

7097, providing for a reorganization of the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the Equal Suffrage Association of Utah, in favor of a constitutional amendment giving the right of franchise to women—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Lincoln County Cattle Growers' Association and the Elbert County Wool Growers' Association, of Colorado, opposing grants of public lands to any parties but actual settlers, and favoring irrigation of arid lands, etc.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Silver Plume, Colo., favoring a new code of laws for Hawaii, against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and prohibiting the importation and sale of opium, etc.—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petitions of citizens of Boulder, Kiowa, and Douglas counties, Colo., urging the passage of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Protest of citizens of Little Falls, N. Y., against the passage of House bill No. 6071, relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SPALDING: Petitions of Posts 11, 14, 31, and 41, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of North Dakota, urging the passage of Senate bill No. 1716 and House bill No. 4742, to amend section 1225 of the Revised Statutes, to provide for the detail of active and retired officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in public schools—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPRAGUE: Protest of Henry Lowther and other citizens of Massachusetts, against the passage of House bill No. 6071—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of Grand Army of the Republic Post No. 6 of Massachusetts, favoring the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home for disabled soldiers at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, in favor of a commission to study and report upon the industrial and commercial conditions of China and Japan and Senate bill No. 1439—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STARK: Protest of Tobias J. Aden and others, of Thayer County; N. E. Bottom, of Deshler; C. E. Van Patten, of Tobias; Mrs. Ellen Jackson and others, of Belvidere; Conoway Leedom, of Hebron, and others, in the State of Nebraska, against the passage of House bill No. 6071, relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of Elliott Post, No. 88, of Davenport, Nebr., and C. W. Hayes Post, No. 306, of Lushton, Nebr., Grand Army of the Republic, in favor of a bill locating a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Company B, First Regiment Nebraska National Guard, of Wilber, Nebr., favoring the passage of House bill No. 7936, increasing the appropriations for arming and equipping the military of the States and Territories—to the Committee on Militia.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Petition of Mittenthal Bros. and other merchants of Graham, Tex., protesting against the passage of the parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of J. W. Bailey and other citizens of Eagle Cove, Tex., against the passage of House bill No. 6071, relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of Post 66, of Abilene, Tex., Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home for disabled soldiers at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Protest of E. E. Stevens, publisher, of Minneapolis, Minn., against the passage of the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the Minnesota State Historical Society, in favor of the proposed national park in northern Minnesota; also for the establishment of a park at Fort Ridgley, Minn.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. STEWART of Wisconsin: Petitions of citizens of Edgar, Naugart, Stiles, Chaseburg, Mayville, and Poniatowski, Wis., favoring the Grout bill relating to oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, praying for legislation to build up the merchant marine of the United States—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, resolution of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, favoring the passage of House bill No. 887, in the interest of manufacturing and commercial industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of P. A. Baden, of Oconto, and citizens of Fifield and Ashland, Wis., in opposition to the passage of House bill No.

6071, relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, Wis., relative to House bill No. 7097, providing for a reorganization of the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of Cigar Makers' Union No. 287, of Marinette, Wis., favoring the passage of House bill No. 6882, relating to hours of labor on public works, and House bill No. 5450, for the protection of free labor against prison labor—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, resolutions of the Wisconsin Humane Society, protesting against the passage of the bill extending the time that live stock may be permitted to be confined in cars, boats, or vessels—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Petition of Mrs. Axel Anderson and others, of Minden, Nebr., against the passage of the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. THAYER: Petition of H. H. Legge Post, No. 25, of Uxbridge, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Massachusetts, in favor of House bill No. 7094—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VREELAND: Protests of citizens of Chipmont, New Albion, Poland Center, Perrysburg, Sinclairville, Stockton, and vicinity, State of New York, against the passage of the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of Chautauqua County Pomona Grange, New York, Patrons of Husbandry, asking for the extension of rural free mail delivery service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petitions of R. A. Walker, H. F. Blood, and others; also Pomona Grange, Chautauqua County, N. Y., favoring the Grout bill, relating to oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petitions of First Congregational Church, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and First Baptist Church, all of Jamestown, N. Y., for the passage of a bill giving prohibition to Hawaii—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: Resolutions of the National Live-Stock Association, for new and suitable national quarantine buildings and grounds for imported live stock, etc.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WEEKS: Petition of J. N. Henry and others, of Columbus, Mich., in opposition to the passage of House bill No. 6071, relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WEYMOUTH: Petition of Mrs. J. B. Delany and 12 citizens of Waltham, Mass., in opposition to the passage of House bill No. 6071, relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 8616, granting a pension to Mrs. Lucy Lilley Johnson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petitions of Joe Johnson Post, No. 96; Reno Post, No. 9, and Colonel Prescott Post, No. 18, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Massachusetts, favoring the passage of a bill to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home in or near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHITE: Sundry petitions of citizens of New York and other States asking for legislation against lynching—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAMES R. WILLIAMS: Petition of Thomas Bruce and others, of Ridgeway, Ill., against the passage of the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WILSON of Arizona (by request): Resolution of Negley Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, Tucson, Ariz., favoring the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), petition of the Equal Suffrage Association of Arizona, favoring a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, granting suffrage to women—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *March 21, 1900.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Journal, without objection, will stand approved.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ARLINGTON, VA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the findings filed by the court in the cause of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Arlington, Va., known as Hunter's Chapel, vs. The United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House insists upon its amendment to the joint resolution (S. R. 28) relating to the use of the rooms lately occupied by the Congressional Library in the Capitol, disagreed to by the Senate, agrees to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. DALZELL, Mr. GROSVENOR, and Mr. RICHARDSON managers at the conference on the part of the House.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 1040) to amend section 4445 of Title LII of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to licensing officers of steam vessels; and it was thereupon signed by the President pro tempore.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented a petition of Local Union No. 305, Typographical Union, of Newburgh, N. Y., praying that the Government Printer be authorized to print the label of the Allied Printing Trades upon all publications of the Government; which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also presented a petition of 12 citizens of Saratoga Springs, Ballston, and Sandy Hill, N. Y., and the petition of Edward J. Nesbitt, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., praying for the establishment of an Army veterinary corps; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented memorials of the Music Trades, of New York City; the Wall Street Review, of New York City, and the News, of Copenhagen, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the removal of the canal district on the East River, near the Battery, to some place on North River; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Binghamton, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide against nuisances; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Lager Beer Brewers Board of Trade of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes relative to the internal-revenue tax on fermented liquors; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Perry, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors and opium in Hawaii; which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico.

He also presented petitions of J. D. Murray, of New York City, the congregation of the First Baptist Church of Jamestown, and the congregation of the First Congregational Church of Jamestown, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to abolish the sale of liquor in the canteens of the Army; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ALLEN presented a petition of sundry cattle raisers of Gandy, Nebr., praying for a continuance of the free distribution by the Department of Agriculture of blackleg vaccine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a memorial of the Enterprise, of Fairbury, Nebr., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. McLAURIN presented a memorial of Black River Grange, No. 419, Patrons of Husbandry, of South Carolina, and a memorial of Dumford Grange, No. 396, Patrons of Husbandry, of South Carolina, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of reservoirs or irrigating canals for the irrigation of arid lands; which were referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

He also presented a petition by Black River Grange, No. 419, Patrons of Husbandry, of South Carolina, and a petition of Dumford Grange, No. 396, Patrons of Husbandry, of South Carolina, praying for the election of United States Senators by a popular vote of the people; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented a petition of Dumford Grange, No. 396, Patrons of Husbandry, of South Carolina, and a petition of Black River Grange, No. 419, Patrons of Husbandry, of South Carolina, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure protection in the use of shoddy in manufactured goods; which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented petitions of Dumford Grange, No. 396; Black River Grange, No. 419, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of South Carolina, praying for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Black River Grange, No. 419, and Dumford Grange, No. 396, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of South Carolina; of Hayward Grange, No. 121, Patrons of Husbandry, of Tennessee; of Lyon Grange, No. 1343, and the State Grange, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Missouri; of Newark Grange, No. 2018, Patrons of Husbandry, of Iowa; of Swedesboro Grange, No. 5, and Sergeantsville Grange, No. 101, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of New Jersey; of Badger Grange, No. 541, Patrons of Husbandry, of Wisconsin; of Springvale Grange, No. 576, and Meadowvale Grange, No. 582, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Minnesota, and of Napa Grange, No. 307; Glen Ellen Grange, No. 299, and Sebastopol Grange, No. 306, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of California, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure adequate anti-trust laws; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Dumford Grange, No. 396, and Black River Grange, No. 419, Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of South Carolina, praying for the extension of free rural mail delivery; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of Dumford Grange, No. 396, and Black River Grange, No. 419, Patrons of Husbandry, of the State of South Carolina, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure protection against the adulteration of pure-food products; which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. DAVIS presented the memorial of Robert W. Wilcox, of Hawaii, relating to the crown lands of that island; which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented memorials of the Home Journal, of Lafayette; the News, of Ridgeville; the Laporte Bulletin, of Laporte; the Journal-Gazette, of Fort Wayne, and the Medical and Surgical Monitor, of Indianapolis, all in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the petition of William Patterson and 37 other members of the Veteran Association of Haughville, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation granting a pension of \$1 per day to all honorably discharged soldiers of the civil war; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of Pomona Grange, No. 22, Patrons of Husbandry, of Jefferson, Ind., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the interstate-commerce law; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. ROSS presented a petition of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Barnet, Vt., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Jamaica, Vt., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and opium in Hawaii; which were referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Grand Rapids, Mich., praying for the reorganization of the consular service; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SEWELL presented the petition of George G. Green, of Woodbury, N. J., praying for the repeal of the stamp tax upon proprietary medicines, perfumeries, and cosmetics; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of sundry members of the District Medical Society for the County of Mercer, N. J., remonstrating against the passage of the bill for the further prevention of cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a memorial of the New York Canal Forwarders' Association, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to amend the act creating the office and defining the duties of the supervisor of the harbor of New York, and to regulate towing within the limits of that harbor and adjacent waters; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. COCKRELL (for Mr. VEST) presented memorials of the Commercial, of Rocheport; the Times, of Waverly; the News, of Clearmont; the Democrat, of Hickory County, and the Zion's Ensign, all in the State of Missouri, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. THURSTON presented a memorial of the Enterprise, of Fairbury, Nebr., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Indian Association

of Newark, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the early civilization of the Indians; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of Company F, Second Regiment Infantry, National State Guard of Maine, praying that an increase in the appropriation be made for the maintenance of the militia of the several States and Territories; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Federal party of Puerto Rico, praying for the establishment of free trade with American soil and a Territorial government; which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. ALLEN, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 445) for the relief of Clare M. Ashby, widow of W. W. Ashby, late United States consul at Colon, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

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

A bill (H. R. 4686) for the relief of J. A. Ware; and

A bill (S. 1567) referring to the Court of Claims the claim of the legal heirs of John Harper, deceased, to certain lands in the State of Virginia.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3060) for the relief of James C. Drake, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3453) for the relief of J. C. Williams, administrator of Haller Nutt, deceased, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. KEAN on the 8th instant, relative to the claim of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company for transporting United States mails between July 1, 1878, and February 21, 1892, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, submitted a favorable report thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

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

A bill (S. 2469) for the relief of the Allaire Works of New York; and

A bill (S. 3080) for the relief of Salvador Costa.

NICHOLAS LOCHBOEHLER.

Mr. ALLEN, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2054) for the relief of Nicholas Lochboehler, submitted a report thereon, accompanied by the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the bill (S. 2054) entitled "A bill for the relief of Nicholas Lochboehler," now pending in the Senate, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887. And the said court shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of such act, and report to the Senate in accordance therewith.

ESTATE OF JOHN KELLY, DECEASED, ETC.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Claims, to whom were referred the following bills:

A bill (S. 780) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of John Kelly, deceased;

A bill (S. 850) for the relief of Mrs. A. M. Hollingsworth, of Ocean, Allegany County, State of Maryland;

A bill (S. 888) for the relief of Amire R. Hertzog, of Natchitoches, La., for stores and supplies taken from her by the military forces of the United States during the war for the suppression of the rebellion;

A bill (S. 1092) for the relief of the estate of Alice Hardaway, deceased, late of Benton County, Miss.;

A bill (S. 1137) for the relief of Joseph Tagg, of Memphis, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 1166) for the relief of George W. Rosenberger, of Newmarket, Va.;

A bill (S. 1381) for the relief of Louise Stewart;

A bill (S. 1414) for the relief of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of Natchez, in the State of Mississippi;

A bill (S. 1529) for the relief of the estate of Patrick Gilfoil, deceased;

A bill (S. 1990) for the relief of Paul Pecot, administrator of the successions of Adrien Frere and Joseph A. Frere, deceased;

A bill (S. 2364) for the relief of Anna F. Polk and the heirs or legal representatives of Allen J. Polk, deceased;

A bill (S. 2573) for the relief of Carolina Carter;

A bill (S. 2973) for the relief of Francois L. Bouillotte, Louisa L. Bouillotte, Mary A. Crowley, born Bouillotte, and Lausa M. Price, born Bouillotte, children and only heirs at law of Joseph Bouillotte, deceased, late of Rapides Parish, State of Louisiana;

A bill (S. 3587) for the relief of the estate of O. P. Newby, deceased; and

A bill (S. 3684) for the relief of the owners of certain cotton shipped from Natchez, Miss., in August, 1863, on the steamer *Gladiator*—

Reported the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the claims represented by the following bills, to wit: S. 780, 850, 888, 1092, 1137, 1166, 1381, 1414, 1529, 1990, 2364, 2573, 2973, 3587, and 3684, for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of John Kelly; for the relief of Mrs. A. M. Hollingsworth; for the relief of Amire R. Hertzog; for the relief of the estate of Alice Hardaway; for the relief of Joseph Tagg; for the relief of George W. Rosenberger; for the relief of Louise Stewart; for the relief of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Natchez, Miss.; for the relief of Patrick Gilfoil; for the relief of Paul Pecot, administrator of Adrien and Joseph A. Frere; for the relief of Anna F. Polk and heirs of Allen J. Polk; for the relief of Caroline Carter; for the relief of Francis L. Bouillotte et al.; for the relief of the estate of O. P. Newby; and for the relief of the owners of certain cotton shipped from Natchez, Miss., in August, 1863, on steamer *Gladiator*, be, and the same are hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, under the provisions of the act of Congress "to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887, with all the accompanying papers. And the said court shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of such act, and report to the Senate in accordance therewith.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 3733) to provide for the distribution of surplus books, pamphlets, charts, maps, pictures, public documents, or other works in the possession of the Librarian of Congress and the Superintendent of Documents; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3734) to authorize Commander James M. Miller, United States Navy, Surg. Oliver D. Norton, United States Navy, and Mr. Edwin V. Morgan, formerly secretary of Samoan Commission and now secretary of the legation of the United States at Seoul, Korea, to accept presents tendered to them by His Majesty the Emperor of Germany; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 3735) for the relief of William M. Fussell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3736) for the relief of Sarah Autrey; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (S. 3737) for the relief of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Mount Comfort, Washington County, Ark.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McLAURIN introduced a bill (S. 3738) for the relief of James L. Roane; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. KENNEY introduced a bill (S. 3739) for the relief of Mrs. A. McD. Morris; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

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

A bill (S. 3740) granting an increase of pension to Sebald V. Schlessinger;

A bill (S. 3741) granting a pension to John N. Fitch; and

A bill (S. 3742) granting an increase of pension to Abel Fleming.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 3743) for the relief of certain enlisted men of the Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CLAY (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3744) referring the claim or claims of the several bands or tribes of Indians of the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, to the Court of Claims, and authorizing the said Indians to bring suit in the said Court of Claims against the United States on account of lands alleged to have been unlawfully taken from them without compensation by the United States by an act of Congress and proclamation of the President in pursuance thereof; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. CARTER introduced a bill (S. 3745) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to execute a certain deed to the city of Helena, Mont.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3746) granting a pension to George W. Bodurtha; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BAKER introduced a bill (S. 3747) for the relief of John Schuh; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3748) granting an increase of pension to Washington Baker; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3749) for the relief of Gustav A. Hesselberger; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 3750) granting a pension to

Paulina Smith; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill (S. 3751) to appropriate and distribute the court-martial forfeitures collected from soldiers in the Volunteer Army to the States for the benefit of indigent soldiers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. THURSTON introduced a bill (S. 3752) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the State of Nebraska certain moneys in liquidation of its claims on account of suppressing Indian hostilities from 1861 to 1868; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CULBERSON (for Mr. CHILTON) introduced a bill (S. 3753) for the relief of George S. Thebo, assignee of Charles F. Thebo; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 3754) for the erection of a public building at Florence, Ala.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

GOVERNMENT FOR PUERTO RICO.

Mr. LINDSAY submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 8245) temporarily to provide revenues for the relief of the island of Puerto Rico, and for other purposes; which were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. MORGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 8245) temporarily to provide revenues for the relief of the island of Puerto Rico, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas submitted an amendment relative to the payment of warrants issued by the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation under an act of the national council of said nation of December 16, 1899, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. KENNEY submitted an amendment proposing to pay to the State of Delaware \$6,341.99, being the several sums of money reported to the Senate in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury dated December 17, 1890, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McMILLAN submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$25,000 for grading and paving Connecticut avenue (extended) between Columbia road and Kalorama avenue, intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PERKINS submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$10,000 for the improvement of Connecticut avenue west of Rock Creek, intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$50,000 toward the construction of a bridge across Rock Creek on the line of Connecticut avenue extended, intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THURSTON submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for printing and binding in two volumes, not exceeding 2,000 copies of the digest of decisions relating to Indian affairs, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$5,000 for the equipment and maintenance of an industrial institution for the employment of the blind of the District of Columbia, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

COMPILATION ON INTEROCEANIC CANAL AND RAILWAY ROUTES.

Mr. MORGAN submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That there be printed, for the use of the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals, 300 extra copies of the List of Books and of Articles in Periodicals Relating to Interoceanic Canal and Railway Routes, compiled by Hugh A. Morrison, jr., of the Library of Congress.

SCHEDULE OF CERTAIN POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.

Mr. MORGAN. I submit a resolution and ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be, and he hereby is, directed to return to the Senate certain schedules of salaries of postmasters in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, and Kentucky computed under the act of March 3, 1883, which schedules were before the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads of the Senate, but which were temporarily recalled by the Postmaster-General on the 30th day of September, 1890.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be printed and lie over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be printed and lie over.

MINING RIGHTS NEAR CAPE NOME, ALASKA.

Mr. TURNER. I submit a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate whether any concessions or grants to excavate the gold-bearing bed of the sea at or in the vicinity of Cape Nome, in Alaska, or in other Alaskan waters have been made to any individual or individuals or to any corporation or association of individuals by the Secretary of War or by any other official of the War Department; and if so, to inform the Senate upon what theory of power or authority, if any, such concessions or grants were made.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, I do not wish to be understood as objecting to the present consideration of this resolution. I should like to ask the Senator from Washington upon what theory the resolution is framed or upon what basis of fact or information. I understand the resolution to present an inquiry as to whether the Secretary of War has issued permits to any company or individual or individuals, giving the right, presumably, upon the theory of the resolution, the exclusive right, to mine under the waters of the sea near Cape Nome. That is my understanding of the resolution. I should like to know of the Senator upon what theory or for what reason such a resolution is here presented.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. President, I am reliably informed that the War Department has granted exclusive rights to mine the beds of the sea at and in the vicinity of Cape Nome, and I think it exceedingly important that the Senate shall be authoritatively informed whether that is true or not. One of my informants is the governor of Alaska, who is present in the city, and who informed me that such a concession has been made by the War Department.

The Secretary of War, of course, as is well known, has jurisdiction over the navigable waters of our harbors and our navigable rivers in order that navigation may not be obstructed; and pursuant to that authority he has been in the habit of giving private individuals the authority to excavate for certain purposes within such waters where it will not obstruct navigation. I wish to say that if this authority has been stretched to the extent of endeavoring to give concessions to individuals to mine the gold-bearing beds of the sea in Alaska, it is a shame, a reproach, and a scandal, especially in view of the fact that the Senate and House of Representatives are now engaged in the task of formulating legislation concerning the mining of the sands of the sea in that vicinity.

My resolution is offered with a view of producing an authoritative declaration from the War Department whether or not any such concessions have been granted.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. President, in view of the extraordinary statement of the Senator from Washington, I have not a doubt that the Secretary of War will be just as anxious to answer the inquiry as the Senator from Washington is to make it.

Such a grant would be a clear violation of law, and it is so utterly impossible that the Secretary of War should have attempted it that I trust the resolution may be adopted without going over for a day.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, my inquiry was prompted by the same thought which actuated the Senator from Colorado, to prosecute the inquiry further. The sands under the sea and the waters of the sea, and likewise the space between low and high tide in the vicinity of Cape Nome, are said to be gold bearing. The space between low and high tide has been, in the parlance of the mining camp, the prospectors' grub-stake ground in that country. Persons have gone forth upon that ground, which was held in common by all the miners. It was held by the individual without dispute during the time he actually occupied it; and when the occupant elected to move on, under the common rule which prevailed among the miners, anyone else could proceed to mine over the same ground.

It certainly can not be in contemplation that the Secretary of War, in the exercise of any jurisdiction vested in him to control the waters for navigation purposes, including the bays and harbors and the water within the 3-mile limit, would proceed to the innovation of executing mining leases or mining privileges without any semblance of law, without any consultation with or authority from Congress. I think the resolution should pass, and I have no doubt the answer will show that the Secretary has not arrogated to himself that authority.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. STEWART. Let the resolution be read again.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be again read.

The Secretary again read the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none. Will the Senate agree to the same?

The resolution was agreed to.

ELECTION IN CUBA.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to inform the Senate of the qualifications required to entitle a person to vote at the coming election in the island of Cuba, the purpose for which said election is held, who has charge of the same, and who prescribed the qualifications of voters.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 20th instant approved and signed the following acts:

- An act (S. 240) granting a pension to Nancy Ellen Bessom;
- An act (S. 1003) granting a pension to Julia M. Johnson;
- An act (S. 1058) granting a pension to John Bailey;
- An act (S. 1059) granting a pension to Silas B. Hensley;
- An act (S. 1295) granting a pension to Louisa Hale;
- An act (S. 1329) granting a pension to Mary Jackman;
- An act (S. 1712) granting a pension to Arminda D. Davis;
- An act (S. 1771) granting a pension to Ellie Kee;
- An act (S. 2158) granting a pension to Joseph B. Presdee;
- An act (S. 2367) granting a pension to Susan Stratton;
- An act (S. 236) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ellen Lauriat;
- An act (S. 237) granting an increase of pension to Cutler D. Sanborn;
- An act (S. 266) granting an increase of pension to William Hamley;
- An act (S. 526) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Waddell;
- An act (S. 548) granting an increase of pension to John F. McMahon;
- An act (S. 872) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Nevitt;
- An act (S. 899) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Dennis;
- An act (S. 917) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Campbell;
- An act (S. 992) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Auer;
- An act (S. 1469) granting an increase of pension to Philip P. Getchell;
- An act (S. 1711) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Green;
- An act (S. 1796) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca P. Quint;
- An act (S. 2219) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Hopkins; and
- An act (S. 2223) granting an increase of pension to John M. Morse.

The message also announced that the President of the United States had on this day approved and signed the joint resolution (S. R. 91) authorizing the printing of extra copies of the publications of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. HALE. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9279) making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. HALE. I ask that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that the bill be read, and that the committee amendments be disposed of as they are reached in the reading of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Maine asks unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first in order. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The Secretary will read the bill.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill. The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the head of "Treasury Department," on page 2, after line 5, to insert:

Office of Auditor for the War Department: For the purpose of restoring and repairing the worn-out and defaced rolls and vouchers in the Office of the Auditor for the War Department, the following additional force from March 15 to June 30, 1900, inclusive, 10 clerks, at the rate of \$1,000 each per annum, \$2,944.40.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 5, to insert:

WAR DEPARTMENT. MILITARY POSTS.

That the provisions of section 355, Revised Statutes, are waived so far as they prohibit the expenditure of public money for the purpose of erecting

public buildings on a tract of land recently acquired as a site for necessary buildings at Fort Du Pont, Del., before the consent of the legislature of the State of Delaware to the purchase has been given, it being impracticable to apply to the State legislature for consent to its purchase until its next session in January, 1901, and the buildings being urgently required for the shelter of troops.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 21, to insert:

Bureau of Equipment.

And under the head of "Naval Establishment," on page 4, after line 2, to strike out:

Bureau of Equipment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 8, to insert:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

For work at Capitol, and for general repairs thereof, including wages of mechanics and laborers, \$7,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 4, to insert:

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

For engraving and printing the geological maps of the United States, \$2,500

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 7, to insert:

For gauging the streams and determining the water supply of the United States, including the investigation of underground currents and artesian wells in arid and semiarid sections, and the preparation of reports upon the best methods of utilizing the water resources of said sections, \$20,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 13, to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

For stationery, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, and for the purchase of passport paper, \$500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 16, to insert:

For contingent expenses, namely: For care and subsistence of horses, to be used only for official purposes, and repairs of wagons, carriage, and harness, rent of stable, telegraphic and electric apparatus and repairs to the same, and miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing, \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Legislative," on page 8, after line 23, to insert:

SENATE.

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 9, under the subhead "Senate," to insert:

For purchase of furniture, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 1, to insert:

For fuel, oil, and cotton waste, and advertising, for the heating apparatus, exclusive of labor, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 4, to insert:

For repairs of Maltby Building, \$500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 5, to insert:

For expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers to committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding \$1.25 per printed page, \$7,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public printing and binding," on page 10, after line 9, to insert:

For printing and binding for the War Department, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was concluded.

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

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

ADDITIONAL SENATE MESSENGERS.

Mr. ALLISON. I should be glad to call up the conference report on House bill 9080.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report is not at the desk at present, the Chair informs the Senator.

Mr. CARTER. Without prejudice to the conference report, which will be found in a few minutes, I suppose, I call up for consideration the motion entered by me yesterday evening to reconsider the vote by which the resolution submitted by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. SULLIVAN] was passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Montana moves to reconsider the vote by which the resolution which will be stated was passed.

The SECRETARY. A resolution by Mr. SULLIVAN providing for

the employment of additional messengers for the service of Senators.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion to reconsider.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I desire, before the motion is put, to ask a question of the Senator from Montana, and that is whether yesterday he voted in the affirmative on the adoption of the resolution?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There having been no ye-and-nay vote taken on the adoption of the resolution, the Chair recognizes the right of the Senator from Montana to move a reconsideration.

Mr. HOAR. Let the resolution be read before the vote is taken.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read in full. The resolution should have been referred under the law originally to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. SULLIVAN on the 16th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That each Senator other than the chairmen of the standing and select committees of the Senate, and having as such a messenger, be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ a messenger, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of \$1,440 per annum, until otherwise provided by law.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion to reconsider.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the law the resolution will be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE WITH COLOMBIA, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate:

In response to the resolution of the Senate of January 23, 1900, requesting the President, "if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish the Senate with copies of the correspondence with the Republic of Colombia in relation to the Panama Canal and to the treaty between this Government and New Granada concluded December 12, 1846, not heretofore communicated," I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 21, 1900.

PUERTO RICAN REVENUES.

Mr. ALLISON. I now call up the conference report on House bill 9080.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the conference report submitted yesterday by the Senator from Iowa, which will be read.

The Secretary read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9080) appropriating, for the benefit and government of Puerto Rico, revenues collected on importations therefrom since its evacuation by Spain and revenues hereafter collected on such importations under existing law, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 4, and 5.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the matter inserted by said amendment and insert in lieu thereof the following: "now existing and which may hereafter be established in Puerto Rico, and for the aid and relief of the people thereof, and for public education, public works, and other governmental and public purposes therein until otherwise provided by law;" and the Senate agree to the same.

W. B. ALLISON,
EUGENE HALE,
Managers on the part of the Senate.
J. G. CANNON,
W. H. MOODY,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President, I wish simply to state that as one of the conferees I could not—

Mr. BACON. As the Senator from Missouri is going to discuss the merits, if he will pardon me, I was going to suggest that this is a matter of such importance that we ought to have an opportunity to examine it with more care than it is possible to give to it simply from hearing it read at the desk. I would prefer that the matter should lie over and that the report may be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It has been printed.

Mr. BACON. I did not know the fact.

Mr. ALLISON. I offered the report last evening and asked that it be printed. It will be found in the RECORD, on page 3084, and it is also printed as a document.

Mr. BACON. It is possibly my fault that I did not know the fact. I recollect that yesterday evening, while I was on the floor, the Senator asked permission to interrupt me that a conference report might be submitted, but I did not know it was this report, and I prefer that we should have an opportunity to examine it.

Mr. COCKRELL. I suggest to the Senator from Iowa to let the report go over.

Mr. ALLISON. Does the Senator prefer that it shall go over until a later hour to-day? I think there is a rather pressing necessity for the adoption of the report.

Mr. BACON. I did not hear the Senator?

Mr. ALLISON. There is a pressing necessity for the early consideration of the report, but of course if Senators desire further time to look into it, I shall be glad to give such time as may be necessary.

Mr. BACON. The Senator will remember that there is an order to go into executive session at 8 o'clock to-day, and I shall therefore ask that it lie over until to-morrow.

Mr. ALLISON. If it can be understood that this matter will be taken up to-morrow morning after the routine business I will allow it to go over.

Mr. COCKRELL. There will be no objection to that course.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to call up a bill for consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Calendar under Rule VIII is in order. The Senator from Massachusetts asks for the present consideration of a bill which he will indicate.

DISTRICT COURT STENOGRAPHERS.

Mr. HOAR. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 2352) to authorize the judges of the district courts of the United States to appoint stenographic reporters, fix the duties and compensation thereof, and for other purposes.

The Secretary read the bill, and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in the Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 1, page 1, after the word "courts," at the end of line 9, to insert "within the district of the judge making the appointment;" in line 12, after the word "take," to strike out "down;" and on page 2, line 2, after the word "directed," to strike out "by either party to a suit or;" so as to make the section read:

That every judge of the United States district court may, for the purpose of perpetuating the testimony and proceedings therein, appoint a competent stenographic reporter, who shall be known as the reporter of the United States courts, and who shall hold office during the pleasure of the judge appointing him, or of the successor of said judge. Such reporter shall attend all sessions of the district and circuit courts within the district of the judge making the appointment, and shall, upon the direction of the court, in any civil or criminal action, suit in equity, or other proceeding, take in shorthand the testimony and all proceedings had upon the trial or hearing; and shall, when directed by the court, transcribe the same within such time as the court may designate, and file the same with the clerk of the court.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 4, on page 2, line 14, before the word "dollars," to strike out "four hundred;" in line 16, before the word "cents," to strike out "twenty," and insert "ten;" in line 17, before the word "cents," to strike out "ten" and insert "five;" and after the word "charge," at the end of line 20, to strike out "but in case such transcript is ordered by the court in any civil case the same shall be paid for by such party or parties as the court may direct;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 4. That each reporter appointed as above provided shall receive for his services an annual salary of \$2,000. In addition thereto the reporter shall be entitled to receive from any party desiring a transcript from his notes the sum of 10 cents per folio of 100 words, and for each carbon copy the sum of 5 cents per folio. But in criminal cases, and actions and suits in which the United States is a party, the reporter shall furnish such transcripts as the district attorney may require without charge.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to ask the Senator how many officials this bill will create; how many districts there are, and what will be the annual burden imposed upon the country?

Mr. HOAR. I have forgotten the number of districts in the United States now, but I should think about 90; that is, I think there is an average of about two district courts to a State. It is not within my memory at this moment. But the salaries of these officials, which were originally provided at \$2,500 per year, are now made \$2,000. On the other hand, it is an immense necessity, and practically this service now has to be obtained and paid for by the Government at a rate at which contracts are made for particular cases with stenographic experts. The Senator's experience is as good as mine in that particular, but I suppose there will not be any serious addition to the burden on the Treasury. At any rate, it is an enormous security for the parties in the administration of justice to have stenographic reports in all important causes, and the States very generally, though not universally, have made similar provisions, not only for their supreme courts, but for their courts of second rank. In my own State we have stenographic reporters not only in the supreme court, but in the superior court.

Mr. COCKRELL. We have the same in Missouri in the State circuit courts, as they are called. Will this bill dispense with any expenditures which are made now by the various courts for the employment of stenographers to take down everything, especially cases where they are paid at very heavy rates?

Mr. HOAR. Entirely. My belief is that it will save money to the Treasury.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts a question. I do not understand that this would at all relieve of any expense in that respect. I understand the purpose here now is simply to pay for a stenographer for each district judge in criminal matters, and that it does not apply to other causes, although the stenographer may have a salary by the year.

Mr. HOAR. In all matters, not merely criminal matters, the stenographer to the court is to take down, for his salary, everything the judge requires him to do, and everything the district attorney requires him to do in all cases where the United States is a party.

Mr. ALLISON. What is the salary?

Mr. HOAR. The salary is \$2,000. Then the stenographer is to make his transcripts for private parties; and, as to those, the committee have cut down the proposed allowance by one-half.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The point I was trying to get at is this: At present there is no provision for a stenographer to take down testimony or anything of that sort in the district courts, and the private individuals who have litigation have to pay the expense themselves. What good reason is there why the stenographer should not take down the testimony in civil as well as in criminal cases? He is paid so much per annum.

Mr. HOAR. The bill provides that the stenographer shall—

upon the direction of the court, in any civil or criminal action, suit in equity, or other proceeding, take in shorthand the testimony and all proceedings had upon the trial or hearing—

That is what he does for his salary—

and shall, when directed by the court, transcribe the same within such time as the court may designate, and file the same with the clerk of the court.

Then—

In criminal cases, and actions and suits in which the United States is a party, the reporter shall furnish such transcripts as the district attorney may require without charge.

This is to be done for the salary of \$2,000 a year; and it secures the taking down of testimony in all cases upon the direction of the court, and the transcribing of and filing the testimony with the clerk of the court. Then the stenographer furnishes such further transcripts as the district attorney may require without charge in all criminal cases and all cases where the United States is a party; and the private party gets the transcript by paying for it at the price fixed in the bill. Therefore, the reporter furnishes for the salary the proper stenographic service in all cases where the Government finds it necessary to now have a stenographic report.

One member of the committee mentioned a case within his experience where the fees of a stenographer had amounted, I think, to \$30,000. I am not quite sure whether that was a Government or a private case; but take the great Brant case we had in Boston a few years ago, which was tried twice. I do not know what the Government paid for the stenographic service in that case; but I have no doubt, from my general knowledge of such cases, that it must have been for that single case fivefold the year's salary of the stenographer.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, as I understand the purpose of this bill, it is to furnish stenographers to the Federal judges the same as they are furnished to the nisi prius judges of the supreme courts. There is no method of preserving evidence of trials in the Federal courts at this time unless it be done by a stenographer employed by one or both of the parties in litigation. That amounts to a practical hardship in many instances, especially in the Northwest, where the litigants are poorer than they are in some other sections of the United States. I know of many cases where the stenographer's fees have amounted to a very considerable sum, and to a considerable portion of the amount in litigation. They are extortionate in many instances, sometimes being five or ten dollars a day for the mere taking of the stenographic notes, and then extra compensation for transcribing the notes for forming the bill of exceptions. So I think this bill is demanded by the situation.

While I am speaking of this matter, I wish to call the attention of the Senate and of the Judiciary Committee to another very gross abuse, in my judgment, in the practice before the Federal courts. The practice is constantly becoming looser than formerly. There was a time in the history of the administration of jurisprudence when no jury was permitted to separate after it had been sworn to try a cause in either a civil or a criminal case; but we are relaxing in the State courts, and, I regret to say, Mr. President, we have relaxed in the Federal courts to the extent of absolutely imperiling meritorious causes. For instance, litigants who have a cause to try before a jury in the Federal courts are required in many sections of the country to make a deposit with the marshal of a sum of money to pay for the lodgings and food of the jurors if they are kept together pending the determination of the case. That is wrong. It ought to be in the power of the Federal judge, and he ought to exercise the power, to require a jury to be kept together in an important criminal matter or in an important civil matter where outside influences may affect the litigation.

Mr. HALE. Does the Senator mean to say that he thinks that a jury ought to be kept together from the time the trial begins?

Mr. ALLEN. Not in all cases, but in some cases. There are a great many cases which excite great public interest, even civil cases which excite much outside comment, and where the influences surrounding the court, the influences of the community, are not the best for the production of a verdict that reflects the evidence in the case.

Mr. HALE. Does the Senator think it would be practical to keep a jury together, separated from all the rest of the world, day and night during the trial of a case which would, perhaps, take a week or ten days?

Mr. ALLEN. Oh, Mr. President, I have done that myself repeatedly; and there was hardly a term while I was on the bench that I did not do that.

Mr. SPOONER. In a civil case?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, in a civil case where the excitement was intense and where the outside influences were dangerous. In our States west of the Mississippi River we have provision for paying the expenses of a jury when kept together by order of the court.

Mr. HALE. I know that is done in certain States; but in my own State we do not keep the jury together at all, even in criminal cases; and I do not know that there has ever been any scandal about it; but I ask the Senator from Nebraska, in holding court as a judge, where would he send a jury of twelve men so as to keep them together?

Mr. ALLEN. There is scarcely a place where a court is held that you can not find two or three or four rooms where a jury can be accommodated for sleeping purposes when they have to sleep. They are also taken together to their meals by one or more bailiffs. They are escorted from the court to and from their rooms, and of course are always under the charge of a bailiff when in their room deliberating upon their verdict.

Mr. HALE. And that is kept up and maintained during the trial?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir; and that is not a hardship.

Mr. WOLCOTT. If the Senator from Maine will permit me, in Colorado that is done in the State courts, and in long and extensive mining suits of great importance the Federal judge is almost invariably in the habit of keeping the jury together, getting quarters for them at some hotel, and appointing bailiffs to take charge of them. They are often kept isolated and separate from the rest of the world for two or three weeks at a time.

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, and that ought to be done. For instance, when a jury at the adjournment of the court are permitted to dissolve and scatter over a town or city they necessarily come in contact with men who are talking about the case they are trying if it is of sufficient importance to provoke general comment. Men may be very honest in expressing their opinions, but they sometimes express their opinions to a juror or in his presence and hearing, and it may imperceptibly influence him in determining or in shaping the verdict that is ultimately to be found. All these influences ought to be kept from juries. If a juror is predisposed to listen when he goes outside the court he ought not to be on the jury; but unfortunately he is there as part of the jury before that fact is discovered.

Mr. SPOONER. I ask the Senator from Nebraska if that is not a matter entirely within the discretion of the judge?

Mr. ALLEN. I think that is true; but what I am complaining about is the practice of the Federal court in some localities where, without a single exception, the jury is permitted to separate in all cases, unless the parties interested in the litigation come forward and place enough money in the hands of the marshal to cover the expense of the jury while kept together. That ought not to be so. It ought to be within the discretion—and it is a discretion that ought to be exercised wisely—of the judge to determine when a jury shall be kept together; and a sufficient amount ought to be provided in the appropriation bill to pay these exceptional expenses.

Mr. SPOONER. In civil cases?

Mr. ALLEN. In any kind of a case where justice is liable to miscarry if there is a failure to keep the jury together.

Mr. SPOONER. Does the Senator mean that the Treasury of the United States ought to provide the funds to keep juries together in civil cases?

Mr. ALLEN. I do not see why it should not. The State bears those expenses. I do not know of a Western State—I know nothing about the Eastern States—but I do not know of a State west of the Mississippi River where that is not the rule and where the State or county does not pay the expenses of the jury.

Mr. HOAR. There is nothing about that in this bill.

Mr. ALLEN. I know there is nothing about that in this bill; but this is a matter I wanted to call to the attention of the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

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

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR ALASKA.

Mr. CARTER. I move that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 3419) making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes. The bill has been read.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. BATE. Does the Senator from Montana want to take up the bill regularly, or for the purpose of offering certain committee amendments?

