, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARIAM T. SHREVE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9382) granting an increase of pension to Mariam T. Shreve.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Mariam T. Shreve, widow of Caleb Shreve, late of Company I, Sixty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Sixty-fifth" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Sixth."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY VAN BLAROOM.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9352) granting a pension to Mary Van Blaroom.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary Van Blaroom, widow of Louis Van Blaroom, late captain Company C, Fifteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Louis" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Lewis."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN W. ELLSWORTH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10389) granting an increase of pension to John W. Ellsworth.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John W. Ellsworth, late of Company F, One hundred and 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 bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

NOAH PALMER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8237) granting an increase of pension to Noah Palmer.

The bill was read, as follows:

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

Noah Palmer, late of Company A, Twenty-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 amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "A" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "G."

In the same line strike out the word "Twenty-fourth" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Seventeenth."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHRISTOPHER CLINTON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2395) granting an increase of pension to Christopher Clinton.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Christopher Clinton, late of Company G, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM H. CRANSTON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3481) granting an increase of pension to William H. Cranston.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Cranston, late of Company C, Forty-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 bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE W. McCORMICK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3506) granting an increase of pension to George W. McCormick.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. McCormick, late of Company L, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

FERDINAND WEISE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3487) granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Weise.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Ferdinand Weise, late of Company K, Second New York Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Second," insert the word "Regiment."

In line 7 strike out the word "Volunteers" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Volunteer Infantry."

In the same line strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE H. HODGES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2266) granting an increase of pension to George H. Hodges.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George H. Hodges, late of Company G, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "captain."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES T. BERRY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 532) granting an increase of pension to James T. Berry.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James T. Berry, late of United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the words "United States," insert the words "the U. S. S. Mohican, Dawn, and Emma."

In line 7 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SIDNEY S. BRIGHAM.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3402) granting an increase of pension to Sidney S. Brigham.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Sidney S. Brigham, late of Company H, Third Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE W. RAIGLE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 723) granting an increase of pension to George W. Raigle.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Raigle, late of Company I, Ninety-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MORRIS BENNETT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1986) granting an increase of pension to Morris Bennett.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Morris Bennett, late of Company A, Twenty-fourth 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 bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ELEAZAR A. PATTERSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1434) granting an increase of pension to Eleazar A. Patterson.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Eleazar A. Patterson, late of Company D, Twenty-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 amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Eleazer" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Eleazer."

In same line strike out the words "Company D" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Captain Moore's company, Numbered Four."

In line 7 strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Cavalry."
In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Eleazar A. Patterson."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE W. KNAPP.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3295) granting an increase of pension to George W. Knapp.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Knapp, late of Company C, Sixty-eighth 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 amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant."

In line 7, before the word "Infantry," insert the words "Colored Volunteer."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM MOORHEAD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3340) granting an increase of pension to William Moorhead.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Moorhead, late of Company B, Forty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Infantry," insert the word "Volunteer."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LEVI BEARSS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2594) granting an increase of pension to Levi Bearss.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Levi Bearss, late of Company A, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN SEYMOUR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2262) granting an increase of pension to John Seymour.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Seymour, late of Company K, One hundred and fifty-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 amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

FRANK W. WEEKS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1653) granting an increase of pension to Frank W. Weeks.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Frank W. Weeks, late of Company D, Twenty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM J. JOHNSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1853) granting an increase of pension to William J. Johnson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William J. Johnson, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HARVEY GASKILL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3449) granting an increase of pension to Harvey Gaskill.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Harvey Gaskill, late of Company L, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 486) granting an increase of pension to John Armstrong.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Armstrong, late private, Company A, Second Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension of \$50 per month from and after the passage of this act. He is now on the pension roll at \$17 per month and invalid certificate No. 100745, general law.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "John Armstrong, late of Company A, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN T. STONE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1766) granting an increase of pension to John T. Stone.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 T. Stone, late second assistant engineer, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the words "United States," insert the words "U. S. S. Choctaw."

In line 7 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN LEZENBY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2011) granting an increase of pension to John Lezenby.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Lezenby, late of Company K, Twelfth 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 amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "second lieutenant."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ALPHEUS A. ROCKWELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3451) granting an increase of pension to Alpheus Alonso Rockwell.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Alpheus Alonso Rockwell, late of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Alonso" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "A."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Alpheus A. Rockwell."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE E. BRICKETT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1062) granting an increase of pension to George E. Brickett.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George E. Brickett, late surgeon Twenty-first Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HIRAM F. ARMSTRONG.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 604) granting an increase of pension to Hiram F. Armstrong.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Hiram F. Armstrong, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

AARON NOBLE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7889) granting an increase of pension to Aaron Noble.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Aaron Noble, late of Company B, First Regiment California Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

BARTHOLOMEW MORIARTY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8799) granting an increase of pension to Bartholomew Moriarty.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Bartholomew Moriarty, late of Company D, Seventeenth 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 amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Moriarty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Moriarty."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Bartholomew Moriarty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

THOMAS PICKET.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1179) granting a pension to Thomas Pickett.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas Pickett, late of Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas Pickett, late of Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas Pickett."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GALEN S. CLEVINGER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1056) granting a pension to Galen S. Clevenger.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Galen S. Clevenger, late chaplain of the First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry (Spanish war), and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Change the spelling of the claimant's Christian name where it appears in the title and the body of the bill to "Galen."

Strike out all in the bill after the word "chaplain," in line 6, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Third Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry, war with Spain."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LENA McNABB.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1809) granting a pension to Lena McNabb.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Lena McNabb, widow of Lewis W. McNabb, late captain Company K, Forty-ninth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Change the spelling of the claimant's Christian name where it appears in the title and the body of the bill to "Lena."

In line 7, after "United States," insert "Volunteer."

After "Infantry," in the same line, insert "war with Spain."

In line 8 strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty."

Add to the end of the bill the words "and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Lewis W. McNabb until they reach the age of 16 years."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ROBERT C. SMYTH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3245) granting an increase of pension to Robert C. Smyth.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Robert C. Smyth, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, in the Mexican war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Change the spelling of the claimant's surname where it appears in the title and the body of the bill to "Smyth."

In line 7 strike out "in the Mexican" and after "war" insert "with Mexico."

In line 8 change "twenty-four" to "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SILAS B. HOVIOUS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3575) granting an increase of pension to Silas B. Hovious.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Silas B. Hovious, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Indiana Mexican War Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out "Mexican war;" and after "Infantry," in the same line, insert "war with Mexico."

