

Joseph Henry, which is to take place after the adjournment of Congress. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. McPHERSON, its Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2299) to fix and render certain the terms of the United States circuit and district courts in the eastern and northern districts of Texas.

The message also announced that the House had appointed Mr. FRANK HISCOCK of New York, Mr. J. C. S. BLACKBURN of Kentucky, and Mr. WILLIAM H. FORNEY of Alabama, the members on the part of the House of the joint committee authorized in the sundry civil appropriation bill for the next fiscal year, to consider the question of the salaries and compensation of the employes of the Senate and House of Representatives, and also as to the number of such employes necessary for the official transaction of business of the two Houses.

## 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 this day approved and signed the following acts and joint resolutions:

An act (S. 143) authorizing the Committee on Printing to instruct the Public Printer relative to the maps, &c., for the census reports;

An act (S. 171) in relation to certain fees allowed registers and receivers;

An act (S. 719) for the relief of the representatives of Sterling T. Austin, deceased;

An act (S. 729) for the relief of Charles H. Tompkins, of the United States Army;

An act (S. 826) for the relief of Powers and Newman, and D. and B. Powers.

An act (S. 964) for the relief of Joseph C. Irwin;

An act (S. 1821) prescribing regulations for the Soldiers' Home, located at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

An act (S. 1829) to amend an act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts;

An act (S. 2433) to amend sections 6 and 7 of the act providing for the publication of the Revised Statutes and the laws of the United States, approved June 20, 1876;

Joint resolution (S. R. 64) authorizing the sale of the Congressional Directory and the current numbers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD;

Joint resolution (S. R. 95) providing for additional copies of the Revised Statutes for the use of the Interior Department; and

Joint resolution (S. R. 139) authorizing the printing of 2,500 extra copies of the report of the health officer of the District of Columbia.

## ADJOURNMENT.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* (at the hour of 12 o'clock m.). Senators, the hour has arrived at which, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the Forty-seventh Congress terminates, and it becomes the duty of the Chair therefore to declare this session adjourned without day, and in doing so he wishes to each one of you a pleasant and safe journey to his home, and to all of you every felicity in the future of your lives.

The Senate stands adjourned without day.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 3, 1883.

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m. The Chaplain, Rev. F. D. POWER, offered the following prayer:

O God! Thou art our God; and we worship Thee. Thou art our Father; and we adore Thee. In Thee we "live and move and have our being." We confess our dependence upon Thee. We praise Thee for Thy majesty and give Thee thanks for Thy great glory. Every day bears testimony to Thy tender mercies which are over all Thy works. Thou art God; and there is none else beside Thee.

For all the care that Thou hast shown these Thy servants during the days of their service to the state, for all the wise and useful legislation that Thou hast permitted them to do, for the guidance and mercy that Thou has shown our nation, we praise Thee, O Lord.

We thank Thee for all that Thou hast done for us and for all that Thou hast permitted us to do for Thee and for men.

And now, O Lord, during the closing hours of this Congress, we pray the forgiveness of all our errors and sins. We pray that Thou wilt grant restoration in safety to their homes to these Thy servants. We pray for their guidance, blessing, and usefulness, and for them in the end the gift of eternal life.

The Lord in great mercy keep and bless the Republic, and these Thy servants, and all who exercise authority and rule in the land, and make Thine own name glorious among us forevermore. We ask it in the name of Christ. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal. During the reading the following proceedings took place:

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. SYMPSON, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the bill (H. R. 5543) to confirm certain entries on the public lands.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

A bill (S. 2504) to amend the act of August 5, 1882, making appropriations for the naval service.

## ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (S. 171) in relation to certain fees allowed registers and receivers;

A bill (S. 729) for the relief of Charles H. Tompkins, of the United States Army;

A bill (S. 964) for the relief Joseph C. Irwin;

A bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes; and

A bill (H. R. 7077) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes.

## THE JOURNAL.

The Clerk resumed the reading of the Journal.