Mr. CARTER. I have proposed to take up the bill regularly, and I ask that the formal amendments made by the committee may be considered as agreed to.

Mr. BATE. I understood from the Senator from Montana that he did not want to take up the bill for discussion now, but to get through with the amendments reported by the committee.

Mr. CARTER. Most assuredly the bill must be taken up for consideration. I should like to have an understanding that it shall be finally acted upon not later than Saturday.

Mr. BATE. There are a good many amendments to the bill. I wish to present some myself, and I am not prepared to do so now.

Mr. CARTER. We can proceed with the consideration of the bill, I assume. There are certain amendments which I desire to offer; the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BATE] has offered certain amendments, and the committee amendments are pending.

Mr. BATE. I am not prepared to vote on those now. I so stated to the Senator yesterday. I did not know the bill was to be called up for that purpose. I understood it was to be called up so that the formal amendments of the committee which were not objected to could be acted upon.

Mr. CARTER. There are certain amendments which a number of Senators desire to present, as well as amendments to be presented later on by the Senator from Tennessee. My motion was to proceed to the consideration of the bill and amendments.

Mr. BATE. It is not proposed to put the bill on its passage, I suppose.

Mr. CARTER. If the Senator is not prepared to offer his amendments or to debate them to-day, they can be presented and debated to-morrow or next day, I assume. We can not delay the consideration of the bill until every Senator is ready to present every conceivable amendment he may have, and to proceed with its discussion. The committee desire to make such progress to-day as they can.

Mr. BATE. I do not want to be in the way; but I suggest that the bill be taken up at some other time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CARTER. I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments may be considered as agreed to without reading. Those amendments are merely formal and are scattered through the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Can the Senator point out where the amendments occur?

Mr. CARTER. They are merely the renumbering of sections and formal matters.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There are amendments on pages 444 and 445, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 444, line 1 of chapter 106, after the words "section 1069," it is proposed to strike out "a."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Montana asks unanimous consent that amendments as to the numbering of sections may be agreed to?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and those amendments will be made by the Secretary.

Mr. BATE. As this bill has come up rather suddenly and there are Senators who want to offer amendments who are not present, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The absence of a quorum being suggested, the Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen,	Foraker,	McComas,	Simon,
Bacon,	Foster,	McCumber,	Spooner,
Bard,	Frye,	McLaurin,	Sullivan,
Bate,	Gear,	McMillan,	Thurston,
Burrows,	Hanna,	Martin,	Tillman,
Carter,	Hawley,	Morgan,	Turley,
Clay,	Hoar,	Perkins,	Warren,
Cockrell,	Kean,	Pettus,	Wetmore,
Culberson,	Kennedy,	Pritchard,	Wolcott.
Cullom,	Lindsay,	Ross,	
Deboe,	Lodge,	Sewell,	
Fairbanks,	McBride,	Shoup,	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Forty-five Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present. The amendments as to renumbering the sections will be considered as agreed to.

Mr. CARTER. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is a committee amendment on page 445.

Mr. WARREN. I should like to ask the Senator from Montana if it is his intention to call the bill up for early consideration? I ask the question because I have some amendments to be printed, which I desire to present, and I do not wish to present them to-day unless it will be too late to do so to-morrow.

Mr. CARTER. It is desired, of course, to have the bill finally disposed of at the earliest practicable date. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BATE] has certain amendments which he desires to present, but which he is not prepared to present to-day; and I am now informed that the same is true with reference to the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN]. I suggest at this point, in order to give all Senators who desire to present amendments ample opportunity to do so, that we arrange to finally dispose of the bill and amendments on Saturday next.

Mr. BATE. I do not know that the bill can be disposed of at that time, but it can be taken up for consideration then as the regular order. I do not know how long the discussion may take.

Mr. WARREN. I hope the bill may receive early consideration. I only want to have time enough to offer the amendments which I desire to submit.

Mr. CARTER. To-morrow will be time enough for the Senator's amendments. There are certain formal amendments which I wish to offer to-day for consideration, and if other Senators are not prepared to proceed, the bill can then go over until to-morrow.

I should like to have an arrangement for a vote on the bill and the amendments at an early date. The difficulty of perfecting a piece of legislation as extensive as this must be obvious to all Senators; and inasmuch as the bill is in as good condition at the present moment as the committee could place it, it is desirable that it should be passed by this body at as early an hour as possible. I have no disposition to press for a final vote to-day, but will let the matter go over, after such amendments as are ready for presentation shall have been disposed of.

Mr. BATE. The Senator from Montana said something about Saturday. That will be agreeable, I reckon.

Mr. CARTER. Then I ask unanimous consent that the bill and amendments shall be voted on at, say 5 o'clock p. m. on Saturday.

Mr. BATE. Excuse me. I did not understand that the bill was to be voted upon, but that it was to be taken up for consideration. We do not know how long it will take. There may be amendments offered which will require discussion for some length of time.

Mr. CARTER. It is well known, and the Senator from Tennessee realizes fully, that the business of the Senate within a week from now will become somewhat congested, and it will be difficult to secure consideration for this bill. It is ready for consideration now. The Senate is ready to consider it. All Senators are prepared except those who have certain amendments, already prepared, confessedly, that can be presented to-morrow, considered and disposed of. If their consideration leads to debate, well and good. We should occupy the attention of the Senate which is not otherwise occupied in the consideration of the bill and amendments that may be presented to it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The condition of the bill before the Senate is this: It is up on motion, by order of the Senate, and by unanimous consent the committee amendments were first to be acted upon. That is all that the unanimous-consent agreement covered.

Mr. BATE. It went only to that extent.

Mr. SHOUP. After the present committee amendments have been acted upon there will be other committee amendments to be offered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair simply stated that the unanimous-consent agreement merely extended to the committee amendments.

Mr. BATE. As they are now presented.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The first amendment is on page 445.

Mr. BATE. It extends only to the amendments from the committee which are now presented. The chairman of the committee has just announced to the Senate that there are other amendments which he wants to put in.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Yes.

Mr. WARREN. Before leaving the floor, I wish to state that I am in hearty sympathy with the Senator in charge of the bill and in favor of its early consideration, and if it shall transpire that he gets along faster than he expects I shall be prepared to offer my amendments after the committee amendments are offered—even to-day.

Mr. CARTER. I should be glad to have the Senator present his amendments to-day if he can.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The first amendment, reported by the Committee on Territories, is on page 445, section 1071, line 2. It will be reported.

The SECRETARY. On page 445, section 1071, line 2, after the word "of," it is proposed to insert "the transaction and of."

Mr. BATE. After which "of?" The word "of" appears twice in that line.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. By unanimous consent, all the mere formal section amendments were agreed to.

Mr. BATE. After which "of" is the amendment to be inserted?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The words printed in italics are inserted after the word "of" where it occurs the second time.

The SECRETARY. If amended, the clause will read:

The following persons shall not be witnesses: 1. Those of unsound mind at the time of the transaction and of their production for examination.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee on Territories was, on page 447, section 1077, line 2, before the word "years," to strike out "ten" and insert "fifteen;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 1077. The uninterrupted adverse possession of real property for fifteen years or more shall be conclusively presumed to be held pursuant to a written conveyance.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, section 1078, line 3, after the word "continued," to strike out "charge" and insert "change;" so as to read:

SEC. 1078. Every sale or assignment of personal property, unless accompanied by the immediate delivery and the actual and continued change of possession of the thing sold or assigned, shall be conclusively presumed to be a fraud against the creditors of the vendor or assignor.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 448, section 1079, line 4, after the word "the," to strike out "parties" and insert "party;" so as to read:

In the following cases an agreement is void unless the same or some note or memorandum thereof expressing the consideration be in writing and subscribed by the party to be charged, or by his lawfully authorized agent.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 448, section 1079, line 16, before the word "pay," to strike out "for" and insert "or;" so as to read:

(5) An agreement for the sale of personal property at a price not less than \$50, unless the buyer accept and receive some part of such personal property, or pay at the time some part of the purchase price.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 591, section 356, line 3, after the word "section," to strike out "four hundred and twenty-eight" and insert "three hundred and fifty-two;" so as to read:

In every action or suit for the recovery of the value of any live stock mentioned in section 352 so killed, or for damages for injury to the same, as hereinafter provided, proof of such killing or injury shall of itself be deemed and held to be conclusive evidence of negligence upon the part of the person, persons, company, or corporation, or his or their lessees or agents, owning or operating such railroad.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. These are the only amendments reported by the committee when the bill was reported.

Mr. CARTER. I offer an amendment to be inserted on page 13.

The SECRETARY. On page 13 strike out all after line 30 down to and including line 42 and in lieu thereof insert:

Each clerk shall collect all money arising from the fees of his office or on any other account authorized by law to be paid to or collected by him, and shall report the same and the disposition thereof in detail, under oath, quarterly, or more frequently if required, to the court, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of the Treasury, and all public money received by him and his deputies for fees or on any other account shall be paid out by the clerk on the order of the court, duly made and signed by the judge, and any balance remaining in his hands after all payments ordered by the court shall have been made shall be by him covered into the Treasury of the United States at such times and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. The clerk may employ necessary clerical help with the approval and at compensation to be fixed by the court to aid him in the expeditious discharge of the business of his office. Any person so employed shall be paid by the clerk on the order of the court, as other court expenses are paid.

Mr. CARTER. The purpose of this amendment is to change the mode of compensating the clerk from a mixture of salary and fees to the salary system pure and simple. It will be observed in the portion stricken out that the clerk is permitted to retain \$400 per month of the fees and commissions by him collected, such amount to be retained in addition to his salary of \$2,500, which is provided, it being contemplated that this sum of \$400 retained from fees and commissions would pay for all the clerical assistance in his office. It is clear, I think, that it would be simpler, the accounts would be in better form and more readily examined and checked up, if he were paid a definite sum for his services and required to account to the Treasury and the court for all fees and commissions collected from any and every source. If so paid and no allowance made for fees or commissions to the clerk, it is necessary that the clerical assistance which may be required in his office shall be paid for, and consequently that provision is made in the latter part of the amendment. In all cases the amount to be paid

out is to be fixed by and paid under the order of the court. I think the amendment is an improvement on the bill.

Mr. BATE. The amendment does not name the amount to be paid him or how the money is to be paid.

Mr. CARTER. The amount of the salary or compensation of the clerk will be disposed of by another amendment if this amendment is adopted.

Mr. BATE. It is not named in the amendment.

Mr. CARTER. No; the amount to be paid as compensation is not named. This amendment simply provides that the clerk of the court shall collect all moneys required or authorized by law to be paid to or collected by him; that he shall account for the same in detail under oath to the court, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of the Treasury, and out of the money so collected he shall first pay such court disbursements as the court may order paid under the law, and that the remainder of such fees or commissions in his hands shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States at such times and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Mr. BATE. But this does not settle the amount he is to be paid.

Mr. CARTER. It does not settle the amount he is to be paid. The Senator will observe that that amount is fixed on page 12; and if this amendment is adopted, I shall draw the attention of the Senate to the propriety of another amendment, changing his salary to a larger sum, in order that he may get just compensation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Montana.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CARTER. On page 12, line 26, I move to strike out the word "two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "four;" so that the amendment—

Mr. BATE. Read it and let us see how it will read after it is amended.

Mr. CARTER. So that the item will read, in connection with the text:

The clerks, each the sum of \$4,500 per annum.

Mr. SPOONER. The clerks of the courts?

Mr. BATE. Yes. This section gives him \$2,500, and I do not know why the increase should be made to \$4,500, nearly double what the committee agreed upon.

Mr. CARTER. But in addition to the \$2,500 under the bill as reported by the committee, the clerk is entitled to retain the sum of \$400 per month out of the fees and commissions received in his office.

Mr. BATE. That is, to that extent.

Mr. CARTER. To that extent; and in lieu of the \$2,500 salary and the \$400 a month of fees and commissions to be retained we provide that the fees and commissions shall be covered into the Treasury and the salary of the clerk shall be \$4,500 per annum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. SPOONER. I should like to inquire of the Senator what does the bill make the salary of the marshals?

Mr. CARTER. The salaries of the marshals the Senator will find on page 12. Probably I might as well answer all questions relating to salaries. The governor, \$5,000; surveyor-general and ex-officio secretary of the district, as full compensation, \$4,000; the judges, each the sum of \$6,000; each marshal the sum of \$5,000, and, as amended, the clerks each the sum of \$4,500.

Mr. SPOONER. What does the district attorney get?

Mr. CARTER. District attorneys each the sum of \$1,000. On page 12, in line 27, I move to strike out all after the word "dollars" down to and including the word "provided," in line 28, at the bottom of page 12.

The SECRETARY. On page 12, section 10, line 27, it is proposed to strike out the following:

And fees and commissions as hereinafter provided.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CARTER. I also offer an amendment relating to the same subject-matter.

The SECRETARY. On page 326, at the end of section 749, it is proposed to insert:

And for all money received by him in his official capacity each deputy clerk shall be entitled to such compensation as the court or the judge thereof may, subject to the approval of the Attorney-General, allow, the same to be paid by the clerk on order of the court as other court expenses are allowed and paid.

Mr. CARTER. This amendment is rendered necessary in order that some provision may be made in the bill for the payment of deputy clerks. The bill provides that deputy clerks may be appointed by the clerk at different places where general or special terms of the court are to be held. The convenience to the public of having a deputy is known to all lawyers, but it is extremely difficult for us to determine here just what would be fair and adequate compensation at different points in the district of Alaska for deputy clerks. So we leave the matter to the judge of the court.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Montana.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CARTER. On page 131, line 22, section 266, I move, after the word "personal," to strike out the word "relatives" as it appears in the text and also the parentheses inclosing the word "representatives." The text should read:

The debtor's personal representatives.

Mr. BATE. What is proposed to be stricken out?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The word "representatives" stays in?

Mr. CARTER. Yes, sir.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion is simply to strike out the word "relatives" and the parentheses?

Mr. CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BATE. The Senator said something about "representatives."

Mr. CARTER. The word "representatives" remains in the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It remains in the bill. Only the word "relatives" and the parentheses are stricken out. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Montana.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPOONER. I should like to ask the Senator what peculiar significance is attached to the language "or trustee as such?" Is that intended to mean the trustee of an express trust?

Mr. CARTER. The trustee in his official capacity, I should say.

Mr. SPOONER. Why should it be limited to that?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. What is the next amendment?

Mr. CARTER. The next amendment is on page 152.

Mr. SPOONER. I should like to ask the Senator why it should be limited to trustees in an official capacity?

Mr. CARTER. This section relates to judgments. Upon reading the section the Senator will observe that it is provided—

If it be issued after the death of the judgment debtor, and be against real or personal property, it shall require the marshal to satisfy the judgment, with interest, out of any property belonging to the deceased debtor in the hands of the debtor's personal representatives, heirs, devisees, legatees, tenants of real property, or trustee as such.

Mr. SPOONER. We all know that those words are words of legal, technical signification, and of course the whole clause goes to the collection of the judgment out of property belonging to the deceased debtor.

Mr. CARTER. The deceased debtor.

Mr. SPOONER. There are trustees who might have in their possession property out of which the judgment should be satisfied, if possible, who are not official trustees. They may be holding under an implied trust.

Mr. CARTER. In that event I assume it would be necessary to go into a court of equity and have the trust character first established. This proceeding would only obtain where the character of the trustee was known, admitted, and unquestioned.

Mr. SPOONER. Certainly. But suppose here is a legatee, a tenant of real property. Of course we all understand what the operation of that section would be in such a case as that. Here is a trustee as such. Suppose a man had money in his hands belonging to the deceased debtor.

Mr. CARTER. I should say in that event he would have to account to the administrator for it. A money judgment would not be a judgment against real or personal property. This section relates only to proceedings in the nature of proceedings in rem, I should say, proceedings against the thing itself.

Mr. SPOONER. How about a garnishment? That is pretty nearly a proceeding in rem.

Mr. CARTER. I think a garnishment would abate in the event. It would have to proceed through and be allowed by a probate court.

Mr. SPOONER. A trustee is under the jurisdiction of a court of equity.

Mr. CARTER. Not necessarily; not unless he is a party to some pending action in the court. He is subject to the supervision of the court.

Mr. SPOONER. How is it proposed that the marshal under this section shall collect the judgment out of property in the hands of a trustee as such? Is it supposed he is to do it without suit?

Mr. CARTER. It might well happen in this state of affairs that a trustee had, prior to the death of the individual whose debt is about to be collected, been left as the holder of certain personal property which was to be subjected to execution or sale for the purpose of satisfying the debt. In the meantime the debtor dies. The contract will not be impaired by virtue of his death, but under this section process may issue and the property be sold if in the hands of a trustee as such. The difference in the cases contemplated by the Senator and the case I have cited would be where, for instance, a piece of property had been purchased by an indi-

vidual for a person who at the time of the action or proceeding was deceased and the character of the trusteeship was denied by the purchaser of the property who held the legal title. It would be necessary in that case to go into a court of equity and first establish the trust.

Mr. SPOONER. Yes; but suppose a man had placed in trust, before the indebtedness was incurred, a sum of money for the support of his widow and children. There would be a trustee as such. The Senator would not consider this as applying to such a case as that?

Mr. CARTER. I should not, because the section reads very clearly on that subject, I think:

If it be issued after the death of the judgment debtor, and be against real or personal property.

It must be directed against specific property in some manner connected with the judgment, by contract or otherwise, prior to the death of the debtor. I think that section is all right, Mr. President. I will, therefore, call attention to page 152, line 26, where I move to strike out the word "sheriff" and insert in lieu thereof the word "marshal," so as to read:

Fourth. If the redemptioner or purchaser have a lien prior to that of the lien creditor seeking to redeem, such redemptioner or purchaser shall submit to the marshal the like evidence thereof and of the amount due thereon, or the same may be disregarded.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CARTER. On page 315 I move to strike out all after the word "is," in line 1, section 719, at the top of the page, down to and including the letter "a," in line 4, and at the end of that section to insert the following:

And also shall have admiralty jurisdiction.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Montana will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 315, section 719, line 1, after the word "is," it is proposed to strike out the following:

Established by the act of Congress entitled "An act providing a civil government for Alaska," approved May 17, 1884. It is.

And insert at the end of the section the following:

And also shall have admiralty jurisdiction.

Mr. CARTER. Let the section as proposed to be amended be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

The district court is a court of general jurisdiction, civil and criminal, at law and in equity, and also shall have admiralty jurisdiction.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CARTER. On page 330, section 758, I move to strike out the word "country," in line 2, and in line 3 I move to strike out the word "country" and insert in lieu thereof in each case the word "Territory."

The SECRETARY. On page 330, section 758, line 2, it is proposed to strike out the word "country" and insert "Territory," and in line 3 to strike out the word "country" and insert "Territory;" so as to read:

Whenever it appears that a person of any State or Territory is an attorney of the highest court of record in such State or Territory, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CARTER. On page 368, section 849, after the word "the" where it occurs the first time in line 18, I move to insert the words "commissioner having jurisdiction or to the."

The SECRETARY. On page 368, section 849, line 18, after the word "the," it is proposed to insert "commissioner having jurisdiction or to the;" so that it will read:

The claimant may present his claim to the commissioner having jurisdiction, or to the district court, or the judge thereof, for allowance.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CARTER. On page 381, section 884, line 4, I move to strike out the word "one" and insert "two;" so as to read:

In section 882.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CARTER. There is an amendment on page 436. I will pass it over for the moment because of the absence of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. STEWART], who thinks that chapter should be stricken out, and in that view I am inclined to concur. But I will pass it over for the time being.

Page 446 is the next amendment. In line 22, subdivision 4, section 1072, I move to strike out the word "without" and insert "against;" and in line 23 I move to strike out the word "consent" and insert "objection;" so that it will read:

A physician or surgeon shall not, against the objection of his patient, be examined in a civil action, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CARTER. That amendment is moved at the suggestion of the chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He felt that if the phraseology should be left as it appeared in the text a physician could not be made a witness to prove the incapacity of a person to make a will at a given time. I think the point was well taken.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEAN in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CARTER. On page 479, section 108, in line 2, I move to insert, after the word "each" and before the word "precinct," the words "recording district or."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CARTER. These are for the time being all the amendments which I have to offer.

Mr. PERKINS. I desire to present the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, chapter 1, section 1, line 7, after the word "Juneau," add the following proviso:

Provided, That the seat of government shall remain at Sitka until suitable grounds and buildings thereon shall be obtained, by purchase or otherwise, at Juneau.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President, the object of this amendment is that the Government may first procure suitable sites in the town of Juneau for the location of the capitol and other buildings before the capital is removed. The population of Alaska is transitory. One day there is a town in southwest Alaska and a few weeks or a few months later a mining excitement has taken place and it is moved perhaps 100 miles farther north or northeast.

The present capital at Sitka has been there for one hundred years or more. The Government owns a large area of land and also many buildings in Sitka, and for the present at least it will be wise on the part of the framers of this bill not to make it mandatory to immediately remove the capital from Sitka to Juneau.

I have made a list of the property owned by the Government in Sitka, and I also have the general order which was issued by Secretary Noble, then Secretary of the Interior, on the 25th of June, 1890, giving also a list of the property owned by the Government in Sitka. I will ask permission to have the statement printed in the RECORD for future reference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California asks unanimous consent to have a statement printed in the RECORD.

Mr. BATE. Let it be read.

Mr. PERKINS. The Senator from Tennessee desires that it shall be read. Therefore I will ask to have it read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The matter sent to the desk by the Senator from California will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT SITKA AND THEIR USES.

1. Large warehouse, used for storing merchandise from wharf for naval paymaster's stores, for storing coal for use of United States marshal, and for living quarters of United States customs officer.

2. New building on wharf for storing coal and supplies for the United States Revenue-Cutter Service.

3. Large three-story building, with guard room and jail in basement. Second story used for United States marshal's offices and living quarters, also kitchen for jail.

Third story for office of United States judge, court room, and living quarters for judge; also for United States district attorney's office and living quarters.

4. Large new building on Castle Hill for department of agriculture, United States Weather Bureau, etc.

5. Large two-story building for offices of collector of customs and special deputy and living quarters for these officials. Used also for offices of the clerk of the United States district court, to which is attached a new fireproof vault for the safe-keeping of his records.

6. A building used as a residence for the clerk of the court.

7. United States marine barracks for about 50 men, captain, and one lieutenant.

8. Building for governor's offices and quarters.

9. Large building used as sick bay and for naval stores.

10. Building for steam launches, near the parade ground.

11. Shell house on Japonsky Island, Sitka Harbor.

12. Powder house on Japonsky Island, Sitka Harbor.

13. Wharf (new one) on Japonsky Island.

14. Wharf at Sitka.

Mr. PERKINS. Also let the circular which was issued by Secretary Noble, under the head of "Sitka," be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 25, 1890.

SIR: You are hereby notified that on the 21st instant the President, by Executive order, declared certain reservations in the Territory of Alaska, as recommended by this Department in a letter dated the 19th instant.

Copies of said letter and Executive order are herewith transmitted, with directions that you notify the local officers of the district of Alaska, and that proper notation be made on the records as far as practicable.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 19, 1890.

THE PRESIDENT.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the governor of Alaska, dated April 2, 1890, inclosing the several reports of commissioners appointed by him to examine and report as to what lands in and about Sitka, Juneau, Douglas Island, and Fort Wrangle should be permanently reserved by the Government for its uses for public buildings, barracks, parade grounds, parks, wharves, coaling stations, etc., and recommend-

ing that the reservations therein reported upon be made. These reports were made in accordance with the suggestion from this Department that it be ascertained what tracts are needed by the Government, and for what purposes, and that the governor communicate his views to the head of the Department having control of the matters for which the proposed reservation is to be made, in view of the possibility that Congress may, at the present session, extend the public-land laws over Alaska.

I approve of the recommendations of the governor with three exceptions. He recommends that lots 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8 in block 7, Juneau, and all of block "C," in said town, be set aside for garrison purposes; but it is stated by the commissioners that these tracts were declared by the district court for the district of Alaska to have been reserved for garrison purposes by the Navy Department. If this be true, it will not be necessary to declare a further reservation of these tracts. But it appears that there are certain settlers on these tracts, and the commissioners recommend that they be paid for their improvements placed thereon in good faith. In this connection, I call attention to the "Act providing a civil government for Alaska" (25 Stats., 24), which provides, in section 8, that Indians or other persons in said Territory "shall not be disturbed in the possession of any lands actually in their use or occupation or now claimed by them, but the terms under which such persons may acquire title to such land is reserved for future legislation by Congress." This enactment would seem to debar the Executive from taking any action calculated to disturb any such settlers and, if the tracts had not been reserved for naval purposes, would furnish sufficient reason for disapproving this recommendation of the governor.

The governor recommends that lots 7 and 8, in block 9, as per plat of G. C. Hanus, Juneau, be reserved for court-house and jail purposes, and that a certain unnumbered block on the north side of Douglas City be reserved for like purposes. As it appears these tracts are in the possession of settlers, the recommendation is disapproved. He recommends that certain tracts in Sitka be reserved for a marine or military barracks, on condition that the United States shall erect certain buildings thereon. This reservation I suggest be made without condition. The reservation for a military cemetery, as recommended by the governor, seems to be "claimed" for the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. The nature of the claim is not stated. However, as Congress has provided in said act of May 17, 1884, supra, that land in said Territory occupied as a missionary station shall be continued in such occupancy, to the extent of 100 acres for each such station, until further action by Congress, I am of opinion this reservation should be declared subject to the rights of said Board of Home Missions therein.

I therefore recommend that the following-described tracts of land be reserved from settlement and disposal and set apart for the purposes herein-after mentioned.

JUNEAU AND DOUGLAS CITY.

In the town of Juneau, all that tract or block numbered 23, as per plat of said town made by G. C. Hanus, except lots 5 and 6, for public-school purposes; the island, called Juneau Island, situated in Gastineaux Channel, opposite the town of Douglas City, as a coaling station and Government wharf; the unnumbered block on the north side of the town of Douglas City, upon which is situated the public-school building, for public-school purposes.

FORT WRANGLE.

In the town of Fort Wrangle, a tract of land containing about 4 acres, upon which are the buildings now occupied by the civil government, and embraced in the following description: Beginning on the south side of Main street, at the northwest corner of the warehouse occupied by Sylvester & Reid; thence in a northwesterly direction by lands occupied by Rufus Sylvester, 210 feet to a post in picket fence; thence in a northeasterly direction along said picket fence, old stockade blockhouse and lands occupied by Rufus Sylvester, 214 feet to a post; thence in a northwesterly direction at a right angle with aforesaid line by lands of the United States, 240 feet to a post; thence in a southwesterly direction and parallel with the northwest wall of the old fort and 40 feet distant from said wall by lands of the United States, 550 feet to low tide-water mark; thence along low tide-water mark in a southeasterly direction by the sea, 450 feet, to the south side of Main street; thence along south side of Main street to place of beginning.

SITKA.

The following tracts in the town of Sitka, designated by numbers herein-after referred to as they appear on the map of the settlement at New Archangel, Sitka, accompanying a letter from Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, commissioner for the United States, and Alexis Pestchouroff, commissioner for Russia, published in House Executive Document No. 125, Fortieth Congress, second session, to wit:

The property designated as a "Wharf," together with the warehouse marked No. 1, situated on the approach to said wharf, for the legitimate uses and purposes of the public.

Also that tract of land described as follows: Commencing at a point 30 feet from the northwest corner of building designated on map and inventories as No. 6, thence along Lincoln street to low-water mark in the bay; thence following the shore line up low-water mark in a southeasterly direction to a point outside of a rocky point running into the bay; thence in a northeasterly direction to a point at right angles from the place of beginning; thence in a northwesterly direction to the place of beginning on Lincoln street, meaning to include with other land all of those lots designated on the map by numbers 2, 3, and 5, and part of lot number 4, for a custom-house, and other uses in the collection of customs.

Also the plot of ground marked No. 20 on the map, but more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the northern corner of that plot of ground, which we hereafter ask shall be reserved as a public common, and now known as the "parade ground," near the Presbyterian church, and running north 33° east 64.68 feet; thence west 35° north 59.73 feet; thence north 39° east 87.79 feet, to a road 26.40 feet wide, crossing this and continuing the line (north 39° east) 59.40 feet; thence east 39° south 104.28 feet; thence south 30° west 46.20 feet, to a road 26.40 feet wide; thence on south side of said road east 30° south 86.46 feet; thence south 29° west 111.54 feet; thence west 4° north 150.40 feet, to point of starting, for a marine or military barracks and garden.

Also all of that plot of ground bounded on the northwesterly side by Lincoln street from warehouse designated No. 1 on map and inventories and along Lincoln street and the shore line to the southern corner of the fence inclosing house designated No. 24 on the map and inventories; thence along the walk in a northwesterly direction fronting lot No. 30 and Government school No. 2, to the northwest corner of plat designated on map and inventories No. 18; thence in a southwesterly direction to water front, most of which is now known as the parade ground, for a public common.

Also that plot of ground designated on said map as No. 103, now occupied in part by Government school No. 1, and the plot of ground described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of lot designated on map and inventories as No. 18, in a northeast direction to the northwest corner of plot marked "I" on map and inventories; thence in a southeast direction to the southwest corner of said plot marked "I"; thence in a southwesterly direction to line of the land herein to be reserved as a public common for school purposes.

Also the blockhouse marked "C" on map and inventories for public services, including a space of ground 100 feet square surrounding the same.

Also the blockhouse marked "D" on said map and inventories, including a space of land described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northwest corner of the street running east and west from the house now occupied by the governor, and the road leading north from said street, to the Russian cemetery; thence north 50° west 600 feet, west 36° south 363 feet, south 50° east 600 feet, east 36° north 363 feet, for public buildings for the civil service.

Also, the land upon which were situated the buildings designated on the map as Nos. 116, 117, and 118, and more particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point 28 feet from the northwest corner of the main building, situated on American street, now occupied by Reuben Albertstone as a hotel, and running thence in a northerly direction 123 feet to the line of a street or road; thence along said street or road 224 feet in an easterly direction to certain fence posts; thence southeasterly 109 feet to the line of an old fence; thence in a westerly direction 197 feet, to the place of beginning, for a governor's house, or such other occupancy as may be deemed best by the General Government.

Also 10 acres of land, including that now designated on the plat of land assurveyed and claimed by Rev. Sheldon Jackson for the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, as the same appears of record in the office of the recorder, ex officio, for this district and marked "military cemetery," and more particularly described as follows, to wit: Beginning at corner mark No. VIII on said plat, running northwesterly 660 feet, thence at right angles southwesterly 660 feet, thence southeasterly 660 feet, thence northeasterly 660 feet, containing 10 acres, more or less, for a military and naval cemetery, subject to any rights which said Board of Home Missions may have.

Also 250 feet of land on each side of the stream of water running into Jamestown Bay on the south side thereof on Baranoff Island, now used for watering purposes by the United States Navy and mercantile vessels, for a wharf and such other purposes as may be necessary for the uses of the United States Navy and mercantile marine; also all of that island situated directly opposite the town of Sitka, known as Japonsky Island, for naval and military purposes.

The tract of land bounded on the west by the line as established by the survey made for the Presbyterian Mission, and along the shore line of the bay at low tide to the mouth of Indian River, and across the mouth of said river and along its right bank for an average width of 500 feet, along said bank to the point known as Indian River Falls, and also on the left bank of said river from said falls an average width of 200 feet, from said falls to the eastern line or boundary as shown on the mission plat, for a public park.

Herewith I inclose a copy of the opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for this Department touching the legal points involved, which meets with my approval.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE, *Secretary.*

In accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, the above-described tracts of public land in the Territory of Alaska are hereby reserved for the uses and purposes indicated by the Secretary until otherwise directed by Congress.

BENJ. HARRISON.

Mr. CARTER. With the Senator's permission, I ask that the matter which I send to the desk be read, so as to secure a continuous statement in the RECORD of the official reports relative to the public buildings in Alaska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read as requested.

Mr. CARTER. Read the parts marked. It is from the governor's report for 1899.

The Secretary read as follows:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Department of Justice has in hand an appropriation for the erection of a court-house and jail at Juneau, and an examiner was sent out to make a report upon matters connected therewith. Perhaps ere this the necessary steps have been taken to begin the work. The people of Juneau have been anxious about this for some time, for since their court-house burned down they have been left to all sorts of makeshifts to provide suitable quarters in which to hold court. In regard to the public buildings at Sitka no more can be said than has been reported for the past two years. The buildings are old Russian structures made of great logs. The lower courses have decayed, and it is hardly possible to keep the buildings in shape. They have been repaired for years, and the use of any further sums for such purposes is really a waste. It is a wonder that the inmates of the jail keep their health, for they are simply hemmed in by decayed timbers. There should be built a proper penitentiary and suitable office buildings, and for this the sum of \$110,000 is asked.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President, my only object in having this matter placed in the RECORD is for the information of Senators or others who may hereafter desire to know what property the Government now owns in the present capital of Sitka. The object of my amendment is not to delay or obstruct the removal of the capital from Sitka to Juneau when the Government, through its proper officers, has acquired a proper title to suitable land upon which to erect the buildings.

Now, I do not charge that the people of Juneau are different from those of any other town or city in the great West or in any of the States of the Union; but experience has shown me (and one is wise who learns from his own experience) that in a county where there has been a contest for the removal of a county seat the people promise very much before the question is determined as to what they will do in the county.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California will suspend for a moment. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which the Secretary will state.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 8245) temporarily to provide revenues for the relief of the island of Puerto Rico, and for other purposes.

Mr. FORAKER. There are some other amendments about which there will be no contest, I believe. I will ask the Senate to consider those at this time.

Mr. CARTER. Will the Senator from Ohio kindly have the unfinished business temporarily laid aside until the disposition of the pending amendment?

Mr. FORAKER. I was not aware that there was an amendment under consideration. If there is, I ask that the unfinished business may be temporarily laid aside until the matter now under consideration may be concluded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

Mr. HALE. Only, as I understand the Senator, until the pending amendment is disposed of.

Mr. FORAKER. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Until the pending amendment is disposed of. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. STEWART. Allow me to call attention for one moment to a proposed amendment. I wish to submit it for the consideration of the Senate, not to be acted upon now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California is entitled to the floor.

Mr. PERKINS. I will not attempt to elaborate upon the general proposition. It is well understood by all that it is wise policy and expedient on the part of the Government that we should wait until we have obtained a proper title to land upon which to erect these Government buildings. As I stated before, it is not intended to delay or impede the removal of the capital from Sitka to Juneau. That is left entirely to the discretion of the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Interior. I do not apprehend, therefore, that there can be any objection whatever to the amendment which I have proposed. I trust the chairman of the committee will accept the amendment and that there will be no objection to it.

Mr. CARTER. Let the amendment be read again.

Mr. HALE. Yes; let it be read again.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be again read.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, chapter 1, section 1, line 7, after the word "Juneau," add the following proviso:

Provided. That the seat of government shall remain at Sitka until suitable grounds and buildings thereon shall be obtained, by purchase or otherwise, at Juneau.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from California.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CARTER. There are several—

Mr. STEWART. Will the Senator give way to me to make a suggestion, not to make a speech?

Mr. CARTER. There were several other small amendments that can be readily disposed of, if the Senator from Ohio will generously consent to allow the unfinished business to lie over.

Mr. STEWART. Before the pending bill goes over, I should like to make just a suggestion in regard to an amendment.

Mr. CARTER. I suggest to the Senator from Nevada that we might at this time, with the consent of the Senator from Ohio, dispose of the amendment he proposes to present.

Mr. FORAKER. I understand that the Senator from Montana has two or three other amendments which he thinks it will take but little time to dispose of, and I am willing that the unfinished business may temporarily go over until they are voted on.

Mr. BATE. It may take some time to consider them.

Mr. FORAKER. I yield with the understanding that there will be no protracted debate.

Mr. HALE. I hope the Senator will not allow the day to be taken up.

Mr. STEWART. I want to occupy but a moment.

Mr. FORAKER. I understand it will require probably but a very few minutes to dispose of the amendments the Senator from Montana wants to have considered. If there is anything presented to which there is any serious objection I will not yield for it.

Mr. STEWART. I desire to call attention to the provisions giving justices of the peace jurisdiction in mining questions. I shall move to strike out—

Mr. HALE. Where is that found?

Mr. STEWART. It commences on page 436. I shall move to strike out those entire provisions. I have had some experience in that matter. In California the first statutes conferred jurisdiction on justices of the peace in mining claims. Afterwards, in about two years, a case went to the Supreme Court, and the court held that that jurisdiction could not be given under the Constitution. During that period there was great disorder. Previous to that time, before California was a State, questions involving title to and possession of mining claims had been determined by arbitration. After California became a State, by the first statute jurisdiction was conferred on justices of the peace in mining cases. Previous to the passage of that statute miners themselves had a general understanding, which extended nearly all over the country, that they would arbitrate their titles. When there was a dispute one of the disputants would select one man, and the other another, and the two a third. These arbitrators had courts, which

were conducted with great dignity, and decided with perfect order cases in which millions of dollars were involved.

Then, when the jurisdictions of the justices of the peace came in, the person who was elected or appointed justice of the peace was not strong enough to conduct the cases. He would not be a man of sufficient moral and intellectual strength even to keep order, and it became a question of physical and moral force. Cases were decided without regard to law or to right, when they had nothing but a justice of the peace between the contending parties. While they had arbitrators between them they had substantial justice, and also after the provision conferring jurisdiction was declared unconstitutional. It went before the higher courts, and then they got justice.

I wish to call attention to the fact that when there are great interests, amounting to probably millions, involved in a case before a justice of the peace, he has not the standing in community and the force to decide such cases. In such a contest up in Alaska the strongest party will win. Some other device must be had to try the possession of mining cases there.

Mr. SHOUP. Will the Senator from Nevada yield to me for a moment?

Mr. STEWART. Certainly.

Mr. SHOUP. The justice of the peace as provided in this bill is a United States commissioner, who can sit as an ordinary justice of the peace, such as they have in—

Mr. STEWART. He will be pretty ordinary if he has jurisdiction as a justice of the peace and has limited power. I do not propose to press the amendment now. I simply move to strike out the sections. I will let the amendment be pending for consideration. I will not occupy the time to-day, but I make the motion now and I shall call it to the attention of the Senate to be considered when the bill is again brought up.

Mr. BATE. Will the Senator give us the sections he proposes to strike out?

Mr. STEWART. It commences on page 436.

Mr. SHOUP. At section 1042.

Mr. CARTER. The Senator's motion is to strike out chapter 104.

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir; I move that amendment. It may be possible that something else can be devised which will be strong enough to stand between the contestants in mining controversies.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I ask for the consideration of an amendment. I will say in relation to it that it simply provides for the appointment of clerks of courts in the same manner as is provided in other Territories.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 2, section 6, page 7, after the word "remove," insert the words "clerks and."

Mr. HALE. So as to read?

The SECRETARY. So that it will read:

The respective judges of the court shall appoint, and at pleasure remove, clerks and commissioners in and for the district, etc.

And on page 11, line 2, of section 10, strike out the word "clerks;" so that it will read:

The governor, surveyor-general, and ex-officio secretary of the district, attorneys, judges, and the marshals provided for in this act shall be appointed by the President, etc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, this amendment should not prevail. The duties of the clerks of the United States courts and of the courts in the Territories appointed by the judges there are ministerial. They perform their duties under the direction of the court. In the district of Alaska conditions have compelled us to depart somewhat from the ordinary routine work of the clerk by placing additional and very serious duties upon his shoulders. There is a large area of country, and it has seemed to the committee desirable that the execution of the law should be provided for, but that a multiplication of officers ought, if possible, to be avoided.

Therefore, we have placed upon the clerk of the court not only the ordinary duties which attach to that office, but likewise the duty of collecting the licenses and of accounting to the Treasury of the United States for the license fees when collected. We make him ex officio recorder of deeds and instruments under certain conditions. He is the custodian of public funds. He is the paymaster who, under the order of the court, pays all the bills that are to be paid in Alaska except those paid through the marshal's office.