In line 8 strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MICHAEL MOHAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4176) granting an increase of pension to Michael Mohan.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Michael Mohan, late of Company B, Sixteenth 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 amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Amend by changing "twenty-four," in line 8, to "twenty."

In line 6 strike out "Sixteenth" and insert "Twenty-fifth."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SUSAN H. CHADSEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4177) granting a pension to Susan H. Chadsey.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Susan H. Chadsey, widow of Ralph Clarendon Chadsey, late of Company M, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$18 per month for the support of herself, and \$2 per month additional for the support of each of the five minor children of the said Ralph Clarendon Chadsey until they shall reach the age of 16 years.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8, after "Infantry," insert "war with Spain."

Strike out all in the bill after the words "rate of," in line 8, and substitute the following: "\$12 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Ralph Clarendon Chadsey until they reach the age of 16 years."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ROBERT BOON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4216) granting an increase of pension to Robert Boon.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Robert Boon, late of Company D, First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

RANSOM L. LOGAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4740) granting an increase of pension to Ransom L. Logan.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Ransom L. Logan, late of Company C, Palmetto Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after "Regiment," insert "South Carolina," and in line 7, after "Infantry," insert "war with Mexico."

In line 8 strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN GAINSBACK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6116) granting a pension to John Gainsback.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Gainsback, late of Company F, Twenty-ninth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES M. LONG.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6518) granting an increase of pension to James M. Long.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James M. Long, late of Company I, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ANN BETTS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7878) granting an increase of pension to Ann Betts.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ann Betts, widow of Joseph Ellis Betts, late of Capt. Jonathan Brook's company, Third Regiment United States Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8, after "Artillery," insert "war of 1812."

In the same line strike out "thirty-six" and insert "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES POWERS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8659) granting an increase of pension to James Powers.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Powers, late of Company A, Palmetto Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out "United States" and insert "South Carolina;" and in the same line, after "Infantry," insert "war with Mexico."

In line 8 strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

FRANK P. HAAS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8689) granting a pension to Frank P. Haas.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Frank P. Haas, late of the United States Marine Corps, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$— per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Amend by inserting in the blank space in line 7 the word "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM L. HEED.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8832) granting an increase of pension to William F. Heed.

The bill was read, as follows:

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

the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William F. Reed, late of Troop F, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$— per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Change the claimant's initial where it appears as "F." in the title and body of the bill to the initial "I."
In line 6 change "Troop F" to "Troop I."
In lines 7 and 8 strike out "and pay him a pension at the rate of \$— per month."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN BRINKLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9130) granting an increase of pension to John Brinkley.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Brinkley, late of Company E, Gilpin's battalion, Missouri Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after "Missouri," insert "Mounted."
In line 8 strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SARAH A. BOUSH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10352) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Boush.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah A. Boush, widow of Francis A. Boush, late of company, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Mounted Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 change the Christian name "Francis" to "Frank."
In the same line, after "late of," insert "Captain Reid's."
In line 7 strike out "Volunteer" and after "Mounted" insert "Volunteer."
In line 9 strike out "thirty" and insert "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ELSE C. ISACHSEN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6166) granting a pension to Else C. Isachsen.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Else C. Isachsen, mother of Alfred C. Isachsen, deceased, late of Company F, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after "Else C. Isachsen," insert "dependent."
In the same line strike out "deceased."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES W. KNIGHT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5027) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Knight.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles W. Knight, late of Company E, Seventieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WELLS BRIGGS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5643) granting an increase of pension to Wells Briggs.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Wells Briggs, late of Company G, Ninety-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 bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LOUISA GREGG.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4867) granting a pension to Louisa Gregg.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Louisa Gregg, late a nurse in the Medical Department, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN W. BANCROFT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5642) granting an increase of pension to John W. Bancroft.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John W. Bancroft, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN L. FILES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4733) granting an increase of pension to John L. Files.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 L. Files, late of Company H, Twenty-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 amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Regiment," insert the words "and unassigned, Twenty-second Regiment."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ROBERT S. WILLIAMS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5182) granting an increase of pension to Robert S. Williams.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Robert S. Williams, late of Company D, Second Battalion Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "Company D, Second Battalion," and insert in lieu thereof the words "Tanner's Independent Company."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ADAM WENZEL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7755) granting an increase of pension to Adam Wenzel.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Adam Wenzel, late of Tenth Battery, Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

NATHAN B. RICHARDSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10225) granting an increase of pension to Nathan B. Richardson.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Nathan B. Richardson, late of Company H, One hundred and tenth 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 amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-two."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

RETTA M. FAIRBANKS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8532) granting an increase of pension to Retta M. Fairbanks.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Retta M. Fairbanks, widow of William H. Fairbanks, late of Company C, Third Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "William H." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Henry."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

PAYTON S. LYNN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8718) granting an increase of pension to P. S. Lynn.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 P. S. Lynn, late of Company F, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "P" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Payton."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Payton S. Lynn."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM H. JOSLIN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8773) granting an increase of pension to William H. Joslin.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Joslin, late major Twenty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," insert the words "captain Company B and."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ELLEN R. GRAHAM.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8374) granting an increase of pension to Ellen R. Graham.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ellen R. Graham, widow of William N. Graham, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GILBERT F. CAPRON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7572) granting an increase of pension to Gilbert F. Capron.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Gilbert F. Capron, late of Company B, One hundred and 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 amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM C. ESTILL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8307) granting a pension to William C. Estill.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William C. Estill, dependent son of William J. Estill, late of Company F, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$35 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "dependent," insert the words "helpless and."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MELISSA CHASE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10218) granting a pension to Melissa Chase.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Melissa Chase, widow of Jonathan Chase, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant and captain."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "seventeen."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Melissa Chase."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LUCY WALKER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9092) granting a pension to Lucy Walker.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Lucy Walker, widow of Henry A. Walker, late of the United States ship *Carondelet*, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "of the" and insert in lieu thereof the words "fourth master."

In line 7 strike out the words "United States ship" and insert in lieu thereof the letters "U. S. S."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SAMUEL M'KINNEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9984) granting an increase of pension to Samuel McKinney.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel McKinney, late sergeant of Company C, Thirty-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 amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "sergeant."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert the word "thirty-six."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

THOMAS BUSH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10142) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Bush.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas Bush, late of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay to James W. Bush, as guardian of the person and estate of Thomas Bush, for the use and benefit of said Thomas Bush, a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the words "and of Company A" and all of line 8.