On motion of Mr. SPRINGER, by unanimous consent, the further reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

## CORRECTIONS.

Mr. CALDWELL. Mr. Speaker, I find on examination of the RECORD of March 2, on the passage of the river and harbor bill my vote is not recorded. I voted in the negative. I wish the correction made.

The SPEAKER. The correction will be made.

Mr. KNOTT. My vote is not recorded on the river and harbor bill. I was paired with the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BELFORD]. Had I been present, I would have voted in the negative and Mr. BELFORD in the affirmative.

The SPEAKER. Pairs are only announced once.

## GLACIATION, BIRDS, ETC.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the following resolution; which was read, considered, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish, as soon as convenient, to the Speaker of this House copies of documents in possession of his Department containing observations on glaciation, birds, natural history, and the medical notes upon cruises of revenue-cutters in the year 1881.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio, moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

## ALEX. B. THOMAS AND WILSON GRICE.

Mr. URNER, from the Committee on Accounts, reported back the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives be, and is hereby, directed to retain upon the laborers' roll, until otherwise ordered, the name of Alex. B. Thomas, now in charge of the cloak-room, at the rate of \$90 a month.

Mr. MATSON. I offer an amendment to insert the name of Wilson Grice at the same pay. I wish to say to the House that the employe named in the resolution is on that side of the House. By reason of extra work required during the vacation, it is necessary one should be employed on our side. I think I voice the sentiment of this side of the House that we should like to have Mr. Grice.

Mr. MATSON's amendment was adopted; and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. URNER moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

## ADDITIONAL LABORERS.

Mr. URNER also, from the Committee on Accounts, reported the following resolution; which was read, considered, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and is hereby, authorized to employ three additional laborers, whose compensation shall be at the rate of \$60 per month each, to be employed in arranging and placing away the books and other documents in the Clerk's document-room and transferring the original documents to the newly fitted quarters in the upper story of the House in the Capitol: *Provided*, Such employment shall not continue beyond the period of three months, and shall be paid for out of the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. URNER moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT OF 1883.

Mr. VAN HORN, of Missouri, by unanimous consent, called up the

Senate amendment to the joint resolution (H. Res. 331) for the printing of the Agricultural Report for the year 1883.

The amendment was read, as follows:

At the end of line 11 insert:

"And the sum of \$22000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to defray the cost of the publication."

The amendment was concurred in.

Mr. VAN HORN moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was concurred in; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

VOLUSIA BAR.

The SPEAKER, by unanimous consent, laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the establishment of a light on Volusia Bar, Saint George River, Florida; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

The SPEAKER also, by unanimous consent, laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics relative to ocean freights on exports and imports for the year ending June 30, 1882; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

COOK VS. CUTTS.

The SPEAKER. The question now recurs on the adoption of the following resolution, on which the previous question was ordered:

Resolved, That M. E. Cutts was not elected as a Representative from the sixth Congressional district of Iowa, and is not entitled to a seat on the floor of this House.

Resolved, That John C. Cook was duly elected as a Representative from the sixth district of Iowa, and is entitled to a seat on the floor of this House.

Mr. RANNEY demanded the yeas and nays, and tellers on the yeas and nays.

Tellers were ordered; and Mr. MOULTON and Mr. RANNEY were appointed.

The yeas and nays were ordered (50 voting in favor thereof).

The question was taken, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 154, nays 81, not voting 56; as follows:

YEAS—154.