It is not unreasonable to expect, in view of past experience, that the clerk of each division of this court will collect for license fees during the year from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The license fees thus collected must be accounted for to the Treasury of the United States. He is the collector of internal revenue there to that extent. We provide, on page 14, section 12 of the bill, that—

The clerks of the court shall each, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the court or a judge thereof, in the penalty of \$20,000, for the faithful performance of his official duties, and file the same with the Attorney-General.

This officer, by virtue of the duty devolving upon him to collect licenses and to account for the license fees to the Secretary of the Treasury, is not, strictly speaking, a court officer. He becomes an ex-officio officer of the Treasury of the United States.

Again, very great power is placed in the hands of the judges in that remote district. The judges appoint the United States commissioners. These commissioners are ex-officio justices of the peace, and likewise ex-officio probate judges, and, in certain instances, recorders of deeds. Very large estates may be settled. These estates are likely to involve portable property—property readily disposed of. The district judges have general supervision over the commissioners in the settlement of estates. The district judges are directly accountable to the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit, and in that manner accountable to the circuit court of appeals and likewise to the Department of Justice. We have believed that their feeling of accountability would be sufficiently strong at all times to secure a faithful, honest, and efficient discharge of duty; but, notwithstanding these checks, we thought we would put in another check by making the cashier, the clerk, the collector of internal revenue, a Presidential appointee, and not a creature of the judge, as this proposed amendment would make that officer.

It is a fact, too well known to be debated or controverted for a moment, that the appointing power exercises a certain influence over the appointee. If, by any chance, we should unfortunately have an unworthy person appointed judge of one of those remote districts, and that judge in turn should have the appointment and thereby control over the clerk, we might be merged in great scandals that it would certainly be desirable to avoid, even in the dim and distant prospect. Actuated by such views of the case as these, we thought it better that the clerk should be commissioned by the same authority that commissioned the judge.

We provide, however, that the judge for cause may suspend the clerk and appoint some person to discharge the duties of his office during such suspension; but the judge is thereupon directed to immediately report the cause of suspension to the Attorney-General and await the order of the President. If the clerk has a contention with the judge which is meritorious, he may well encounter temporary suspension, knowing that the judge must justify his action before the Department of Justice. In this way we have a check upon the clerk, however. If he should prove unworthy in the performance of his duty, the court may immediately suspend him, bearing in mind always that this action of the court will be subject to inspection by the Attorney-General and the President.

The tendency of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming would be to concentrate a still greater power in the hands of the court and lessen the accountability of that officer to the Government, and might open the way to certain abuses which it is earnestly desired should be avoided.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, the statement of the Senator from Montana would apply with equal justice to the clerks of every Territorial court within the jurisdiction of the United States. It occurred to me there would be no objection to this amendment, because of the fact that the provision in the bill is the first departure from the time-honored and proved system of judges of the various courts appointing their own clerks.

It seems to me that the President of the United States might as well be called upon to appoint a constable in Montana as to appoint a clerk of a court. It can not be assumed that the judges, whom the President will select and this Senate confirm will be unworthy.

I see no occasion for making this extraordinary departure. There may be some reason for it, but I believe the amendment ought to prevail, because I believe every court ought to be surrounded by those who are in strict sympathy with the court; that in that way justice is more apt to be done. The clerk has to give bond. I believe the amendment is right, and I hope it will prevail.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. PERKINS. I desire to offer a proposed amendment; and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD, and go over until to-morrow, when the bill is again brought up for consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California offers a proposed amendment, which he asks may be printed in the RECORD and lie upon the table. That order will be made in the absence of objection.

The amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. PERKINS is to insert as new sections the following:

SEC. 460. That any person or persons, corporation, or company prosecuting or attempting to prosecute any of the following lines of business within the district of Alaska shall first apply for and obtain license so to do from a district court or a subdivision thereof in said district, and pay for said license for the respective lines of business and trade as follows, to wit:

Abstract offices, \$50 per annum.
Banks, \$250 per annum.
Boarding houses having accommodations for 10 or more guests, \$15 per annum.
Brokers (money, bill, note, and stock), \$100 per annum.

Billiard rooms, \$15 per table per annum.
 Bowling alleys, \$15 per annum.
 Breweries, \$500 per annum.
 Bottling works, \$200 per annum.
 Cigar manufacturers, \$25 per annum.
 Cigar stores or stands, \$15 per annum.
 Drug stores, \$50 per annum.
 Public docks, wharves, and warehouses, 10 cents per ton on freight handled or stored.
 Electric-light plants, furnishing light or power for sale, \$300 per annum.
 Fisheries: Salmon canneries, 4 cents per case; salmon salteries, 10 cents per barrel; fish-oil works, 10 cents per barrel; fertilizer works, 20 cents per ton.
 Freight and passenger transportation lines, propelled by mechanical power, registered in the district of Alaska, and not paying license or tax elsewhere, and river and lake steamers, as well as transportation lines doing business wholly within the district of Alaska, \$1 per ton per annum on net tonnage, custom-house measurement, of each vessel.
 Gas plants, for heat or light, for sale, \$300 per annum.
 Hotels, \$50 per annum.
 Halls, public, \$10 per annum.
 Insurance agents and brokers, \$25 per annum.
 Jewelers, \$25 per annum.
 Mines: Quartz mills, \$3 per stamp per year.
 Mercantile establishments: Doing a business of \$100,000 per annum, \$500 per annum; doing a business of \$75,000 per annum, \$375 per annum; doing a business of \$50,000 per annum, \$250 per annum; doing a business of \$25,000 per annum, \$125 per annum; doing a business of \$10,000 per annum, \$50 per annum; doing a business of under \$10,000 per annum, \$25 per annum; doing a business of under \$4,000 per annum, \$10 per annum.
 Meat markets, \$15 per annum.
 Manufactories not enumerated herein, same classification and license charges as mercantile establishments.
 Physicians, itinerant, \$50 per annum.
 Planing mills, \$50 per annum when not part of a sawmill.
 Pawnbrokers, \$300 per annum.
 Peddlers, \$25 per annum.
 Patent-medicine venders (not regular druggists), \$50 per annum.
 Railroads, \$100 per mile per annum on each mile operated.
 Restaurants, \$15 per annum.
 Real-estate dealers and brokers, \$50 per annum.
 Ships and shipping: Ocean and coastwise vessels doing local business for hire, plying in Alaskan waters, registered in Alaska and not paying license or tax elsewhere, \$1 per ton per annum on net tonnage, custom-house measurement, of each vessel.
 Sawmills, 10 cents per thousand feet on the lumber sawed.
 Steam ferries, \$100 per year.
 Toll road or trail, \$200 per annum.
 Tobacconists, \$15 per annum.
 Tramways, \$10 for each mile or fraction thereof per annum.
 Transfer companies, \$50 per annum.
 Taxidermists, \$10 per annum.
 Theaters, \$100 per annum.
 Waterworks, furnishing water for sale, \$50 per annum.

SEC. 2. That section 463 of chapter 44, Title II, of the above-named act be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 463. That the licenses provided for in this act shall be issued by the clerk of the district court or any subdivision thereof in compliance with the order of the court or judge thereof duly made and entered; and the clerk of the court shall keep a full record of all applications for license and of all recommendations for and remonstrances against the granting of licenses and of the action of the court thereon: *Provided*, That the clerk of said court and each division thereof shall give bond or bonds in such amount as the Secretary of the Treasury may require and in such form as the Attorney-General may approve, and all moneys received for licenses by him or them under this act shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe."

SEC. 3. That section 468 of chapter 44, Title II, of the above-named act be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding at the end thereof the following, to wit: "And *provided further*, That all moneys collected as a license upon the liquor traffic as herein provided shall be set aside for and devoted to the maintenance of the public schools of the district of Alaska."

Mr. CARTER. Inasmuch as the Senator from Nevada [Mr. STEWART] does not desire to press his amendment to-day, I will state that we have reached a point where, if the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FORAKER] desires to proceed with the bill which he has in charge, we will yield.

Mr. FORAKER. I ask that the unfinished business may be taken up.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8347) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and for other purposes; asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. HEMENWAY, and Mr. LIVINGSTON managers at the conference on the part of the House.

STATUE OF OLIVER P. MORTON.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I desire to give notice that after the close of the routine morning business on Saturday next I shall ask the Senate to consider resolutions accepting a statue of Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8347) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate accede to the request for a conference.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the President pro tempore was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate; and Mr. CULLOM, Mr. SEWELL, and Mr. TELLER were appointed.

GOVERNMENT FOR PUERTO RICO.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8245) temporarily to provide revenues for the relief of the island of Puerto Rico, and for other purposes.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, when the Senate went into executive session yesterday we were considering a proposition to amend section 32 of the Senate substitute for House bill 8245 by striking out, on page 21, from lines 10, 11, and 12—relating to the district court, or Federal court, as it has been termed, which this bill proposes to create for Puerto Rico—the following language:

Which shall be attached to, and be a part of, the second judicial circuit of the United States.

I hope Senators who wanted time to look into the matter have had an opportunity to do so. If there is no objection made now, I will assume that that amendment is satisfactory. I need not add anything to what I said yesterday on that subject.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I understand from the liberal practice of the Senate that the amendments which are now being incorporated in the bill will themselves be open to amendment when we come to consider the bill as a whole if anyone should then desire to make a motion to that effect.

Mr. FORAKER. That is as I understand.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be agreed to, if there be no objection. The Chair hears none, and the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. FORAKER. I now propose to amend section 32 by inserting in line 16, on page 21, after the word "shall," the words "be called the district court of the United States for Puerto Rico, and shall;" so that the sentence will read:

The district court for said district shall be called the district court of the United States for Puerto Rico, and shall have power to appoint all necessary officials, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FORAKER. I propose to further amend section 32 by inserting on page 22, in line 4, before the word "courts," the word "district," and by changing the word "courts" to "court," from the plural to the singular.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FORAKER. I propose to further amend the same section by inserting in line 9, on page 22, after the words "held at," the words "Mayaguez, at;" so that it will provide that a district court may be held at Mayaguez as well as at San Juan and Ponce.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FORAKER. I also offer to amend by inserting in the same line, after the word "other," the word "stated."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FORAKER. I move to further amend in the same section, at the end of line 9, and at the beginning of line 10, by striking out the words "and places in the district."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FORAKER. I propose now to amend by inserting in section 33, page 22, line 21, after the words "Puerto Rico," the words "and the district court of the United States."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FORAKER. I now propose to further amend section 33 by inserting in line 7, on page 23, after the words "judges of," the words "the district and circuit courts of."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FORAKER. I propose to further amend by striking out from line 7, on page 23, the words "in the District of Columbia," and by inserting a period after the words "United States."

Mr. BACON. Before the Senator passes from that section, I desire to call his attention to a little difference of phraseology which may have been intentional and may have been simply an inadvertence from the clause just immediately under consideration, which reads:

And the supreme and district courts of Puerto Rico and the respective judges thereof may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are grantable by the judges of the United States courts in the District of Columbia.

It is not a matter of any consequence, Mr. President, except as to the correctness of the expression. I will ask the Senator whether there ought not to be the same phraseology in referring to the officers in Puerto Rico as there is in referring to the officers in the District of Columbia? In other words, these writs ought to be grantable by the judges of the courts. It is expressed in conjunction: "And the supreme and district courts of Puerto Rico and the respective judges thereof." Writs of habeas corpus are always granted by judges and not by courts in their complete organization. I merely call the attention of the Senator to that difference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will suggest to the

Senator from Georgia to allow the amendment to be stated as it will read if amended as proposed by the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BACON. Very well; I may be mistaken about it.

Mr. FORAKER. I can explain it to the Senator.

The SECRETARY. As proposed to be amended the clause would read:

And the supreme and district courts of Puerto Rico and the respective judges thereof may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are grantable by the judges of the district and circuit courts of the United States.

Mr. BACON. As read by the Secretary the clause contains the language to which I desired to direct the attention of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. FORAKER. I understand what it is of which the Senator from Georgia speaks. The answer to what he suggests is that this applies only to the Territorial courts in this connection. We provide there a supreme court, and we provide for five district courts; and this supreme court for the Territory has five judges, and these five district courts have each three judges. The idea was that the whole court might act when an application is made for a writ of habeas corpus. We thought that would be the better method, because the associate judges are not supposed to be quite so learned in the law as the chief justice.

Mr. BACON. There is no objection to it unless it be simply that of redundancy. There is no objection to the practical effect it may have.

Mr. FORAKER. In the opinion of the committee it is better in the form in which we have put it.

Mr. BACON. Very well.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PETTUS. Before this judicial matter is passed over, I desire to ask the Senator in charge of the bill whether or not the committee has considered that in section 32 we leave this district court of the United States, "in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction of district courts of the United States, jurisdiction of all cases cognizant in the circuit courts of the United States." You make a court with a tenure of the judges of four years, and you make the jurisdiction of the court exactly that of the district and circuit courts of the United States, whose judges have a tenure for life. I ask the Senator if that can be done, and I want to know if the committee has considered that question.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, in answer to the Senator from Alabama, I will say that the committee did consider that question. This provision as originally drawn undertook to provide for a constitutional court, and it said nothing about life tenure. We conferred upon the court all the jurisdiction that is conferred upon the circuit and district courts of the United States. Subsequently we changed it in the committee to a tenure of four years, which makes it clearly a Territorial or a legislative court.

Then the question arose as to the jurisdiction. The committee did not see that there was any objection to giving to such court all the jurisdiction that the district and circuit courts of the United States have. That, we understand, has been the practice with respect to the Territorial courts where they have been given both a Federal and a local jurisdiction. The Federal jurisdiction has been given in express language "all the jurisdiction of the circuit and district courts of the United States," the only difference between this legislative court and the legislative courts ordinarily provided for the Territories being that this is entirely separated from the Territorial courts and is given no local jurisdiction, but only a United States jurisdiction.

If the Senator will allow me, I can refer him, by taking a moment's time to look them up, to the various Territorial acts creating Territorial courts and investing them with that jurisdiction.

Mr. ALLEN. Will the Federal courts have any supervisory control or jurisdiction of the matters before the local courts?

Mr. FORAKER. None whatever; but the right to remove from the local courts into the United States court will be the same as it is in the States of the Union.

Mr. ALLEN. In that sense you provide a supervisory control?

Mr. FORAKER. It would not be a supervisory control as to the jurisdiction that is given to the local courts; but where there is a right, in the first instance, because of diverse citizenship, to go into the United States court, a party having a right of removal to the United States court, if the action were pending in a State, might exercise that same right under the provisions of this proposed act.

Mr. ALLEN. Why can not this jurisdiction be vested in one tribunal without creating this distinction between the Federal court proper and the local court?

Mr. FORAKER. It was thought the situation was so different from the situation we ordinarily find in the Territories as to make this very appropriate and even necessary.

Mr. ALLEN. In what respect?

Mr. FORAKER. I can refer the Senator in that connection to what General Davis said about it when he was a witness before

our committee. Testifying on this point, he testified that he found it necessary to establish, by Order No. 88, what he calls a "United States provisional court." I have here in the report of the hearings of that committee, which has been printed as Senate Document No. 147, that order. This provision creates a court to be the successor of the United States provisional court, and General Davis's whole testimony as to the necessity for it can be summed up by referring to what he says in the first paragraph of General Order No. 88, creating this court. Allow me to read it in this connection as an answer to the Senator's inquiry:

General Orders, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
No. 88. } San Juan, June 27, 1899.

I. In view of existing and steadily increasing legal business requiring judicial determination which does not fall within the jurisdiction of the local insular courts, such as smuggling goods in evasion of revenue laws, larceny of United States property, controversies between citizens of different States and of foreign states, violation of the United States postal laws, etc., and pursuant to authority from the President of the United States, conveyed by indorsement of April 14, 1899, from the Acting Secretary of War, and after full conference with the supreme court and members of the bar of the island, a United States provisional court is hereby established for the Department of Puerto Rico.

In his testimony before the committee in connection with the production of that order, General Davis says, at page 20 of this Senate Document No. 147, under this order allowing him to do so:

I proceeded to create a tribunal. I appointed a law judge and two associates, a clerk of the court, a prosecuting attorney, and a marshal, and set that court on its feet, with powers and authority very closely analogous to those which Federal courts have in the States and Territories, and it has been since discharging its duties and administering justice. And I feel sure that great benefit to Puerto Rico has been the result. Questions of jurisdiction have arisen, appeals or attempts to take appeals, to the Supreme Court of the United States have been made, but there has been nothing to impede its usefulness and nothing to convince me that it was unwise or inexpedient, and everything to show that it was beneficial and advantageous.

Then he testified further, elaborating that same idea; but the committee, after carefully looking into it, thought in Puerto Rico, by reason of its insular position and important admiralty jurisdiction which some court must have, that it would be wise to have a Federal court pure and simple, not only in order that cases such as he mentions might be taken cognizance and jurisdiction of and settled in that court on the accounts given by him, but generally.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, I do not see why the whole jurisdiction may not be invested in an ordinary Territorial court.

Mr. FORAKER. It could be; but one trouble is that in the ordinary court the proceedings are yet conducted in the Spanish language.

Mr. ALLEN. Can not that be controlled by this bill?

Mr. FORAKER. Well, it could be; but we thought it better to have a court in which the English language alone is used, and this bill provides that all proceedings in this court shall be in the English language.

Mr. ALLEN. But why should they adopt the Spanish language in their procedure?

Mr. FORAKER. They already have that language, and for the time being it is not interfered with.

Mr. ALLEN. Is there no purpose of changing that?

Mr. FORAKER. Not immediately. It would be practically impossible to change it at once, according to our advices. The people are not familiar with any other than the Spanish language, and the best way, it was thought, was to let them continue with their present codes of procedure and methods of practice and the use of their own language, employing, of course, interpreters where the English language was necessary to be understood; and in the meanwhile creating this court to take jurisdiction of such cases as are mentioned by General Davis and such other cases as may suggest themselves to Senators, in which court there should be used the English language alone.

Mr. ALLEN. Would there not be the same objection in the procedure in this court of which the Senator speaks? That is, if there is difficulty in that island of proceeding in the English language in one court, would that not be the case as to all those tribunals?

Mr. FORAKER. Not so much so in this court. Foreigners and our own citizens and those who are more familiar with the English language would be the litigants according to the jurisdiction given to the court; while in the other courts, which would be purely local, the litigation would be almost necessarily conducted in every instance, if the convenience of suitors is to be regarded, in the Spanish language.

Mr. ALLEN. I think that is one of the things which the committee ought to take into consideration. So long as the proceedings are allowed to be conducted in a foreign language in that island we encourage that kind of practice, but there must come a time when we shall have to change it, and will it not be more difficult to make the change hereafter than to make it now?

Mr. FORAKER. If the Senator will allow me, I wish to say just one word. First, I will remind the Senator from Nebraska

that this bill designs to establish what you might call a civil government temporarily—a temporary civil government—one of the provisions of this bill being that the President shall appoint a commission consisting of three men, one of whom shall be a Puerto Rican, to compile and revise and codify all the laws and codes of procedure in the island, and to report within twelve months from the passage of this act a more permanent frame of government. I have a number of letters which have been written me by lawyers and others who are familiar with the situation in Puerto Rico, strongly urging that they be given a Federal court for such reasons as I have given here.

Mr. ALLEN. If the Senator will permit me, I do not doubt that the inhabitants of that island would like to have a distinct Federal court; but that is not the question we ought to consider. We ought to determine whether the conditions which exist in the island of Puerto Rico require the establishment of a Federal court distinct from the ordinary local courts, which may be invested with Federal jurisdiction.

One remark was made by the Senator from Ohio a moment ago—I do not know that it is particularly germane to the subject—I want to enter my dissent from; and that is, that the chief justice is presumed to know more than the associate justices.

Mr. FORAKER. What I mean by that is that he knows more about the law.

Mr. ALLEN. No.

Mr. FORAKER. Associated with the chief justice of this district court at the present time are two associate justices, who are not selected because of their great learning in the law. I believe one of them is an Army officer. Of course when these courts are set in motion the endeavor will be to get judges all of whom are learned in the law.

Mr. ALLEN. I never heard it asserted before that a chief justice knew more of the law than his associate justices, and yet possibly that may be true. But I will have to take the matter under consideration some time before I believe it is true. Men do not attain knowledge by reason of being elected to some office. If that were true, a great many men would be elected to knowledge that they do not otherwise possess, and a great many men serving in the ranks of public life would be deprived of knowledge in consequence of the failure to be elected to some position.

There ought to be no tampering with this tribunal. There ought to be no namby-pamby work, no hotch-potch work. It is not a great question to solve the judicial situation of the island of Puerto Rico or any other country. They have an island there with practically 800,000 people, such as they are. They have admiralty jurisdiction or must exercise admiralty jurisdiction, and general, civil, and criminal jurisdiction. They must enforce their local laws as well as the Federal laws applicable to that island.

This bill, as I understand it, divides the island into five districts and five judges are appointed for local purposes; and one judge is to be appointed whose duty it will be to exercise Federal jurisdiction alone. Now, no man has given a reason, in my judgment, why the Federal judge, as he is called, should be given original and exclusive jurisdiction in the enforcement of Federal statutes and in the exercise of Federal jurisdiction, with revisory control of the judgments or proceedings of the other court. Men of eminent capacity can be found who can discharge all these duties, Federal and local, and there is no necessity whatever of increasing the pay roll of the Government of the United States by placing upon those people a judge whose duties can be performed by the local authorities.

Of course, this island ought to be attached to some judicial district, with the right of appeal and writ of error to an appellate court and from there to the Supreme Court of the United States in proper cases. One fault I find with this bill is that it seems to desire to create an army of useless officeholders, all of whom of course must be paid out of the taxes wrung from the people.

Mr. FORAKER. If the Senator will allow me, he is mistaken about that. They had eleven district courts in Puerto Rico and have had since time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary; and in lieu of eleven we have provided five, the number provided by General Davis by military order, he testifying before us that he found that five district judges were enough to transact all the judicial business of the island of Puerto Rico belonging to the jurisdiction given to the district courts. We have not increased the number of judges in the supreme court. The only increase is in the provision for this Federal court, and, as General Davis testified, there seems to be a very pressing necessity for it, and we were satisfied by what he said in regard to it before the committee that it was our duty to continue it with a different jurisdiction from that which the provisional court has in some particulars.

Mr. ALLEN. I have not the slightest doubt that five good judges can do the business of that island better than their eleven predecessors.

Mr. FORAKER. I was simply speaking of the Senator's remark that the effort of this bill seemed to be to multiply the num-

ber of officials. We have reduced the number of officials about one-half.

Mr. ALLEN. The Senator does not come to the point.

Mr. FORAKER. What is the point? I will be glad to come to it.

Mr. ALLEN. The point is why these duties can be performed by a Federal judge but can not be performed by a local judge.

Mr. FORAKER. They could be; but the supreme court of that island has an abundance to do to attend to the local litigation that will come into it from the five district courts of the island, and it was thought by those who are more competent to judge than anybody here, perhaps, men who are very capable and who are on the ground and have had practical experience—

Mr. ALLEN. Who are they?

Mr. FORAKER. Such witnesses as General Davis and others.

Mr. ALLEN. I would not want to take a military man's opinion on the judiciary.

Mr. FORAKER. General Davis has been there as governor, charged with responsibility, and we take his opinion based on the experience which he gives us. And not only that, but, as I said to the Senator, we have a great many letters and petitions to us praying for the continuance of a United States court there, with jurisdiction of its own. It is a place where a great many foreigners come, as well as a great many citizens of the United States, all of whom are liable to have litigation, and it is a court in which all these controversies which may arise under the treaty, and there is promise of a good many, can be adjudicated.

Mr. ALLEN. If I were going to inquire into some military matters, I would go to a military man. If I wanted to inquire into some intricate subject of medicine, I would go to a doctor; or if as to surgery, to a surgeon; or if as to theology, to a theologian; but I never would go to a man for his opinion upon a subject with which he is not familiar and to which he has devoted no study. I have no doubt General Davis is all right in his position; he is a military man; but of what earthly value is his opinion of the necessities of the judicial situation in the island of Puerto Rico? It is absurd to call upon a military man to devise a judicial system to be adopted by Congress for that island. The Senator from Ohio is a distinguished statesman and lawyer of long years' practice at the bar in his State and elsewhere, and I would infinitely rather trust his judgment to devise a scheme for a judiciary in Puerto Rico than all the generals and colonels and majors and captains in the Regular Army. I think they know nothing about it.

But the Senator does not answer the vital question: Why, if it is within our power to confer upon the local courts jurisdiction of all Federal questions, with a right of appeal to the circuit court of appeals and from there to the Supreme Court of the United States, this extra judge is tacked on to the judiciary of Puerto Rico?

Mr. FORAKER. I do answer the question. The Senator will certainly do me the credit to admit that I have given an answer, whether it is satisfactory to him or not. My answer is that we were of opinion that the supreme court had enough business to do without having this jurisdiction, and that it was necessary to create an additional judge, and we based that opinion upon the experience of General Davis and many others. I do not ask the Senator to take alone the opinion of General Davis, although I am sure if he had met General Davis as we met him he would concede that he is not only a very able officer and a very able man generally, but a very able lawyer as well.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not doubt that he is a very able man.

Mr. FORAKER. Yes, certainly, a man who is very conservative in his statements and a man who based everything he said before the committee upon his practical experience there. But I have a letter sent to me by Mr. F. H. Dexter, who is an American lawyer located in San Juan. He is a very intelligent gentleman. He was here in the city to argue a case before the Supreme Court of the United States a week or two ago. He called to see our committee.

Mr. ALLEN. That simply proves that Mr. Dexter wants an extra judge.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. Dexter points out the reasons why nearly everybody wants a United States judge, but, of course, it is a question whether or not they assign good reasons.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not know but that if I were a resident of Puerto Rico I should want an extra judge. But that is not the question. The question is whether they need it.

Mr. FORAKER. The committee are of opinion they do need it.

Mr. ALLEN. The Senator has repeated two or three times that the committee were of the opinion they do need it, but the Senator, aside from saying that the local court would have all it could do or all that it was necessary for it to do, fails to answer why the distinction should be made between the local and the Federal judiciary of that island.

If the local judiciary, the five judges selected to administer the local affairs, would be overburdened by giving them Federal

jurisdiction, why not increase their number and make the number six or seven, and confer upon the tribunal as constituted jurisdiction of all local causes and all causes arising under the Constitution and treaties and statutes of the United States, with, of course, appellate power?

Mr. FORAKER. That would not abridge the number of officials, which seems to be the chief objection of the Senator, and would not work so well, in the opinion of the committee, as it would to separate the courts and to separate the jurisdictions. Before we have to go into executive session at 3 o'clock, and it is only a minute of that time, I will ask the Senate to allow me to have this letter from Mr. Dexter, to which I have referred, printed in the RECORD. I will not stop to read it now. We can look it over in the morning.

The letter referred to is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1900.

MY DEAR SIR: I beg to submit herewith some suggestions bearing upon the proposed legislation for Puerto Rico from the standpoint of an American lawyer and member of the bar of the provisional court of Puerto Rico and resident in the island for two years last past.

Not less important than the adoption of American laws for the island is the establishment of an American court to construe the same in accordance with American principles. Without reflecting upon the insular courts, I desire to impress upon those entrusted with the adoption of legislation for Puerto Rico the urgent and immediate necessity for the establishment of an American court in Puerto Rico of a permanent character, whose jurisdiction will be fixed and certain and will embrace litigation to which Americans and foreigners may be parties.

There is all the more necessity for determining this matter at this time, for the reason that the claim is made by some of the lawyers of Puerto Rico that, by the provisions of Article XI of the treaty of Paris, Spanish subjects in Puerto Rico are deprived of jurisdiction of American courts in Puerto Rico. The contention is speciously made that the term "courts of the country," employed in the said article with reference to Spanish subjects in Puerto Rico, has exclusive application to the insular courts of Puerto Rico.

This claim is not well founded, for the following reasons:

First. Because such a construction would prevent the prosecution of Spanish subjects in an American court for the violation of a Federal statute.

Second. Because the plain intention of the Spanish commissioners and the necessary construction of the language in Article XI was, and is, to give to Spanish subjects residing in Puerto Rico the privilege of invoking the same courts as the citizens of the United States.

I speak authoritatively and advisedly when I represent that the vast majority of the Spanish subjects now residing in Puerto Rico, agree with me in this construction, and demand, under said article of the treaty of Paris, the privilege of invoking such American courts of competent jurisdiction as may be established in Puerto Rico.

Not only the Spanish subjects in Puerto Rico, but the subjects of other nations and the citizens of the United States, desire the privilege of invoking the jurisdiction of the American court in the same manner that they might do in a Federal court in the United States.

The jurisdiction of the American court to be established in Puerto Rico should substantially embrace the cases provided in Article III, section 2, paragraph 1, of the Constitution, and perhaps a special grant of power may be necessary, so as to include, "All cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction," etc.

Inasmuch as a large amount of the cases which will come before the American court in Puerto Rico will involve the construction of contracts created under the Spanish law, and a determination of the rights of the parties according to Spanish law, I would respectfully suggest the advisability of providing for the appointment of two Puerto Rican lawyers to act as associate judges to advise and consult with the American judge upon such cases, but without having the right of decision. Two such lawyers could be secured at a moderate salary.

I would respectfully suggest, also, that the prosecuting attorney, or district attorney, of the American and insular courts be prohibited from practicing in other cases before the court of which he is an officer.

The American and foreign residents in Puerto Rico strenuously insist upon the establishment of an American court as above outlined, because of the great delay and annoyance experienced by them in litigation in the insular courts, whose methods are exceedingly dilatory, expensive, and the occasion for numerous criticisms. It may be stated positively that without the establishment of such a court, neither American or foreign investors will have confidence in the administration of the laws in the island.

Referring to the provision of the Foraker bill with reference to the functions of the attorney-general of the island, it would seem that some provision should be made for his officiating in both the American and insular courts.

I would respectfully call attention to the provision with reference to the qualification of voters in elections to be held after the adoption of the civil-government bill. The Foraker bill provides that "at such elections all citizens of Puerto Rico shall be allowed to vote who possess the qualifications of voters under the laws and military orders in force on the 1st day of March, 1900." The qualifications provided in existing military orders, among other things, require a two-year residence in Puerto Rico next preceding the date of registration. As there is a substantial body of respectable American citizens who have gone to Puerto Rico within the past year with a bona fide intention of settling there, and have engaged in business there, it would seem only fair that having lost the right of suffrage in the United States, that they should enjoy it in the home of their adoption. Their influence in the elections would prove of advantage to the Puerto Ricans in assisting them to carry out the election laws in accordance with American spirit.

In conclusion, I desire to lay special stress upon the importance of leaving to the local authorities in Puerto Rico the granting of franchises of a local or municipal character. In many of the towns of the island local capital would engage in the construction of electric light, gas plants, and other purely local enterprises involving an expenditure of a small amount of money of from fifteen to twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars, if permitted to do so by the local authorities. To impose upon such enterprises the expense and delay of a reference to the President would defeat or delay for many years their establishment. If the executive council and legislative assembly can be trusted with vastly more important matters, they should certainly be given control of such local concerns.

With reference to railway and other public franchises of general interest throughout the island, it is only proper that they should be referred to some competent authority in Washington for final action.

A word as to the tariff. If a 15 per cent tariff must be levied upon products to and from Puerto Rico, for any reason, legal or politic, it does not seem fair

or just that Puerto Rico should be deprived of the "free list" which it now enjoys with reference to necessities of life and machinery imported into the island, especially in view of the fact that in the treaty recently negotiated with Great Britain relative to trade between the United States and Trinidad, this latter island will enjoy a "free list" twice as large as that now enjoyed by Puerto Rico.

Of equal importance with securing the beneficent results of the legislation substantially contained in the Foraker bill is the necessity of obtaining it soon.

The people of Puerto Rico confidently hope that this legislation, both as to the tariff and civil government, will be adopted before it is too late for them to enjoy its benefits.

Very respectfully, yours,

F. H. DEXTER.

HON. JOSEPH B. FORAKER,
United States Senate.

Mr. ALLEN. Just one word before the hour of 3 o'clock arrives, in reply to the Senator from Ohio, especially to his last question. The Senator seems to think that my chief objection is to the number of judges. That is an objection. I think three or four men can do the work down there; but it is not the chief objection. The chief objection that I make to the appointment of a distinctly Federal judge is the evident ulterior purpose of absorbing all the jurisdiction of that island in the Federal court, and by that means practically depriving the inhabitants of that island of the benefit of their local court.

Mr. FORAKER. I do not see how there can be any force in that suggestion. You can not deprive them of the right of going into this jurisdiction by establishing this court any more than you would deprive them if you conferred the same jurisdiction on the local court. This court is open equally to all who have the right to invoke its judicial power.

Mr. ALLEN. The Senator announced just a moment ago that this Federal court was to have supervisory control over the local court.

Mr. FORAKER. Oh, no; the Senator misunderstood me.

Mr. ALLEN. It was to be changed from the local court to this court under the proposed statute.

Mr. FORAKER. The Senator from Nebraska is mistaken as to what I said. I said the right of removal from a local Territorial court of Puerto Rico into this United States court would be the same that it would be from a State court into the United States court in Nebraska or any other State.

Mr. ALLEN. Therefore the abuse of that power and the usurpation of that court would be as great as its abuse and usurpation in the United States proper.

Mr. FORAKER. That is to say, the Senator's position is that there are abuse and usurpation of power in the system now in vogue and in practice in the United States courts?

Mr. ALLEN. There is abuse.

Mr. FORAKER. Oh, well.

Mr. ALLEN. And usurpation.

Mr. FORAKER. Now I understand the Senator's objection. I did not understand it before.

Mr. ALLEN. There are abuse and usurpation in the practice of Federal courts in the United States to-day.

Mr. FORAKER. This is the first time I have ever heard it, except in the platform of the Populist party.

Mr. ALLEN. Well, Mr. President, the abuse and usurpation might exist and the Senator be ignorant of it.

Mr. FORAKER. Yes; that is possible.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. President—

Mr. FORAKER. I was about to ask unanimous consent, although it is 3 o'clock, to consider just one other amendment. If there is objection or any debate, we will pass it.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I must leave it to the Senator's conscience; that is all. I make no objection.

Mr. FORAKER. If there is objection to its incorporation as an amendment, I will waive it. On page 19, line 23, after the word "also," where the bill provides for the granting of franchises subject to the approval of the governor and the President of the United States, I move to insert:

As to railroad, telegraph, and telephone franchises.

I did not observe, when I asked that this amendment be now considered, that the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PETTUS] is not in his seat. It was he who made the objection to this. I will not ask for the consideration of the amendment in his absence. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. WOLCOTT. 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 two hours and ten minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 22, 1900, at 12 o'clock m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1900.

The House met at 12 o'clock m., and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

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

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following report from the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania submits a privileged report which will be read by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a special committee to consist of nine members, to which committee shall be referred a bill this day introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. JOY, a Representative from the State of Missouri, and entitled "A bill to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, forest, and sea, in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri."

The Committee on Rules, to whom was referred resolution of the House No. 155, have considered the same, and respectfully report it with the recommendation that it be amended as follows:

Strike out all after the word "referred," in line 4, and insert the following: "all proposed legislation relating to the celebration, at St. Louis, Mo., of the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States."

And that as amended the resolution be agreed to.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to, and the Speaker announced as said committee Messrs TAWNEY, STEELE, SHERMAN, JOY, CORLISS, BURKE of South Dakota, WILLIAMS of Mississippi, BARTLETT, and OTEY.

SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Mr. LOUD. Mr. Speaker, I call for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California calls up the special order, which is the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6071) to amend the postal laws relative to second-class matter.

Mr. LOUD. Mr. Speaker, I yield one hour to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GRIGGS].

Mr. GRIGGS. Mr. Speaker, it is impossible for me to accept the hour at this time. I had already agreed with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROMWELL], on account of peculiar circumstances in this case, to let him precede me for thirty minutes. Therefore, I am obliged to decline the offer of time at this moment and permit the gentleman from Ohio to proceed, even if it be necessary for me to yield to him twenty minutes of my hour.

Mr. LOUD. Mr. Speaker, of course the House must understand that when we make arrangements with gentlemen to proceed, and notify them, that I, as controlling the time on this side, can do nothing else but offer the time to the gentlemen. I will, however, if opportunity presents itself, yield to the gentleman later, and at his request I will yield twenty minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROMWELL].

Mr. GRIGGS. I do this, Mr. Speaker, with the understanding that the gentleman from California will yield to me immediately at the conclusion of the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. LOUD. I will do that, Mr. Speaker, unless the other side shall claim the right to proceed, which I suppose they would have the right to do.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROMWELL] is recognized.

Mr. GRIGGS. Just a moment, Mr. Speaker. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MOON] who is controlling the time on this side against the bill is present, and I ask him, is that agreement agreeable to the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. MOON. What agreement?

Mr. GRIGGS. That immediately after the conclusion of the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROMWELL] one hour be yielded to me by the chairman of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Mr. MOON. I have no objection to any arrangement which gentlemen on that side make as to when they shall take their time.

Mr. GRIGGS. Very well.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the two gentlemen on the respective sides who control the time, so that arrangements will have to be made with them.

Mr. LOUD. I will yield twenty minutes, Mr. Speaker, to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROMWELL].

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that when the gentleman from Ohio concludes the two sides will be even in respect to the matter of time.

Mr. BROMWELL. Mr. Speaker, in the twenty minutes that are assigned to me it can hardly be expected that I should enter into a very elaborate argument upon this bill. My record in the

past upon this bill has been entirely consistent from the first introduction of the so-called Loud bill until the present time.

I have given the subject of this abuse of second-class mail privilege my very earnest attention, and have made a study of the subject, which has convinced me of the absolute correctness of the position which I took originally upon this bill, and I therefore to-day in the short time that is allotted to me merely follow up, as it were, and indorse what has been said heretofore upon this bill.

Mr. Speaker, the first thought that suggests itself to one who reads the manufactured protests which have been sent out broadcast all over the country, as the chairman of this committee has stated, at the instance of a very few publishers, is that the Loud bill absolutely cuts off all mail privileges from certain second-class publications. The impression that one would get from reading these circulars is that these classes of publications are by this bill to be placed upon the same footing as obscene and similar literature.

In other words, that they are to be excluded absolutely from the mails. That is not the case. The only change that is made by the Loud bill on the present law is that of requiring a certain class of publications to pay more than they are now paying; but they will be still admissible as mail matter, the same as any other publications, the same as they are to-day.

Now, why should this change be made? In the first place, from a business standpoint. This great Post-Office Department service of ours is a business service. It renders certain service to the people of this country which they are expected to pay for. On some classes of its work it charges far in excess of the actual cost; on other classes of the work that it performs it charges far less than the actual cost of the service.

This Loud bill, so called, is for the purpose of equalizing burdens by making certain classes of publications which are now being carried through the mails at an absolute loss to the Government to pay a fairer proportion of the cost of the service than they do now. It is not necessary for me to go into the details of this bill, or to call your attention to the actual cost of first, second, third, and fourth class matter, and what is produced in the way of revenue from each species of mail.

All of these facts are set forth in the report of the committee. They are set forth in the report of every Postmaster-General for the last ten years; and all of them, without exception, whether Republican or Democratic Postmasters-General, have called attention to this abuse, and have asked Congress to give them a remedy. Without citing at any great length, I shall call attention to just a paragraph of the report of the Postmaster-General for this year. Referring to this abuse of the second-class privilege, he says:

For this costly abuse, which drags on the Department and weighs down the service, trammels its power and means of effective advancement in every direction. It involves a sheer wanton waste of \$20,000,000 or upward a year. The postal deficit for the current year is \$6,610,778. But for this wrongful application of the second-class rate, instead of a deficit there would be a clear surplus of many millions.

With such an ample margin the possibilities of practical improvements are apparent. If this deadly burden upon the mails were removed, the Department could hopefully enter upon a systematic policy of enlarged and progressive service, with the assurance that sound business management and increasing facilities would bring commensurate returns which would not be swallowed up in the maw of private interests without any public advantage.

That is the same comment that has been made year after year by the various Postmasters-General. But, gentlemen say, why is not this matter entirely in the hands of the Postmaster-General, and can he not under existing law, by proper regulations, exclude a large portion of the matter that is being carried at second-class rates contrary to the spirit of the law?