In line 9, after the word "pay," insert the word "him."

In same line strike out the words "to James W. Bush as guardian of the person and" and all of line 10.

In line 11 strike out the word "Bush."

In same line strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-six."

In line 12, after the word "receiving," insert the words "the same to be paid to his duly constituted guardian."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM B. KIMBALL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3427) granting an increase of pension to William B. Kimball.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William B. Kimball, late captain Thirteenth 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 amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "captain," insert the words "Company K."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DAVID PALMER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3405) granting an increase of pension to David Palmer.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 David Palmer, late of Company F, Seventy-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "second lieutenant."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

BRUNO TIESLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3283) granting an increase of pension to Bruno Tiesler.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Bruno Tiesler, late of Company B, Twentieth 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 amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "B, Twentieth" and insert in lieu thereof the words "C, Second."

In line 7 strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Heavy Artillery."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

AMOS H. TENANT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2959) granting an increase of pension to Amos H. Tennant.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Amos H. Tennant, late of Company F, One hundred and twelfth 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 amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Tennant" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Tenant."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Amos H. Tenant."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES F. HARE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2718) granting an increase of pension to James F. Hare.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James F. Hare, late of Company D, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Company" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Companies I and."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LAURA J. FORBES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2089) granting an increase of pension to Laura J. Forbes.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Laura J. Forbes, widow of H. C. Forbes, late lieutenant-colonel Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "H." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Henry."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARIAH BAUGHMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10573) granting a pension to Maria Baughman.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Maria Baughman, widow of Elijah Baughman, late of Company E, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Maria" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Mariah."

In line 9 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Mariah Baughman."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

EMMA ROWE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1908) granting a pension to Guy W. Rowe.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Guy W. Rowe, invalid son of Charles W. Rowe, late of Second Battery, Connecticut Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, and 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Of Emma Rowe, widow of Charles W. Rowe, late of the Second Battery, Connecticut Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Guy W. Rowe, helpless and dependent child of said Charles W. Rowe, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Emma Rowe the name of the said Guy W. Rowe 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 Emma Rowe."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Emma Rowe."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE S. MCGREGOR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1686) granting an increase of pension to George S. McGregor.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George S. McGregor, late of Company H, First Regiment Potomac Home-Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MELISSA S. LEE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1675) granting an increase of pension to Melissa S. Lee.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Melissa S. Lee, widow of Gideon E. Lee, late of Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided, however*, That in the case of the death of the helpless child Lucy L. Lee, on whose account the pension of Melissa S. Lee is increased, the pension of said Melissa S. Lee shall continue only at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said helpless child.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert the word "twenty-four."

Also strike out all of lines 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "event of the death of Lucy L. Lee, helpless and dependent child of said Gideon E. Lee, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Melissa S. Lee the name of said Lucy L. Lee 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 Melissa S. Lee."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JASON ROBBINS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1435) granting an increase of pension to Jason Robbins.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Jason Robbins, late of Company K, One hundred and twenty-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 bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM C. STEWART.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 519) granting an increase of pension to William C. Stewart.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William C. Stewart, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

AUGUST WESTFIELD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5023) granting an increase of pension to August Westfield.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 August Westfield, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, and Company A, Ninth Regiment Reserve Veteran Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "Company B, Fourth Regiment."

In line 7 strike out the words "United States Infantry, and."

In line 9 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN M. HYDEN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10625) granting a pension to John M. Hyden.

The bill was read, as follows:

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. Hyden, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment United States Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN S. HOOVER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3606) granting an increase of pension to John S. Hoover.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 S. Hoover, late of Company K, Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In lines 6 and 7 strike out the words "of Company K, Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry," and insert in lieu thereof the words "major and aid-de-camp, United States Volunteers."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-five."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY A. HACKLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10572) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Hackley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary A. Hackley, widow of Thornton K. Hackley, late captain Company G, Wolford's regiment Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$15 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Wolford's" and insert in lieu thereof the word "First."

In same line, before the word "Volunteer," insert the word "Kentucky."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifteen" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

AUGUSTUS FOSS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3716) granting a pension to A. Foss.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 A. Foss, late of Company A, Marion County Regiment Home Guards Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "A." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Augustus."
In same line strike out the word "Regiment" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Battalion."
In line 7, before the word "Home," insert the word "Missouri."
In same line strike out the words "Volunteer Infantry."
Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Augustus Foss."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY GREENE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5236) granting an increase of pension to Mary Greene.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary Greene, widow of Marvel Greene, late of Company C, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, war between the States, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Tennessee," insert the word "Regiment."
In same line, before the word "Cavalry," insert the word "Volunteer."

In same line strike out the words "war between the States."
In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

EDWARD COY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4742) granting an increase of pension to Edward Coy.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Coy, late of Company C, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Company" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Companies."

In same line, before the word "Second," insert the words "and L."
In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ROBERT T. KNOX.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5345) granting a pension to Robert T. Knox.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Robert T. Knox, late captain of Company D, One hundred and seventeenth Pennsylvania Reserves, and late captain Company K, Sixteenth Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "of Company D, One hundred" and all of line 7.

In line 8, after the word "Sixteenth," insert the word "Regiment."
In line 9 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Robert T. Knox."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

BURFORD P. MOSS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6544) granting an increase of pension to Buford P. Moss.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Buford P. Moss, late of Company A, Thirtieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JACOB MEIER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6916) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Meier.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jacob Meier, late of Company H, Ninety-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY G. STERNBERG.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4165) granting an increase of pension to Henry G. Sternberg.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry G. Sternberg, late of Company F, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

REBECCA GARLAND.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5237) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Garland.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Rebecca Garland, widow of Guthridge Garland, late captain in Company —, war between the States, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "widow of Guthridge Garland, late captain."

In line 7 strike out the words "in Company —, war between the States," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "dependent mother of Zachariah T. Garland, late of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY ALLEN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4393) granting an increase of pension to Henry Allen.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry Allen, late of Seventeenth Independent Battery, New York Volunteer Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Artillery," insert the word "Light."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ELIJAH THOMPSON HURST.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4701) granting a pension to Elijah T. Hurst.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Elijah T. Hurst, late of Company F, Twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "T." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Thompson."