Aiken,	De Motte,	Jones, George W.	Robinson, Jas. S.
Armfield,	Deuster,	Jones, James K.	Robinson, Wm. E.
Atherton,	Dibrell,	Kenna,	Rosecrans,
Atkins,	Dowd,	King,	Scales,
Barbour,	Dugro,	Klotz,	Scoville,
Beach,	Dunn,	Knott,	Scranton,
Belmont,	Dunnell,	Lacey,	Sessinghaus,
Beltzhoover,	Ellis,	Ladd,	Shultz,
Berry,	Ermentrout,	Latham,	Simonton,
Blanchard,	Evins,	Leedom,	Singleton, Jas. W.
Bland,	Flower,	Lewis,	Singleton, Otho K.
Bliss,	Ford,	Mackey,	Smith, A. Herr
Bragg,	Forney,	Manning,	Sparks,
Brewer,	Fulkerson,	Martin,	Speer,
Brumm,	Garrison,	Matson,	Springer,
Buchanan,	Geddes,	McKenzie,	Steele,
Buckner,	Gibson,	McLane, Robt. M.	Stockslager,
Burrows, Jos. H.	Grout,	McLean, Jas. H.	Talbot,
Cabell,	Guenther,	McMillin,	Thomas,
Caldwell,	Gunter,	Mills,	Thompson, P. B.
Calkins,	Hall,	Money,	Townshend, R. W.
Carlisle,	Hammond, N. J.	Moore,	Tucker,
Cassidy,	Hardenbergh,	Morey,	Turner, Henry G.
Chapman,	Hardy,	Morrison,	Turner, Oscar
Clardy,	Hammer,	Morse,	Tyler,
Clark,	Haseltine,	Moulton,	Upton,
Clements,	Hatch,	Muldrow,	Valentine,
Cobb,	Hazelton,	Murch,	Vance,
Colerick,	Herbert,	Mutchler,	Van Aernain,
Converse,	Hewitt, G. W.	Paul,	Wait,
Covington,	Hitt,	Peelle,	Warner,
Cox, Samuel S.	Hoblitzell,	Peirce,	Wellborn,
Cox, William R.	Hoge,	Randall,	Wheeler,
Cravens,	Holman,	Ray,	Whitthorne,
Culberson,	Houk,	Rice, John B.	Williams, Thomas
Curtin,	House,	Rice, Theron M.	Wise, George D.
Darrall,	Hutchins,	Rich,	Wise, Morgan R.
Davidson,	Jacobs,	Richardson, J. S.	
Davis, Lowndes H.	Jadwin,	Ritchie,	

NAYS—81.

Aldrich,	Errett,	McCook,	Spooner,
Anderson,	Farwell, Chas. B.	Miles,	Strait,
Barr,	Farwell, Sewell S.	Miller,	Taylor, Joseph D.
Bayne,	Fisher,	Neal,	Taylor, Ezra B.
Belford,	Harris, Benj. W.	Norcross,	Townsend, Amos
Bingham,	Heilman,	O'Neill,	Updegraff,
Bisbee,	Henderson,	Page,	Urner,
Bowman,	Hepburn,	Parker,	Van Horn,
Briggs,	Hill,	Payson,	Wadsworth,
Browne,	Horr,	Pettibone,	Walker,
Buck,	Hubbs,	Prescott,	Ward,
Burrows, Julius C.	Humphrey,	Ranney,	Washburn,
Candler,	Jones, Phineas	Reed,	Watson,
Cannon,	Jorgensen,	Richardson, D. P.	Webber,
Carpenter,	Joyce,	Robinson, Geo. D.	West,
Crapo,	Kasson,	Ryan,	White,
Davis, George R.	Lindsey,	Sherwin,	Willits,
Dawes,	Lord,	Skinner,	Wood, Walter A.
Deering,	Lynch,	Smalls,	
Dezendorf,	Mason,	Smith, J. Hyatt	
Dwight,	McCoid,	Spaulding,	

NOT VOTING—56.

Black,	Doxey,	Marsh,	Robeson,
Blackburn,	George,	McClure,	Ross,
Blount,	Godshalk,	McKinley,	Itussell,
Butterworth,	Hammond, John	Mosgrove,	Shallenberger,
Camp,	Harris, Henry S.	Nolan,	Shelley,
Campbell,	Haskell,	Oates,	Smith, Dietrich C.
Caswell,	Herndon,	Pacheco,	Stone,
Chace,	Hewitt, Abram S.	Phelps,	Thompson, Wm. G.
Cook,	Hiscock,	Phister,	Van Voorhis,
Cornell,	Hooker,	Pound,	Williams, Chas. G.
Crowley,	Hubbell,	Reagan,	Willis,
Cullen,	Kelley,	Reese,	Wilson,
Cutts,	Ketchum,	Rice, Wm. W.	Wood, Benj.
Dingley,	Le Fevre,	Robertson,	Young.