But gentlemen know how difficult it is for an executive officer, in the face of recommendations which have been made to this body for the correction of abuses, to take upon himself that correction. We see in every bill in which there is a discretionary power vested in a Department a construction placed upon that discretionary power that so long as Congress vests the discretion it is expected that the Executive Department shall exercise the power.

We have an illustration of that on the subject of the fast-mail subsidy. Year after year it has been recommended that the special appropriation be discontinued, and year after year the Second Assistant Postmaster-General says it is for the impairment and not for the betterment of the service that this money is paid out, and yet year after year Congress makes the appropriation and the Postmaster-General feels constrained to spend the money.

We find the same thing is done where, under a construction of the law made by an Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department many years ago, a certain class of this literature has been allowed to enter the post-office at pound rates, and that state of affairs continues because of the refusal of Congress to pass a bill for the correction of this abuse. He implies—and I think possibly very justly implies—that because we refuse to correct these abuses we want them to continue.

Mr. Speaker, there have been sent out all over the country, and the members of this House have no doubt received, as I have,

dozens or hundreds of so-called petitions against the enactment of the Loud bill. One of these in set form enumerates some nine reasons why this bill should not pass. I do not know that I shall have time in the short space of time allowed to me to discuss all of them, but I would like to run over as many as I can reach and answer them.

This petition professes to protest against this bill, first, because it excludes from the mails as second-class matter all books or reprints of books, and then goes into an argument, which we heard elaborated yesterday upon the floor of the House, that this meant to cut off all good literature from the youth of the country; that it meant to deprive them of an opportunity for an education; that it means that these books would absolutely stop circulating, or that the burdens that would be imposed on their circulation would be so great that the poor young men and young women of this country striving for an education could not obtain it.

How utterly ridiculous! The best books of this country, the books that go into our schools, the books that the boys and girls use in everyday life for a year and for two years, and which they transmit, after they finish them, to their younger brothers and sisters, so that one book may not only be the text-book for the oldest one but for the entire family as they secure an education—these books are books bound in either board or cloth, and these books sent through the mails have to pay the third-class rate.

They are not entitled to any privilege of a cent a pound. And yet this transient matter, paper bound, whether good or bad, just as much a book, differing nothing in weight, differing nothing in composition, differing nothing in paper and printing, or style, except in the binding—this transient matter that is for use to-day and torn up and destroyed and thrown away to-morrow is given the privilege of the rate of a cent a pound. Gentlemen are very solicitous about this good, cheap literature getting to our youth, and yet they say nothing of the vile trash that goes out by tons under this same privilege.

I was informed by the chairman of the Post-Office Committee that he had word from the mailing department of one of the greatest post-offices in the country only last week that two tons of the publication known as Sapho was offered for second-class mail privileges. This for the education of the young men and the young women of the country!

If a great publishing house wants to send out a Bible, or a Testament, or a hymn book, or any other good bound book for public worship for the elevation of the masses, they do not get that privilege at a cent a pound. These books all go through the mail at third-class rates. Why then distinguish? But they say here is a particular series, the Riverside series, which is exceptionally fine, and that ought to be discriminated in favor of.

Gentlemen, I have nothing to say against the publications of Houghton & Mifflin, the Riverside series. It is a most excellent class of literature. But the publications are small; they run about four to the pound, none exceeding 4 or 5 ounces, and the little additional postage that would be required on any one of these books going through the mail, that was put into the third class instead of the second, would be but a trifling sum, whether it is borne by the boy that gets the book or by the publisher that sends it out.

Outside of all this, Houghton & Mifflin, or any other great publishing concern, are not in the business merely for charitable purposes. They are not in the business merely for the purpose of elevating the youth of the country. They are in the business of publication to make dollars and cents, and if their business was not profitable they would go out of it very quickly.

Now, if they are in this business for dollars and cents, how do they differ from you or your constituents who are engaged in business and who want to send out circulars for advertising? They are not allowed a second-class privilege; they must pay third-class rates. The Government does not recognize the fact that a great merchant who wants to send out goods to your and my people is doing as good work as Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who are sending out books for educational purposes, and they make them pay for the circular matter they send out full third-class rates for postage.

In the next place, the circular says that it excludes the sample copies of newspapers, and then it goes on to say further that that means a great detriment to the country press. I say it is the greatest benefit to a country press that you can enact into law. It is owing to this privilege that they secure the advertisements based on their circulation from all parts of the United States.

As the chairman of the committee has said, if they send out a million and a half copies they can get \$5,000 a page, and if they only send out half as many \$4,000 a page; and they send out these sheets, which are nothing more than advertisements, to every county and to every town and crossroads in the United States.

What effect does that have on the country newspaper? The man that keeps the country store that has something to advertise, instead of giving it, as he should, to his home paper in the county in which he lives, advertises in this so-called newspaper issued from abroad, and those are circulated absolutely free in his county, and the country newspaper loses in that way all the circulation

that he would get, and it loses the benefit of the advertising that it would get, by reason of these sample copies. The great magazines and periodicals have no use for sample copies.

The publisher of McClure's Magazine, one of the greatest of our monthly publications, was before the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and he showed us that he had no use for sample copies; that his magazine was established, and it advertised itself on its merits. The great daily papers have little or no use for sample copies. The only publications in the country that are to-day demanding the privilege of sending out an excessive number of sample copies are these advertising sheets to which I have referred.

The third objection is that it increases the rate of postage upon newspapers or periodicals returned to news agents. As the law now stands and as the law contemplated this provision being carried out, publications might be sent from publishers to news agents, from the first news agent to another, from him to still another, and so on, the publication passing along the line until it found the place where it had a marketable status.

And under the construction of the Department, in accordance with a ruling of the Attorney-General, this privilege has been broadened so that these publications may not only go out in a continuous line, but may absolutely be returned in a similar line. And every time one of these publications is put in the mails to be returned it entails upon the Government a loss of 6 to 8 cents for its carriage. And yet this journey from one news agent to another can be extended indefinitely.

You can start one of these publications at Boston, send it to New York, from there to Philadelphia, from Philadelphia to Baltimore, to Washington, to Cincinnati, to Cleveland, to Chicago—all over the country—and then start it back on its travels, the Government losing 6 to 8 cents every time it goes into the mails. Yet objection is made to this return privilege being cut off.

Objection is also made that this bill requires the separation of the mail. All the great daily newspapers to-day separate their mail before they take it to the train. Expedition of the mails, that their papers may get into the hands of their customers speedily, demands, as a business proposition, that they shall make this separation. They do not suffer therefor, nor does any other publication which has to be delivered immediately suffer by this provision for separation.

The magazines and other publications, the distribution of which does not require any special promptitude, may easily make this separation without any hardship. It makes no difference whether the publication goes out to-day or to-morrow; but there is saved to the Government a great burden in the handling of this matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CLARKE of New Hampshire). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LOUD. I yield one hour to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GRIGGS].

Mr. GRIGGS. Mr. Speaker, the affirmative discussion of a bill of the character of that now before the House is necessarily dry. There is no partisan politics in it by which the enthusiasm of one side may be aroused by an attack upon the other. There is no field for invective, for play on the emotions, or appeal to the imagination. It is necessarily a dry discussion of a dry business proposition.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is the most misunderstood and the worst maligned and to my mind the best measure that has been brought before Congress since I have had a seat here. I risk very little when I say that one-half of the gentlemen who propose to vote against it will do so because they do not care to take the time and trouble to investigate it thoroughly and to answer objections offered by constituents, many of whom themselves do not know what is in the bill; and I do not mean by this to reflect on anybody in this House or out of it.

Many gentlemen have said to me—and I refer to this side of the House particularly, because gentlemen on this side are more free to express themselves to me on questions of this character than are the gentlemen on the other side—they have said to me: "Perhaps you are right on this bill; perhaps the committee is right; but I do not care to have to go back to my constituency explaining my vote."

Now, this is the situation of a large number of gentlemen upon this and, I doubt not, on that side of the House. The situation is different with those of us on the committee. As members of that committee this bill was referred by you to us, and it became our duty to investigate it fully, to sit in judgment on it, and to report to you our conclusion on the facts as we understand them. We have been obliged to take a position. You are not necessarily compelled by your situation to take any position upon the question, and no position is a negative position, because it is always safer, as I have often heard, to vote "no."

Now, I am telling plain truths to my friends upon this side of the House. I am not here to advise gentlemen upon the other side of the House. If they would take my advice for thirty days, we would whip them, horse, foot, and dragoons, in November. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MILLER. That is why we do not take your advice.

Mr. GRIGGS. You would go out of business entirely and permanently on March 4, 1901. If gentlemen on this side of the House will listen, during the time which has been given me to discuss this bill, I believe I can convince you that it is your duty, as intelligent and honest Representatives of an intelligent constituency, to vote for the bill.

Mr. Speaker, in discussing remedial legislation it is proper to consider first the old law, the abuses, if any, of the old law, and after that the proposed remedy. If the old law is good, it is unnecessary to go any further, because it is our duty then to vote against the proposed new one. If the old law is bad, then it becomes our duty to consider the bill offering the remedy, and, if an improvement, to vote for it.

If the old law is good, but the abuses of it are such that it has been turned from its original purpose and made to serve a purpose entirely foreign to its origin and intention, and so has become too costly to the people of the United States for the good secured, then it becomes our duty in the correction of that abuse to consider whether or not the proposed new law will correct it, and if it will, then to vote for it. In short, if a good law has become diseased and a remedy not worse than the disease is offered, it is our duty to accept that remedy.

Now, that is the way this question presented itself to those of us who are members of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. What is the old law with reference to second-class publications? Without going into unnecessary details, the privilege known as the second-class privilege was given originally as a bounty on the dissemination of knowledge. Newspapers were first given certain privileges not accorded to other mail matter in the way of cheapness of postage rates, in order to encourage the spread of information.

In short, it is a law to encourage and promote education among the people. Newspapers then, as now, were recognized as the great educational force of the world. Afterwards these privileges were extended so as to include other periodicals, such as the monthly magazines, quarterly reviews, and periodicals of that character. The rate was finally made 1 cent a pound to all publications of the second class everywhere, and free in the county of publication. This was a beneficent law. It has accomplished more for the diffusion of intelligence and for the promotion of the happiness and prosperity and greatness of the American people than any other agency, or, I might say, all other agencies combined. But it seems impossible, Mr. Speaker, to administer laws granting special privileges without abuse of the same. It is rather the abuse of the old law than the law itself which this bill proposes to correct. In other words, the committee proposes to give a legislative construction to the law at present on our statute books.

Without wearying the House by reading long extracts from the law, I may say that this bill will, if enacted into law, make only two changes of importance in the law as at present construed. The proposed changes will affect large, rich, and powerful interests in certain sections of the country, all with ramifications throughout the length and breadth of the land, and who, having grown rich and powerful under this abuse of special privileges, are naturally fighting to retain them. The interests of these publishers, as I see it, are not the interests of the people, to which conclusion I shall endeavor to lead gentlemen who are kind enough to listen to my argument.

The first substantial objection offered to this bill by anybody is to the proviso in the first section, which reads:

That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second-class rate publications purporting to be issued periodically and to subscribers, but which are merely books, or reprints of books, whether they be issued complete or in parts, whether they be bound or unbound, whether they be sold by subscription or otherwise, or whether they purport to be premiums or supplements or parts of regular newspapers or periodicals.

The objection to this is that it will cut off from second-class rates—1 cent a pound—a large class of books which, because of their cheapness, appeal particularly to people who are unable to pay the prices for bound books. My friend from Arkansas [Mr. LITTLE] grew eloquent yesterday in his appeal against taking away this privilege from this class of literature. My friend expressed great regret that he lacked in early youth the opportunities of the youths of this generation secured through this privilege.

I am very fond of the gentleman from Arkansas. He is my colleague on the committee, and I have often had occasion to admire his zeal, his faithfulness, his conscientiousness and ability in the consideration of matters before our committee, but I am not prepared to contemplate the dizzy height to which my friend might have ascended if he had been given the opportunities of the youth of to-day, of which he spoke so eloquently on yesterday. [Laughter.] We are all of us inclined to believe that if we had had the opportunity of the other fellow we would have far surpassed him in achievements. But I do not hesitate to say that my friend from Arkansas is man enough as it is. If he feels his limitations it is because of his modesty, and not because of any real lack of accomplishments or opportunity.

My friend from Colorado [Mr. BELL] on yesterday also talked very pathetically against denying to the youth of the country the right to have these books sent to them through the mails at the pound rate. Oh, he was pathetic! There were tears in his voice! You would have thought that the Post-Office Committee was about to persuade this House to deny education to the boys and girls of America, that we were insisting on closing the schoolhouses all over the land, because we propose to shut out this class of literature from the mails at the 1 cent a pound rate. Let my friend possess his soul with serenity. We do not propose to close the schools or to curtail educational advantages. He pleads for the paper-back book, while he knows that books containing the same matter, if bound, are denied the use of the mails at this rate.

How many of these paper-back books that go through the mails as second-class matter are used in the schools of this country? I do not know about other sections, but I do know about the section from which I come. I do not believe that one school in fifty uses books of that class. I say that not one book in five thousand in use in the schools of Georgia is a book of the character referred to by my friend from Colorado [Mr. BELL], and which would be excluded from the mails under the Loud bill.

Now, if gentlemen are so much in earnest about this matter, if they believe that the school children of the United States should have the benefit of the pound rate, why not change the rate now in force against books? Why, gentlemen, it never was intended by the authors of this law, it never was intended in the beginning, or at any time since the beginning, to let books go through the mails at pound rates.

Mr. BELL. Will the gentleman allow a question?

Mr. GRIGGS. Certainly, sir.

Mr. BELL. Were not those books generally going through the mails at pound rates, and was it not admitted on this floor in 1888, when we had the 2-cent rate and reduced it to 1 cent a pound, that that was the fact?

Mr. GRIGGS. I do not know what was admitted upon this floor in 1888.

Mr. BELL. Well, I read yesterday from the speech of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON], delivered in February, 1888, when he stated that he had a number of those books, and that but for this cheap rate he would not have had the opportunity of using them. I read that to the House yesterday. Afterwards they reduced the rate to 1 cent a pound, after that practice had been thoroughly understood in this House and in the Department, and so stated.

Mr. GRIGGS. You had your say yesterday. My time is limited; make your question short, please.

Mr. BELL. That was stated as one of the reasons.

Mr. GRIGGS. I want to say in reply to the gentleman that the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] is no authority with me in anything political. He usually admits in such matters whatever is necessary to gain his case.

Mr. BELL. Well, you do not deny that what I state is true.

Mr. GRIGGS. Oh, I do not deny that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] admitted anything that the gentleman from Colorado charges him with admitting. It is strange to see the gentleman from Colorado quoting the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] approvingly as authority. I know he differs from him on every other political idea but this.

Mr. BELL. He disagrees with me now; he is with you.

Mr. GRIGGS. I did not know that.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I say it never was intended by the originators of this law that books should be included in it. I repeat the declaration, and it is clear, for had it been the intention of the legislators to permit books to go through the mails at pound rates the law would have said books and would not have confined second-class privileges to "newspapers and periodicals." Who questions that? Not even my friend from Colorado, in his zealous opposition to this bill, questions the statement that periodicals were not intended by the law to include books.

The only way that these reprints of books, these paper backs, have been enabled to get the use of the mails at 1 cent a pound has been by a miserable subterfuge of the publishers. To accomplish this they undertook to issue them at regular intervals, so often as four times a year, and from a known office of publication. In these respects they are like periodicals, but in no other. They are books nevertheless, Mr. Speaker. Gentlemen who are honest with themselves and who are candid with others must admit that Shakespeare in a paper back is not different from Shakespeare in boards and bound in cloth.

Gentlemen must admit that Milton bound in paper is the same as Milton bound in cloth. The gentlemen denounce what they are pleased to call denying to the people of the United States the opportunity of securing cheap literature. Yet they do not insist that books bound in cloth or leather for permanent use shall have the same privilege in the mails as these unbound books. But this bill does not deny anything to the children of the United States. Why, Mr. Speaker, the people will have the same advantages from cheap literature after the passage of this bill as they have now.

Mr. BELL. By paying an extra rate.

Mr. GRIGGS. Without paying extra.

Mr. BELL. Oh, no.

Mr. GRIGGS. Let me get through, and I think you will agree with me.

Mr. BELL. I do not think I will.

Mr. GRIGGS. When this hearing was had before the committee, in answer to a question from me—what has become of my friend from Colorado?

Mr. BELL. I am right here with you; I am not going to leave you. [Laughter.]

Mr. GRIGGS. To a question from me the answer was made by either a publisher or his agent that it would not increase the price of the books; that the bill would not drive them from the mails; that it would simply force publishers to manufacture the books cheaper, and that the people of the United States would have the same opportunities of getting cheap literature as they have to-day.

Mr. BELL. Now, may I suggest to the gentleman?

Mr. GRIGGS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Lupton states that he sends out a number of these books at 3 cents, including Dickens, Cowper, and many others, and says to raise from the second to the third class will increase the cost more than they now cost the reading public.

Mr. LATIMER. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question right there?

Mr. GRIGGS. Just one moment. Let me get through with my friend from Colorado. If the gentleman is so anxious about this, why does he not insist that all the text-books used in all schools, whether bound with paper or with cloth, shall be permitted to use the mails at 1 cent a pound?

Mr. BELL. May I answer that?

Mr. GRIGGS. If you will not take over half an hour,

Mr. BELL. I will come within a half an hour.

Mr. GRIGGS. All right.

Mr. BELL. For the same reason as stated by the men in the formative period of this postal system—that men who are able to buy library books should pay 8 cents a pound, the cost of transportation. The poor people that use these so-called stitched or paper-back books were to have them under what was called the franking privilege; and Postmaster-General James in 1879 insisted that these cheap books were gotten up for that purpose and with this understanding. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GRIGGS. You are very welcome. We have free schools in all the States of the Union.

Mr. BELL. And free text-books.

Mr. GRIGGS. In many States of the Union. We have many such in Georgia, and we use cloth or board bound books. A paper-back book would not last a school boy or girl three days.

Mr. BELL. They use them in the high school here.

Mr. GRIGGS. They would not last a Georgia boy three days, or a Colorado boy, either. [Laughter.] Now I will answer, if I can, the question of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. LATIMER].

Mr. LATIMER. The gentleman has just stated to the House that in the testimony that was submitted before the committee it was stated that if the additional postal rate was added to the book going through the mail it would only cheapen the cost of production of the book. Now, I want to ask the gentleman if he can give to the House what would be the average weight, or the additional cost, in case there is no reduction in the production of the book, in case the bill becomes a law; what will be the additional cost to the purchaser of books by reason of the additional postage that will have to be paid?

Mr. GRIGGS. I believe the increased rate is 2 cents for every 4 ounces. The testimony before the committee was that these books would average about four to the pound. That is 2 cents a book. They go now under the pound rate. That is 1 cent for four books. Each book is increased in cost of transportation through the mails $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents. As I have said, to a question by me a representative of these publishing houses answered that it would neither increase the price to the public nor curtail the production of this class of books.

Mr. LATIMER. Your statement is that each book would cost about $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents additional, if it had to go at third-class rates, if this bill should pass?

Mr. GRIGGS. Yes; and the publishers state that they could reduce the cost of making the books that much and save that cost to the purchaser. Now, gentlemen, that answers that objection.

Mr. BELL. No; it does not.

Mr. GRIGGS. Well, I can not yield to my friend further.

Mr. BELL. Can I not correct you?

Mr. GRIGGS. You can correct me in the time of the gentleman opposing the bill. I have yielded to you several times already.

Mr. BELL. I know the gentleman has been very liberal, but I was going to ask him whether or not David Copperfield, or some of those works, can be carried for $1\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent additional?

Mr. GRIGGS. I am not giving the rates for any particular book. I said that the average was four to the pound; not that every book published by these people would require four to make a pound; there are sometimes five, sometimes six, sometimes two, and sometimes three. Mr. Wheeler, of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, stated that their books averaged five to the pound. So I have been perfectly fair with the gentleman.

I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that it will not only not curtail the production of these books, but it will simply reduce the cost of manufacture of them by the using of a cheaper quality of paper, and that the people of the country, if there is any advantage in receiving them at all, will by this bill be deprived of nothing. That is all I have to say on that line. The necessity of the enactment of this section seems to me perfectly clear.

Now I come to another point. Gentlemen here appear very solicitous on this floor occasionally about the country newspaper. The newspaper is dear to the hearts of all politicians. There is not a politician in the United States, from Cape Cod to the Golden Gate, who does not profess love for the country newspaper. We all love the country newspaper. It is dear to all when we talk about it on the floor of Congress. [Laughter.]

Mr. Speaker, so far as I am concerned, I never indulge in what appears to me to be fulsome adulation of anybody or anything, and I am not going to do it now with reference to the country press. It is sufficient for me to say that I am the personal friend of every editor in my district and that he is my personal friend. It is sufficient for me to say that I believe I have the confidence of every editor in that Congressional district and that every editor there has my confidence and all I care to say about the editor of the country newspaper is what I would say about the country lawyer, the country doctor, the country preacher, the country schoolmaster, the country merchant and farmer—

A MEMBER. And the country Congressman.

Mr. GRIGGS. Yes, and the country Congressman; that is, when he does his duty as he understands it, he has done all that earth or heaven will require. He is no object of charity for politicians to weep over; he is not the willing subject of fulsome panegyrics from politicians who want his support. He does his duty as I do mine, as you do yours, and he is entitled to the same credit that you who do your duty here and elsewhere are entitled to; no more, and certainly no less. This is all he asks at the hands of anybody; and so far as I am concerned, I propose always to see that he gets this, if I can secure it for him.

Now, Mr. Speaker, gentlemen complain that this bill proposes to cut off the privileges of the country press.

My friend from South Carolina [Mr. STOKES] on yesterday based almost his entire speech against this bill on the fact that it cut off the privileges of the country newspaper. How? By cutting down the privilege of sending sample copies through the mail at pound rates. Cut it down? This bill proposes to give them greater privileges than they ever had with reference to sending sample copies through the mail. Let me say to you that when this bill came before the committee, and I violate no confidence when I say it, I objected to it because of its failure to provide for the sending of sample copies at the pound rate. The bill was referred to the chairman of the committee and myself to see if we could not agree on that point.

We finally agreed on the amendment allowing a number equal to 50 per cent of the subscription list, in no case to exceed 500 copies, to go through at the pound rate.

As my colleague and friend [Mr. HOWARD] demonstrated to the publishers of his district last summer, it would break every country newspaper in the United States to avail itself to the full extent of the privilege accorded under this bill as it stands now.

But my friend from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], who two years ago defeated this bill by his great speech against it, had a conference with the committee on yesterday. He had until then opposed the bill; but we came together and agreed upon this, that the Post-Office Committee should accept the amendment to be offered by him, which gives the right to newspapers and periodicals to send out a number equal to 100 per cent of their bona fide subscription lists as sample copies—the number in no event to exceed 2,000. Now name to me, gentlemen, the country newspaper in the United States that will want more than this. Tell me, if you can, the name of the legitimate country newspaper that will be hurt by this.

Mr. BOUTELL of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. GRIGGS. Certainly.

Mr. BOUTELL of Illinois. I have no country newspapers in my district, but I have received some protests against this bill from a class of papers that has not yet been mentioned in this debate. There are published in my district daily and weekly newspapers in almost every known language, a large number of them being German and Scandinavian dailies and weeklies.

From the publishers of these papers I have received some inquiries about this bill and some protests against it. I have here a

letter from the proprietor of one of the large Scandinavian papers, a man of high standing and recognized ability as a publisher and editor. In this letter he says:

While I would not attempt to influence your judgment, I must say that the aforesaid bill, if passed, would be a deathblow to the foreign press in the States.

Now, can the gentleman from Georgia explain what effect this bill would have upon that class of papers? The writer may be under some misapprehension; and if so, I would like to have it cleared up.

Mr. GRIGGS. He says "the foreign press." That is, I presume, papers published in foreign languages.

Mr. BOUTELL of Illinois. Yes, sir. The communication I have just read is from the publisher of a Scandinavian paper. There are also a great many German papers. These papers are taken not only by those who are native Germans or Scandinavians, but by others, people who wish to keep up with those languages as well as the English.

Mr. GRIGGS. This bill, if enacted, can not affect papers published in a foreign language differently from papers published in English. I can only make the statement. It is impossible to do more. It can only be demonstrated by going to the bill itself. If the gentleman is unwilling to accept my interpretation of the bill, he may appeal to the chairman of the committee, on his side of the House, who will give him the same answer. My friend is an able lawyer. I have heard of him as a distinguished Chicago lawyer before I came to Congress; and they say that Chicago lawyers are the best lawyers in the world. Of course I except the country lawyers of Georgia. [Laughter.] My friend will indorse all that, I know.

Now, my friend can see by reference to the bill that it can not possibly have any ill effect on Scandinavian or German papers or papers published in any language on earth different from its effect upon papers published in English.

Mr. DRIGGS. Does this bill make any difference with such magazines as Munsey and other 10-cent magazines?

Mr. GRIGGS. Absolutely none.

Mr. DRIGGS. I simply ask for information.

Mr. GRIGGS. I am very glad to be able to furnish information to my friend from New York. Now, may I hope for his support of the bill?

Mr. DRIGGS. I do not say that I will.

Mr. GRIGGS. Well, let him put all his objections to the bill in the form of questions and I believe I can answer every one as easily and as satisfactorily as I did that one.

Mr. DRIGGS. I have a high opinion of the intelligence of my friend from Georgia, but, nevertheless, I will not say that I would be convinced.

Mr. GRIGGS. I thank my friend very much, but I would really be glad to have him state his objections in the form of questions, and I will answer, I believe, every objection he may have to this bill. But, of course, if my friend is afraid I might change his mind, I will excuse him. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOUTELL of Illinois. I just wish to say in reply to the gentleman from Georgia that I can see no difference, of course, in this respect between a newspaper published in the English language and one published in any other language. The Germans of my district are among our most clear-headed and intelligent business and professional men.

Now I want to ask, Is it the intention of the committee to offer or to support an amendment which will allow the sending of a larger number of so-called sample copies than are now provided for in the bill?

Mr. GRIGGS. I have just stated that in a conference yesterday between the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] and myself we agreed on this proposition: That newspapers shall be permitted to send out sample copies not exceeding in number 100 per cent of the bona fide subscription list of the paper, and in no event to exceed 2,000.

That is the provision agreed upon between the gentleman from Missouri and myself; which was presented to the Post-Office Committee by myself yesterday morning, was accepted by the committee, and will be agreed to by the chairman on this floor whenever offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BOUTELL of Illinois. Will the gentleman from Missouri support the bill?

Mr. GRIGGS. Certainly; he will, because that relieves the bill from its objectionable feature.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I can see no legitimate objections to this bill further on the part of the friends of the country newspaper. That relieves the bill from any objection there, so far as I can see. But some gentlemen object to what they call the censorship of the press by the Post-Office Department, and I have received several circulars and letters protesting against the bill on that ground.

Why, gentlemen, this bill makes no change whatever in the present law on this subject. I will ask the Clerk to read the regulations of the Post-Office Department as they are now as to second-class matter. These are the questions put to publishers under the law as it stands.

The Clerk read as follows:

When a new publication is offered for mailing, the postmaster will proceed as follows:

1. Require the publisher, or one of the publishers, to make and present to him, with two copies of the publication, sworn answers in writing to the following interrogatories:

1. Magazine or newspaper? 2. How often published? 3. Where is the paper printed? 4. Who are the proprietors of the paper or magazine? 5. Are they in any way interested, pecuniarily, in any business or trade represented by the publication, either in the reading matter or in the advertisements; if so, what is the interest? 6. Who are the editors of the publication, and how is their compensation determined? 7. Have the editors any pecuniary interest in any business or trade represented by the publication, either in the reading matter or in the advertisements; if so, what is the interest? 8. Is your publication regarded by the trade which it purports to represent as a general organ of the trade, or is it considered as representing the business interest of a special house in that trade, whose price-current or advertisements appear therein? 9. As a result of the publication of your paper or magazine, is the interest of any business house in the trade especially advanced, notwithstanding your design of making the publication a journal representing the trade? 10. Can any house in good standing advertise in your publication at the regular published rates? 11. Have any of the business houses which advertise in your publication any interest (either by past connection or special contract) therein respecting advertisements or subscriptions; and if so, what is that interest? 12. What is the greatest number of copies furnished to any person or firm who advertise in your publication? 13. On what terms are these papers furnished? 14. What number of papers do you print of each issue? 15. About what number of bona fide subscribers (that is, subscribers who pay their own money for the publication and receive it regularly) have you to the next issue of your paper? 16. What is the subscription price of your publication per annum? 17. How many pounds weight will cover the papers furnished to regular subscribers? 18. What average number of sample copies with each issue do you desire to send through the mail at the pound rate? 19. How are the names of the persons to whom you wish to send sample copies obtained by you?

2. If satisfied by the affidavit, the publication itself, and further proofs offered that the publication is admissible, he will issue a temporary permit, on a form to be furnished by the Department, admitting the publication at the second-class rates, pending the determination of the Department as to its admissibility.

3. If upon such evidence the admissibility appears to be doubtful, he shall require a deposit at the third-class rate and issue a permit admitting the publication conditionally, pending determination; the excess of the deposit over the second-class rates to be refunded if the Department shall decide that the publisher is entitled to the pound rate.

4. If satisfied of nonadmissibility, he will refuse to mail except as third-class matter; but, on request of the publisher, will forward the papers to the Department, stating objections.

Mr. GRIGGS. Now, this bill proposes no change to that. If some gentleman will suggest how this bill changes that law I will thank him. Those are now the regulations of the Post-Office Department with reference to the admission of publications to the second-class privilege—have been for many years—and we propose no change whatever. Then how does this bill establish a censorship of the press? I believe as firmly as any man here in the freedom of the press. I believe as strongly as any man on this floor or elsewhere in its great power for good, which has been demonstrated by the growth of liberty and right and justice and education through the agency of the press of the world during the past one hundred years. I would do nothing to hinder its advancement. On the contrary, I say "God speed you" to all legitimate newspaper enterprise.

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

Mr. GRIGGS. Certainly.

Mr. BREAZEALE. What effect would this bill have upon the business of the ordinary news dealer in the little towns and villages of the country?

Mr. GRIGGS. It would prevent him from returning unsold publications at pound rates, which would amount to the news dealers of the smaller towns and villages of the country to perhaps 20 cents a month to every news dealer. Of course I have no way of calculating this with any degree of exactness.

Mr. LATIMER. In the matter of extra postage?

Mr. GRIGGS. Yes.

Mr. BREAZEALE. In returning these unsold periodicals?

Mr. GRIGGS. Yes; it will amount to from 20 to 50 cents, or perhaps a dollar, a month to every newsdealer in the small towns and no more.

Mr. FLEMING. And they can send them back by freight as far as that is concerned?

Mr. GRIGGS. Yes; they can send them back by freight, and will not have to send them through the mails.

Mr. SIMS. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. GRIGGS. Yes.

Mr. SIMS. Some papers in some towns do not have over 500 subscribers, but occasionally they get out what they call a trade edition to advertise a town, and have pictures of the buildings, and so on, and issue five or ten thousand copies. Will this bill, if it is enacted into law, affect such issues as that?

Mr. GRIGGS. No.

Mr. SIMS. It will have no effect?

Mr. GRIGGS. No. Now I want to be fair—

Mr. SIMS. Not to circulate in the county, but generally in other counties and in other States?

Mr. GRIGGS. This bill will not affect that class of publications, because they are at present prohibited by law from using the pound rates.

Mr. SIMS. Can they not be sent out now?

Mr. GRIGGS. Well, they are sent out, but the sending of them is prohibited by law, and this bill makes no change in the law.

Mr. SIMS. Are they not sent out at the pound rate at present?

Mr. GRIGGS. Yes; but not by law, unless custom long continued has made it law.

Mr. SIMS. That is one of the abuses you refer to?

Mr. GRIGGS. This bill does not touch that matter in any respect whatever. It makes no reference to it, and I presume trade editions and special editions of all classes will continue to circulate as before.

Mr. DRIGGS. I should like to say to the gentleman from Georgia that I dislike exceedingly to break into his speech, but he and I have had trouble over our respective names before in these speeches.

Mr. GRIGGS. Go ahead; you do not trouble me.

Mr. DRIGGS. I hold in my hand a little pamphlet that was sent to most of us, I guess. I do not desire to mention the name of it, because it is an advertising pamphlet pure and simple; but in the first part of this, some fifty pages, is as complete a little history of the American Revolution as it has ever been my good fortune to find, and there are a number of very interesting illustrations. Now, this is an advertising pamphlet, sent here long before the discussion of this Loud bill came up, and I should like to ask if such a pamphlet as that would be excluded from the mails under the second-class rates.

Mr. GRIGGS. That is excluded now.

Mr. COWHERD. That did not come under the pound rate, but under a separate stamp.

Mr. GRIGGS. I recognize the publication which the gentleman has in his hand. "Georgian" is the name of it.

Mr. DRIGGS. That is right. I am asking for information, that is all.

Mr. GRIGGS. It came under a stamp.

Mr. DRIGGS. I understood you to say that such things as that would be excluded from the mails.

Mr. COWHERD. They are not excluded from the mails, but they are excluded from the pound rate.

Mr. GRIGGS. My friend from Missouri [Mr. COWHERD] does not mean to say that that pamphlet would be excluded from the mails, but he means that it would not be entitled to the privileges of the pound rate.

Mr. COWHERD. That is the idea.

Mr. GRIGGS. Now, Mr. Speaker, gentlemen say that there are other and greater abuses in the Post-Office Department, which ought to be corrected before we attack the wrongs against which this bill is directed. Gentlemen ask us vociferously, "Why do you not attack the railroads? Why do you not reduce railroad rates?" A railroad is usually a very popular thing to attack, either in Congress or on the hustings.

So far as I am concerned, I have no unnecessary attack to make on railroads or upon any other legitimate business in the United States. Neither have I any defense to offer for the railroads or any business, corporate or otherwise, in the United States which may be oppressing the people; but I simply want to reply to that method of attacking the bill by saying that the existence of two wrongs does not justify the continuance of both. The fact that there is more than one abuse in our postal system does not justify gentlemen in voting against the correction of one.

Now, you all, of course, have heard the old tale that Lincoln used to tell about the farmer and the skunks. A neighbor called one night, and being disturbed in the region of his olfactory nerves, asked what all that scent around the house meant. He replied, "There are skunks in the yard." "Why don't you kill them?" "Well, I'll tell you; there are seven of them. I went out just now to kill them all; I killed one, and it raised such a devil of a stink I have decided to let the other six alone."

Now, Mr. Speaker, when we present here a bill for the correction of one abuse, one privilege that has been seized upon by people for nothing except private benefit and private gain, such a row is raised about it that the committee is almost afraid to try any further. If you will excuse me for telling it, gentlemen who fight the bill in this way remind me of the old negro preacher down in Georgia who used to belong to the father of a friend of mine, and who lived with the son after the war. He was not a regular preacher. He was what they called a "kerzorter" among the negroes. He finally decided to become a regular preacher, and wanted to get into the Methodist ministry. He went for his examination two or three times, and finally one Saturday, as he came back from his meeting, his employer said: "Well, Uncle Bill, how did you come out to-day?" "Bad, mighty bad, Marse Hamp. I went down dar to meeting last month, and I wasn't up on 'cipline; I was jest up on Scripter, and dey jest 'zaminated me on 'cipline. So I went down dar to-day ready on 'cipline, and yer think dey didn't have the whole 'zamination in Scripter. Dey turned me down, sah; and I said to 'em as I left, I did, 'You kin take de whole business and go to the debble so far as I is concerned. When I gits ready on Scripter, you 'zamine me on 'cipline; and when I gits ready on 'cipline, you 'zamine me on Scripter.'" [Laughter.]

That is the way many gentlemen who have discussed this bill heretofore in the House have done. Whenever this committee has presented a bill correcting one abuse, they have insisted that instead of that we ought to have corrected the other; and if we should come in here with a bill lowering the pay of railroads for the carriage of mail matter, there would be plenty of gentlemen, I doubt not, on both sides of the House, ready to insist that we ought to have made the correction of abuses proposed in the Loud bill first. So far as the railroads are concerned, I doubt not that we shall come to that soon.

Now, my friend from Arkansas [Mr. LITTLE] on yesterday devoted a good deal of time in trying to demonstrate that second-class matter breeds first-class matter, and therefore is a source of revenue to the Government.

He said that one of these advertising sheets goes now into a neighborhood, and the ladies look into the back part of it, and say, "Here is a pattern. I want it." And another one would say, "I want one;" and another, "I would like one;" and it would lead, probably, to three or four or a half dozen letters with first-class postage, upon which, as my friend from Colorado says, the Government makes 300 per cent; and therefore the letters excited by the advertising sheet would more than make up the loss incurred in carrying it at the pound rate.

Why, my friend counts very little upon the business sense of the American people when he says it is necessary for the Government to carry that sort of stuff through the mails to get anything advertised throughout the country. Why, when an American has a thing worth advertising he is certain to advertise it, and he will advertise it whether he has the second-class privilege or not. He would advertise in the local newspaper, and that would bring about these inquiries and bring to the mails these letters that pay first-class postage just the same, at the same time helping the local newspaper.

No; gentlemen tell us that we ought to correct one abuse when we offer a bill for the correction of another; and if we were to change the point of attack, gentlemen—not the same gentlemen, perhaps, but gentlemen on the floor of this House—would say we ought to have offered to correct some abuse other than the one attacked.

Now, Mr. Speaker, my friend from Arkansas took a good deal of time in explaining to the House his position, that the Post-Office Department ought not to be required to pay its own expenses, and he cited the War Department and the Navy Department as illustrations of Departments not paying their way. My friend from South Carolina [Mr. STOKES] indulged in the same, and my friend from Colorado [Mr. BELL] indulged in the same sort of argument. They said that the War Department is not required to pay its own expenses. How it could except by plunder I can not conceive. They say that the Navy Department is not compelled to pay its own expenses, and therefore the Post-Office Department should not be required to pay its way.

Why, Mr. Speaker, no gentleman here insists that it should necessarily do so. The people pay the freight, no matter whether they pay it through the stamp tax of the Post-Office Department or otherwise. What this committee insists upon, and which is a correct principle of government in the control of any department, is that there should not be such a discrimination in the use of that department as to require the people of the United States to pay a deficit occasioned by that discrimination in favor of a few individuals.

That is the whole matter. Every person who avails himself of the mails of the United States does it for either pleasure or profit. Every man who uses the mail, whether he be high or low, rich or poor, does it either for his own profit or for his own pleasure. Now, then, if this be true, who should pay the expense of the Department—the man who uses it most extensively or least? If it be true that the Post-Office Department was never intended to pay its way, then I ask you, Mr. Speaker, why it was ever contemplated that there should be a tax placed upon the people for the use of the Post-Office Department?

We are not taxed specifically for the use of the War Department, we are not taxed specifically for the use of the Navy Department, we are not taxed specifically for the benefit of the Interior or any other Department of the Government, but when you come to use the great Post-Office Department the law requires you to pay the tax as you use it, and whenever we stamp a letter we are paying our part of that tax. I insist, Mr. Speaker, that there should be some sort of proportion between the amount expended and the amount paid in, and anything else was never contemplated by the men who founded this Government.

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

Mr. GRIGGS. Very well. I will ask—

Mr. DRIGGS. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may be allowed to conclude his remarks.

Mr. LOUD. We can not do that. I will yield the gentleman five minutes more.

Mr. GRIGGS. Nothing else was contemplated, Mr. Speaker,

and it would be preposterous to think for a moment that it was ever contemplated by anybody who had a single idea in connection with government that the War Department should pay its expenses as it goes, that the Navy Department should pay its expenses as it goes.