In same line, before the word "late," insert the words "alias Elijah Thompson."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Elijah Thompson Hurst, alias Elijah Thompson."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHALKLEY PETITT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6983) granting an increase of pension to Chalkley Pettit.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Chalkley Pettit, late of Company F, Twenty-third 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 amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES BRODY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5939) granting an increase of pension to James Brody.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Brody, late of Company F, One hundred and fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

EPHRAIM N. R. OHL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5158) granting an increase of pension to Ephraim N. R. Ohl.

The bill was read, as follows:

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 Ephraim N. R. Ohl, late of Battery C, Fifth Regiment United States Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "Ephraim N. R. Ohl" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Ephraim N. R. Ohl."

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-six."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Ephraim N. R. Ohl."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bills to the House with the recommendations made by the committee.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CAPRON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House, reported that that committee had had under consideration certain bills on the Private Calendar and had directed him to report some without amendments with the recommendation that they do pass, and some with amendments with the recommendation that the amendments be adopted and the bills as amended do pass.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the previous question may be considered as ordered on the amendments and bills to their final passage.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent that the previous question be considered as ordered on the bills and the amendments thereto to their final passage. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

HOUSE BILLS WITH AMENDMENTS PASSED.

House bills of the following titles, reported from the Committee of the Whole House with amendments, were severally considered, the amendments agreed to, the bills as amended ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, read the third time, and passed:

H. R. 1972. A bill granting an increase of pension to Stephen Gillon (title amended);

H. R. 7408. A bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Price;

H. R. 2800. A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas Manahan;

H. R. 3368. A bill granting an increase of pension to William McNair;

H. R. 1868. A bill granting an increase of pension to Perry Egge;

H. R. 7662. A bill granting an increase of pension to Barney Schultz (title amended);

H. R. 1789. A bill granting an increase of pension to Jacob Shade;

H. R. 6186. A bill granting an increase of pension to William Harvey;

H. R. 7952. A bill granting an increase of pension to Detrick Northrup;

H. R. 1505. A bill granting a pension to William Birmingham (title amended);

H. R. 8550. A bill granting an increase of pension to John Blierer;

H. R. 8403. A bill granting an increase of pension to James L. Rector;

H. R. 520. A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Stern;

H. R. 1752. A bill granting an increase of pension to Hugh N. Lokerson (title amended);

H. R. 7230. A bill granting an increase of pension to John M. Wells;

H. R. 1971. A bill granting an increase of pension to Melville A. Smith;

H. R. 6446. A bill granting an increase of pension to Silas N. Bradshaw;

H. R. 1330. A bill granting an increase of pension to William A. Hildreth;

H. R. 7888. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Sutherland;

H. R. 4991. A bill granting an increase of pension to William R. Glisan;

H. R. 6191. A bill granting an increase of pension to Martin V. B. Bachman;

H. R. 7423. A bill granting a pension to Rachel Dailey (title amended);

H. R. 7509. A bill granting an increase of pension to John N. Stone;

H. R. 5553. A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Wells;

H. R. 6172. A bill granting an increase of pension to Abraham K. Van Tine (title amended);

H. R. 5208. A bill granting a pension to Susan J. Rounds;

H. R. 7735. A bill granting an increase of pension to James Hartzel;

H. R. 4643. A bill granting an increase of pension to Orlena F. Seaver;

H. R. 3428. A bill granting an increase of pension to S. E. Chamberlain (title amended);

H. R. 1381. A bill granting an increase of pension to David H. Quigg;

H. R. 1074. A bill granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Bean;

H. R. 6917. A bill granting an increase of pension to Edmund R. Strang;

H. R. 1511. A bill granting an increase of pension to Cornelius A. Hallenbeck;

H. R. 4223. A bill granting an increase of pension to Frederick Schultz;

H. R. 749. A bill granting an increase of pension to Elkanah M. Wynn;

H. R. 1199. A bill granting a pension to Lydia A. Jewell;

H. R. 1288. A bill granting an increase of pension to S. D. Platt (title amended);

H. R. 8071. A bill granting a pension to Mary Mitchell;

H. R. 5631. A bill granting an increase of pension to Leonard F. Simmons;

H. R. 4682. A bill granting an increase of pension to James Whiteman;

H. R. 3010. A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Meadows;

H. R. 3573. A bill granting a pension to John V. Sanders (title amended);

H. R. 2770. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ephraim Plumpton;

H. R. 2435. A bill granting an increase of pension to Hilia Ann Connor (title amended);

H. R. 1960. A bill granting an increase of pension to Conrad Laukenman;

- H. R. 1331. A bill granting an increase of pension to Camillus B. Leftwich;
H. R. 9659. A bill granting an increase of pension to Abraham V. Smith (title amended);
H. R. 3006. A bill granting an increase of pension to William H. Crites;
H. R. 6120. A bill granting a pension to Harriet M. Smithers;
H. R. 1073. A bill granting an increase of pension to William J. Castlow;
H. R. 4348. A bill granting an increase of pension to William McCraw;
H. R. 10365. A bill granting a pension to Emeline T. Hayner (title amended);
H. R. 4196. A bill granting an increase of pension to James J. Winnans;
H. R. 5779. A bill granting a pension to Hannah W. Green;
H. R. 4731. A bill granting an increase of pension to Robert McMullen;
H. R. 6183. A bill granting an increase of pension to Amanuel Russell;
H. R. 4153. A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Wildy;
H. R. 5253. A bill granting an increase of pension to Greenberry Suddarth;
H. R. 4876. A bill granting an increase of pension to William L. Beeks;
H. R. 5546. A bill granting an increase of pension to James Eastwood;
H. R. 5686. A bill granting an increase of pension to Adelle Tobey;
H. R. 4747. A bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Robinson;
H. R. 7237. A bill granting a pension to Philip Bacon (title amended);
H. R. 4744. A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas O'Connor;
H. R. 4392. A bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph Miller;
H. R. 4706. A bill granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Gardner;
H. R. 7309. A bill granting a pension to Maj. Louis Dieckgrafe (title amended);
H. R. 7206. A bill granting a pension to Nannie Frazier;
H. R. 7758. A bill granting an increase of pension to John L. Whitman;
H. R. 8409. A bill granting an increase of pension to George H. Stowits;
H. R. 8404. A bill granting an increase of pension to John H. Ferguson;
H. R. 7673. A bill granting an increase of pension to Homer A. Barrows;
H. R. 8181. A bill granting an increase of pension to Martin B. Noyes;
H. R. 9332. A bill granting a pension to Mariam T. Shreve;
H. R. 9352. A bill granting a pension to Mary Van Blarcom;
H. R. 8237. A bill granting an increase of pension to Noah Palmer;
H. R. 2395. A bill granting an increase of pension to Christopher Clinton;
H. R. 3506. A bill granting an increase of pension to George W. McCormick;
H. R. 3457. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Weise;
H. R. 2266. A bill granting an increase of pension to George H. Hodges;
H. R. 532. A bill granting an increase of pension to James T. Berry;
H. R. 3402. A bill granting an increase of pension to Sidney S. Brigham;
H. R. 723. A bill granting an increase of pension to George W. Raigle;
H. R. 1434. A bill granting an increase of pension to Eleazer A. Patterson (title amended);
H. R. 3295. A bill granting an increase of pension to George W. Knapp;
H. R. 3340. A bill granting an increase of pension to William Moorhead;
H. R. 2594. A bill granting an increase of pension to Levi Beare;
H. R. 2262. A bill granting an increase of pension to John Seymour;
H. R. 1653. A bill granting an increase of pension to Frank W. Weeks;
H. R. 1853. A bill granting an increase of pension to William J. Johnson;
H. R. 9449. A bill granting an increase of pension to Harvey Gaskill;
H. R. 486. A bill granting an increase of pension to John Armstrong;
H. R. 1706. A bill granting an increase of pension to John T. Stone;
H. R. 2011. A bill granting an increase of pension to John Lezenby;
H. R. 3451. A bill granting an increase of pension to Alpheus Alonso Rockwell (title amended);
H. R. 1062. A bill granting an increase of pension to George E. Brickett;
H. R. 604. A bill granting an increase of pension to Hiram F. Armstrong;
H. R. 7889. A bill granting an increase of pension to Aaron Noble;
H. R. 8799. A bill granting an increase of pension to Bartholomew Morality (title amended);
H. R. 1179. A bill granting a pension to Thomas Pickett (title amended);
H. R. 1056. A bill granting a pension to Galen S. Clevenger (title amended);
H. R. 1809. A bill granting a pension to Lena McNabb (title amended);
H. R. 3245. A bill granting an increase of pension to Robert C. Smith (title amended);
H. R. 3575. A bill granting an increase of pension to Silas B. Hovious;
H. R. 4176. A bill granting an increase of pension to Michael Moban;
H. R. 4177. A bill granting a pension to Susan H. Chadsey;
H. R. 4216. A bill granting an increase of pension to Robert Boon;
H. R. 4740. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ransom L. Logan;
H. R. 7878. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ann Betts;
H. R. 8659. A bill granting an increase of pension to James Powers;
H. R. 8689. A bill granting a pension to Frank P. Haas;
H. R. 8832. A bill granting a pension to William F. Reed (title amended);
H. R. 9130. A bill granting an increase of pension to John Brinkley;
H. R. 10352. A bill granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Boush;
H. R. 6166. A bill granting a pension to Else O. Isachsen;
H. R. 4867. A bill granting a pension to Louisa Gregg;
H. R. 5642. A bill granting an increase of pension to John W. Bancroft;
H. R. 4733. A bill granting an increase of pension to John L. Files;
H. R. 5182. A bill granting an increase of pension to Robert S. Williams;
H. R. 7755. A bill granting an increase of pension to Adam Wenzel;
H. R. 10225. A bill granting an increase of pension to Nathan B. Richardson;
H. R. 5332. A bill granting an increase of pension to Retta M. Fairbanks;
H. R. 8713. A bill granting an increase of pension to P. S. Lynn (title amended);
H. R. 8773. A bill granting an increase of pension to William H. Joslin;
H. R. 8374. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ellen R. Graham;
H. R. 7572. A bill granting an increase of pension to Gilbert F. Capron;
H. R. 8307. A bill granting a pension to William O. Estill;
H. R. 10218. A bill granting a pension to Melissa Chase (title amended);
H. R. 9092. A bill granting a pension to Lucy Walke;
H. R. 9984. A bill granting an increase of pension to Samuel McKinney;
H. R. 10142. A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas Bush;
H. R. 3427. A bill granting an increase of pension to William B. Kimball;
H. R. 3405. A bill granting an increase of pension to David Palmer;
H. R. 3283. A bill granting an increase of pension to Bruno Tiesler;
H. R. 2959. A bill granting an increase of pension to Amos H. Tennant (title amended);

H. R. 2718. A bill granting an increase of pension to James F. Hare;
 H. R. 2089. A bill granting an increase of pension to Laura J. Forbes;
 H. R. 10573. A bill granting a pension to Maria Baughman (title amended);
 H. R. 1908. A bill granting a pension to Guy W. Rowe (title amended);
 H. R. 1686. A bill granting an increase of pension to George S. McGregor;
 H. R. 1075. A bill granting an increase of pension to Melissa S. Lee;
 H. R. 519. A bill granting an increase of pension to William C. Stewart;
 H. R. 5023. A bill granting an increase of pension to August Westfield;
 H. R. 3606. A bill granting an increase of pension to John S. Hoover;
 H. R. 10572. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Hackley;
 H. R. 3716. A bill granting a pension to A. Foss (title amended);
 H. R. 5236. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary Greene;
 H. R. 4742. A bill granting an increase of pension to Edward Coy;
 H. R. 5845. A bill granting a pension to Robert T. Knox (title amended);
 H. R. 6544. A bill granting an increase of pension to Buford P. Moss;
 H. R. 6916. A bill granting an increase of pension to Jacob Meier;
 H. R. 4165. A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry G. Sternberg;
 H. R. 5237. A bill granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Garland;
 H. R. 4393. A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry Allen;
 H. R. 4701. A bill granting a pension to Elijah T. Hurst (title amended);
 H. R. 6983. A bill granting an increase of pension to Chalkley Pettit;
 H. R. 5939. A bill granting an increase of pension to James Brody; and
 H. R. 5158. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ephriam N. R. Ahl (title amended).

HOUSE BILLS WITHOUT AMENDMENT PASSED.