That would, of course, be an absurdity, but it was intended by the founders of our postal system that the Post-Office Department should pay its way, and that is illustrated and proven by the fact that every man who uses the mails must pay his tax for the using by affixing stamps to matter mailed. It seems to me an incontrovertible proposition when you take the mails in the aggregate. It was never intended that every class of mail matter should be self-sustaining; but plain common sense, it seems to me, compels the conclusion that it is and ought to be the policy of the Post-Office Department to be self-sustaining as a whole.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is not so much a question of the deficit. That is very small this year, but I insist, and to that fact I want to call the attention of gentlemen from the rural districts of this country, gentlemen who represent districts like my own on this floor, I insist that we want to establish free rural delivery throughout the country. How are you going to do it as long as you have a deficit of from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a year? Oh, you say, that will come on in time.

Mr. Speaker, it will require not less than ten to fifteen millions of dollars to establish a rural delivery that will be satisfactory over this country, and I want to tell you that this is the only country in the Universal Postal Union that does not at least once every day deliver mail in every portion of its dominion to the people to whom it is directed.

Of all the countries in that union, of all the so-called great nations of the earth, the United States is the only one that does not deliver its mail anywhere and everywhere throughout its domain at least once every day. Now, gentlemen, you all want to see that done in your districts. Gentlemen from the cities are not so much interested in that, but gentlemen from the rural districts are interested in it. You want to see that come.

Gentlemen, the members of this committee want to see it. We recognize the fact, however, that it is dangerous to attempt it so long as a deficit annually stares us in the face. The committee are willing that right should be done to everybody; we are unwilling that wrong should be done to anybody; but when, for private gain, men seize upon privileges which are accorded by the Government, not to individuals for gain, but for the purpose of disseminating useful knowledge throughout the United States, to all the people—when this abuse brings about annually a large deficit, it is time to limit the privilege.

It is time for this Government through its law-making power to reach out its strong hand and curtail these special privileges, which, entrenched behind years of abuse, now defy Congress and the people. If time permitted, Mr. Speaker, I would endeavor to show to this House the great discrepancy between the receipts for this alleged second-class matter, which is really third-class matter, and the cost of transporting the same. It is enough to say now that the Government gets for it, in round numbers, about \$1,750,000 and pays out for handling it over \$14,000,000.

If third-class rates were charged, as they ought to be, for all of this stuff outside of legitimate newspapers and periodicals, the Government would receive from it over \$26,000,000 annually. The difference between \$1,750,000, the amount received, and twenty-six millions represents the annual loss to the Government from the handling of this matter. That amount of money would deliver mail to every home in this Republic every day during the year. The channels for disseminating useful knowledge would be increased thereby a thousandfold, and with increased knowledge would come increased happiness and greater prosperity to all. [Applause.]

Mr. LOUD. I will ask the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MOON] if he desires to proceed now?

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON] desires that the circular be read to the House. I pass it to the Clerk for that purpose.

The Clerk read as follows:

Petition against the passage of the bill (H. R. 6071) relating to second-class mail matter.

Hon. W. C. ADAMSON,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I do most respectfully protest against the enactment of the above-entitled measure, for the following reasons, to wit:

1. It excludes from the mails as second-class mail matter all "books or reprints of books," by which is meant all paper-covered books issued periodically, which have done so much to popularize cheap and good literature among the masses of the people, placing the choicest works of literature and science within the reach of the humblest schoolboy, and according to our people an intellectual privilege such as was never enjoyed by the citizens of any other country. The bill, if enacted, will crush out of existence this class of periodicals most completely and effectually.

2. It excludes from the mails as second-class mail matter all "sample copies" of newspapers and periodicals, thus depriving all publications of one of the most valuable means not only of extending their circulations, but of securing new subscribers to take the places of those who die or drop out for various causes. It therefore will cause the general depletion of newspaper circulation by subscription.

3. It increases the rate of postage upon "returns" to news agents from 1 cent to 4 cents per pound, thus seriously crippling the circulation of that large class of periodicals that are sent out "on sale."

4. It permits the mailing of periodicals at the pound rate to subscribers only, and defines subscribers as those who "voluntarily order and pay or agree to pay for the same." Under this definition a person whose subscription has lapsed and has not been renewed is not a subscriber, and copies of a periodical sent to other than advance-paying subscribers could be excluded. This is a direct blow at the local country newspaper.

5. It requires publishers who are permitted to mail matter of the second class to separate the same, before mailing, into United States mail sacks or bundles by States, cities, towns, and counties, as the Postmaster-General may direct, thus forcing every publisher to establish in his office a miniature post-office and entailing great extra expense.

6. It will throw out of employment hundreds of thousands of working men and women engaged in the printing, paper-making, electrotyping, and allied trades, entailing distress and calamity the extent of which can hardly be estimated.

7. The advocates of the bill maintain that its purpose is to reduce the deficiency in the postal revenues. They claim that there is a heavy loss to the Government in the carriage of second-class matter. This claim is untenable, because whatever loss there may be upon the carriage of second-class matter is fully offset by the gain upon the carriage of the two profitable classes, the first and fourth, which are a direct outgrowth of the mailing of second-class matter. Every publisher receives large numbers of letters and mails large quantities of "premiums" (fourth-class matter) to his subscribers and club raisers, and almost every advertisement is a bid for correspondence by mail and the consequent mailing of merchandise in filling orders. There are other causes than the carriage of second-class mail matter to account for the annual deficiency in the postal revenues, which would still be operative should the bill become a law. How, then, could the enactment of this measure reduce the deficiency?

8. The real beneficiaries of the measure are the express companies. By cutting off competition with the postal service they would be enabled to increase their rates, and thus reap a rich harvest.

9. Lastly, it creates a virtual censorship of the press by giving to post-office officials the absolute right to determine what newspapers and periodicals shall have the advantage of the rates of second-class mail matter. It confers on the Post-Office the power to determine what is, and what is not, a periodical; and since there is not a single newspaper or magazine published in the United States which, in some issue, is not amenable to this authoritative discrimination against advertising, supplements, premiums, extra editions, and extra free matter, and which, therefore, may be relegated to mail matter of the third class, it literally places them at the mercy of any postmaster's mandate.

Hoping you will give the above objections to this bill the consideration to which you may deem them entitled, I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

S. H. CHRISTOPHER,
Publisher of Patriot, Buena Vista, Ga.

Mr. MOON. I yield now an hour to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LENTZ].

Mr. LENTZ. Mr. Speaker, if I understand the opposition to the postal laws and regulations as they now exist, and if I understand the purpose of the Loud bill now under discussion, it is to meet a deficit in the revenues of the Post-Office Department. In other words, the contention throughout the country, so far as I have been able to listen to it, is that there is a small difference between the revenues and the expenditures of the Post-Office Department. On the one hand it is contended that we must close up this gap; that we must make some kind of an experiment to do it, and do it now. Outside of the dollar-and-cent consideration there seems to remain nothing except the educational proposition.

Now, if we are to deal with this question first as a business proposition, the report from the Postmaster-General strikes me as an exceedingly peculiar one, coming to this House after the facts which have been adduced in the several discussions in the several Houses that have considered this question. The Postmaster-General says that in round figures this second-class matter, which he proposes shall be excluded, costs this Government twenty millions, or, using his own language as found on page 5 of his report, "It involves a sheer wanton waste of twenty millions or upward a year." Now, if that is true, then it might be a question for serious consideration. But, my friends, if \$20,000,000 were the deficit in the Post-Office Department, it would not justify the exclusion of any matter that is now passing through the mails with which I am familiar.

Referring to another part of the Postmaster-General's report for the year last past, we find on page 911 a table of the business of the Post-Office Department from 1837 down to this hour. I find that since 1852 there has been only one year in which the figures do not show a deficit; and I find further that when the postal revenues were fifteen millions, sixteen millions, eighteen millions, nineteen millions, and twenty millions, the deficits were four millions, five millions, and six millions a year.

Now that the business has increased and the postal revenues are in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000—five times as much—we are here to-day undertaking to make new rules and regulations with reference to second-class matter, with a deficit of only \$6,000,000. Last year the deficit was nine millions, and the year before eleven millions.

Taking the Postmaster-General's figures as to the deficit, we have reduced the deficit about \$2,000,000 a year with the postal system as now organized. Two years more and we would wipe out the deficit with the law standing as it is. Inasmuch as we have reduced the deficit from eleven millions to six millions in two years, may we not safely count on wiping out the deficit entirely in the next two years by leaving the law as it now stands

rather than by any tampering with it or by any patching up of legislation that may be done here in the next fifteen hours?

A deficit of only six millions! If the gentlemen contending here against the present law in reference to second-class matter insist on their figures, then the Postmaster-General will confound them by the figures on page 640 of his report, which are as follows: In order to save time I shall read the figures in millions. In 1895 we had 265,000,000 pounds of second-class matter. In 1896, 296,000,000 pounds. In 1897, 310,000,000 pounds. It was in 1897 that we had a deficit of \$11,000,000. Now, if the second-class matter is the cause and producer of the deficit, what should be the case in 1898 as compared with 1897?

In 1898 we passed through the United States Post-Office 336,000,000 pounds of second-class matter, and the deficit dropped more than \$2,000,000 a year. Yet the volume of second-class matter increased 26,000,000 pounds.

In 1899 the second-class matter reached the enormous figure of 352,000,000 pounds and the deficit dropped down to \$6,000,000. The more second-class matter you are passing through the mails, if you are going to reason on figures, the less of a deficit you have, and if you will increase the second-class matter a few million pounds more, you will make the revenues meet the expenditures; and if you will add a few million pounds more of second-class matter, you will have revenue enough to be just and fair to the railway clerks, the postal clerks, and letter carriers, and increase their pay in proportion to the service they render and the risks and hardships they assume and endure.

Mr. LATIMER. I want to ask the gentleman, if it will not interfere with his remarks—

Mr. LENTZ. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. LATIMER. If the Postmaster-General does not account for that in this way, that during the month that they weighed the mails there was not so much mail matter going through the mails, and that since that time there has been an increase, or, in other words, that the average of mail matter passing through the mails has been greater than it was during the month when they weighed the mails.

Mr. LENTZ. I will admit that the Postmaster-General accounts for it in some way, but that is not the only way. For instance, the Postmaster-General says that this \$20,000,000 of a deficit due to second-class matter alone is because we are not charging 8 cents or 16 cents a pound. Now, so far as the Postmaster-General is concerned and the weighing up of mail is concerned, he knows and you and I know that the mail is weighed up for four years at a time. He knows and you and I know that the railroads have their contracts for this mail, and a part of it is now weighed for four years, a part of it for three, a part of it for two, and a part of it for one, and the railroads are not complaining of the weight. They are not here protesting against the weight. If you take this mail out, you will go on paying the railroads on the basis as the mail is now weighed for that length of time.

No; the Postmaster-General's figures will not meet the case. The Postmaster-General and the gentlemen here who figure with him make a mistake in their use of figures.

I want to turn now to page 26 of the Report of the Postmaster-General and call your attention to a mathematical demonstration that he is mistaken in his figures. What are the principal items of expenditure in the Post-Office Department?

First, the transportation of the mails on the railroads, \$31,000,000. Out of a total expenditure of \$101,000,000, we pay \$31,000,000, or one-third, to the railroads.

What is the second item of large expenditure? Compensation of postmasters, \$18,000,000. Can you change that by this bill?

What is the next? Free-delivery service, \$13,000,000. Will you change that by this bill?

Compensation of clerks in post-offices, \$11,000,000. Will you change that by this bill?

Compensation of railway post-office clerks, \$8,000,000. Will you change that by this bill?

Transportation of mails on star routes, \$5,000,000. Will you change that by this bill?

Will you dismiss the horses and wagons, the ponies and bugies that are used for that service?

Railway post-office car service, \$4,000,000. Will you change that by this bill?

Transportation of foreign mails, one and one-half million dollars. Will you change that by this bill?

Rent, light, and fuel for first, second, and third class offices, one and one-half million dollars. Will you change that by this bill?

Now, gentlemen, I have read every item of expenditure that involves a million or more of dollars.

The next is mail messenger service, \$900,000. Will you change that by this bill?

The next is manufacture of stamped envelopes, \$500,000. Will you change that by this bill?

The next is transportation of the mails by regulation screen or other wagon service, \$726,000.

The next is transportation of the mails on steamboats, \$424,000. Special-delivery service, \$415,000.

Mail depredations and post-office inspectors, \$406,000.

Every item below those I have read is only two or three hundred thousand (dollars, and many of them sink down to less than a hundred thousand dollars and there are but few of them at that; while all of the large items of this \$101,000,000 of expenditure will go on, even if you pass this law, and you are not saving a dollar in any one of the items that I have named. Now, sir, if you are arguing for this bill on the ground that it will save money to the Department, you will have to point out some other place than in any of the items mentioned in the report of the Postmaster-General. Tell me where, if you please, you can save it?

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

Mr. LENTZ. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COWHERD. The gentleman says, if I understand him, that you will not save money because of the fact that there has been a weighing, and you will not change the weight for four years under the law. Is that the gentleman's argument?

Mr. LENTZ. I am not arguing that now. I have passed beyond that. I said that some of the mail is weighed for four years, some for three, and we will go on with our weighing each year, of course.

Mr. COWHERD. The question I want to ask the gentleman is, admitting the truth of the statement of the Postmaster-General, based upon the records of the Post-Office Department, that this bill will cut out of the mails as second-class matter 176,000,000 pounds now carried, if this bill had been passed last year just before this weighing, you would have changed it to the extent of \$28,000,000?

Mr. LENTZ. Which do you favor—4 cents, 8 cents, or 16 cents for this class of matter?

Mr. COWHERD. I favor cutting out this second-class matter, not permitting the privilege as second-class matter to any mail except such as was intended under the law.

Mr. LENTZ. Then what rate must it pay? What rate will you put upon all of this that you cut out?

Mr. COWHERD. It will fall into the rate provided by law, and most of it will go as third-class matter.

Mr. LENTZ. That is 8 cents a pound.

Mr. COWHERD. Eight cents a pound.

Mr. LENTZ. That would be 7 cents additional.

Mr. COWHERD. On 175,000,000 pounds.

Mr. LENTZ. On 175,000,000 pounds, which is one-fourth of the mail. You do not change your compensation to postmasters, nor the light and heat of post-offices, nor the messenger service, nor the free-delivery service, nor the salaries of clerks. What you will change will be one-fourth of the \$31,000,000 paid to railroads. That is the only place that you could save anything, if you absolutely eliminate it; but, on the other hand, if you do get your 7 cents in addition for that, according to the Postmaster-General's figures, it would be \$12,000,000.

But would you get it? Would you get your 7 cents? Would you not cut the throats of many of the men who are now making a living sending this second-class matter through the mails? Would you not destroy many a little enterprise? Would you not cut off from the opportunity of building up a printing establishment every young man who wants to start to-morrow?

Mr. COWHERD. In answer to that, will the gentleman permit me?

Mr. LENTZ. I yield to the gentleman, although I can not yield very often.

Mr. COWHERD. Just this point. The gentleman says it would not save except that 7 cents. Has he taken the statement of the Postmaster-General that the average rate on third-class matter is 14½ cents, for the reason that it does not go by the pound so much as second-class matter?

Mr. LENTZ. I take the figures of the Postmaster-General, but the figures that are more significant are his figures of \$20,000,000. Now, if the naked figures of the Postmaster-General are to be taken, I concede that if you do that kind of figuring you can make big figures of an apparent deficit. But in spite of all the Postmaster-General says I do not agree with him on his figures, and, with the indulgence of the House, I propose to read a few figures which I prepared in connection with this bill when it was before this House at a previous session. It will not take long, and these are actual figures, and will show gentlemen here how this second-class matter brings first-class postage.

I have gathered together some actual figures from the experience of one of these journals that you call an advertising journal. I submit the figures of that journal for the months of October, November, and December, 1897. It paid in those three months for second-class postage \$1,885. In answer to the matter which this journal sent out as second-class matter, and bearing the advertisements of many advertisers, there came to the office of the journal 162,000 replies, each bearing a 2-cent stamp, which in the aggregate carried to the United States Treasury \$3,240.

In answer to these 162,000 letters there were sent from the magazine office 143,000 postal cards, paying to the Government \$1,430; also 19,000 letters, each bearing a 2-cent stamp, and in the aggregate paying into the Treasury of the Government \$380.

Among the 162,000 letters received there was an average of 110 each day carrying a registered stamp, or 880 registered letters in eighty days. Each of these paid an additional 8 cents to Uncle Sam, and the total receipts of Uncle Sam out of this registered mail were \$704. These 162,000 letters which came into the magazine office required the sending out in premiums, in the shape of third and fourth class matter, material that paid Uncle Sam for postage \$2,750. As a result of carrying that second-class matter for \$1,885 in the first instance, \$10,389 was paid into the Treasury in connection with the magazine office alone.

But this is not all. It is estimated that it costs an advertiser in this magazine 15 cents to get the public to write one letter inquiring about his goods or ordering the same. This same magazine received from its advertisers for these three months \$15,300. The men who paid that \$15,300 did not throw that money away; they paid that sum to get their names and their goods before the public. Now, taking the advertiser's estimate, that for each 15 cents expended in advertising he receives a letter from some one of the public, it follows that the \$15,300 paid to this magazine for advertising during the same three months resulted in the public writing 102,000 letters to the advertisers making use of its columns, on each of which letters there must have been a 2-cent stamp.

Now, it is also estimated that the advertisers spend on the letters and circulars they send back to the public—some say 6 cents for every letter received and some say 5 cents; but we will take the least figure and say 5 cents. The men who answered the advertisements paid 2 cents and the advertisers 5 cents, which makes 7 cents for each letter received by them from the public. As a result of this correspondence between advertisers and the public, 7 cents for each 102,000 letters is turned into the Treasury of this Government, or an aggregate of \$7,140, which, added to the \$10,389 that was paid in connection with the magazine office, makes a grand total of \$17,529; and if you allow but a small amount for postage stamps on the third and fourth class matter sent out by the advertisers the sum total will far exceed \$18,000 as the result of carrying this second-class matter denominated "trash" for \$1,885.

Many men in business transactions waste their time chasing the cent around the dollar, and yet never see the dollar. I do not want Uncle Sam to waste his time here chasing the cent around the dollar and never seeing the dollar in this transaction. How much did I say? More than \$18,000 in round figures goes into the Government Treasury directly and indirectly on this one transaction, or \$10 for \$1 for permitting that kind of literature to go through its mails.

Mr. SNODGRASS. What is the gentleman reading from?

Mr. LENTZ. I was reading from figures I prepared in connection with this subject two years ago, and from the actual figures of a magazine printed at Chicago. It is taken from the figures given for that magazine for the months of October, November, and December in the year 1897; and in connection with that we find that such firms as Montgomery Ward & Co., or Sears, Roebuck & Co. paid into the National Treasury \$297,000 of postage in one year on goods which they sent out from their great mercantile establishments, where you can buy anything from a needle to a thrashing machine.

Their business is all conducted by first, third, and fourth class postage, but it began through this second-class mail matter, and leads up to the first, third, and fourth class mail; and if this Congress should cut off this second-class mail, it would just be the same as if we should go down to the business houses on Pennsylvania avenue and take the signs off the fronts of their buildings and their names and advertisements out of the newspapers. It is a part of the great governmental system, giving an income of \$65,000,000, which the Postmaster-General says comes as receipt for first-class postage, or, in other words, for the 2-cent stamps that are used by the people of this country \$65,000,000 comes into the Treasury.

How do you get that? That \$65,000,000 is not paid for by the fathers and brothers and mothers and sisters in writing back and forth to each other. That money comes largely from advertising; and I say to you the Postmaster-General's figures are wrong. He does not allow anything for what is done by this second-class matter. He does not account for it going out and bringing mail, 2-cent stamps, by the thousands and by the millions. He overlooks that proposition.

I see Lippincott lying here on one of the desks in front of me, or take the Review of Reviews, the Outlook, Harpers, Scribners, the Literary Digest, and other magazines, and I will venture the assertion that half of the members of this House when they open such a magazine turn to the advertisements and read them before they read the literary articles that are found between the covers.

Now, why do you, in reading the magazines, read the advertisements first? It is because the American public want to know

what science, ingenuity, and invention are doing for our country; and when they find a good thing mentioned in these pages, they are writing to the manufacturer and saying, "I want more information than I can find in the Outlook, or the Literary Digest, in the New York Herald, the New York World, the New York Journal, the Washington Post, or the Star to-day on this subject." These inquiries produce first-class postage. This second-class matter is responsible, I think, for \$35,000,000 of the first-class postage receipts.

Here are the Postmaster-General's figures. He says that this second-class matter brought in \$3,527,000. My friends, according to the Postmaster-General's figures \$3,500,000 was brought in in the first instance on the pound rate. I have demonstrated to you that by the actual doings and experience of one great magazine they get \$10 into the Treasury of the United States for postage before a single transaction of the second-class mail matter is complete.

On the same basis, multiply the three and a half millions by ten and it gives you \$35,000,000 to be credited to the work of the second-class mail. As a business proposition, gentlemen, cut off one-half of the second-class mail, and if it means anything, in round figures you will have cut off one-half of that postal revenue, which would be about seventeen and a half millions of dollars.

Further, the Postmaster-General has overlooked another thing in this preliminary pamphlet, in the first few introductory pages, and, of course, he could not put it all in there; but in the complete report, if you will turn to page 644 you will find that this objectionable second-class matter, this second-class matter that is put up by the carload, is really the least trouble to handle of any mail that goes over the country. Listen to his own statement:

In regard to the "fully made-up sacks," the New York post-office shows the admirable increase of 2,834 sacks for June, 1899, over June, 1898. The following are good individual instances: One publication had 8,000 sacks, and only 113 mixed, or less than 2 per cent; one had 9,339 sacks, and only 239 mixed, or less than 3 per cent; one had 2,557 sacks, and only 103 mixed, or about 4 per cent; one had 350 sacks, and only 1 mixed.

Chicago still keeps the lead among the largest cities in the matter of good work done by publishers, there being only 8 per cent of mixed (or unseparated) mail this year, as against 10.4 per cent of the same last year. In the case of one publication there were only 15 sacks of mixed, out of a total of 3,495 sacks; and in another instance only 47 sacks of mixed, out of a total of 8,588 sacks. In respect to this particular feature, however, Baltimore is pre-eminent among the largest post-offices, for its three largest publications having a total of 3,924 sacks, sent in no mixed at all.

In Boston one publication sent in only 207 sacks of mixed out of a total of 5,106 sacks, or 4 per cent.

Elgin, Ill., takes the highest rank in completeness, for one publication sent in 4,731 sacks, all "fully made up;" that is, so made up that it could go at once to the trains without any delay in the post-office of origin for distribution.

In Utica, N. Y., one publication sent in 1,901 sacks, including only 10 mixed. In Toledo one publication sent in 1,759 sacks, including only 10 mixed.

Gentlemen, will you talk now about striking down the large publications that put the mail in their own sacks, that run a post-office, distributing every article that goes into the mail, those that go to one town in one sack and those that go to another town in another sack, leaving the post-office nothing to do but to carry it as freight? The manufacturers of literature, if you call them that, carry it to the train, carry on a post-office system of their own, distribute it without taking the time of the railway mail clerks or the clerks in the post-office whence they send it, and almost without taking the time of the clerks in the post-office whither they send it.

I remember that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM], who knows a good deal about post-offices, because he has held the position of chairman of the Post-Office Committee for a good many years, figured the cost of the publications put in the mail in sacks and delivered to the train prepared so that the clerks of the Government did not have to handle it, he figured that it only cost the Government 4 cents, notwithstanding the high rate of 8 cents a pound the Government was then paying to the railroads.

Let us be fair about this. Fair to whom? Fair to the 80,000,000 of American people, fair to their intelligence, fair to the principles of this postal law. Was it devised as a money-making institution?

Mr. LATIMER. Will the gentleman allow me an interruption right there?

Mr. LENTZ. Certainly.

Mr. LATIMER. The gentleman says that we ought to be fair to the American people in dealing with this question, and I agree with him. There are a lot of publications on the gentleman's desk that go through as second-class matter.

Mr. LENTZ. Yes.

Mr. LATIMER. Now, if they had leather backs or were bound in cloth, they would not be allowed as second-class mail matter.

Mr. LENTZ. They would not.

Mr. LATIMER. Then why discriminate against the American people as between a paper-covered book and a cloth-bound book?

Mr. LENTZ. I will tell you. Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush [holding the book up in his hand] can be bought in that form, and have it delivered to the most remote schoolhouse in South

Carolina or Texas or California for 15 cents. The boys and girls who have heard of the Bonnie Briar Bush and want to read it ought to have it at the cheapest opportunity in the world. There are people who are willing to pay for handsomely bound books, and they can have their choice.

The Government has instituted this great university system, using this mail service, so that when a man wants to read the Merchant of Venice, if he will take it in paper, I think we ought almost to carry it to his door and beg him to read it, for God's sake, because every man who reads the Merchant of Venice is a better man morally as well as intellectually. [Applause.] When a boy out in Ohio wants Evangeline, he can get it now for 15 cents, brought to his very home. I could not have got it in my boyhood days for less than a dollar.

I say that the Government ought to do this and not talk about deficits. You and I ought to vote for it. Call this magnificent Library of Congress a deficit if you please! Every day it is a deficit to the man without a soul, except the mercenary soul; every hour it is a deficit to him; it is a continuing deficit to the sordid, with its six millions of cost at the outset for the building and hundreds of thousands of dollars of annual expenditures for books and employees. But, gentlemen, it is not a deficit except, possibly, to the man who can not read or write his own name. He is the only man who should call it a deficit, and I suspect even he will have common sense enough to appreciate the advantage of having educated men around him.

Mr. LATIMER. Now, let me—

Mr. LENTZ. I want to answer your question. The Deserted Village, by Goldsmith [holding it up]; is that causing a deficit? Why does any State in this nation spend thousands and millions of dollars furnishing free schools to every boy and girl in the land? It is not because it is creating a deficit, it is because it is building manhood and lifting up its girls to womanhood to make this the greatest Republic on earth. [Applause.] The Gettysburg speech of Abraham Lincoln, and Essays on Lincoln, by Lowell [holding them up]. These are not creating a deficit; it is producing a larger return to the American Republic than any other enterprise the Government is engaged in.

Mr. LATIMER. Let me ask the gentleman what would be the difference in cost in carrying these books at the third-class rates?

Mr. LENTZ. I do not want it to go through at third-class rates, with an additional cost of 7 cents to the boy struggling to raise his first 15 cents.

Mr. LATIMER. The gentleman is not stating it correctly. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GRIGGS] said that it would take four or five of these books to weigh a pound, and it would only make an additional cost of three-quarters of a cent for each book.

Mr. LENTZ. The gentleman from South Carolina will pardon me, my time is running on. I have a number of things to say and can not yield.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Charles Dickens's works in 12 volumes can be had for 50 cents—about 4 cents a volume.

Mr. LENTZ. Yes; there are cheaper publications than those I have mentioned. Here is a Child's History of England, which the boys and girls anywhere in this land can have the privilege of reading, and have it brought to their homes for 25 cents. It is true the Government is carrying it at the rate of a cent a pound; but the boy or the girl in ordering it had to use a 2-cent stamp, and the transaction is completed for 4 cents; that is all it costs the Government, according to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM].

Let me name other works—Lorna Doone; Ivanhoe; the Poems of William Cullen Bryant; the Book of Golden Deeds, by Charlotte M. Yonge; Reveries of a Bachelor; The Vicar of Wakefield; The Last Days of Pompeii; the Great Debate of Webster and Hayne; Democracy and Other Papers, by James Russell Lowell; Conciliation with the Colonies, by Edmund Burke; Abraham Lincoln, by Carl Schurz; Rules of Conduct, by George Washington; Rip Van Winkle; George Washington: A Historical Biography. [Applause.] Sir, I would be ashamed to have any of the boys or girls of America know that I had registered a vote here against their receiving this literature at the rate of 1 cent a pound.

In 1845 this Government launched out on the policy of carrying county papers to the county boundaries free of charge. Why? To promote reading, to develop the brain and the heart. No such miserable, picayunish consideration as the question of a few millions of deficit entered into the mind of Congress at that time.

Let me tell you something about deficits. The War Department of this country will send in a bill of about \$125,000,000; I will not call it a deficit. The Navy Department will send in a bill asking for about \$65,000,000; I will not call it a deficit. The Agricultural Department will send in its bill for a large appropriation; I will not call it a deficit. The appropriation bill in due time will carry items for salaries of clerks and other officers of this Congress; I will not call it a deficit. But in fact, according to the theory of

gentlemen who are supporting this bill, the Government is doing nothing but creating deficits.

The principal object of the postal system of the United States is educational; and I am not going to quibble about a deficit of five or six million dollars, as gentlemen call it. It is not a deficit. If the Government would pay for its franked matter the regular postage rate, there would not be any deficit.

Postmaster-General Wilson or Postmaster-General Bissell—I have forgotten which—made that statement in one of his reports, i. e., if the Government paid for the matter that goes through the mail under frank and then again would pay out of the Treasury to the men that sent that matter franked the amount of the postage, the two accounts would about equalize and there would be no deficit. In round numbers, the Government is now carrying on a postal system that is self-sustaining.

It has been hinted here that railway clerks and post-office clerks and letter carriers will require additional appropriations. I shall vote for them and say, "God speed those appropriations." These clerks and carriers are not creators of deficits. Call them rather by their proper names. They are a part of our educational system—a part of the greatest American university—our postal system. [Applause.]

I am not going to stand here with the bugaboo on the outside of the window about additional expense, payments for additional service, and better service. You can not make this postal system too good, you can not make it too cheap to the reading public, nor can you afford to be niggardly with the men who perform the service, risking their lives and health on trains and in all kinds of weather.

Now, gentlemen, a pamphlet like this [illustrating] can not, of course, under this proposed law go through the mails as second-class matter. I wish that this kind of material could be sent through the mails free of charge. It ought to go at pound rates. Let any gentleman look at it. There is not in my judgment any matter of this kind that is decent—and none goes through the mails now that is not pretty carefully looked after by the gentlemen in charge of that business—that ought not to go through at the pound rates.

Here is another work [holding it up], Snow Bound, Songs of Labor, and other poems by J. G. Whittier. Here is a poem that was written at a time when this Government had \$11,000,000 deficit in its postal system, but nobody raised any cry to stop that deficit or argued that you should stop sending newspapers from the county seat to the county boundary free of postage. It was a time when the question of human liberty was at stake, and these works of Whittier were sent out as they ought to be sent out now throughout the land. Let me read you a few lines from one of these poems:

While there's a grief to seek redress,
Or balance to adjust,
Where weighs our living manhood less
Than Mammon's vilest dust,—
While there's a right to need my vote,
A wrong to sweep away,
Up! clouted knee and ragged coat!
A man's a man to-day!

I want the boys and girls of the United States to get this literature.

And, sir, if men are willing to buy paper at the price fixed by a trust, if they are willing to buy printers' ink at the price fixed by a trust, if they are willing to buy type at the price fixed by the type trust, if they are willing to prepare decent poems and happy stories and put them into the post-office, they must get their pay somehow, even if they donate their publications to the people of the country. How would they do it? In only one way. John Smith, who advertises his buggy or his automobile or his thrashing machine in that journal expects somebody to write him a letter.

That is the way they communicate, and it is in that way alone that these people can keep up this second-class matter. They can not buy the paper and ink and type, they can not hire the labor, they can not produce the publications unless men are using 2-cent postage stamps, writing to the men who put their names in the papers advertising the goods they manufacture, and it is in that very way, my friends, that we have produced the higher intelligence, that we have produced the higher class of skilled labor in this country, because we have got thousands of people who are reading papers and magazines now who would not read them at all under the old-fashioned system of paying four or five dollars a year for a magazine.

I want to say another thing, gentlemen. While you are passing this law you had better look over the Canadian line, and you will find that they can send out their second-class mail matter at half a cent a pound, and you will find that we have an arrangement with them by which we will accept their mail and carry it throughout our country.

In addition to that, you will find that a man can take a printing press and leave New York City, or Bangor, Me., or Augusta, or

Boston, and go over to Montreal or Toronto and establish a publication office there, and under the laws and rules that now obtain between the two countries he can produce his paper at a cost of at least a cent a pound less than it costs him to produce it in this country, with a trust in control of the white paper; and a cent a pound means a good deal, because, taking the average newspapers that go through the mails of this country, it takes only eight of them to make a pound. It means something in the price of the publication, and they can mail it from Toronto. They can do their advertising from that point just as well as from Cincinnati or St. Louis.

Why should we now deprive the great American Republic of a postage rate at least as favorable as that of Canada? They, with their five or six million people, find it profitable to carry second-class matter at half a cent a pound. No, gentlemen; if you will investigate this question, I think you will agree with me, that if anything ought to be done as a good business proposition, it would be to reduce the rate from a cent to half a cent, rather than to multiply it by four.

But there is one feature about this bill of exceeding great injustice, and that is to charge the man who has no paper established a rate four times as high as you charge a man who has got a hundred thousand subscribers. On the theory that these men have been getting the benefit of the mails at less than it costs the Government, you have loaned the Treasury of the United States to the great journals and magazines to build themselves up with a hundred thousand or two hundred thousand or three hundred thousand or five hundred thousand subscribers.

Now consider the young man who can not get into the nail business, nor the sugar business, nor the glass business, nor the pottery business, nor any other business of the two hundred monopolized by the trusts; let him say, "I will try to run a little paper." What can he do? He has no subscription list. How will he start his paper? Do you want him to go around town or travel through the country after he has printed a copy of his paper and deliver it from house to house, and read it to the people? You know that is absurd. But if he sends it out through the mail, you would make him pay four times as much in his effort to get started in business as you make the man pay who has got a hundred thousand subscribers.

Why should not that effort of a young man be encouraged by giving him exactly the same postage rate that we gave the man who has built up an establishment worth a million dollars? Why not still further encourage the dissemination and distribution of literature?

Now, I have heard some urge that these books are mere reprints. Why, there are hundreds of thousands of boys and girls in the United States who, when they read Milton's Paradise Lost tomorrow, in this kind of cheap literature, will find it to be news to them. It will be the first time they ever heard of it.

There are millions of boys and girls in the United States who, when they pick up the Rules of Conduct of George Washington for the first time and read them will consider them as news.

News! Is it not more important for a boy of 14, 15, or 16, to have this little book come into his hands, than any magazine or any newspaper in the United States? You propose to shut out Evangeline. You propose to cut off Mr. Longfellow and let some short fellow in literary ability take his place. [Applause and laughter.]

Now, for the life of me I have never been able yet to find out why we are constantly taking three or four days in each session of Congress to discuss a bill to curtail the rights of second-class mail matter. I think it has been demonstrated by a dozen different men on the floor of this House each time this matter has been discussed, that the second-class mail is the producer, or, if you please, is the advance agent for the 2-cent stamp. It is the little thread that draws the string that draws the rope that draws the cable of the \$85,000,000 of postal revenue. I beg of you do not cut down this system.

I do not stand alone in my judgment. Fortunately for this House and for the country, it occasionally happens that we have bills which are not partisan, bills upon which we can certainly agree on great fundamental principles. Here, for instance, is a gentleman who sends in his protest, Mr. Henry A. Reinhard, who is the manager and the president of the Westbote, the largest German paper published in Columbus, Ohio, a Democratic paper.

Almost at the same time with his letter came a letter from Hon. Leo Hirsch, proprietor of the Columbus Express, the most influential German Republican paper in central Ohio. Here, in addition to that, comes another letter from Carl G. Jahn, publisher of the Weekly Law Bulletin, the only weekly summary of the decisions of the courts of the State of Ohio below the supreme court.

In addition to that Dr. C. O. Probst, secretary of the Ohio medical board and in charge of the State board of health, sends in his protest against interfering with the Ohio Sanitary Bulletin. He is not alone, however, in that. Dr. J. U. Barnhill, publisher of the Columbus Medical Journal, is opposed to any change in the

law. The editor and manager of the American Insurance Journal puts in his protest. The Columbus Secret Society Publishing Company, of Columbus, publishing journals for Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, and others, sends in their protest.

The Massey Business College and the Parsons Business College, of Columbus, Ohio, and the Commercial College, of Lancaster, three different business colleges, send in their protests. These men are not ignorant of the postal laws. They are the best informed men on the postal laws in the country. They publish your paper and my paper, they publish the paper of every school and every doctrine. They are all against tampering with the law.

Why not listen to the combined judgment of these men? I heard a gentleman say, "Well, were not some of these petitions printed or sent in on blanks?" I answer that in the Roberts case we had millions of petitions sent in on blanks. You scarcely ever get them in any other way.

Somebody is interested in shutting off this second-class matter. Who is it? I want to make this statement. I will not undertake to say who are interested in reducing the privileges of second-class matter, but, as you know, second-class matter has its limitations. You can not publish a daily paper in New York for the people of Chicago. The space limit of a thousand miles, with the telegraph competing between the two, prevents the average daily paper from going more than four or five hundred miles from home. It is the rare, stray exception when a daily paper runs out a thousand miles across the continent.

The time limit in the railway service reduces the daily papers of the country to certain great centers of population, and beyond that they can not hope nor expect to go. But in the 30, 40, 50, or 60 pages of their Sunday issues they are furnishing libraries, they are furnishing reproductions of encyclopedias. They are not producing original matter, they are not furnishing the people with news, but all of these great journals will go on with their Sunday issues and Sunday editions. You do not propose to reach the evil by this legislation. You are tampering and meddling with the law and you will make a botch of it.

I think I have never made a prophecy on the floor of this House, but I am perfectly willing to go upon record as saying that if you put a law on the books here that will reduce your second-class matter from 350,000,000 pounds to 150,000,000 pounds you will have a deficit of \$20,000,000 the very first year that you reduce it, provided the railroads or somebody else does not make it up in some way. But unless you cut down the railroad transportation at the same time, you mark my words, you will have a deficit four times as large as you have now.

I want to read a letter from a banker in Chicago with reference to the engineer sent here from England to find why and how the United States could build a bridge more quickly than the English could for the English Government, and at less cost. That is one of the most significant, one of the most important, facts, and every citizen of the United States ought to know it:

CHICAGO, ILL., March 17, 1900.

HON. JOHN J. LENTZ, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: With reference to the report of the engineer sent by English manufacturers to the United States to investigate how it was possible for bridge builders in this country to not only construct the Atbara River bridge quicker, but at a less price per ton, than the English bridge builders, I would state that I am in possession of a portion of that report, which I am sure is a great credit to our American labor; also the institutions which have produced this condition.

The engineer reported to those who sent him that the bridge had been built, not only in six weeks, the time specified, but also at a profit, and that it was possible and due to "the intelligence of the American laborer," who worked his head and hands together. In investigating the habits, customs, and homes of the American mechanic and laborer he found that in the homes of 210 men employed in this bridge work there were received during the week 337 different daily, weekly, and monthly publications, either free or subscribed for, while the same number of employees engaged at similar work in England took 82 publications.

Yours, truly,

H. A. HAUGAN,
President State Bank of Chicago.

He was told in person by the individual who was sent here to make this investigation that our men are reading 337 journals, weeklies and magazines, and their men, of the same number, were reading 82. Our men produced a bridge for England in Egypt at less cost and in less time than those of England could, and the engineer's confidential report was that it was because of the intelligence of the American laborer. Keep up this educational system, gentlemen; go on with the high school and university in connection with your postal service.

Why, you have the Chautauqua Society, which has been a benefactor to hundreds and hundreds of thousands of men and women in this country. Mix this question in any way you please. Talk about this on the financial side, and it is bad policy to change the laws as they now stand. Talk about it on the educational side, and it is criminal to change the law and cut down the right of second-class mail of the post-office system of the United States. [Loud applause.]

You have put barriers enough in spite of yourselves in the way of people who are anxious to read by allowing the paper trust to have the benefit of the tariff on paper, and instead of reducing

postal facilities you should be increasing the postal rights of the people. The postal privileges are about the only advantages that come to the masses from the National Government, and I want you to let the boys and girls have these books. Let them have these art works. I would like to see that magazine entitled "Masters in Art" go through the mails free. They are as handsome as any man wants. They are reproductions of the great art works of the world. You can get one of those for 15 cents.