House bills of the following titles, favorably reported from the Committee of the Whole House without amendment, were severally considered, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, read the third time, and passed:

H. R. 1810. A bill granting an increase of pension to James E. Post;
 H. R. 6113. A bill granting an increase of pension to Moses Schoonmaker;
 H. R. 3758. A bill granting an increase of pension to George Nulton;
 H. R. 1339. A bill granting an increase of pension to James Kelley;
 H. R. 2735. A bill granting an increase of pension to Samuel Foster;
 H. R. 1772. A bill granting an increase of pension to James C. Plybon;
 H. R. 1548. A bill granting an increase of pension to Emma Levisness;
 H. R. 2012. A bill granting an increase of pension to William Wilson;
 H. R. 1378. A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Hobart;
 H. R. 6447. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Davenport;
 H. R. 2990. A bill granting a pension to Felix G. Walker;
 H. R. 5654. A bill granting a pension to Moses Eggleston;
 H. R. 4644. A bill granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Dickens;
 H. R. 4226. A bill granting an increase of pension to William Painter;
 H. R. 5831. A bill granting an increase of pension to Julius Zuehlke;
 H. R. 7950. A bill granting an increase of pension to Emma M. Heath;
 H. R. 10389. A bill granting an increase of pension to John W. Ellsworth;

H. R. 3481. A bill granting an increase of pension to William H. Cranston;
 H. R. 1986. A bill granting an increase of pension to Morris Bennett;
 H. R. 6116. A bill granting a pension to John Gainsback;
 H. R. 6518. A bill granting an increase of pension to James M. Long;
 H. R. 5027. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Knight;
 H. R. 5643. A bill granting an increase of pension to Wells Briggs;
 H. R. 1435. A bill granting an increase of pension to Jason Robbins; and
 H. R. 10625. A bill granting a pension to John M. Hyden.
 On motion of Mr. SULLOWAY, a motion to reconsider the several votes by which the various bills were passed was laid on the table.

SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills and a joint resolution of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 1373. An act to provide for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from Washington to the Arlington estate property—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. R. 7. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to present the bell of the late United States sloop of war *Germanatown* to the Site and Relic Society of Germantown, Pa.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 2397. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the relief and civilization of the Chipewya Indians, in the State of Minnesota,' approved January 14, 1889," so as to create a State forest reserve, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 321. An act to provide for the extension of time within which homestead settlers may establish their residence upon certain lands which were heretofore a part of the Uinta Indian Reservation, within the counties of Uinta and Wasatch, in the State of Utah—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Griggs indefinitely, on account of sickness.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of War, recommending legislation for post schools for children of enlisted men of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting, in response to the inquiry of the House, certain reports made by Immigrant Inspector Braun—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Norfolk Harbor, Virginia, from deep water in Hampton Roads to the navy-yard—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the proceedings of the American National Red Cross—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. DIXON of Montana, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8994) to provide for a land district in Yellowstone, Carbon, and Rosebud counties, in the State of Montana, to be known as the Billings land district, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 245); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

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. KENNEDY of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 12209) to provide for the gradual establishment of a postal savings bank system in the United States and to regulate the same—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: A bill (H. R. 12210) directing the Secretary of War to make an examination, survey, and estimate of cost of improvement of harbor at Santa Cruz, Cal.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12211) to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands, and to provide for the repayment of certain fees, purchase money, and commissions paid on void entries of public lands"—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12212) providing for the maintenance and operation of snag boats on the Sacramento, Feather, and San Joaquin rivers, California—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: A bill (H. R. 12213) to extend the provisions of the act of June 27, 1902, entitled "An act to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war,' approved July 27, 1892"—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 12214) granting a pension of \$24 per month to all soldiers who lost an eye while in the service of the Government during the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHARTEL: A bill (H. R. 12215) for the erection of a public building at Monett, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 12216) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Booneville, in the State of Missouri—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 12217) for the relief of certain citizens of the United States formerly holding claims against the Kingdom of Spain, which were assumed by the Government of the United States of America under the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed at Paris December 10, 1898—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 12218) to provide for an additional judge of the district court of the United States for the district of Maryland—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12219) providing for a United States judge for the district of Maryland—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 12220) relating to unlawful rates of fares by railroad companies, providing remedies for persons aggrieved, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BROOKS of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 12221) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to make experiments and investigations in utilizing limited water supplies in connection with farming in the semiarid regions of the United States, and to make appropriations therefor—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 12222) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the compensation of inspectors of customs—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 12223) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Fredericksburg, Va.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 81) authorizing the appointment of John O. Johnson as a commander on the retired list of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. REEDER: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 82) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President, Vice-President, Senators, and Representatives in Congress, fixing their terms of office, and providing for the time of meeting of Congress—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

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. BARTHOLOMTY: A bill (H. R. 12224) for the relief of

the estate of Mary Campbell, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12225) for the relief of the estate of Augustus F. Shapleigh, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12226) for the relief of the estate of William T. Wilkins, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12227) for the relief of the estate of Henry H. Curtis, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: A bill (H. R. 12228) granting an increase of pension to Solon P. Kennedy—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12229) granting an increase of pension to Reuben Isaac Turckheim—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 12230) granting a pension to Elza Ball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12231) granting a pension to William Hall, jr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12232) granting a pension to Augustine Bell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12233) for the relief of A. J. Hanshaw—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRANTLEY: A bill (H. R. 12234) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Henry Mitchellson and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12235) for the relief of B. C. Thompson, of Lyons, Tattall County, Ga., for removing obstructions from the Oconee River, making it navigable—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BROWN: A bill (H. R. 12236) granting a pension to Catherine M. Dawson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHANEY: A bill (H. R. 12237) to remove the charge of desertion from Lewis Uphold—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 12238) granting an increase of pension to Helen S. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALE: A bill (H. R. 12239) to refund legacy taxes illegally collected from the estate of Clarence M. Sanderson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12240) granting an increase of pension to Albert I. Ackerly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 12241) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth E. Barber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 12242) granting a pension to Isaac D. Caldwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 12243) to pension Army teamsters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLOYD: A bill (H. R. 12244) granting a pension to Isam Dennis, and to correct his military record so as to show his true name—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 12245) for the relief of the executors of the estate of Daniel Hardin, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FOSTER of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 12246) granting a pension to Anderson G. Pittman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12247) granting an increase of pension to Richard A. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 12248) for the relief of M. C. Martin—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GARBER: A bill (H. R. 12249) granting an increase of pension to John T. Wise—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12250) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Naus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12251) granting an increase of pension to William T. Sadgebury—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARRETT: A bill (H. R. 12252) for the relief of the legal representatives of Massalon Whitten, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GILBERT of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 12253) granting an increase of pension to David E. Hooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12254) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Utterback—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GRANGER: A bill (H. R. 12255) granting an increase of pension to James Hann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 12256) granting an increase of pension to Joel W. Babb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12257) granting an increase of pension to Caleb D. Burnley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 12258) for the relief of Capt. James H. Galbraith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12259) granting a pension to Thomas E. Duncan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 12260) for the relief of the estate of William A. Coffman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12261) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Blosser, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12262) for the relief of the estate of Jacob Cook, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12263) for the relief of Joseph E. Funkhouser—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12264) for the relief of the estate of William B. Ott, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12265) for the relief of the estate of Abraham Hisey, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12266) for the relief of the estate of William D. Wright, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12267) for the relief of the estate of James L. Miller, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 12268) granting an increase of pension to Logan Mize—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12269) granting an increase of pension to James M. Emmons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: A bill (H. R. 12270) to reimburse Sarah Glenn for property destroyed and stolen in the Walker and Black Hawk Indian wars in southern Utah—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 12271) directing the issue of a check in lieu of a destroyed check drawn by the acting superintendent of the United States mint, San Francisco, Cal., in favor of the San Francisco National Bank, California—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 12272) for the relief of certain churches in the State of Virginia—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12273) for the relief of certain citizens of Virginia—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LITTAUER: A bill (H. R. 12274) granting an increase of pension to Phillip V. Monk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: A bill (H. R. 12275) granting a pension to Verelle S. Willard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LORIMER: A bill (H. R. 12276) granting a pension to Thomas P. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12277) granting an increase of pension to John McArthur—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12278) to renew and extend certain letters patent—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. McKINLEY of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 12279) granting an increase of pension to James S. Topping—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MEYER: A bill (H. R. 12280) for the relief of the estate of Francis M. Flisk, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. OLMSTED: A bill (H. R. 12281) granting a pension to Jacob Ambrose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12282) granting an increase of pension to John Trout—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 12283) for the relief of Thomas J. Austin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12284) for the relief of James G. James and William J. Thomas, surviving executor of Edward Thomas—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 12285) granting a pension to Mary C. Kirkland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 12286) for the relief of the estate of James Staley, deceased—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 12287) granting a pension to William D. Elliott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12288) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin T. Ayers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHARTTEL: A bill (H. R. 12289) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Grissom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of California: A bill (H. R. 12290) granting

an increase of pension to David L. Kretsinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12291) to correct the military record of Newton Boughn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 12292) granting an increase of pension to George T. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 12293) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Sayles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TALBOTT: A bill (H. R. 12294) granting an increase of pension to Thomas P. Muth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12295) granting an increase of pension to William H. Ford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12296) granting an increase of pension to Hester R. Michael—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12297) granting an increase of pension to Estelle Kuhn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12298) granting an increase of pension to James Johnston, jr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12299) granting an increase of pension to William H. Kane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12300) for the relief of Benjamin Clark, of Baltimore County, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12301) for the relief of Caroline Murtagh—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VAN WINKLE: A bill (H. R. 12302) for the relief of John P. Fairchild—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12303) granting an increase of pension to Lewis P. Post—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12304) granting an increase of pension to John McDonough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

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

A bill (H. R. 6400) granting a pension to Harry W. Omo—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 12018) for the relief of Andrew Jackson Mondy—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

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 Lawrence Goff and 29 others, against commercial spoliation of Niagara Falls—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the Maritime Association of New York, for an appropriation to deepen the channel to Coney Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Master Grange, No. 178, and Master Grange, No. 951, against the tax on denaturalized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Woodburn Citizens' Association, for bill H. R. 9734—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Organization of General Slocum Survivors, for relief by Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, for reorganization of the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, in behalf of American exporters affected by the new German tariff—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Grange No. 694, of Pennsylvania, for tax-free denaturalized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ACHESON: Petitions of the town council of Beaver and the Board of Trade of New Brighton, Pa., favoring bill H. R. 6003, relative to Lake Erie ship canal—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Organization of General Slocum Survivors, for relief by Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARCHFELD: Petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, asking relief for the victims of the General Slocum disaster—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Petition of the St. Louis Manufacturers' Association, favoring the President's ideas concerning railway freight rates—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: Paper to accompany bill for

relief of Reuben Isaac Twickhein—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Charlotte McCormick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: Petitions of David Crockett Council, No. 98, of Fire Clay; Willard Council, No. 8, of Willard; Vanceburg Council, No. 2, of Vanceburg; Olive Council, No. 41, of Olive Hill; Oakview Council, No. 70, of Unity; Plummers Landing Council, of Plummers Landing; Webberville Council, of Webberville; Vanceburg Council, No. 4, of Vanceburg; Unity Council, No. 301, of Vanceburg; Mining Council, No. 36, of Rush; Morehead Council, No. 55, of Morehead; David Crockett Council, and Harris Council, No. 61, of Harris, Junior Order United American Mechanics; Burtonville Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Burtonville, and citizens, all of Kentucky, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BONYNGE: Petition of the Organization of *General Slocum* Survivors, for legislation for their relief—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BRADLEY: Petition of Henry Growdy Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Walden, N. Y., favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Warwick Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, for untaxed denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRANTLEY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of B. C. Thompson—to the Committee on Claims.