Why would it not be a magnificent educational department to carry that into every home of the United States? Why not give the people of this country such literature as that and such art as that without taxing it out of the mails? Why put an additional price upon it? I am against it, and I believe every gentleman who will release himself from chasing a cent around the dollar and looking to the dollar of intelligence and the dollar of character, that go to make American life will vote against this bill.

Your arguments remind me of the old story of the man who had some rats in his barn, and in order to get rid of the rats he set the barn on fire. He succeeded in getting rid of the rats, but he got rid of the barn too. It is poor policy to undertake to reduce the educational department of this Government to a mere mercenary establishment in an effort to save \$6,000,000 deficit which is not a deficit. Why not call the Government Printing Office a deficit? That would be just as reasonable. Every other Department has a deficit.

There is the Pension Department, with \$145,000,000 that some would call a deficit. This is one of the best possible expenditures the people have made, and I shall not call the pension expenditure a deficit, but when it comes to a few dollars difference between the revenue and the expenditure in this one educational department of the postal system you come in and talk about a deficit. I want the system kept as it is. I want the privilege extended.

I want to encourage young men to start printing offices and start all kinds of publications and promulgate their theories and thoughts to the world. It will do more for this country than your military appropriations will do; it will do more for the country than the naval appropriations will do; it will do more for this country than the appropriations for seeds and documents or for horse books and cattle books. If one or the other is to be curtailed, if we are to save a little money here or there, save it in the War Department or anywhere else rather than take from the American people the privilege of reading what now go to their homes as second-class matter. [Loud applause.]

Mr. LOUD. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa thirty minutes.

Mr. McPHERSON. Mr. Speaker, as one of the committee that favorably reported this bill, it will be my purpose to now try and bring the House back to the consideration of the measure upon its merits. There will be no member of this House who investigates this bill, having the courage of his convictions, who will not give it an affirmative vote. This is strong language, but true. My regret is that this House is so slimly attended. I have been impressed, during the short time of my membership in this body, that one of the principal industries on both sides of this House is for members to spend their time upon the sofas in the committee rooms, in the cock lofts or cellar of this building and then come in when great measures are to be voted on, and with captious objections, thinking they are playing to the back seats and their constituencies at home, help defeat a measure of great merit.

I listened upon yesterday to a member of the committee, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. LITTLE]; I listened to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. STOKES]; I listened to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] yesterday, and now I have listened to a great deal of noise for the last fifty minutes from another gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LENTZ]. Those who oppose this bill remind me of the condition of mind that a candidate for a judgeship in my State once occupied.

A colleague of mine now occupying a seat on this floor was found to be earnestly supporting the candidate, and when interrogated as to why he was giving him such earnest and cordial support, the gentleman, who is now a member of this House, replied that he thought the man would be eminently fair when he became a judge, because he would have no preconceived notions of the law. [Laughter.]

These gentlemen have been eminently fair, and especially has the gentleman from the capital city district of Ohio, who has just taken his seat, because he has no preconceived notions of this bill. [Laughter.] Why all his turmoil and noise in opposition to this bill?

Now, I am going to spend my thirty minutes with reference to the bill, and see what it is, and see how flimsy the objections thereto may be. Everybody wants to wipe out this deficit. Nobody claims that it can be done, but by one or both of two ways. One is to cut down compensation to the railways, a matter that is now under investigation by the postal commission, as I understand it, and the other is to get rid of this great load that is dragging the Department to death under the privileges of second-class

mail matter. We are, by this bill, seeking to cure one of these evils.

Mr. VANDIVER. Will the gentleman permit me?

Mr. McPHERSON. Yes.

Mr. VANDIVER. Which one of these methods would you adopt?

Mr. McPHERSON. Either or both if an evil, and not growl at everything that is offered. [Laughter.] I would go to the bottom of this thing, and eradicate the root of all these evils, instead of standing around whining and complaining at every legitimate effort that is made to correct these great abuses that now exist in the postal system of this country.

Now, what is this bill? A little bill of four and a half pages with reference to second-class mail matter. The first section provides, in substance, for a law precisely as it has been for years and is to be reenacted, excepting with reference to the reprinting of books, on which the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LENTZ] has talked so loudly and to which I will come back after a little while. The second section is now existing law, excepting that it denies news agents the return privileges at the pound rate of 1 cent. The third section limits the issue of sample copies, a matter to which I will allude later. The fourth section provides for taking through the mails the magazines and literature of fraternal society organizations, and the fifth reenacts that these publications must be issued at least four times a year.

The sixth section provides that the proprietor publishing these papers, to have these privileges, must separate them before taking them to the post-office, and not, as represented by the gentleman who has just taken his seat [Mr. LENTZ], that the publishers become a part of the postal system and must take them to the railway train. To be plain about it, and yet brief, there is not a word of truth in the statement as set forth by way of objection to that section in this bill. The remaining section is a repealing clause, to which I need not make reference.

Now, that is the bill about which there is so much complaint. This is the bill about which we hear so much that the deficit must be wiped out by resorting to something else. When the roll comes to be called after the postal commission has made its report, some of the same gentlemen will be making complaint because this second-class matter is not wiped out.

My time is exceedingly limited. I can not discuss all these propositions that I have briefly outlined as covered by this bill. But one of the objections is made pretendedly on behalf of the country newspapers. I challenged the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. STOKES] yesterday afternoon, and I offered him thirty minutes of my time if he would explain wherein the country newspaper is damaged to the extent of five cents in twelve months.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] took up the challenge, and said he would explain it. It has not been explained, and can not be. Gentlemen finally take refuge in the subterfuge that this bill hits those country newspapers in the provision with reference to sample copies. Sir, not one time in a thousand issues does any country newspaper ever issue an excess of 500 copies. If some gentleman wants a political speech printed by the thousands and tens of thousands, let him pay for it.

If some Chautauquan assembly or agricultural society or Barnum's show or something else wants a special edition, let them pay for it. It has been already agreed by the Post-Office Committee that the number of sample copies shall be raised by an amendment from 500 to 2,000, which will be offered by the gentleman from Missouri. The exchange list of these papers is left under this bill precisely as it has been for years and years of time. The free distribution through the mails in the county is left precisely as it has been for years and years of time.

Recurring to the question which I asked yesterday, I ask that some man who may follow me shall show wherein the country paper is to be harmed by this bill. Some of the publishers of such papers have sent in petitions asking for the defeat of the Loud bill; but no one of them who has seen the Loud bill has ever made complaint. The gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD] a few hours ago handed me a couple of letters which he had received, and I want to read them. The first is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE DAMARISCOTTA HERALD,
G. W. SINGER, PUBLISHER,
Damariscotta, Me., March 12, 1900.

DEAR SIR: A careful examination of the "Loud bill," so called, convinces me that its provisions would, if enforced, come near ruining me. As I am conducting a perfectly legitimate business, I protest against being ruined to gratify Loud's desire to give his name to a law.

I beg of you to use all means in your power to kill the Loud bill.

Very truly, yours,

G. W. SINGER.

Hon. C. E. LITTLEFIELD,
Washington, D. C.

The gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD] tells me that he sent this gentleman a copy of the bill and asked him to define specifically the objections he found to it. Thereupon comes back a letter from the same gentleman. It is dated at the same place, Damariscotta, March 19. The other time it was addressed to

"Honorable C. E. LITTLEFIELD." Now the address is changed to "Dear Mr. LITTLEFIELD." The letter reads as follows:

Thank you for your prompt reply and for copy of the Loud bill. I see nothing objectionable in the bill as it now appears. Indeed, I can see where it may help the country publisher.

Very truly, yours,

GEORGE W. SINGER.

Such is the experience of every member of the House who has received letters objecting to this bill—at least it is my experience. When a publisher protests against the Loud bill, furnish him a copy of the bill, and then he is for it. Why? Because there is no additional burden put upon them. On the other hand, there are a great many benefits given them.

These advertising mediums in the East flood the country and take away from the country paper that which legitimately belongs to it. Do you suppose that these advertisers, if we cut off their spurious papers, will not go to the country paper for their advertising? Why, sir, the \$3 Douglas shoe will be advertised one way or another; the Fedora hat will be advertised one way or another; the Lydia Pinkham pink pills for pale men will be advertised some way or another; because barefooted men and baldheaded men and pale men are going to be looked after through some medium or other; and the advertising will go on somehow or other. If we cut off these fellows who issue those advertising sheets, they will go to the country newspapers, where such advertising belongs, and it will redound largely to the benefit of the country paper.

I am a friend of the country paper. If I have to take my choice between the country paper and the city daily, I stand every time for the country paper. It is the city daily that creates the clamor, but it is the country paper which creates a decent public opinion. Within less than two weeks I went to two gentlemen who have the privileges of the press gallery of this House, telegraphic correspondents of two of the great city dailies of this country.

It was shortly after the close of the great debate recently held in this House. I told them that I was a daily reader of the papers for which they corresponded and that I was not surprised to see that in the editorial columns the truth was never told with reference to the measure, but I said "I am amazed that your daily telegraphic correspondence does not occasionally state a truth." The answer was, "We are under instructions; and if we violate our instructions, our dispatches are edited after they are received at the home office of the great city dailies."

It was the country paper that stood by all our great men and all the great measures that have ever passed through this House. In 1858 and 1860 it was the great city dailies that demanded the nomination of somebody else other than Abraham Lincoln. It was the country papers that stood by him when he made the great fight of this century for the principle that Congress could legislate over its Territories as it pleased, governed and controlled by the conscience of this great nation. It was the country papers that stood by Abraham Lincoln when he defied Chief Justice Taney, the author of the Dred Scott decision, when Mr. Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus.

The country paper has been an educator greater than many of the books that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LENTZ] has been recently holding aloft in his hand. I remember that thirty-five years ago one-half of the people of this country denounced Abraham Lincoln as a buffoon, as a blackguard, as a teller of vulgar stories. Later, when he undertook to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, they denounced him as a tyrant. But the people, through these agencies, have been educated until to-day the same men who then denounced him are all united in their loud praises of the name of Abraham Lincoln in all of his teachings, save and excepting the one to which I have made reference; and in less than five years from to-day they, too, will be filing affidavits that they themselves for a lifetime have been supporters of that great principle.

I am in favor of the educational influences of the country paper, and the Loud bill does not harm them. It benefits them.

The country paper may, and often is for a time, deceived by the great daily papers of the large cities, as they, on the Puerto Rican matter, have been deceived. The country papers are slow to act, but when they do act the country papers are, more than any other agency, the school and church alone excepted, that which forms a public opinion by which the country stands.

But my friend from Ohio [Mr. LENTZ] says that these news agents are being harmed. What is there in all that? The great daily papers and magazines go out to the news agents at a cent a pound. They ask for the return privilege at a cent a pound, and why? Not because the papers are of use after they are returned. It is because the great publishers suspect that the news agents in a distant town are dishonest or may become dishonest, and they want a check upon those news agents.

The news agent orders a hundred copies of a certain paper and sells but 75. He reports that he has 25 left on hand. The publisher doubts him, believes he is dishonest, and you gentlemen who oppose this bill ask this great Government of ours to transport those papers back at a cent a pound in order to furnish proof

that the news agent is not dishonest with the publisher. That is all there is in it, and it is all that can be said about it. The American News Company to-day is one of the principal lobbyists against this bill. From that organization, more than any other concern, objections find lodgment against this just measure.

Another gentleman says we ought to have the bulletins of the State boards of health go through the mails at the pound rate. It is a small matter, and personally I care nothing about it. It is a thing that can be segregated and covered by an amendment if one should be desired. But I suggest that while you are doing that in order to help out the States, why not give the franking privilege to every county and State officer, so that this Government can show its generosity to all of these States?

Now, a great deal is said about these colleges and these books, and I can only speak briefly about them. Take Yale and Harvard and Princeton and Ann Arbor and the other great colleges of this country; they do not seek to put these matters through the mail at second-class rates, because it involves perjury and the perpetration of crime under existing laws to do it. It is the unsophisticated and the deceived, who imagine that they ought to have this right, who are here complaining.

We are not striking down a single privilege which these colleges legally possess to-day. Yet they have been prevailed upon by these lobby influences to flood the membership of this House with all kinds of petitions and memorials. If they are publications having subscribers and published at least quarterly they go through the mails now at second-class rates, and in the county of publication they go free of charge. If out of the county they go at the pound rate, and sample copies at the same rate. There is no merit in the contention of any gentleman who imagines that he is reflecting the sentiment of a college of his district to make opposition to this bill.

Now, just a few words with reference to the publications of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The books of that concern were thrown around our committee room by a most excellent gentleman, Mr. Wheeler, not for any impure purpose, but for the purpose of convincing us of the merits of those publications, as though we needed to be convinced. What is the truth about it, as contradistinguished from the statements made by the gentleman from the capital city district of Ohio [Mr. LENTZ]?

To-day in all of his heartburnings and tears and pathos for the boy whom he wishes to have read these little classics, if you order one of them, what does it cost to go through the mail? If they are ordered in large quantity by a news dealer or a local bookstore this bill will change the rate to 8 cents a pound, a difference of seven-eighths of 1 cent per book. Do you suppose Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are going to stop this publication because of a difference of seven-eighths of a cent per book?

If a single book is ordered, it goes through the mails at this time under existing law at the same rate as provided for under the pending bill. The truth is that these little paper-back books cost about 3 cents each and are sold at 15 cents. But the real reason for their publication is as an advertisement for the great and most reputable house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Not that it purports to be an advertisement, but it is done to keep the name of the house before the public.

There is nothing in it, excepting these arguments that we all delight to hear about doing these things that help the boys and the girls of the country. I wish to heaven that some of the books left in our committee room could be circulated everywhere. One mentioned by the gentleman from Ohio a while ago, the great debate of Daniel Webster upon the Constitution, is a book that I wish was not only in the hands of every boy in this country, but in the hands of every Democratic Congressman and of six Republican members of this House. [Applause and laughter.]

Along with that I will agree that they may import into Iowa its twin or companion book, the great argument of John C. Calhoun, upon the same great question. Seven-eighths of a cent per book, when sent at wholesale, is the difference between the Loud bill and the present law, and there is no difference in the world between the existing law and the Loud bill if a single copy of the book is sent. Yet we hear all this noise and all this fuss about the iniquities of the Loud bill as striking down from the boys and girls of this country the reading matter to which they are entitled.

I can not spend much more time upon this; but the gentleman who just preceded me says that he is glad there is no partisanship in this bill. Strictly construed, the gentleman is right; but construed in another way, he is mistaken if he thinks there is no politics in this bill. There are not six members upon this floor but who have said and have written letters stating that they are going to help reclassify the railway mail clerks; that they are going to give relief to the post-office clerks; that they are going to give relief to the letter carriers, and, above all things, to the substitute letter carriers.

But, gentlemen, if this deficit is not stopped by the passage of

this or some similar measure, then the contention is going to be made by these same gentlemen that they can not keep their promises because the deficit is already too large, and we can not strain the credit of the Government further. They may think there is no politics in this. These boys who are organized, and they have your promises now in their hip pockets, will take the scalps of some of you gentlemen who think there is no politics in this, if the expenditures of the Post-Office Department are not reduced so that these great reliefs can be given.

Mr. HILL. Can you not save enough on this bill to give rural free delivery all over the United States?

Mr. MCPHERSON. I was just going to add that. I am talking now to gentlemen who live in the cities, but you go to the country where they want rural free delivery, and more can be saved by the passage of this bill than it will cost to take the letters up to the front doorstep of every farmer in the United States who lives east of the Rocky Mountains, and on the coast west of the same range. You say there is no politics in this bill, that economy in Government expenditures, cutting off these extravagancies so that the needful things can be done, may not be politics, in the estimation of some of you gentlemen in the month of March, but you will sing a different tune in the month of November.

The boys insist upon this, but they are fair and they are honorable. They do not want these things until the Government is able to carry them out. If we get rid of an expense of six, twelve, or twenty million of dollars, as the Postmaster-General seems to think we can, then these reliefs and these benefits can be accorded. I earnestly and sincerely hope for the passage of this bill, with the amendment that is to be offered, as I understand it, by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK]. [Applause.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. LOUD. I yield fifteen minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURKE].

Mr. BURKE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, since I have been a member of this House I have never heard as much discussion over a measure which deserved as little as the measure now before this House. Why, sir, to hear some of the gentlemen who have indulged in this discussion to-day, one would imagine that the issue of life and death to this Republic hung upon the decision of this House upon the question now before us.

Mr. Speaker, I have cast many votes in this House since I became a member. I want to say to the House, and especially to my Democratic colleagues here, that after a thorough investigation of this matter, as far as I have been able to investigate it, I shall never cast a vote with more pleasure and with more absolute belief that I cast the right vote than when I shall cast my vote for this measure to-morrow. [Applause.]

What is this case? Mr. Speaker, it is a tempest in a teapot that has been raised by the opposition here. What is it? I take it, sir, ordinarily when a measure is presented to the House, coming from a committee supported, as this measure is, with practical unanimity by that committee, while it is not conclusive to the membership of the House, it should be, and is, strongly persuasive. This measure comes here with the approval of fourteen members of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, as against the opposition of three members of that committee.

I say that if not conclusive, it should be strongly persuasive to the minds of gentlemen who have not given this subject complete investigation by reason of the fact that they were not members of this committee. But the gentleman from Ohio who just took his seat indulged in prophecy. He posed before this House as a new prophet, not as one of the olden time—because, sir, I might say that it would be well for him next year, if this bill passes, that he does not occupy the position of the prophets of the olden times.

We are told that those prophets, false prophets, were sometimes stoned to death; and if the prophecy of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LENTZ] should be measured by the standard of this bill passing, and there is not a deficit, as the gentleman suggested that there would be, of \$20,000,000, it might subject him to the same treatment that has been accorded to prophets of old. He might be stoned to death, Mr. Speaker; but he would be heard even while they were stoning him. [Laughter.]

But what is the proposition, Mr. Speaker? I take it that when a measure is brought before this House, it is the duty of the membership to investigate that measure, if they have the time to do it, and they should not content themselves with the idea that they will vote against any measure simply for the purpose of casting a negative vote because such a vote is easily defended hereafter. That does not comport with the standard erected or that should be erected for the membership of this House.

Come up and investigate a question, if you have time to do it, and cast your vote independent of that public clamor which is totally ignorant of the facts as they exist. While gentlemen have said that they have received numerous petitions sent by their constituents asking them to vote against this measure, Mr. Speaker, I have received but two letters from newspaper publishers within

my district—and there are possibly 100 publishers of newspapers in that district—and both of these letters, sir, were the stereotyped ones that every member of this House has received; similar to that one which the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee had read at the Clerk's desk as a reply by the gentleman from Georgia to his colleague on this side.

With reference, now, to charges of the opposition. The first that has been made by gentlemen is against the return of sample copies. I do not know, sir, that I can add anything to what has been so well said by the gentleman from Iowa upon that question. What is that proposition, gentlemen? Why should publishers of magazines and other periodicals have the privilege of sending their publications to Texas, for instance, and be carried by the Government at 1 cent a pound, and then, in order to satisfy themselves of the honesty of their agent in Texas, the Government must carry those publications back to the office of publication at the same rate?

Why, it is a monstrous proposition that you should take these various publications and transport them 1,500 or 2,000 miles at a loss to the Government, and then, in order to satisfy the minds of the publishers that their agents in Texas are honest, that the Government should go to the expense of carrying those periodicals that have been unsold back to the office of publication. I want to say this, Mr. Speaker: I received letters from two of these news agents in my own city protesting against this bill on that identical feature.

I wrote to these men and told them that I thought, with their experience in that business in that city, that they could approximate the number of those various publications that they could sell there, and there was no necessity for any larger amount or any greater amount or number being sent from the house of publication than they thought they could reasonably sell upon the market, and that if there should be, surely no publisher ought to object to paying one-fourth or one-fifth of 1 cent a pound for the privilege of returning these unsold publications to the office of such publication.

Mr. Speaker, with reference to the clause of this bill affecting the country publications, the country press, I have seen letters received by other gentlemen on the floor of this House from the country press of their districts in which it was stated that this bill was framed against the interests of the country press and in favor of the interests of the metropolitan press. Why, the proposition identically different from that was urged by the gentlemen before the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

It there sought, or became necessary for them in their arguments before the committee to suggest that this was a discrimination in favor of the country press and against the metropolitan press, whereas now they have flooded the country with circulars that it is against the country press and in favor of the metropolitan press. It is now you see it and now you do not. In other words, they are like the dog referred to by my distinguished friend from Virginia the other day. [Laughter.]

So far, Mr. Speaker, as the country press is concerned, already an amendment has been agreed to which will be accepted by the chairman of the committee to-morrow when the gentleman from Missouri shall offer it, an amendment increasing the sample copies from 50 to 100 per cent and raising the limit from 500 to 2,000 copies to be sent out. I want the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LENTZ], and I want the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MOON], my colleague on this committee—I want them to tell me and tell this House wherein that will militate against the country press of the United States. I would willingly yield to-day my time to my colleague on that committee [Mr. MOON] if he will rise in his place now and explain to this House how it is, under this amendment, that the provisions of this bill bear unjustly on the country press of the United States.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. GRIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, I now yield ten minutes to my colleague, Mr. SNODGRASS.

Mr. SNODGRASS. Mr. Speaker, I do not know that I shall occupy all the time that my colleague has yielded to me in this matter, but I rise to say that I shall be sorry if the present bill can not be put in such shape as that it will command my support, I do not claim to be especially wise on this subject, Mr. Speaker, nor to have all the information respecting it that is possessed by the committee bringing in this bill, who no doubt have given it their patient consideration, but there are certain features in this bill which I believe ought to be enacted into law and certain other provisions which I think should be stricken out.

I say, Mr. Speaker, it is to be regretted that the good is so mixed up with the bad if we shall not be able to discriminate between the two and accomplish some reform in second-rate postage and

yet at the same time preserve all the benefits that the gentlemen on this side of the House contend that we have under existing law.

Mr. Speaker, there is condensed in a short statement in the report of the Postmaster-General of the principal reasons for urging the passage of this bill, and I shall read from it briefly:

During the year past my attention has been drawn more than ever to the abuses of the law governing the mailing of newspapers and periodicals at the cent-a-pound rate of postage. They grow out of a practice so long standing that it has crystallized into law, allowing to paper-covered books, which are simply numbered and dated and designated as periodicals, though in reality not so, the privileges of genuine periodicals, and out of the bestowal by statute of the right to mail sample copies.

The proprietor of a well-known establishment, in order to secure the lowest rate of postage for his advertising literature, applies to the publisher of a "series" of books enjoying the newspaper rate of postage to have a price catalogue admitted to a place in the "series." The catalogue appears as "Number —," a date of issue is put on, together with a bogus subscription price, and the book is actually mailed at the pound rate. The interests of legitimate periodicals demand the discontinuance of this abuse. * * *

Now, I say it will be unfortunate if we can not agree upon some line of discrimination between such periodicals that are primarily designed as advertising mediums and such periodicals or publications as are designed for the dissemination of good literature in the country and carry as incident thereto certain advertising features. Section 1 is directed against these serial periodicals denominated circulating libraries. I may say, Mr. Speaker, that I can not hope to add anything to what has already been said, and so well said, by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LENTZ] in advocacy of continuing the present low rate of postage to this class of publications.

But it is not necessary that we should exclude them. My judgment is that we should exclude publications of a purely advertising nature, and to that end I have drawn an amendment which I think will admit these books and exclude others which are now injuring the service and against which our hostility should only be directed.

Mr. Speaker, I have drawn three amendments to the bill fundamental in their nature, and four others which are designed to perfect those mentioned, and I think I can best occupy the limited time I have at my disposal by having them read from the desk, in order that they may go into the RECORD and be examined and analyzed by all those gentlemen who are interested either for or against the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by striking out all of section 1 after the word "two," in line 7, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Exclude from the second-class rate publications of a serial nature purporting to be issued periodically and to subscribers and which are not primarily designed as an advertising medium."

Amend by inserting, after the word "seventy-nine" and before the word, "when," in line 5, page 2, the following:

"And except as provided in section 1 of this act."

Amend by striking out all of section 3 after the word "rate," in line 1, page 3.

Amend by inserting, after the word "societies" and before the word "trade," on page 3, section 4, line 14, the words "colleges, institutions of learning," and at the close of said section the following:

"But no publication designed chiefly as an advertising agency shall be admitted to the second-class rate."

Amend by inserting, after the word "first" and before the word "it," on page 3, section 5, line 22, the following:

"Except as provided in sections 1 and 2 of this act."

Amend by striking out the whole of the third specification of section 5 page 4, beginning with line 3.

Mr. SNODGRASS. Now, Mr. Speaker, it will be observed that section 1 of the proposed act is designed to exclude from the mails such publications as have been exhibited here by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LENTZ]. Those are publications of a cheap nature, although the quality of the reading matter of which they are composed is excellent.

My first amendment is to change this section so as to admit them, and at the same time so guards their integrity as to absolutely prohibit any change of their character into merely advertising mediums, and the second, fifth, sixth, and seventh amendments simply perfect it—the first.

Persons of means, who are able to pay liberally for their books, will usually buy those which are handsomely bound. The only class of individuals who desire books or publications of this cheaper character are the poor people, to whom a low price is a matter of great importance. If we have a low rate of postage, such books can be sold for prices ranging from 5 to 15 cents, though they contain the same matter perhaps as the bound books, which would cost from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a volume.

To very many people of this land the question of 5, 10, or 15 cents is often one of material consideration, and by the saving of 5 or 10 cents they may possess themselves of two or three of these books, whereas otherwise they could not expect to buy even one. These facts furnish a strong reason for continuing this low rate of postage, in order that this class of people may be accommodated.

I think, Mr. Speaker, a question of principle is involved here, and may well be applied. I believe we ought not to sacrifice the public revenues to exploit the private business of any individual; but, sir, we are justified in any sacrifice of the public revenues

that will promote the dissemination of good literature in this country, the building up of correct sentiment, and the nurture of educational interests throughout the whole land.

The provision which empowers the postal authorities to exercise their judgment and discretion in excluding from the mails such publications as are designed primarily to be advertising mediums will cut off such publications as were exhibited by the gentleman from California, the distinguished chairman of the committee, during his speech in the opening of this debate. At the same time it will preserve intact to the poor people, the common people of this land, the low rate of postage under which the character of literature which has been exhibited before us this evening circulates freely.

My third amendment strikes out the hostile provision of the bill which is leveled at the country press.

Mr. Speaker, there is no business, profession, or enterprise more deserving of our protection and encouragement than the country press, or which labors under more discouraging conditions, or which contributes more to the public weal in the dissemination of information absolutely essential in a Government like ours, based upon popular suffrage. It is the last hope in the battle for public good against private interest. Rarely, indeed, is there found a country paper that can command more than \$1 per year as the price of its weekly visitation, and very many of them circulate for even less money.

The paper trust has so raised the price of material that many of them are now facing the probability of being forced out of business, and when that is accomplished as many guardians and friends will be lost to the public. Their subscription list commonly ranges from 500 to 1,000, possibly to 1,500. They sometimes resort to special editions and the sending out of sample copies as a means of increasing their circulation and subscription.

Occasionally, or at rare intervals when something of special importance is transpiring, their columns are demanded in the propagation of sentiment or information of wider interest than the limits of their local circulation, when the opportunity is thus offered them to accomplish the double purpose of advertising their paper and at the same time adding to their not dangerously plethoric exchequer a little more money than the regular income.

I can not bring myself to consent to any curtailment of this privilege. The bill proposes to limit such sample copies or excess of circulation to 50 per cent of their regular subscriptions, or in no case to exceed 500 copies. There is no sufficient reason advanced for it, and it will work a serious inconvenience and hardship upon the country publisher.

No sufficient excuse is given for discriminating against the publications of colleges or other institutions of learning, and the fourth amendment offered by myself is designed to add these important institutions to those provided for in the fourth section of the bill, while at the same time it guards against such publications as chiefly advertise them. If the bill is thus stripped of its objectionable features, I shall vote for it; otherwise I shall have to vote against it.

If this bill is thus amended, among the reforms it will accomplish will be to debar from the second-class rate millions of pounds of publications which are chiefly advertising mediums, and enact a proper and equitable principle of discrimination which it is said was lost in an erroneous construction of the present law. No doubt the error was superinduced to foster the dissemination of cheap, yet excellent, literature. If it has been costly, it has at least shown that such literature is in great demand by its large use of the mails, which should be a matter of congratulation to us all.

Let us not retard the good work by blockading it. Rather let us lop off its abuses while we put the good part of it beyond the reach of an adverse discrimination in the future. I know it is said that trashy literature may be circulated. Possibly it may, but I think we can rely upon the better sentiment of the people, which will and does hunger after good books that broaden our vision and quicken our aspirations and ennoble our sentiments.

Mr. MOON. I yield fifteen minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. VANDIVER].

THE LOUD BILL A TAX ON INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. VANDIVER. Mr. Speaker, I would be glad if some gentleman on the committee or off of it would inform the House, if he can, just what is the meaning of this bill. I have given it some attention; I have tried to analyze its provisions; but I frankly confess that the more I hear it discussed and the more I study it the more I am in doubt about what it means. And my perplexity is increased when I find that the members of the committee who reported the bill to the House do not agree in their view of what it means.

It reminds me of a circumstance that is said to have taken place away down in Kentucky about the beginning of the civil war. An old Methodist bishop was called on, while presiding over his conference, to decide a question which was agitating the church as well as the country at that time. Taking it under advisement, he

retired to his room and wrote his decision with some care and deliberation. Then submitting it for examination to a friend, a prominent attorney, he received from his counselor this reply: "Bishop, I don't quite understand what you mean by this decision; I seem at a loss to understand what conclusion you have arrived at." "All right," said the good bishop; "then I am perfectly satisfied, my friend, and feel sure now that the opinion will have accomplished its desired end."

I think the same condition of mind must prevail with the author of this bill. He knows that it will accomplish the purpose intended; but just what provision will tend to the desired result I do not think he could himself explain.

Mr. Speaker, it requires no lengthy dissertation nor elaborate argument to settle the question involved in this bill. It proposes a backward step. During all the history of the postal service, both in our own country and in England, the gradual tendency has been to increase the facilities for communication between people. The more rapidly and cheaply the ideas of one man may be communicated to another the greater will be the spread of intelligence. And upon this principle our postal department has been operated for years past, and therefore cheap postage for good literature has been considered one of the most efficient means for the education of the masses.

Up to 1876 the standard works of history, poetry, and fiction were practically out of the reach of the poor boy or girl in the country school; but, availing themselves of the cheap rates of postage, the book publishers about that time conceived the idea of increasing their profits by diminishing their per cent and sending the best books of the world in cheap form to thousands of readers instead of dozens, and the rapid increase of such publications as the Seaside Library, the Franklin Square Library, and the John B. Alden series became the marvel of the country.

Before this movement was started the cheapest copy of Dickens, Bulwer, or Thackeray cost a dollar a volume, but recently a cheap paper-bound edition of Dickens has been issued and sold to the public at 48 cents for the whole twelve volumes, delivered to any post-office in the United States or Canada; while the works of Scott, Thackeray, and George Eliot have been delivered at 3 cents apiece, and whole sets of Macaulay's great work, the History of England, at less than 20 cents a volume.

By admitting these publications to the mails as second-class matter the very best literature of the world has been brought within reach of the poorest youth whose thirst for knowledge is a stimulus to energy and ambition. It would be an interesting and valuable contribution to the statistics of literature if we could learn how many hundreds of thousands of young men and young women throughout the country have had their ideas elevated and their conceptions enlarged by this rapid multiplication of the works of the world's great literary masters. It is safe to say that not only thousands, but millions of these cheap publications of the best thought of the world have been scattered broadcast throughout the country, and their benefit is not to be measured by the deficit in the postal revenues.

But two years ago the gentleman from California [Mr. LOUD], chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, made a strenuous effort in this House to exclude these publications from the pound rate of postage. By the earnest efforts of the friends of cheap postage the bill was then defeated. I remember with what telling effect my colleague from Missouri, CHAMP CLARK, leveled his shafts of wit and humor against the proposition of the gentleman from California, and how that eulogy of the country editor, whose business was to be crippled, went the rounds of the country press from Maine to California. I remember, too, that in one of his letters to the American Press Association he did me the honor to quote a paragraph of my remarks in opposition to the bill.

Now we have the same proposition before us again. True it is somewhat modified, a little bit softened down in one or two particulars, but the essence of it is the same, and I am unalterably opposed to it; and I hope we shall have the assistance of my colleague from Missouri and every other friend who opposed it before in opposing it now.

My second reason for opposing it is that it does not accomplish the object for which it is proposed. We are told that it is to shut out trashy literature and objectionable and questionable, if not immoral, publications. Even if it did so, it is bad policy to shut off what is good in order to abolish what is evil. Why not draw the distinction? Why not so frame it as to abolish the evil without crippling the good?

But further than this, the language of the bill will not abolish the evil, though it will succeed in excluding the better class of literature, because it is clear in its language in prohibiting "books and reprints of books," whereas the worst forms of literature, such as detective stories and Indian stories, coming in periodical print, being neither "books" nor "reprints of books," would still go through the mails at the pound rate. So that I must say to the

gentleman from California that he is much more skillful in attacking cheap postage for good literature than in his warfare upon the trashy and objectionable kinds of print.

In the third place, this bill is a direct strike at the news agents, by refusing them the privilege of returning unsold copies of regular publications at the pound rate of postage and increasing the rate from 1 cent to 4 cents per pound. This small privilege of the news dealer in the small country town is his only safety; and if you deny him that privilege, you either force him to raise the price of newspapers and periodicals of every kind in order to cover this loss, or else drive him out of this kind of business.

Fourthly, I am opposed to the measure because it puts a heavy burden upon the editor of the country newspaper who wishes to increase his circulation by sending out large numbers of sample copies. In fact, this is the only way a new paper, just starting, can secure a bona fide subscription list. There is no citizen in a small community who does so much for the community without compensation as the country editor. He is the pack horse of the whole neighborhood and is expected to be a walking encyclopedia for all inquirers. I am in favor of giving him every privilege that is possible under the law and throwing as few difficulties in his way as possible.

This bill would not only increase his expenses, but would also add to his difficulties and inconveniences by imposing an additional string of Government red tape to his business of mailing papers from his office, because in the last provision of the bill you require him to separate his mail matter into United States mail sacks by States, cities, towns, and counties before depositing it in the post-office. In other words, you propose to require him, at his own expense, to run a distributing office as a preliminary branch of the post-office business of the country.

In short, sir, this bill seems to me to be a strike at the country editor and the book publisher, a tax on intelligence, and a step backward toward the days of limited education and high-priced books. It fosters the blood-and-thunder stories which inflame the minds and allure the hearts of the youth of the land, while the noblest productions of the human intellect are to be barred out from many a schoolroom and the door of access to the finest literature of the world is to be closed in the face of the aspiring youth who has not the money to pay a dollar a volume for it.

The vile trash of the penny-a-liner, who paints the allurements of vice or the seductive adventures of burglary and assassination in lurid colors for the imagination of embryo desperadoes, may continue to poison the minds of our youth and fill our jails with criminals, educated in this school of vice, scattered broadcast over the land, because, forsooth, it is classed as original or periodical literature. But the best oration of Cicero, the most inspiring poetry of Milton or Byron, the most learned treatise of Hume or Macaulay, the most brilliant imagery of Burke or Webster, and the most profound philosophy of Aristotle or Jefferson is all to be relegated to the realm of forgotten lore, unless paid for at high prices, because it falls under the ban of being a "reprint."

Now, Mr. Speaker, why are these persistent efforts made to cut off the privileges of newspapers and book publishers? We are told that it is to save expenses; that it is to make the Post-Office Department self-sustaining, to avoid a deficit of \$4,000,000 in the Treasury. Let me suggest a different line of retrenchment. If a Republican House is really in earnest about retrenchment, let them begin in earnest instead of taxing the publisher and the reader to make up this deficit in the postal revenues. Why not begin where the real wrong is? Everybody knows that the Government is paying the railroads an enormous price for carrying the mails. Here is where the retrenchment should begin.

I repeat here statements that were made on this floor when this bill was under consideration two years ago. It was conceded by every man who spoke on the subject, by the chairman of the committee himself, that the rates which had been fixed years ago were entirely too high.

We have been paying about \$30,000,000 per year to the railroads for carrying the mails and then giving them an extra subsidy of \$3,500,000 per year for the use of postal cars that cost less than \$3,000,000 to build.

In some instances cars that cost less than \$6,000 are paid for by the Government at more than \$7,000 per year.

Is it any wonder we have a deficit in the Post-Office Department?

Again, Mr. Speaker, if retrenchment is necessary, I suggest that the Administration might cut off some of the President's superfluous commissions. No other President in the history of this country has ever run the commission business on such an extensive scale as the present occupant of the White House. It seems that every disputed question offers an opportunity for the appointment of a new commission with high salaries to settle it, instead of having it settled by the representatives of the people in Congress assembled. Here is an opportunity of retrenchment which I commend to the leaders of the House, and which, I am

sure, the people of the country would approve. Glance at the list of a few of these commissions, as recently published by the New York World:

M'KINLEY COMMISSIONERS COME HIGH—\$3,000,000.
[Special to the World.]

WASHINGTON, March 17.

It has cost the nation more than \$3,000,000 for President McKinley's special commissions, envoys, investigators, experts, secret emissaries, and other strange and fearsome things since he came into office; and the end is not yet.

Some of them were necessary and all have proved a most satisfactory method of paying off political debts. Nearly all of them have given excuse for fine junkets for something like a hundred favorites, and the perquisites have made salaries very comfortable.

The Monetary Commission came first, which gave Senator WOLCOTT and his colleagues a pleasant European tour at a cost of \$75,000, showing that they must have enjoyed themselves.

Most people have forgotten about William J. Calhoun, of Illinois, who was appointed a special commissioner to Cuba during the last days of the Weyler régime, and who succeeded in spending \$10,000, if he accomplished nothing else.

The Queen's Jubilee Commission cost \$80,000, because General Miles and the others felt that a rich nation should spend money royally while attending a royal function.

Moses P. Handy's eloquence as special commissioner to the Paris Exposition cost \$20,000.

As special adviser in treaties John A. Kasson has secured \$30,000 from the Treasury, and he is still in office and able to draw money.

The first Philippine commission cost the Government \$200,000. Congress had no voice in the appointment of the three men who spent this large sum of money. Just try and think of what they accomplished. They brought back a map and some reports, of course.

Then came Charles A. Hamlin, who wanted to go to Japan; so he was sent to find out all about the sealing controversy, and he spent \$15,000.

"Calico Charley" Foster, of Ohio, did better. He took the Russian end of the sealing business and held on until he had drawn \$30,000 from the Treasury and was made a member of another commission with a salary of \$10,000 a year.

The Peace Commission that negotiated the Spanish treaty cost \$200,000, although only two members drew salaries as commissioners.

It cost a little matter of \$150,000 to coat Secretary Alger with whitewash.

The Cuban and Puerto Rican evacuation commission cost \$50,000.

Comparatively cheap was the cost of the commission that represented the United States in the Peace Congress at the Hague, for the bills amount to only \$35,000.

The Samoan commission cost \$50,000. Less expensive was the Hawaiian commission to report on a code of laws for the islands; still it cost \$30,000.

Up to date the joint high commission to make a treaty with Canada has cost \$200,000, and it is still drawing money, with the end not in sight.

The most expensive commission thus far is that appointed to investigate the Nicaragua Canal. It has spent \$250,000 and discovered that while the canal can be built for \$118,000,000, it should not be built just yet.

There is an insular commission, appointed at the request of Senator ALLISON, of Iowa, Senator MARK HANNA, and Senator McMILLAN, that may have done something besides spending \$50,000.

Robert P. Porter received \$10,000 for going to Cuba as a tariff commissioner.

Now the President has placed Judge William H. Taft, of Cincinnati, at the head of a second Philippine commission that is likely to cost another \$200,000.

And now, again, Mr. Speaker, as to the matter of Government expense. Can it be that the burden of imperialism is resting so heavily upon us that we must tax the intelligence of the people to support it? Foreign wars have always been burdensome and expensive, but if we can not carry on our postal business and our internal improvements I think you will find it difficult to convince the American people that these enterprises should be abandoned in order to keep up the expense of a foreign war that is waged against the liberty of a weak and suffering people, and to gratify the ambition of a President who aspires to be an emperor. You have refused to pass a "rivers and harbors bill" for important public improvements, and now propose to make the reading public pay the deficit in the Post-Office Department.

In view of these things, it seems to me that your plea for the education of the masses rises no higher than your plea for fair elections. It is a hypocritical pretense, and your profession of superiority in education and intelligence goes along with your pretense of purity and honesty of Republican election laws.

This brings me, Mr. Speaker, to

ANOTHER SUBJECT,

which I wish to mention briefly in conclusion. In the interest of fair elections and for the protection of the American workman's right to cast his vote as he pleases and according to his own judgment, I have introduced the following bill, which I here insert for the information of members of the House:

A bill to protect the right of suffrage and prohibit corporations from contributing to campaign funds.

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful for any officer, agent, manager, superintendent, or other representative of any corporation, company, or trust incorporated under the laws of the United States or of any State or Territory in the United States, either directly or indirectly, through his own act or the act of any other person, to contribute any portion of the money or funds of said corporation, company, or trust to the campaign fund of any political party, or for the purpose of aiding in the election or the defeat of any candidate for President or Vice-President of the United States, or any candidate for Congress or the United States Senate; and any person violating the provisions of this act shall be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any officer, agent, manager, superintendent, or other representative of any corporation, company, or trust, as aforesaid, by words, written, printed, or spoken, by circulars, posters, letters, or in any other way to influence or control the vote or votes of any employee

or employees of such corporation, company, or trust, or to intimate, directly or indirectly, to such employee or employees what may be the wish or desire of himself or those composing such corporation, company, or trust as to how such employee or employees should vote in the election of President, Vice-President, or member of either branch of Congress as aforesaid; and every person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished as provided in the previous section.

SEC. 3. That every person who prevents, hinders, controls, or intimidates another from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage by means of bribery or by threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from a rented house, lands, or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, shall be punished as provided in section 1 of this act; and for the purposes of this act "bribery" shall be interpreted to mean the offer of any form of reward in money, goods, or position of emolument, and the word "threats" shall be interpreted to mean any method of communicating the idea of deprivation or of harm to person, property, or position.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is based upon the simple principle that a corporation organized to do a certain kind of business has no legal right to go into other kinds of business. Especially has it no right to engage in politics. The corporation has no natural rights, but only exists as a creature of law; has none of the obligations of citizenship; none of the responsibilities of the citizen, and should have none of the political privileges of the citizen. These propositions are undisputed either in law or in morals. Then why not enact them into law?

The silly critic who imagines that this would introduce Federal control of elections is invited to read the bill itself. It carefully avoids any such result. It introduces no new machinery into the elective system. But it would prevent great corporations from introducing their machinery for the control of elections. It is simply an honest effort to remedy an evil which honest men in all parties have recognized as a great and growing menace to our whole elective system. That it would sometimes be difficult of enforcement because easily evaded may be frankly admitted.

But if this objection should always prevail, there would be no laws enacted. The enforcement of any law must depend upon the assumption that a court of competent jurisdiction, by proper testimony, can determine whether the law has been violated or not; and, as in all other cases, if the evidence is not sufficient and doubt exists, the accused must be given the benefit of the doubt.

But pass the law, and you will have taken the longest step ever yet taken in this country toward securing fair elections by protecting the employees of great corporations from the dictation and intimidation of political and industrial bosses.

Mr. LOUD. Now, Mr. Speaker, I am willing that the gentleman from Tennessee should proceed with the debate.

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] for ten minutes.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I assume that this proposal to enact a law in vital respects changing the existing postal regulations proceeds upon the theory that at this time some grave abuses exist, and that it is necessary to amend the law in order to prevent those abuses.

That a very large amount of illicit matter now passes through the mails in this country every day is incontrovertible; but this is not wholly attributable to defects in the statute. The present postal law has been in many respects, for fifteen years within my personal knowledge, a dead letter upon the statute book.

It is said sample copies of newspapers comprise a large part of the second-class matter now passing through the mails. I believe the gentleman from California [Mr. LOUD], who has thoroughly investigated the subject, will agree with me that by the enforcement of the statute now in force this phase of the subject could be adequately dealt with. But, in my opinion, it cuts a small figure. Publications without bona fide subscription lists are mailing thousands and millions of so-called "sample copies" every day in the year, and it is these bogus publications, and not legitimate newspapers, that have abused the privileges conferred upon publishers by the postal laws.

The law provides that newspapers, periodicals, etc., having a paid circulation shall be admitted as second-class matter. In the great city of Chicago, represented in part by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BOUTELL], who seems to have attentively followed this discussion, has in it a score of publications that go into the mails by hundreds and thousands every day that are as beneficial to the farmers, merchants, and the traders of this country as any publication could possibly be, and yet under the proposed bill they would be, and probably under the existing law they might be, excluded from the mails. I refer to the commercial publications which print only market reports. They have no subscription lists, and yet they are mailed every day by millions. The commission merchants who buy and sell live stock, grain, and produce subscribe for thousands of these papers, and the publisher mails them to their customers.

Mr. COWHERD. Will the gentleman allow me an interruption? Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Certainly.

Mr. COWHERD. I want to suggest to the gentleman that I submitted this very bill to one of the greatest publishers in the West, publishing that kind of a paper exactly, and he said it did

not change the law as it existed to-day, and he knew the enactment of this law would remedy a great abuse, and he was in favor of it.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. If your friend said that, he needs the attention of a guardian immediately. [Laughter.]

Mr. Speaker, there is not a member of this House who has not received every day of this session matter carried to him as second-class contrary to law. I recall the fact that when the tariff was the prime issue in politics a New York syndicate sent broadcast political campaign literature in the form of magazines and papers that never had a paid subscriber.

It was sent all over the country by the sackful and was received and carried through the mails as second-class matter. The Goldbugs of the country have for three years depended upon a similar publication that is now being circulated, contrary to law, as second-class matter. You gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber doubtless receive the Sound Money regularly. It has come to you regularly for years through the post-office. Did a single one of you subscribe for it? I have received it regularly, and certainly never subscribed for it.

Mr. Speaker, until an attempt is made to enforce the existing postal laws, and we thus find out how much of the matter now illegally carried as second class can be thus excluded, it seems to me unnecessary to tinker with the postal laws; and when the time comes to change them I think they ought to be more liberal instead of more restrictive. These grain and live stock exchange papers about which I have spoken are most valuable publications to the farmers of the country.

Every day, from cities like Chicago, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas City, and Omaha, when the markets close, they are mailed by thousands. They give the prices of wheat, cattle, hogs, and every commodity in which farmers deal. The next morning the farmer receives through the mail, from the commission merchant to whom he usually consigns his produce and live stock, information as to prices in all the markets of the world. These publications should be admitted as second-class matter, as matter of right, and not by at least doubtful interpretation of the statute.

I desire to refer briefly to another class of publications which are sent in large numbers to persons who are not subscribers. When a great invention is made, such as an attachment to a steam engine or other machinery, it is necessary and desirable to familiarize the country with the fact. Frequently this is done by advertising the new invention in certain great scientific publications. The inventor goes to the Scientific American or The Age of Steel, or some such paper, and there appears an elaborate description, with cuts and illustrations.

Copies of the paper are mailed to thousands of persons known to be interested. Is this not an advantage to the people? Can we better serve the public interests than by facilitating every legitimate publication of facts useful to the country and calculated to inform the people upon subjects intimately connected with their everyday business affairs?

What weight are we to attribute to the claim that this bill will be beneficial in that it will exclude from the mail vicious literature? The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LENTZ] has just exhibited to this House some publications which find their way to the same class of subscribers as newspapers and magazines do. Are such publications as the gentleman has exhibited injurious? This measure would exclude them, as well as matter vicious in its character.

What does the bill exclude? It excludes reprints of books. The cheap, trashy, sensational, detective stories, about which so much has been said, are not reprints. They are issued as original publications. The reprints that go through the mails are the very cream of the world's literature—books which heretofore have been too high-priced to be accessible to the poor or even to many who are in good circumstances. These reprints have, in recent years, placed in the homes of poor men more good books than could be found in all the private libraries in the world in the year 1800.

Every good book added to the family library is as a ray of sunshine. I rejoice in the marvelous work of the modern printing press and in the cheap means of transmitting its precious products to the homes of the people. [Applause.]

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

Mr. LOUD. There is about half an hour left before the time of adjournment. In consequence of the time taken up on the question of privilege, I shall not be able to accommodate as fully as I desired several gentlemen to whom I agreed to yield. I will ask the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. HEATWOLE], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM], and the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. LATIMER] whether they can get along with five minutes each?

Mr. BINGHAM. I can.

Mr. LOUD. I have only fifteen minutes under my control. The best I can do is to divide that time between these three gentlemen. In the first place, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. HEATWOLE].

Mr. HEATWOLE. Mr. Speaker, the bill under discussion, so far as it affects the country publishers, has been misrepresented. Members of the House tell me they have been almost daily in receipt of circulars and petitions urging them to oppose it, giving as one reason that its passage will seriously affect the business of country publishers.

I have carefully examined the provisions of the bill and am fully convinced that, on the contrary, it will be of benefit to them. I myself am a printer and a country publisher, and have for over twenty years owned and conducted a country weekly; therefore I speak from the standpoint of one who is personally interested in the business and would not advocate the passage of a measure which I believed harmful to the country newspaper.

There is much more to be feared from the flooding of the country with sample copies of cheap advertising sheets. The principal expense in the issuing of a newspaper is the gathering of the material for copy, the setting of the type, the making up of the forms, and making ready for press. After this expense has been incurred, the cost of the production of a newspaper is reduced to the cost of presswork, ink, paper, and mailing. The country publisher sets his type in the old-fashioned way, by hand. He has no typesetting machine to do rapid typesetting and thereby lessen expense. The country printer who has a newspaper with a circulation of 1,000 copies is at more expense in producing the thousand copies than is the manager of the cheap city weekly newspaper in producing a first thousand copies of a like-sized paper. The cheap city weekly, which is often the waste pipe of a daily paper, for the matter can be lifted bodily from the forms of the daily edition and put into the forms of the weekly edition, does much to disarrange and injure the business of the country publisher. The manager of the cheap weekly can print thousands of copies of his paper at the bare cost of presswork, ink, paper, and mailing, and reap a handsome profit from the advertisements.

So far as sample copies are concerned, it is only in rare instances that a country publisher will send out more than 500 copies of any one issue. What builds up a country newspaper builds up the community in which it is published. There is no greater or more effective agency for the development of a community than a live, enterprising local newspaper.

I represent a constituency of over 200,000 people, and in my representative capacity endeavor to reflect their views in my vote on this floor; and I believe that a majority of the people of my district are in favor of this bill with the amendments which I have been assured will be made. A large majority of the country publishers in my district favor its passage, and no district has a more enterprising and intelligent class of editors and publishers than that which I have the honor to represent on this floor. They are alive to the best interests of the people of the country as well as their respective communities, and are thoroughly informed on the issues of the day.

A few weeks ago in order to ascertain their views I sent a copy of the bill and report to each newspaper in my district and asked for any suggestions that the publisher might have to make, and I desire to read a few extracts from letters received; and it is proper to say in this connection that very few replies have been received in opposition to the bill:

H. A. Zettel, publisher of the Shakopee (Minn.) Tribune, says:

I think the bill is all right; I know of no suggestions I might offer that would improve the law toward the weeklies.

H. B. Wakefield, publisher of the Hutchinson (Minn.) Times, writes:

I have read the Loud bill hastily and have glanced over some of the stuff sent out by the book publishers. It seems to me that the latter is not true, and that the Loud bill is a good one. I hope it does not shut off exchange copies. I do not see that it does, but that is what is claimed. I am of the opinion that the bill should be passed.

William O'Brien, publisher of the Eden Valley (Minn.) Journal, says:

I believe the bill a benefit to the country publisher; I see no objectionable feature, and it possesses good qualities that I can commend.

John F. Wrabek, publisher of the New Prague (Minn.) Times, says:

I have read the Loud bill and find nothing that would interfere with the country publisher as far as I can understand it. The bill is a good one in my estimation.

Irving Todd, sr., one of the veteran publishers of Minnesota, and publisher of the Hastings daily and weekly Gazette, sends the following:

I have carefully read the Loud bill and am inclined to the opinion that its passage would be beneficial to the country press. As a rule very few sample copies are sent out by us, and if the city weeklies desire to flood our field they should pay for the privilege. Section 5 might possibly be made a little stronger to shut out completely the price currents, mail-order organs, and similar publications issued in car lots to graveyard lists. Section 6 might give us considerable trouble if the Postmaster-General should see fit to strictly enforce it. After all, the act is only intended as a basis for the Department to frame its regulations upon, and it seems worthy of a practical trial.

Hon. A. W. McKinstry, one of the oldest publishers in Minnesota and publisher of the Faribault Republican, has the following:

I do not think there should be any objection coming from the country publishers against it. It cuts down the sending of sample copies to 500, and

this is a surfeit for any country publisher. Of course, the shoe pinches the city publishers, who are accustomed to help out the circulation liar by printing copies far beyond their genuine list and sending them out to agents with the privilege of returning unsold copies; all of which loads down the mails.

The country publishers derive no benefit from this and ought not to be saddled with any part of the opprobrium it causes. The provision of the Loud bill increasing the rate of 'returns' to news agents from 1 cent to 4 cents is a just one, and I hold up both hands for it. Neither should books or reprints of books be sent at reduced rates of postage accorded to newspapers. I believe that unless the overburdening of the mails with second-class matter is corrected, there will be a movement that will raise the rates generally upon that class of matter, which would certainly work to the injury of the country publisher. I am in favor of the bill according to my present understanding of its provisions.

A. I. Shaver, publisher of the Carver County Journal, at Carver, Minn., writes:

I believe that the passage of the bill would be a God-send to the country publisher. It would destroy that competition of city weeklies that has proved so disastrous to the country publisher. I trust you will do all in your power to see the bill passed.

R. W. Irish, publisher of the Pine Island, Minn., Record, says:

After reading the bill carefully I see nothing therein that, in my judgment, would materially injure the country publisher. I recognize that the abuse of the second-class privilege ought to be stopped, and I think the Loud bill, if enacted into law, will be a long stride toward that end.

F. E. Du Toit, publisher of the Chaska (Minn.) Weekly Valley Herald, says:

Have been unable to fully digest the bill; however, I think section 3 to be in the interest of the country publisher. But we country printers feel perfectly safe in leaving the whole matter in your hands, knowing that you will protect us to the full extent of your ability.

H. R. Diessner, of Waconia, Minn., who has had interests in country publications, says:

I heartily approve of House bill 6071, and would favor its passage.

S. H. Farrington, publisher of the Waterville (Minn.) Advance, says:

Do not see wherein the proposed measure can possibly injure the legitimate publisher, and believe it would be a good thing to put some restriction on the cheap publications that are sent out purely for advertising purposes, at 25 cents per year, and with no desire or purpose to collect even that. Their lists are not made up of actual subscribers, but plainly show the names are taken from poll lists, etc.

W. H. Wilcox, manager of the Elysian (Minn.) Enterprise, says:

In my opinion the Loud bill should be enacted into law.

T. H. Prowse, editor of the Chaska (Minn.) Review, says:

After carefully perusing the bill, I come to the conclusion that it contains nothing, as far as I am able to detect, antagonistic or detrimental to the country press, and do not see why it should not be adopted in its entirety. Anent sample copies, my views coincide with yours, and think, like yourself, it would be a benefit to the country publisher.

Capt. E. F. Barrett, editor of the Lesueur (Minn.) Sentinel, at the bottom of one of the ready-made petitions sent out against the passage of the Loud bill, has the following to say:

I most decidedly refuse to indorse the above. I have carefully read the Loud bill and believe it the best measure for the Department, the publisher, and the country that could be devised. I do not believe that the 'sample-copy' clause will be any hardship. Invariably it is 'love's labor lost' for me to send out sample copies. I believe that legitimate newspapers or periodicals alone, to legitimate subscribers, should have the benefit of pound rates.

Express companies should carry the great bulk of the matter now carried by the mails as second-class matter, and I believe that every legitimate publication described by the bill would be benefited if the trash carried now were to be excluded. I believe that advertising fakirs would be in a measure frozen out and advertisers induced to patronize legitimate publications. However, to your own judgment as a publisher and legislator I am satisfied to leave your decision as to your vote and influence.

J. W. Craven, publisher of the Norwood (Minn.) Times, in speaking about enlarged legislation in the direction of newspapers, says:

I agree with you on this bill as a whole and think it all right.

John S. Hamaker, publisher of the Dakota County Tribune, published at Farmington, Minn., writes:

I would say that I believe the measure a good one. I delayed writing you in reference to the matter owing to an uncertainty as to whether it interfered with the free distribution of county papers in county where published, which I understand it does not.

M. M. Shields, publisher of the Pilot, at Faribault, Minn., says:

I will say that in the main I consider it a fair measure, worthy of support. However, I do not like the reading of subdivision fourth of section 5, as it may interfere with country journals who occasionally get out anniversary, special, or 'boom' editions. I think the bill, if it becomes a law, will do much to stop the deluge of trash which cheap periodicals send through the mails under the present law.

C. P. Carpenter, of the Northfield (Minn.) Independent, says:

It seems to me that the amendments offered by the committee have removed the objectionable features of the bill and that as it stands there is no good objection to it. The second-class postal rate has no doubt been greatly abused, and this bill appears to be directed against such abuses. The provision in regard to sample copies, to which you direct especial attention, seems to me to cover the matter in a manner entirely satisfactory to the country publisher.

Certainly 50 per cent of the regular issue would cover any reasonable number of sample copies sent out for legitimate purposes. I think 50 per cent is a liberal allowance, and believe this provision would be helpful to legitimate country papers. It would prevent the establishment of uncalled-for publications and the flooding of the country with large numbers of so-called sample copies for the sake of getting advertisements. I can see no

objection to the bill in its present shape. I only note that there appears to be no provision in regard to free circulation in the county where published, as is now the law. This may be covered by the act of March 3, referred to in section 2 of the Loud bill, and if so, would be all right, as that act does not appear to be repealed, if I understand the bill aright.

Sidney T. Huntley, publisher of the Dassel (Minn.) Anchor, says:

I believe the Loud bill will prove a benefit to the country publisher. I agree that the part relating to sample copies is a good thing. But if on page 4 of the bill, lines 20 to 24, it means that we can not mail supplements with our paper without having them pasted in, it would be bad. But I don't think that is the correct interpretation.

W. A. Reid, editor of the Renville Star-Farmer, published at Renville, Minn., says:

I have read the bill over carefully and noted what its effect might be on the country press. The sample-copy feature, in my opinion, would be a benefit to publishers in country towns like ours, as it would have a tendency to cut off the competition of the large city weeklies we are continually wrestling with. Here is where an abuse has crept in. The bill seems all right with the exception of section 6, which I would like to see struck out, as far as country publishers are concerned. The postmasters in small cities and villages have plenty of time to sort the mail for the different points of destination without troubling the publisher to do it for him. In large cities where an enormous amount of paper mail is handled the provision might work all right.

H. B. Brooks, editor of the Renville (Minn.) Record, says:

The honest country publisher recognizes the need of reform in the matter of second-class mail matter, and as long as the privilege of free county circulation is not denied him will favor the effort to rid the postal department of a great burden.

W. D. Joubert, publisher of the Litchfield (Minn.) News-Ledger, says:

I have read over the Loud postal bill, and I see in it no point to be feared by the country publisher.

A. E. Haven, editor of the Faribault (Minn.) Democrat, says regarding the bill:

I have received your letter in reference to the Loud bill. Your position is correct, and I am able to judge, knowing how the mails are lumbered up by free publications sent out under the sample-copy rule. I know that numerous publications without circulation send out tens of thousands of copies every week. It is a great damage to legitimate country weeklies and costs the Government enormously, besides hindering the legitimate work of the post-office.

O. G. Wall, editor of the Red Wing (Minn.) Argus, says of the bill:

I have examined the Loud bill and I see no objection to it in particular in the form inclosed to me. Am inclined to think the passage of this bill in its present form would be for the best interests of the country.

Dr. J. A. Gates, editor of the Kenyon (Minn.) Leader, writes in reference to the bill:

I have looked over the bill and Postmaster-General Smith's excellent report and firmly believe in the proposed amendment, for there is no doubt that the second-class rate is woefully abused and that the law never intended it to be used, as it is used, as a pure advertising scheme. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

It has been said that this bill affects the exchange list of a newspaper. This is another misrepresentation by the opponents of the bill. It should be remembered that exchanges have always been and always will be treated as subscribers by the Post-Office Department. It has also been stated that college publications will be affected adversely by this bill. I can not understand how any such interpretation can be placed on the bill.

As I understand it, a college publication having a regular list of subscribers and issued at least four times during the college year will not be disturbed by this bill. It will have the same rights and privileges that it now enjoys. I believe that this bill is a good one for the publisher of a country weekly.

It will help to take away from the country publisher much of the competition of a paper which is printed solely to derive a revenue from the advertisements it gets on account of an extensive circulation worked up at the expense of the business of the country publisher, who must have a fair price for his paper in order to make both ends meet. Papers that are circulated at nominal rates take from the country publisher much business in the way of advertising which properly belongs to him.

I desire to call attention to an editorial from the Faribault (Minn.) Republican, under date of March 14, 1900. The Republican is one of the leading weeklies of Minnesota, and its editor, Mr. McKinstry, has had an experience as a country editor and publisher extending over a period of nearly half a century. Here is the editorial:

THE LOUD BILL.

Some of the publishers in the large cities are sending out appeals to country newspaper publishers to petition Congress not to pass the Loud newspaper bill, relating to second-class mail matter.

We do not propose to help these gentlemen to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. Their principal objection to the bill is that it cuts off the sending at pound rates of sample copies of newspapers and paper-covered books, which are not newspapers and ought not to come under the classification of second-class matter. The mails are overburdened with this class of matter, which is carried at a heavy loss to the Government.

The country publishers are not materially benefited by the sending of sample copies free, but the large city publishers, who swell their circulation by sending out thousands of copies to news dealers who are privileged to return those that are unsold, making a double loss on the transportation to the Government, are the men who are doing the kicking. The burden is getting to be such a grievous one to the Post-Office Department that the outcome is likely to be an advance all along the line, unless proper discrimination is made by excluding the publications mentioned from the second-class rates. The Loud bill ought to pass.

Also, to editorial paragraphs from other papers in my district. The Lesueur (Minn.) News, under date of March 15, 1900, contains the following editorial paragraph:

The Loud bill at present before Congress is designed for the protection of legitimate publications. The fake publishers are again urging the editors of country papers to oppose it and are meeting with some success through a misunderstanding of the bill. The law proposed will help the country paper and stop the drain on postal funds as well. Two-thirds of the entire number of pounds of mail matter now carried is second class, and a large percentage of this the fake paper that enters into competition with the country weekly. Give us the Loud law; kill off the wolves, and save Uncle Sam thousands of dollars a year.

The Chaska (Minn.) Review has the following under date of March 16, 1900:

By the passage of the Loud bill (H. R. 6071), introduced with the intention of amending the postal laws, it seems to us that the legitimate country newspaper would be benefited, especially so by the adoption of section 3, which limits the number of sample copies to 50 per cent of the bona fide subscription list, provided that in no case shall this number exceed 500 copies.

This would materially decrease the number of samples sent out by cheap weeklies and other publications—which are now mailed at pound rates—and cut off much competition. We feel satisfied that Congressman HEATWOLE will work for the best interests of Minnesota publishers in the matter, for he is an old newspaper man and has his brother newspaper men's prosperity at heart.

The Dakota County Tribune, published at Farmington, Minn., under date of March 16, has the following to say editorially:

The Loud bill, in an amended form, is before Congress and will be voted on in a few days. The Loud bill relates to postal matter of the second class, and we believe is a good measure, as it will shut out a lot of cheap and trashy reading matter, including blood-and-thunder novels, that have gained entrance under the law wholly intended to give the people the benefit of cheap postage on legitimate newspapers.

The Elysian (Minn.) Enterprise, of recent date, says upon this subject:

The passage of the Loud bill, relating to second-class mail, should be indorsed by the press of the country. The provisions of the bill are calculated to cripple the circulation of the cheap periodicals and trashy literature, of which a large portion is printed at Augusta, Me., and which of recent years has caused a considerable deficit in the Postal Department.

For this reason the bill is denounced by that class of publishers of yellow monthly periodicals, and they are standing the expense of a fight against the proposed legislation, which is inimical to their interests. Every publisher of a legitimate newspaper should vigorously indorse the measure, the passage of which would have tendency to improve the class of literature now mailed as second-class matter.

Mr. LOUD. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM].

[Mr. BINGHAM addressed the House. See Appendix.]

Mr. LOUD. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. LATIMER] five minutes.

Mr. LATIMER. Mr. Speaker, there are many speeches made in this Hall by members of this House, and frequently those speeches seem to me to be unnecessary, but occasionally it becomes necessary for members of this House to speak, in order that they may give expression to the reasons which prompt them to cast certain votes that they decide to cast upon measures presented here for their consideration. From the circulars that have been coming to me through the mail, I am satisfied that there is a large class of people throughout this country who feel very much like a certain negro that I heard of down in South Carolina.

The Republican party, the scalawag or carpetbag party that controlled the Southern States for quite a while after the war, came down from the New England States and promised the negroes each 40 acres of land and a mule, and a good many of the negroes had been waiting for a long time. This old fellow had waited about thirty years. He had been to the Lord in prayer asking for the 40 acres and the mule. Finally he went to a lawyer, one of these shrewd fellows, and told him to fix up the papers so he could get his claim. The lawyer said he must have \$5 fee. Cuffy had only \$3.50. The lawyer took that and fixed up the papers. The old negro went down into his master's farm and began to stake off 40 acres of the best land he had. The old gentleman went down and said, "Cuffy, what are you doing here? What right have you here?" "Oh," said he, "boss, here it is right in my pocket." He said, "Let me see it." He pulled out a paper which read as follows: "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, so have I lifted this durned nigger out of three dollars and a half." [Laughter.]

Now, gentlemen, I am satisfied, as I said a few moments ago, from the circulars that are coming through the mails to members of this House, that there is a large class of people in this country to-day who feel that this House is about to lift them out of something that they imagine they had, but on an examination I find they have not under the law the rights they imagine they have, and are now violating the law as to second-class mail matter. I find that the only practical question that presents itself to my mind is this: Shall we continue to send through the mails of the United States about 175,000,000 pounds of second-class matter at 1 cent a pound that cost the Government 8 cents, or will we charge that class of matter the legitimate postage that it ought to pay in order to meet the actual expenses of carrying that mail?

This is the proposition as it presents itself to my mind.

Gentlemen on this floor argue that certain publications will be excluded from the mails. They may be excluded as second-class matter, but where is the proof that that matter can not go through the mails at third-class rates? One hundred and seventy-five million pounds of these trashy advertising sheets, that are worthless except as advertising sheets, come in competition with our daily and weekly newspapers, taking their legitimate advertising from them at an actual cost to the Government of \$26,000,000 per annum. In a word, we pay the railroads \$26,000,000 to carry the matter and get back \$1,750,000.

It was stated here this morning that these paper-covered books are a great source of education to the people of this country. This I admit, but their usefulness will not be destroyed because they are not allowed to go as second-class matter. It takes on an average about five of these books to weigh a pound. The additional cost to the purchaser of these books will be about 1 cent on each book. Do you tell me that the young people of this country, that the people who desire education, will fail to buy books because of the additional cost of 1 or even 2 cents on each book, and therefore that all this valuable information that is published will be shut up from the people of this country? It is too absurd a proposition to make to intelligent people.

Mr. LLOYD rose.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from South Carolina yield to the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. LATIMER. I have only five minutes, but I will yield.

Mr. LLOYD. I want to call your attention to the fact that the Postmaster-General in his report has said:

A division of the amount of postage received for third-class matter by the number of pounds of such matter mailed shows that the Department actually derives a revenue of 14.75 cents a pound from this class of mail.

Mr. LATIMER. That is third-class matter. I am talking about second-class matter.

Mr. LLOYD. And you are talking about second-class matter that under this bill can be entered at third-class rates, and you are talking about what would be the additional cost. I am calling your attention to the fact that the additional cost will be the difference between 14.75 cents a pound and 1 cent a pound. [Applause.]

Mr. LATIMER. Let it be as you state. I say that no part of the people of the United States who are doing business for profit have the right to come to the Post-Office Department and demand that their literature shall be carried through the mails at such a loss to the people who have to pay the taxes to meet this deficit. Nor will the passage of this bill have the effect of driving valuable literature out of the market or depriving the people of this country from its use, though it has to go through the mails at the 8 cents a pound rate, or even at 14½ cents per pound, as the gentleman has stated, for this rate will not, upon expert testimony given on the subject, add more than 2 cents apiece for these publications. If the increase in postage be added to the present price, which I do not admit will be done, owing to the competition and profit to the publishers in this business, I believe there will be no perceptible advance in the price.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the law of March 3, 1879, reads as follows:

- (1) It must regularly be issued at stated intervals, as frequently as four times a year, and bear date of issue, and be numbered consecutively.
- (2) It must be issued from a known office of publication.
- (3) It must be formed of printed sheets, without board, cloth, leather, or other substantial binding, such as distinguished printed books for preservation from periodical publications.
- (4) It must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and having a legitimate list of subscribers: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second-class rate regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates. (Act of March 3, 1879, section 14, 20 Stat. L., 359.)

This law was intended to deprive this very class of advertising sheets, reprints of books, dime novels, tons of series called libraries, purely paper-covered samples of books having no list of subscribers, from the benefit of second-class postage. It is asked why enact this bill that is simply a repetition of that law. The necessity for this bill becoming a law is intensified when we contemplate the tremendous abuses that have crept in under this law and the act of July 16, 1894.

Under these laws an enormous quantity of matter was let in at newspaper rates. Flagrant wrongs, solidly entrenched behind interests that have proven powerful and defiant, demand radical remedies; nothing short of this will rectify an abuse which, as the Postmaster-General says, involves a sheer waste of over \$20,000,000 a year. This provision of the law was intended to give low rates, or recognition to legitimate newspapers and periodicals, but has been perverted, through deception and fraud, to the profit of interests wholly outside the plain intent of the law.

There are many of the metropolitan newspapers, like the New York World, that enjoy special privileges under this law, being carried at 1 cent per pound by the Government, while the Government actually pays the railroad 8 cents per pound for the same service; but that paper, not being satisfied with these privileges,

sends out the World Almanac, entering it at the New York office as second-class matter. It is put in as the monthly edition at 35 cents per year, when in fact everybody knows that the World Almanac is not a monthly edition of the New York World, but is published once a year and can be bought at the news stands at 25 cents.

Now, in order to evade the law and get into the mails as second-class matter it is made to appear as a monthly edition with a list of subscribers. This is but a sample of the palpable and flagrant frauds that are being perpetrated by these publishers; and yet men stand on this floor and urge that these publishers must not only be allowed these great privileges of having tons of these dailies carried through the mail at second-class rates, but, in addition, must be allowed to flood the mails with tons of almanacs, paper-covered novels, "house organs," so-called trade journals, advertising sheets, known also as benevolent or fraternal societies, insurance organizations, trades unions, etc.

The gap has been laid down by various rulings of the Department and decisions of the Attorney-General of the United States. This abuse has grown until Postmasters-General Smith, Bissell, Wilson, and others have urged Congress for such legislation as will cure the abuse. Mr. Speaker, it has been claimed by opponents of this bill that it would injure the country newspaper, and yet to this moment no such claim has been backed by one single argument to sustain the contention.

The truth is, the country newspapers not only have all the rights guaranteed under the present law, namely, that they can circulate their paper free in the county in which it is printed, send it through the mails at 1 cent per pound, send out sample copies to the amount of 100 per cent of the subscribed circulation, or to the number of 2,000. What more does this bill do for the country newspapers? It protects them from the metropolitan press flooding their territory with thousands of copies of advertising sheets at 1 cent per pound, and gives them some of the legitimate advertising which their location entitles them to.

This bill, if enacted into law, will not only wipe out the deficit of over \$6,000,000 now confronting the Department on this year's business, but it will put a surplus of between ten and thirty million dollars into the Treasury for other useful service by the Department. We need between five and ten million dollars for free rural delivery in the country. Part of this surplus could be used in this way with great profit and benefit to our people who live in the country districts and are denied many of the comforts enjoyed by the city districts. We must pass upon the \$36,000,000 now paid the railroads for carrying this mail. I feel sure we are paying exorbitant rates for this service.

Ah, Mr. Speaker, business methods and economy all along the line in this Department will not only wipe out the \$6,000,000 deficit and inequalities now existing, but, in my judgment, will result in a few years in giving us a 1-cent postal rate. I can see no just defense for the inequality of the present postal charges, which are as follows: On first-class matter, 33 cents per pound; second-class, 1 cent per pound; third-class, 8 cents per pound; fourth-class, 16 cents per pound. My contention is that these unjust burdens should be nearer equalized. Make the business of the Department self-sustaining, and meet the highest and best interests of the whole people. Therefore I shall give my vote for this measure, believing it to be in the right direction. [Loud applause.]

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments the bill (H. R. 9279) making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 8347) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, had agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. CULLOM, Mr. SEWELL, and Mr. TELLER as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 1804. An act granting an increase of pension to Rida B. Haskell—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 3441. An act for the relief of Louis A. Yorke—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 2683. An act to provide for the construction of a revenue cutter for use in St. Marys River, Michigan—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 3024. An act for the erection of a new public building at

Burlington, Vt.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. 2388. An act to increase the limit of cost for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Boise City, Idaho—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. 2268. An act to carry into effect a finding of the Court of Claims in favor of Pamela B. Finney, administratrix of T. C. Finney, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

S. 227. An act for the relief of the Continental Fire Insurance Company and others—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2866. An act permitting citizens of the United States, bona fide residents of the States of California, Oregon, and Washington, to fell and remove, for building, agricultural, mining, and other domestic purposes, timber growing or being upon the mineral lands of the United States in the States aforesaid—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 1475. An act to complete the establishment and erection of a military post near the city of Sheridan, in the State of Wyoming, and making an appropriation therefor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 3149. An act for the erection of a public building at Atlanta, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. 1023. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to loan naval equipment to certain military schools—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1772. An act for the payment of the claim of M. M. Defrees for the construction of a sewer adjacent to the lands of the United States, known as the "arsenal grounds," in the city of Indianapolis, Ind.—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2799. An act to carry into effect the stipulations of Article VII of the treaty between the United States and Spain concluded on the 10th day of December, 1898—to the Committee on War Claims.

Senate concurrent resolution 32:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 7,000 copies of the Annual Report of the Major-General Commanding the Army for 1899, with accompanying documents, of which 2,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 4,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 1,000 copies for the use of the War Department and Headquarters of the Army.

—to the Committee on Printing.

Senate concurrent resolution 20:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be directed to cause a survey to be made and an estimate submitted of the cost of constructing a ship canal to connect Puget Sound with Grays Harbor via the Chehalis River, in the State of Washington, in accordance with recommendations heretofore made and filed with the War Department, and to report whether or not, in his judgment, it is advisable to construct such canal.

—to the Committee on Printing.

GENERAL LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all gentlemen who speak on this bill may be permitted to extend their remarks in the RECORD for the next five days.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee that all gentlemen who speak upon this bill be allowed to extend their remarks in the RECORD for five days? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MOON. I now yield fifteen minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. NEVILLE].

SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Mr. NEVILLE. Mr. Speaker, I could not face my constituents with a clear conscience when I return home if I do not now exhaust the power I have, both in speech and vote, to defeat this unholy measure. If this bill is enacted into law and the executive branch to which it relates does not ignore such law, as is frequently done by other executive branches with acts relating to them, another long stride will have been taken toward the final subversion of the people's liberties; and I confess that it is an unsolved question with me whether a people are more to be pitied when in the hands of a lawmaking body that will enact laws to deprive the people of their rights than when in the hands of an executive who will disobey a law enacted by the people; but when they are at the mercy of both such authorities, they not only need the pity of the human family, but the active interference of a higher power.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, is a long step backward, and one upon reading it can find food for reflection and signs which foretell serious destination unless the fork in the road is soon reached.

The people had the right to assume, when electing the members of this body, that the Administration, having started upon a policy of spreading civilization, education, and Christianity, beginning with the Tagals and Sulus, and evidently intending to wind up with the Mohammedans and Buddhists—that such Administration would surely not attempt to prevent the dissemination of knowledge, religion, and civil government in our own land.

It may be well to remark here, Mr. Speaker, that no corrupt, unjust, or tyrannical power was ever able to dominate a people unless it kept them physically weak or mentally ignorant.

We were taught from our infancy to despise the power of might over right, and our children are yet taught in a half-hearted way that physical strength, as such, has no just claim to dictatorship. If the doctrine taught by the lowly Nazarene is to prevail in the end, as I firmly believe it will, the children of future generations will be taught to despise the cunning, brainy men of this age who despoil a people by enacting law.

I know, sirs, it is claimed this bill is necessary to prevent a deficiency in the Post-Office Department, and while there is such a deficiency the average citizen can not understand why reading matter should be cut off from the people, the public schools, and colleges when such deficiency could be wiped out by refusing to pay railroads prices for carrying the mails enabling them to pocket a large profit on legitimate investment and then some on watered stock.

Government ownership of all the public highways, including railroads, would soon solve the question of deficiencies in the postal service. Right here is one of the points where the shoe pinches. The people under the present facilities for the circulation of information are rapidly becoming acquainted with the great questions of public highways, finance, education, and liberty in their application to governments, and those who desire the Government to aid them in living off the sweat of other people's brows have scented danger to their tyrannical power, and now seek to prevent the light from shining upon their dark intentions.

If I understand this bill correctly, it seeks to deprive the great masses of the people from the privilege of pound rates upon a large class of reading matter which, under the law, now is within their reach. It will exempt reprints of the works of great authors in subdivisions and cheap form from the second-class rates, and thus deprive the poor of access to such information.

I have upon my desk No. 3, Riverside Art Series, "Michelangelo," by Estelle M. Hurl, a collection of pictures with introduction and interpretation, also No. 1, Riverside Literature, "Evangeline," by H. W. Longfellow, with notes and biographical sketches; also No. 6, Riverside Literature Series, "Grandmothers' Stories" and other poems, by Oliver Wendell Holmes; also No. 32, Riverside Literature Series, "The Gettysburg Speech" and other papers, by Abraham Lincoln, and an essay on Abraham Lincoln, by James Russell Lowell. These papers are prepared in form to make them accessible to the poor, and this bill seeks to put them beyond the reach of that class.

While it is no doubt true that the Department is imposed upon and the pound-rate privilege abused, yet the same can be said of every liberty enjoyed in common by the American people. The masses will not complain of an honest attempt to correct the abuse by properly dealing with the offenders. If the proper methods are adopted, yellow-backed literature and disreputable periodicals and papers and all matter carried in violation of law can be excluded not only from the privilege of pound rates, but, if proper, from the mails altogether, without affecting the right of the citizen to that which he is entitled.

Mr. Speaker, this bill not only discriminates against such publications as I have mentioned and all others of like character intended for school and family use, but it would require all publishers of newspapers and periodicals to put a postage stamp upon all exchanges, copies to advertisers, extra copies for campaign committees and candidates, always necessary for election purposes, sample copies to influence subscribers, return copies from agencies and news stands, and special and extra editions for any purpose whatever; besides it would put a new, vicious club in the hands of unscrupulous partisan postmasters to use in the coming and near future elections.

This is not all, Mr. Speaker. By reference to section 5 of this bill it will be seen that under subdivision 1 of said section a publication must be issued as frequently as four times a year to entitle it to the privilege of second-class matter. I very much fear it would be difficult to convince a Postmaster-General under the present Administration that this qualification was complied with until the fact was demonstrated by a year's publication. If so, it would shut out from the privilege all new enterprises.