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

By Mr. BROWN of Wisconsin: Petition of the Organization of *General Slocum* Survivors, for relief by legislation—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania: Petition of Bainbridge Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, asking relief for the victims of the *General Slocum* disaster—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petition of citizens of Maine, for a parcels post and postal currency—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BUTLER of Tennessee: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Eliza C. Jones—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHANEY: Petition of Lewis Uphold, for the removal of the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER of Pennsylvania: Petitions of Morning Star and Dawson Councils, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and Omar Commandery, Ancient and Illustrious Order Knights of Malta, No. 330, of Dawson, Pa., favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Credit Men's Association of Philadelphia, for continuance of the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Organization of *General Slocum* Survivors, for relief by Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DALE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Clarence M. Sanderson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of the directors of the Corn Exchange National Bank, of Philadelphia, Pa., relative to amending the national-bank act—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petitions of Lackawanna Commandery, Ancient and Illustrious Order Knights of Malta; Moses Taylor Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics; Wasahpa Tribe, No. 211, of Peckville, Pa., and Dunmore (Pa.) Council, Improved Order of Red Men, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of H. William Pertsch and 12 others, of New York City, for relief of the *Slocum* survivors—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of James R. Rhoda and 22 others, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of A. I. Ackerly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: Petition of the Organization of *General Slocum* Survivors, for relief by Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of sundry boards of trade and individuals, for passage of bill H. R. 6003—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Also, petition of the Lawrence Paint Company, against bill H. R. 7079—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: Petition of the Organization of *General Slocum* Survivors, for relief by Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DAVIS of West Virginia: Petitions of citizens of West Virginia; Deaner Tribe, Improved Order Red Men; Valley Star Council, No. 60, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and Stewartstown Council, No. 52, Order United American Mechanics, all in West Virginia, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DIXON of Montana: Petition of the Cascade County Trades and Labor Assembly, of Great Falls, Mont., against bill H. R. 3—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of the Organization of *General Slocum* Survivors, for adjudication of victims' claims by the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, asking an appropriation to deepen the Coney Island channel—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DRESSER: Petition of Keystone Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petitions of the Lewis Run Manufacturing Company, the Newton Chemical Company, and the Heineemann Chemical Company, against bill H. R. 7079—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of the Organization of *General Slocum* Survivors, for relief by Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of the Milwaukee Outdoor Art and Improvement Society, for national reservations in the White Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FOSS: Petition of the Organization of *General Slocum* Survivors, for relief by Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of the National Sewing Machine Company, of Belvidere, Ill., for two classes of mail matter only—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Company, for amendment to the stock-transportation law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the D. Heenan Mercantile Company, of Chicago, for removal of the duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOULDEN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles Beers et al.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, asking relief for the victims of the *General Slocum* disaster—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GRANGER: Petition of the Organization of *General Slocum* Survivors, for relief by Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petitions of Hope Valley Grange, No. 7, and Moesup Valley Grange, No. 26, Patrons of Husbandry, for extending experiment stations—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: Petitions of James G. Blaine Council, New Startsville Council, and Columbia Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, citizens of Albany, Ohio, and Albany Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HASKINS: Petition of the Organization of *General Slocum* Survivors, for relief by Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HEDGE: Petition of citizens of Iowa, against the tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: Petition of Golden Rule Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Perrinville, N. J., favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: Paper to accompany bill for relief of veterans of the Black Hawk war of Utah—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KITCHIN: Petition of the Organization of *General Slocum* Survivors, for relief by Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LITTAUER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Philip V. Monk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LORIMER: Petition of citizens, asking for the promotion of Gen. John McArthur to the rank of major-general, United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Thomas P. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MADDEN: Petition of the Organization of *General*

Slocum Survivors, for relief by Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MARTIN: Petition of the South Dakota Eclectic Medical Society, for freedom of the Medical Department of the Army from Army officers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Organization of *General Slocum* Survivors, for relief by Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MORRELL: Petition of the Organization of *General Slocum* Survivors, for relief by Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of John R. Marlin Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg, against spoliation of Niagara Falls—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Trinity Reformed Young Peoples' Society Christian Endeavor, of Philadelphia, against liquor selling in Indian Territory for twenty-one years—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of the Philadelphia Credit Men's Association, against repeal of the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: Petition of the Merchants' Association of San Francisco, favoring the national stamping act—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of the Merchants' Association of San Francisco, asking recognition of the Milan Exposition—to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, for bill H. R. 7043—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OLMSTED: Resolution of Junior Order United American Mechanics of Shiremanstown, Pa., favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. OTJEN: Petition of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, Wis., for a law to protect American exporters against the German tariff—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, Wis., for bill S. 1345—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Kate Alson and 12 others, for relief of survivors of the *Slocum* disaster—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petition of the Organization of *General Slocum* Survivors, for relief by Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of Grange No. 555, against the tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana: Petition of citizens of Tangipahoa Parish, La., asking Congress to prohibit shipping C. O. D. packages of intoxicating liquors into counties of another State where prohibition has been voted—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of the Board of Underwriters of New Orleans, asking regulation upon the subject of appointment of bar pilots of the United States—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RYAN: Resolution of the Minerva Club, of New York, asking for an increase of salary for the President of the United States—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of Isaac N. Campbell, in favor of the Sulzer bill for relief of victims of the *General Slocum* disaster—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RUPPERT: Petition of the Minerva Club, of New York City, favoring an increase of the President's salary—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of Charles Vest et al., for legislation relieving the *General Slocum* survivors—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, for an appropriation to deepen the Coney Island channel—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Petition of certain assistant postmasters, asking that their salaries be fixed at one-half the salaries of the postmaster under whom they serve—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STERLING: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Laura W. Noble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Elizabeth De Bord—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Julia A. Trow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: Petition of Cigar Makers' Union No. 193, of Jefferson City, Mo., against bill H. R. 3—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Organization of Survivors of the *General Slocum* Disaster, for adjudication of claims by Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: Resolution of the National Cooperative Farmers of Texarkana, urging Congress to prohibit dealing in futures—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Pennsylvania: Petition of Blairsville Council, No. 216, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Organization of *General Slocum* Survivors, for relief by Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of Green Valley Grange, No. 770, of Brookville, Pa., against the tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of the Organization of *General Slocum* Survivors, for relief by legislation of Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of the Minerva Club, of New York City, for increase of the President's salary to \$100,000—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association, for bill H. R. 345—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Maritime Association of New York, for an appropriation to deepen the Coney Island channel—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Tomahawk, Denver, Colo., against excessive duties on blasting caps—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: Petition of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, favoring Senate bill to reorganize the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WEBBER: Petitions of Daughters of Liberty No. 14, of Lorain, Ohio; Shelby Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and citizens of Lorain, Ohio, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Organization of *General Slocum* Survivors, for relief by Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILEY: Petition of the Organization of *General Slocum* Survivors, for relief by Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 18, 1906.

Prayer by Rev. ULYSSES G. B. PIERCE, of the city of Washington.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

POTOMAC RIVER HIGHWAY BRIDGE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the draft of a joint resolution to provide for the extension of time for completing the construction of the highway bridge and approaches across the Potomac River at Washington, D. C.; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the proceedings of the American National Red Cross for the part of the year 1905 during which the corporation has been in existence; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of the Trustees of the Baptist Church of Williamsburg, Va., v. The United States; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of the Trustees of the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Spottsylvania, Va., v. The United States; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of the Trustees of Smiths Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, of Din-