By reference to the first paragraph of subdivision 4 of section 5 of the bill, which reads as follows:

It must be originated and published for the dissemination and information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and must have a legitimate list of subscribers who voluntarily order and pay or agree to pay for the same—

it will be seen that to start a rural newspaper the projector would be compelled to secure his subscribers without being able first to display the merits of his publication.

Mr. Speaker, this bill would materially injure if not wholly drive the country newspapers out of business, and the city dailies would monopolize the field. Such dailies use carriers and express companies almost exclusively, and would be able to pay increased postage on country delivery if the rural weeklies could be exterminated.

When I turn my memory back to the campaign of 1896 and recall the words of a prominent bishop lamenting the fact that the farmers' children were receiving too much education, because it disinclined them for the drudgery of the farm and complicated domestic and political conditions, I am not at a loss to understand why such a measure as this bill should be urged.

By an examination of the report of the committee it can be readily seen that the table of figures on pages 3 and 4 and committee comments thereon, which I ask to have inserted here in my remarks, and do not read, because the report is before the members, are based upon a false presumption of what will occur if this bill becomes a law:

As strikingly illustrating the extent and effect of the abuses to which reference is made, attention is particularly invited to the appended statements and exhibits. Calculating upon the basis of the count of pieces and the weighing of volume made in 1890, and adhering to the rule of estimating which has been observed in the Department from that time, the weight in pounds and the receipts for postage on the several classes of matter mailed during the year ending June 30, 1899, are as follows:

Class.	Weight.	Postage paid.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
First class.....	128,517,992	\$65,987,732.98
Second class:		
Paid at pound rate.....	352,703,226	3,527,032.26
Free.....	82,241,700	
Transient.....	25,289,355	1,564,290.00
Third class.....	68,227,169	10,093,882.50
Fourth class.....	21,776,347	3,421,181.80
Foreign.....	5,531,079	2,546,800.44
Total.....	664,286,868	87,140,919.98

Careful inquiry has been made through experienced postmasters and by an examination of the records of the Department, and it is believed that fully one-half of all the matter mailed as second class and paid for at the pound rate is not properly second class within the intent of the law and ought justly to be paid for at the third-class rate. This gives the enormous quantity of 176,351,613 pounds from which the Department derives only a fraction of the revenue to which it is fairly entitled. The third-class rate of postage is 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, nominally 8 cents a pound, but in reality, through the operation of the fractional provision, the rate is higher.

A division of the amount of postage received for third-class matter by the number of pounds of such matter mailed shows that the Department actually derives a revenue of 14.75 cents a pound from this class. If, therefore, there had been paid, as there should have been paid, the average third-class rate on the 176,351,613 pounds which was wrongfully transmitted at the pound rate, the Department would have received \$26,011,862.92, instead of \$1,763,516.13, which it actually received, and the postal revenues would have been increased by the handsome sum of \$24,248,346.79.

The actual financial exhibit of the Department for the last fiscal year is as follows:

Total expenditures.....	\$101,632,160.92
Total receipts from all sources.....	95,021,384.17
Deficit.....	6,610,776.75

Had this 176,351,613 pounds of mail matter, really of the third-class but transmitted at the pound rate, paid as it should have paid, the average third-class rate, the financial exhibit would have been this:

Receipts, as above given.....	\$95,021,384.17
Additional revenue from 176,351,613 pounds third-class matter, at 14.75.....	24,248,346.79

Total receipts.....	119,269,730.96
Total expenditures.....	101,632,160.92

Surplus..... 17,637,570.04

Or if it be assumed that the matter would pay only the nominal rate of 8 cents a pound, this would be the showing:

Receipts, as given above.....	\$95,021,384.17
Additional revenue from 176,351,613 pounds third-class matter, at 8 cents.....	12,344,612.91

Total receipts.....	107,365,997.08
Total expenditures.....	101,632,160.92

Surplus..... 5,733,836.16

This is what the financial exhibit of the postal service for the year would be if the matter carried through the mails were classified and rated as the law intended it should be. It would show a large surplus instead of a large deficit. Nor do even these figures present the full case. The first table of this statement shows that the amount of postage per pound actually received on the several classes was as follows:

	Cents.
First-class matter, not free.....	85.6
Second-class matter.....	.8
Third-class matter.....	14.7
Fourth class (seeds, etc.).....	9.2
Fourth class (ordinary).....	17
Foreign.....	46
Postal cards.....	188.2

From these statements it appears:
First. That more than one-fourth of the entire volume and weight of matter carried through the mails is rated and pays as second-class matter, when, under the spirit and intent of the law, it ought to be rated and to pay as third-class matter.

Second. That while this wrongly classed matter amounts to more than one-quarter of the whole volume of mail transmitted, it furnishes only one fifty-fifth part of the postal revenue.

Third. That the expense of transportation being reckoned at 8 cents a pound, the mere carrying of this matter cost \$14,108,129.04, while the revenue from it was only \$1,763,516.13, involving a loss to the Government of \$12,344,612.91.

It must be plain, Mr. Speaker, to every man that the 352,703,226 pounds of second-class matter would not all, nor even any great portion of it, have been mailed if third-class rates had been charged, and therefore the deductions of the committee as to the transformation of a small deficit to a large surplus are without merit.

Again, it would seem to one not well versed in the intricacies of star-route fortunes that a general average by class of 52.6 cents per pound, or the rate in cents for either class for delivering mail matter considering the distributive distances, ought, in a well-regulated service, to prevent a deficit.

The facts are that this bill is another long stride toward the centralization of power. Even now, sirs, there is a bill pending in this Congress to put parcel delivery on a cheaper rate in the postal service than the present rate for second-class matter which will burden the postal department with freight instead of mail, sacrifice intelligence as well as just government to the greed of commerce, and drive out of business the crossroad and small city merchants in the interest of large city department stores.

Thirty-odd years of centralization policy under the domination of a party controlled by corporations, syndicates, and trusts has driven from our villages, towns, and small cities the tailor, the shoemaker, the wheelwright, the blacksmith, the carder, the weaver, the foundryman, the cabinetmaker, the locksmith, the tinner, the tanner, the pottery maker, the plow maker, and in fact almost all classes of mechanics, artisans, and manufacturers, and now the contemplated changes in the postal service will compel the printer and possibly the merchant to follow them.

The argument is advanced by the supporters of this bill that no one class of business should be specially taxed or burdened to benefit another; that no one person should be heavier burdened than another might enjoy greater privileges. It is the same old, old story. Cain is on earth again and wholly indifferent to his brother.

Turning my memory back to the days of subscription schools, when the teacher boarded around, and coming down through the great conflict which was waged to prevent the public-school system from being enacted into law, I note the similarity of argument.

The great subsidized constitutional lawyers of that day pawed the air and burdened the courts and people with ceaseless oratory charging the public-school system to be highway robbery, unjust, and unconstitutional discrimination between citizens; that it deprived the citizen of his property without adequate compensation or due process of law; that it was confiscation of property in times of peace; that it compelled one man against his will to labor for the support of another; that it subverted the doctrine of the survival of the fittest and encouraged the laggard in his idleness.

It is a disgrace to our civilization that greed, avarice, and selfishness should be permitted to dominate the people in their interest, but it is the tendency of the times; the next step will be for the same reason and by the same argument to abolish the public-school system, and the next an educational qualification to vote.

Later on the same argument will be used to urge that an indigent person should not have the right to say when, for what, and how much the property holder should be taxed, and then a property qualification to vote will follow, and thus, one by one, the boasted American liberties will fade from the grasp of the citizen.

It is not difficult to define the menial stages through which a people must pass before becoming slaves.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, permit me to say that the second-class rate on mail matter is in the interest of the farmer, the wage earner, and the poor people, and I can not consent to cut off from them the bulk of the benefit it gives because a small deficit, probably caused by unnecessary salaries, exorbitant freight charges, and official mismanagement, exists. [Applause.]

Mr. LOUD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The SPEAKER. Pending that motion, the Chair submits the following report of the Committee on Enrolled Bills:

Mr. BAKER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bill and joint resolution of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 1040. An act to amend section 4445 of Title LII of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to licensing of officers of steam vessels; and

H. J. Res. 159. Joint resolution to amend joint resolution to furnish the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to members of the press, and so forth, approved February 17, 1897.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the following titles:

S. 746. An act to authorize C. R. Dobbins to accept a gold watch awarded to him by the government of the Dominion of Canada

in recognition of his humane and gallant service to the shipwrecked crew of the British schooner *Ashton*, of Weymouth, Nova Scotia;

S. 2114. An act to constitute South Manchester, Conn., a port of delivery;

S. 1740. An act to authorize C. E. Marr and E. H. Pierce to accept silver watches awarded to them by the government of the Dominion of Canada in recognition of their services in rescuing British sailors;

S. 68. An act granting to the State of Kansas the abandoned Fort Hays Military Reservation, in said State, for the purpose of establishing an experiment station of the Kansas Agricultural College and a western branch of Kansas State Normal School thereon, and for a public park; and

S. 3138. An act to provide for necessary repairs to the steamer *Thetis* for service as a revenue cutter.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. CANNON rose.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from California withdraw his motion for a moment?

Mr. LOUD. I withdraw it.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent to nonconcur in the Senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill, and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 9279) making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and for prior years, and for other purposes, with sundry Senate amendments.

Mr. BELL. What are those amendments?

Mr. CANNON. There are a page or two of them.

Mr. BELL. I would like to ask the Chairman a question.

Mr. CANNON. Yes.

Mr. BELL. Did they put on that amendment for the increase of salary of the principal of the Central High School?

Mr. CANNON. This is the urgent deficiency bill.

Mr. BELL. It is not the bill that we had up the other day?

Mr. CANNON. It is not the District of Columbia appropriation bill. There are several amendments. It would not take a great deal of time to read them.

The SPEAKER. There are two or three pages of Senate amendments.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Why not print them in the RECORD?

Mr. CANNON. They are printed in the RECORD in the Senate consideration.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Then why read them now?

The SPEAKER. The bill as printed will appear in the RECORD, the Chair will state. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to take this bill up, to nonconcur in the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference?

Mr. CANNON. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the House nonconcur in the Senate amendments and asks for a conference. The Chair announces the appointment of the following conferees: Mr. CANNON, Mr. BARNEY, and Mr. PIERCE of Tennessee.

The bill, with the Senate amendments, is as follows:

[Omit the part in brackets and insert the part printed in italics.]

An act making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year 1900, and for prior years, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

Mint at Philadelphia: For wages of workmen and adjusters, \$100,000.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including new machinery and repairs, expenses annual assay commission, melter and refiner's wastage, and loss on sale of sweeps arising from the manufacture of ingots for coinage and wastage and loss on sale of coiners' sweeps, and purchase not exceeding \$500 in value of specimen coins and ores for the cabinet of the mint, \$45,000.

Office of Auditor for the War Department: For the purpose of restoring and repairing the worn-out and defaced rolls and vouchers in the Office of the Auditor for the War Department, the following additional force from March 15 to June 30, 1900, inclusive, 10 clerks, at the rate of \$1,000 each per annum, \$2,944.40.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Repairs of public buildings: For repairs and preservation of public buildings: Repairs and preservation of custom-houses, court-houses, and post-offices, marine hospitals, and quarantine stations, and other public buildings and the grounds thereof under the control of the Treasury Department, \$50,000.

Heating apparatus for public buildings: For heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus, and repairs to the same, for all public buildings, including marine hospitals and quarantine stations, under control of the Treasury Department, exclusive of personal services, except for work done by contract, \$30,000.

Vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings: For vaults, safes, and locks, and repairs to the same, for all public buildings under control of the Treasury

Department, exclusive of personal services, except for work done by contract, \$7,500.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITARY POSTS.

That the provisions of section 355, Revised Statutes, are waived so far as they prohibit the expenditure of public money for the purpose of erecting public buildings on a tract of land recently acquired as a site for necessary buildings at Fort Du Pont, Del., before the consent of the legislature of the State of Delaware to the purchase had been given, it being impracticable to apply to the State legislature for consent to its purchase until its next session in January, 1901, and the buildings being urgently required for the shelter of troops.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To meet unforeseen contingencies constantly arising, to be expended at the discretion of the President, \$125,000.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

For the purchase of a water boat for the purpose of supplying ships of the Navy with water, \$25,000.

For the purchase of coal barges for supplying coal to ships of the Navy, \$150,000.

[BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.]

For the installation of a suitable equipment plant in the Philippine Islands, \$30,000.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

For general maintenance of yards and docks, namely:

For freight, transportation of materials and stores, books, maps, models, and drawing; purchase and repair of fire engines; machinery; repairs on steam fire engines and attendance on the same; purchase and maintenance of oxen, horses, and driving teams; carts, timber wheels, and all vehicles for use in the navy-yards; tools and repairs of the same; postage on letters and mailable matter on public service sent to foreign countries, and telegrams; stationery; furniture for Government houses and offices in navy-yards; coal and other fuel, candles, oil, and gas; cleaning and clearing up yards and care of buildings; attendance on fires, lights, fire engines, and apparatus; incidental labor at navy-yards; water tax, tolls, ferrage; rent of four officers' quarters at Philadelphia, Pa.; pay of watchmen in navy-yards; awnings and packing boxes, and advertising for yards and docks and for other purposes; and for rent of wharf and storehouses at Erie, Pa., for use and accommodation of United States steamer *Michigan*, \$50,000.

For repairs and preservation at navy-yards and stations, \$50,000.

For contingent expenses that may arise at navy-yards and stations, \$10,000.

For reconstructing building No. 7, replacing furniture, mathematical and engineering instruments and stationery, and providing temporary offices, rendered necessary by fire on February 11, 1900, \$60,000.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for naval hospital fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, "for maintenance of the naval hospitals at the various navy-yards and stations, and for the care and maintenance of patients in other hospitals at home and abroad," \$10,000.

For surgeons' necessities for vessels in commission, navy-yards, naval stations, Marine Corps, and Coast Survey, and for the civil establishment at the several naval hospitals, navy-yards, naval laboratory, and department of instructions, museum of hygiene, and Naval Academy, \$10,000.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

For preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase of materials and stores of all kinds; steam steerers, pneumatic steerers, steam capstans, steam windlasses, and all other auxiliaries; labor in navy-yards and on foreign stations; purchase of machinery and tools for use in shops; carrying on work of experimental model tank; designing naval vessels; wear, tear, and repair of vessels afloat; general care, increase, and protection of the Navy in the line of construction and repair; incidental expenses, such as advertising, freight, foreign postage, telegrams, telephone service, photographing, books, professional magazines, plans, stationery, and instruments for drafting room, \$100,000.

MARINE CORPS.

Repair of barracks, including repairs, improvements, additions, and rent of barracks, quarters, and grounds; transportation, recruiting, military stores, including ammunition; fuel and contingent expenses, including freight, tolls, cartage, advertising, laundering enlisted men's bedclothes, funeral expenses, stationery and other paper; telegraphing, procurement and maintenance of telephones, and typewriters; apprehension of stragglers and deserters; employment of civilians, per diem of enlisted men employed on constant labor for a period not less than ten days; installation and repair of gas, electric, and water fixtures; office and barracks furniture, camp and garrison equipment and implements; carpenters' tools, tools for police purposes, safes; purchase and maintenance of public horses, wagons, and harness; service of veterinary surgeon, fire hose, fire extinguishers, fire grenades; purchase and repair of cooking stoves, ranges; purchase of ice, toilet articles, books, newspapers, and periodicals; purchase of bedding, mattresses, mattress covers, pillows, sheets, and bedsteads; furniture for Government quarters and repair of same, and for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses impossible to anticipate and classify for naval stations without the United States, \$25,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

For current expenses of the Government Hospital for the Insane: For support, clothing, and treatment in the Government Hospital for the Insane of the insane from the Army and Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue-Cutter Service, and inmates of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, persons charged with or convicted of crimes against the United States who are insane, all persons who have become insane since their entry into the military or naval service of the United States who have been admitted to the hospital and who are indigent, \$40,000.

For general repairs and improvements, \$10,000.

For furnishing new laundry, \$3,080.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

For work at Capitol, and for general repairs thereof, including wages of mechanics and laborers, \$7,200.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

For engraving and printing the geological maps of the United States, \$2,500.
For gauging the streams and determining the water supply of the United States, including the investigation of underground currents and artesian wells in arid and semiarid sections, and the preparation of reports upon the best methods of utilizing the water resources of said sections, \$20,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

For stationery, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, and for the purchase of passport paper, \$500.

For contingent expenses, namely: For care and subsistence of horses, to be used only for official purposes, and repairs of wagons, carriage, and harness,

rent of stable, telegraphic and electric apparatus and repairs to the same, and miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing, \$1,000.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, \$20,000.

For purchase of furniture, \$5,000.

For fuel, oil, and cotton waste, and advertising, for the heating apparatus, exclusive of labor, \$2,500.

For repairs of Maitby Building, \$500.

For expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers to committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding \$1.25 per printed page, \$7,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

For furniture, and repairs of the same, \$2,000.

For miscellaneous items and expenses of special and select committees, \$20,000.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

For the public printing, for the public binding, and for paper for the public printing, including the cost of printing the debates and proceedings of Congress in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and for lithographing, mapping, and engraving for both Houses of Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States, the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims, the Library of Congress, the Executive Office, and the Departments, including salaries or compensation of all necessary clerks and employees, for labor (by the day, piece, or contract), and for rents, books of reference, and all the necessary materials which may be needed in the prosecution of the work, \$450,000.

For printing and binding for the Department of Justice, \$4,000.

For printing and binding for the Navy Department, \$25,000.

For printing and binding for the War Department, \$10,000.

To enable the Public Printer to comply with the provisions of the law granting thirty days' annual leave to the employees of the Government Printing Office, on account of fiscal years as follows:

For the fiscal year 1900, \$15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

To enable the Public Printer to pay employees of the Government Printing Office for leave of absence to which they were entitled during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, and which could not be granted to them in consequence of the appropriation for leaves of absence becoming exhausted, \$18,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Hereafter there shall be advanced to the Public Printer from time to time, as the public service may require it, and under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, a sum of money not exceeding at any time the penalty of his official bond, to enable him to pay for work and material.

Passed the House of Representatives March 12, 1900.

Attest:

A. McDOWELL, Clerk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California moves that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

And accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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 the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for establishing boundary line between Texas and Choctaw Nation, Ind. T.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy submitting an estimate of appropriation for marine barracks at Annapolis—to the Committee on Naval 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. COOPER of Texas, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7939) to amend an act approved June 10, 1880, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 735); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BOREING, from the Committee on Printing, to which was referred the concurrent resolution of the House (H. C. Res. 28) for printing 1,000 extra copies of the Report of the Superintendent of Indian Schools for the year 1899 for the use of the Department of the Interior, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 736); which said concurrent resolution and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HULL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9150) to increase the efficiency of the Subsistence Department of the Army, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 737); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. EDDY, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which

was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8876) granting the right of way to the Minnesota and Manitoba Railroad Company across the ceded portion of the Chippewa (Red Lake) Indian Reservation, in Minnesota, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 738); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. GRAFF, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9762) directing the issue of a duplicate of a lost check drawn by E. B. Atwood, lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general, United States Army, in favor of Alfred C. Cass, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 734); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. FITZGERALD of New York, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 189) for the relief of the owners of the British ship *Foscolia* and cargo, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 739); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8422) granting a pension to J. B. Wetherbee, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 740); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

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. 8415) granting an increase of pension to Jesse F. Gates—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 9538) granting an increase of pension to Bethany Simmons—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 9827) to close all alleys in block 3 of the Walbridge subdivision of Ingleside, in the county of Washington—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RIXEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 9828) to authorize the more rapid drainage of the flood plane of the Mississippi River and its tributaries into the Gulf of Mexico, at private expense—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LANE: A bill (H. R. 9829) to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana territory by the United States by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, forest, and sea, in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri—to the Special Committee on the Centennial of the Louisiana Purchase.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 9830) to regulate the mode and manner of taking proof in all civil cases, both at law and equity, in the circuit court of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 9831) to establish a National Soldiers' Home hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURKETT: A bill (H. R. 9832) to pension the Nebraska Territorial Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 9833) to prevent the unlawful placing of signs for sale or rent upon private property in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 9834) providing for the restoration to the legal representatives any money, personal property, and so forth, of any inmate who may die while in a soldiers' home under the control and management of the United States Government—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 9835) to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 9872) to authorize the transportation of distilled spirits to general bonded warehouses and the removal therefrom—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINSMORE: A resolution (H. Res. 189) requesting the Secretary of State to furnish the House with the correspondence between the United States Government and Great Britain relating to the retention, etc., of the correspondence addressed to Charles E. Macrum, consul of the United States at South Africa—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BELLAMY: A bill (H. R. 9836) for the relief of Thomas McBryde, of Robeson County, N. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CALDWELL (by request): A bill (H. R. 9837) to increase the pension of William T. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9838) granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer Dunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 9839) granting an increase of pension to Emily H. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CROWLEY: A bill (H. R. 9840) to increase pension of William Snider—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9841) granting a pension to Andrew J. West—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9842) to correct military record of James A. Crouch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9843) granting an increase of pension to John A. Hardy—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DRIGGS: A bill (H. R. 9844) to increase the pension of Catherine Burns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD of New York: A bill (H. R. 9845) for the relief of James E. Kelsey and others—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 9846) removing the charge of desertion against Theodore Werner, of North Vernon, Ind.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9847) granting a pension to Joseph W. Evans, of Clarksburg, Decatur County, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLET of New York: A bill (H. R. 9848) removing the charge of desertion from the military record of David Truman Hayton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9849) granting a pension to Mary A. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 9850) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in favor of R. L. Pritchard & Co., of Page County, Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HENRY of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 9851) for the relief of Mrs. Ann M. Brown, Claiborne County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9852) for the relief of the estate of William R. Tinsley, deceased, late of Claiborne County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 9853) granting an increase of pension to Edward Yarton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MEYER of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 9854) for the relief of Mrs. M. J. Bagley, of New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 9855) granting a pension to Joseph H. Cosgrove—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 9856) for the relief of James I. Friend, of Kentucky—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9857) for the relief of the estate of Thomas W. Robinson, late of Kentucky—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9858) for the relief of F. M. Head, of Kentucky—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9859) for the relief of the estate of Harrison Cox, late of Kentucky—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9860) for the relief of James G. Queen, of Kentucky—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9861) for the relief of the estate of Charles Darnell, late of Kentucky—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9862) for the relief of the estate of William H. Routt, late of Kentucky—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9863) for the relief of Thomas J. Pattinger, of Kentucky—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9864) for the relief of Isham Richardson, of Kentucky—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9865) for the relief of E. T. Dram, of Kentucky—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9866) for the relief of the estate of Franklin Le Grand, late of Kentucky—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 9867) for the relief of the estate of

Mrs. C. Williamson, deceased, of Madison County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TERRY: A bill (H. R. 9868) for the relief of the estate of John A. McDaniel, Pulaski County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. UNDERHILL: A bill (H. R. 9869) granting an extension of Letters Patent No. 336546—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS: A bill (H. R. 9870) granting a pension to Caroline Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 9871) for relief of John Breen, lately postmaster at Gladwyne, Pa.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 9873) to correct the military record of G. W. Rand—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MEYER of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 9874) granting an increase of pension to Anna F. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIDGELY: A bill (H. R. 9875) granting a pension to Eliza A. Mann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9876) granting an increase of pension to Joel V. Garrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 9877) for the relief of Cyrus D. Hottenstein—to the Committee on 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 Mr. ADAMS: Petition of the Merchants' Club of Chicago, Ill., relative to House bill No. 7097, providing for a reorganization of the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of "citizen of Philadelphia," favoring arbitration in the settlement of international disputes—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: Petition of the Niagara Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Buffalo, N. Y., urging the enactment of a law forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and a prohibition of gambling and the opium trade in our new possessions—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. ALLEN of Kentucky: Petition of J. H. Wood and others, of Henderson, Ky., against the passage of House bill No. 6071, known as the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BENTON: Resolutions of Captain J. M. Baird Post, No. 322; Baker Post, No. 271, and Liberal Post, No. 515, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Missouri, in support of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine: Petition of J. A. Snow and others, of Snow Corner, Me., in favor of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Petition of citizens of Lawrence, Kans., against the passage of the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of Washington Post, No. 12, and Major Rankin Post, No. 439, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, urging the passage of House bill No. 7094, for the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: Petition of citizens of Monmouth Springs, Ark., favoring the passage of the Grout oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: Petition of members of Letcher Church, Sanborn County, S. Dak., favoring a clause in the Hawaiian constitution forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and a prohibition of gambling and the opium trade—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. BURKETT: Petitions of George L. Towne, Henry Barrows, and Charles L. Graves, of Kansas, against the passage of the Loud bill relative to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BUTLER: Protest of the Western Quarterly Meeting of Friends at Westgrove, Pa., against the sale of liquor in Army canteens, etc.—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Russellville, Pa., to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in Hawaii—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: Petition of the Mercantile Club of Kansas City, Kans., for the passage of a bill for the equalization of the salaries of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, protest of the Chamber of Commerce of Quincy, Ill., against the passage of the parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the Mercantile Club of Kansas City, Kans., favoring the bill for the reclassification of the Railway Mail Service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the United States Maimed Soldiers' League of Philadelphia, urging the passage of House bills Nos. 4477 and 4478, relating to pensions of limbless soldiers and sailors—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions of the Mercantile Club of Kansas City, Kans., and Commercial Club of Kansas City, Mo., protesting against the passage of certain bills relating to the butterine industry—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CLARKE of Missouri: Resolutions of E. E. Kimball Post, No. 453, Middletown, Mo., protesting against the passage of the Cullom bill to remove disqualifications of certain ex-soldiers of the civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLARKE of New Hampshire: Petition of Mrs. Kate Morrill and others, of Stark, N. H., against the passage of the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Welby W. Corbett and others, of Colebrook and Lyman, N. H., favoring the Grout bill relating to oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Post No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic, of Milford, N. H., favoring the passage of a bill to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COX: Protest of citizens of Tennessee, against the passage of the Loud bill relative to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CROWLEY: Papers to accompany House bill No. 3016, increasing the pension of Mary A. Ryon—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 3468, for the relief of William Bowling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 3017, granting a pension to Martha Ann Cheyne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS: Petition of Sarah Richmond and others, of Topeka, Kans., and vicinity, in opposition to the passage of House bill No. 6071, relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DALZELL: Resolution of Major A. M. Harper Post, No. 181, of Braddock, Pa., Grand Army of the Republic, in support of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOLLIVER: Petition of James C. Taylor Post, No. 165, Grand Army of the Republic, of Algona, Iowa, in favor of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at or near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Charles Stover and other citizens of Havelock, Bradgate, and county of Crawford, Iowa, against the passage of the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of O. A. Weaver and others, of Curlew, Havelock, Lake City, and Coon Rapids, Iowa, for the repeal of the tax on medicines, perfumery, and cosmetics—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of W. H. Pruter and other citizens of West Side, Crystal Lake, Algona, and Renwick, Iowa, favoring the passage of the Grout oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of R. G. Shaw Post, No. 206, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, in favor of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for the passage of House bill No. 1144, relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Commercial Club, Kansas City, Mo., against any legislation increasing the tax on oleomargarine—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of J. B. Atherton and other citizens of the Hawaiian Islands, urging a clause in the Hawaiian constitution forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and a prohibition of gambling and the opium trade, and other measures relating to the government of Hawaii—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of Letter Carriers' Fraternal and Benevolent Union, urging the passage of a bill for the retirement of letter carriers after a specified number of years in service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania: Petitions of citizens of Kutztown, Allentown, and Reading, against the passage of the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: Petition of sundry citizens of Nantucket, Fall River, Mass., against the passage of the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the New Bedford Typographical Union, No. 276, favoring the passage of House bill No. 6872, providing that the Allied Printing Trades label be used on all Government publications—to the Committee on Printing.

Also, resolutions of the executive council of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, of Boston, Mass., in favor of the appointment of a commission to study the industrial and commercial conditions of China and Japan—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Boston (Mass.) city government, for the construction of gunboats and cruisers in the Charlestown Navy-Yard—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Graduate Nurses of Massachusetts, indorsing House bill No. 6879, for the employment of women nurses in military hospitals of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Paint and Oil Club, of Boston, Mass., relating to section 61 of the revenue act of 1894, as to the tax on the use of alcohol in the arts or in any medicinal or other like compound—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Richard Borden Post, No. 46, Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, in favor of the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Protest of Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Roller Mills Company, against discrimination in freight rates—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Pagett Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bennington, Ind., in support of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOFFECKER: Resolutions of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Wilmington Conference, Delaware, protesting against the interpretation put upon the anti-canteen law—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. HOPKINS: Petition of citizens of Ringwood, Naperville, Sycamore, and Somonauk, Ill., favoring the passage of the Grout oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Mrs. Kate Yeo and others, of Elgin, Ill., against the passage of the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. JACK: Petition of W. S. Weaver Post, No. 32, Grand Army of the Republic, of Freeport, Pa., favoring the passage of a bill to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of J. B. Kimmel and others, of Elderton and Homer City, Pa., in favor of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KNOX: Resolutions of citizens of Sitka, Alaska, regarding the removal of the capital to Juneau—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. LACEY: Petition of C. A. Stevens and others, of Bland, Eagle, Abiquiu, San Pedro, and other parts of New Mexico, for the establishment of a reservation in New Mexico for the preservation of the American bison—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LONG: Petition of C. J. Mackey, George W. Van Worden, and other citizens of Wichita, Kans., for the repeal of the tax on medicines, perfumery, and cosmetics—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of General George Crook Post, No. 337; South Haven Post, No. 407, and Rush Post, No. 448, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, favoring the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of R. H. Brown and 10 other citizens of Ness County, Kans., in opposition to the passage of House bill No. 6071, relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. McPHERSON: Petition of Fred Hickman and others, of Hamlin, Iowa, favoring the passage of House bill No. 3717, amending the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MANN: Petitions of Frank P. Hale and other druggists, Chicago, Ill., for the repeal of the stamp tax on medicines, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEEKISON: Petitions of Grand Army of the Republic posts at Melrose and Liberty Center, Ohio, favoring the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MEYER of Louisiana: Petition of W. W. Howe and other members of the bar of the Supreme Court, for better quarters for the law library of Congress—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of the heirs of Patrick Dooling—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Resolution of John F. Rucker Post, No. 165, of Indianapolis, Ind., Grand Army of the Republic, in support of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Petition of editors, United States offi-

cers and soldiers, favoring the passage of a bill for the establishment of a national military park on the battlefield of Stone River, Rutherford County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of J. H. Hoffman, of Ligonier, and F. R. Tollman, of Wolcottville, Ind., in opposition to the passage of House bill No. 6071, relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of Typographical Union No. 78, of Fort Wayne, Ind., in favor of the passage of House bill No. 6872, to print the label of the Allied Printing Trades on all publications of the Government—to the Committee on Printing.

Also, petition of Mrs. Kate Kinsey and other citizens of York, Ind., against the passage of the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Petitions of citizens of Westminster and Voluntown, Conn., against the passage of the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: Sundry petitions of citizens of the State of Michigan, in opposition to the passage of House bill No. 6071, relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Petition of Mrs. Sallie Boyce and others, of Taylor County, Tex., favoring the passage of House bill No. 3717, amending the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Mrs. Daisy Newlin and others, of Gypsum, Tex., against the passage of the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Petition of Dodge & Laing and other retail merchants of Manchester, N. H., to amend the present law in relation to the sale of oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Protests of C. F. Wheeler, of Beaver City; A. M. Hargis, of Grand Island, and J. W. Hann, of Wauweta, Nebr., against the passage of the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petitions of A. Garber Post, No. 138, of Guide Rock, Nebr., and Post No. 217, of Benkelman, Nebr., Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home for disabled soldiers at or near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Church of Christ of Hastings, Nebr., favoring a new code of laws for Hawaii, against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and prohibiting the importation and sale of opium, etc.—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. TERRY: Petition of W. P. Dixon and others, of Little Rock, Ark., in favor of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of M. J. Brinson and others, of Ard, Ark., against the passage of House bill No. 6071, known as the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. THAYER: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Leicester, Mass., and District Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order of Good Templars, South Worcester, Mass., favoring the enactment of a clause in the Hawaiian constitution forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and a prohibition of gambling and the opium trade—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Caroline Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: Petition of Charlotte A. Cleveland and other citizens of Wyoming County, N. Y., favoring a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution granting suffrage to women—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of certain citizens of Wyoming County, N. Y., in favor of woman suffrage in Hawaii, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. WANGER: Resolutions of Major E. L. Rogers Post, No. 489; General S. K. Zook Post, No. 11, and Colonel Croasdale Post, No. 256, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the passage of a bill to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WEEKS: Petition of citizens of Port Sanilac, Mich., against the passage of the Loud bill relative to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of retail druggists and citizens of Port Huron, Mich., relating to the stamp tax on medicines, perfumery, and cosmetics—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WEYMOUTH: Petition of G. A. Osborn and 12 citizens of Leominster, Mass., against the passage of the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WILSON of Arizona: Petition of Fremont Post, No. 9, of Yuma, Ariz., Grand Army of the Republic, in support of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WRIGHT: Resolutions of Phelps Post, No. 124, and

Gustin Post, No. 154, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the location of a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of 31 citizens of the Fifteenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, asking for the passage of House bill No. 5475, in regard to the Army canteen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of Retail Merchants' Association of Illinois, protesting against the passage of pending oleomargarine bills—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., urging liberal appropriations for the support of the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., urging legislation in aid of American merchant marine—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petitions of retail druggists of Philadelphia, Pa., for the repeal of the stamp tax on medicines, perfumery, and cosmetics—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Vail Brothers and others, of Philadelphia, Pa., urging the passage of House bill No. 5765, known as the Russell bill, relating to the revenue tax on alcohol in manufactures, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of E. D. Baker Post, No. 8; Winfield Scott Post, No. 114, and Post No. 77, of Philadelphia, Pa., Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the location of a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of C. S. Garrett & Co., Philadelphia, in relation to the tariff on paper—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of the Business College of Allentown and certain citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., against the passage of the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ZENOR: Petition of Post No. 288, Grand Army of the Republic, of Ireland, Ind., in favor of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ZIEGLER: Papers to accompany House bill No. 9665, for an increase of pension to Chambers C. Mullen—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of Post No. 371, Grand Army of the Republic, of Newville, Pa., favoring the passage of a bill to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 22, 1900.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Journal, without objection, will stand approved.

BRIGANTINE OLIVE BRANCH.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of law and of fact filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings of the court relating to the vessel brigantine *Olive Branch*, John Edwards, jr., master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9279) making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and for prior years, and for other purposes, asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. CANNON, Mr. BARNEY, and Mr. PIERCE of Tennessee managers at the conference on the part of the House.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

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

A bill (S. 68) granting to the State of Kansas the abandoned Fort Hays Military Reservation, in said State, for the purpose of establishing an experiment station of the Kansas Agricultural College and a western branch of the Kansas State Normal School thereon, and for a public park;

A bill (S. 746) to authorize C. R. Dobbins to accept a gold watch awarded to him by the government of the Dominion of Canada,

in recognition of his humane and gallant service to the shipwrecked crew of the British schooner *Ashton*, of Weymouth, Nova Scotia;

A bill (S. 1740) to authorize C. E. Marr and E. H. Pierce to accept silver watches awarded to them by the government of the Dominion of Canada in recognition of their services in rescuing British sailors;

A bill (S. 2114) to constitute South Manchester, Conn., a port of delivery;

A bill (S. 3138) to provide for necessary repairs to the steamer *Thetis* for service as a revenue cutter; and

A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 159) to amend joint resolution to furnish the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to members of the press, etc., approved February 17, 1897.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented the petition of Flora B. Naylor, president, and Janette Hill Knox, secretary, on behalf of the Equal Suffrage Association of North Dakota, praying for the adoption of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the disfranchisement of United States citizens on account of sex; which was referred to the Select Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. PENROSE presented memorials of Spring Mills Grange, No. 158; Kiserville Grange, No. 508; Harmony Grange, No. 68; Exchange Grange, No. 65; Union City Grange, No. 89; Cranberry Grange, No. 908; Cush Creek Grange, No. 573, and Fulton Grange, No. 66, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the construction of reservoirs or irrigating canals for the irrigation of arid lands; which were referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

He also presented petitions of Victor Grange, No. 159; Mount Pleasant Grange, No. 68; Farmington Grange, No. 839; Lorenton Grange, No. 1095; Harmony Grange, No. 1112; Spring Mill Grange, No. 158; Kennett Grange, No. 19; St. Augustine Grange, No. 1128; Warner Grange; Union City Grange, No. 89; Cush Creek Grange, No. 573; Pleasant Valley Grange, No. 1074; Scandia Grange, No. 1042; Middleburg Grange, No. 705; Mount Bethel Grange, No. 1100; Exchange Grange, No. 65; Summit Grange, No. 1155; Penn Grange, No. 534; Concord Grange, No. 570; Cranberry Grange, No. 908; Eastlemon Grange, No. 400; Bald Eagle Grange, No. 303; Meshoppen Grange, No. 926; Penn Grange, No. 1135; Randolph Grange, No. 190; Columbus Grange, No. 875; Summit Grange, No. 1079; Covington Grange, No. 1029; Valley Grange, No. 846; West Branch Grange, No. 1149; Open Hand Grange, No. 153; Whittier Grange; Sebring Grange, No. 1047; Beech Grove Grange, No. 1088; Franklin Grange, No. 998; Wattsburg Grange, No. 106; Burrell Grange, No. 515; Kiserville Grange, No. 508, and Corry Grange, No. 55, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the establishment of postal savings banks; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of Beech Grove Grange, No. 1089; Corry Grange, No. 55; Eastlemon Grange, No. 400; Burrell Grange, No. 515; Penn Grove Grange, No. 534; Troupe Creek Grange, No. 981; Pleasant Valley Grange, No. 1074; Covington Grange, No. 1029; Open Hand Grange, No. 153; Hopewell Grange, No. 424; Hopewell Grange, No. 524; Scandia Grange, No. 1042; Middleburg Grange, No. 705; Mount Bethel Grange, No. 1100; Goshen Grange, No. 623; Wattsburg Grange, No. 106; Randolph Grange, No. 908; Wattsburg Grange, No. 313; Concord Grange, No. 570; Summit Grange, No. 1079; Bald Eagle Grange, No. 303; Meshoppen Grange, No. 926; Columbus Grange, No. 875; Kennett Grange, No. 19, and St. Augustine Grange, No. 1128, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the construction of reservoirs or irrigating canals for the irrigation of arid lands; which were referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

He also presented petitions of Chestnut Ridge Grange, No. 1133; West Branch Grange, No. 1149; Moosic Grange, No. 1041; Sebring Grange, No. 1047; Rome Grange, No. 1138; Trough Creek Grange, No. 44; Penn Grange, No. 534; Pleasant Valley Grange, No. 1074; Fulton Grange, No. 66; Spring Mills Grange, No. 158; Wattsburg Grange, No. 106; Summerhill Grange, No. 880; Kennett Grange, No. 19; Franklin Grange, No. 998; Exchange Grange, No. 274; Eulalia Grange, No. 1088; Farmington Grange, No. 839; Harmony Grange, No. 1112; Cranberry Grange, No. 908; Concord Grange, No. 570; Troups Creek Grange, No. 981; Bald Eagle Grange, No. 303; Sabinsville Grange, No. 989; Mount Bethel Grange, No. 1100; Woodcock Center Grange, No. 1034; Thompson Grange, No. 868; Stony Fork Grange, No. 1033; Barr Grange, No. 1121; Summit Grange, No. 1155; Enterprise Grange, No. 1118; Cambria Grange, No. 1116; Union City Grange, No. 89; North Warren Grange, No. 1025; East Great Bend Grange, No. 940; Paradise Grange, No. 854; Arcadia Grange, No. 176; Greenbrier Grange, No. 1148; North Elk Run Grange, No. 913; Salem Grange, No. 291; Cross Roads Grange, No. 1124; Corry Grange, No. 55; Spencertown