So the resolutions were agreed to.

The following pairs were announced:

- Mr. CASWELL with Mr. HERNDON.
- Mr. CROWLEY with Mr. HEWITT of Alabama.
- Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, with Mr. NOLAN.
- Mr. KETCHAM with Mr. BLACK.
- Mr. HASKELL with Mr. WILLIS.
- Mr. ROBESON with Mr. BLOUNT.
- Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, with Mr. COOK.
- Mr. HISCOCK with Mr. BLACKBURN.
- Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, with Mr. REAGAN.
- Mr. SHALLENBERGER with Mr. DEUSTER.

On motion of Mr. CALKINS, by unanimous consent, the reading of the names was dispensed with.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

Mr. CALKINS moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolutions were adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

Mr. MOULTON. I now ask that Mr. Cook be sworn in.

Mr. J. C. COOK, having appeared at the bar of the House, was duly qualified, taking the oath prescribed by section 1756 of the Revised Statutes.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. SYMPSON, one of its clerks, informed the House that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

- A bill (H. R. 5674) for the relief of Edward Bellows;
- A bill (H. R. 3258) granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hendrickson; and
- A bill (H. R. 4757) to exclude the public lands of Alabama from the operation of the laws relating to mineral lands.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. KELLEY. I rise to a privileged report.  
 Mr. CALKINS. I call up another election case under the instruction of my committee, the last one, the case of Lee against Richardson.  
 The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolutions.  
 Mr. KELLEY. A conference report is in order, I believe? I present a privileged report from the committee of conference on the tariff bill.  
 The SPEAKER. It is a privileged report. But the right to proceed to the consideration of the contested-election case is also a question of privilege, and one of the highest constitutional character—the right of a man to his seat.

Mr. KELLEY. Then I raise the question of consideration.  
 The SPEAKER. The Chair will submit the question. Will the House proceed to the consideration of the contested-election case?  
 The question being taken, the House divided; and there were—ayes 68, noes 70.

Mr. CALKINS. Let us have tellers.  
 Tellers were refused (not one-fifth of the last vote rising in favor thereof).  
 So the House refused to proceed to the consideration of the contested-election case.

INTERNAL REVENUE AND TARIFF.

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Speaker, I present the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the tariff revision bill. Before the report is read I desire to make a brief statement to the House, pointing out one or two typographical or clerical errors which gentlemen may notice in the printed report.

Mr. BAYNE. Is this report submitted for present consideration?  
 Mr. KELLEY. As I have said, I desire before the Clerk begins to read the report to say to the members of the House that the conference report is before them in print—  
 Mr. BAYNE. I desire to reserve the right to make the point of order against the submission of this report.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois. The point of order is reserved.  
 The SPEAKER. The report is not formally presented as yet.  
 Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois. If it is desired to make the point of order now I will do so, otherwise I will withhold the point.  
 Mr. KELLEY. If the House will kindly hear me, I will be glad to make a statement for which I think members will be grateful. The committee of conference have caused their report to be printed in bill

form, that it may be accessible to every member, a thing that never has been done before in connection with the consideration of a tariff or tax measure. In the preparation of the bill a clerical mistake or two occurred to which I wish to invite the attention of gentlemen. On page 24 of the printed report the words "earthen-ware, stone, and crockery" —

Several MEMBERS. What line?

Mr. KELLEY. If gentlemen will permit me to read a carefully prepared statement which will tell them, I will be glad to do it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks before the gentleman from Pennsylvania proceeds the report ought to be formally presented.

Mr. KELLEY. I have formally presented the report. If the Chair thinks it ought to be read —

The SPEAKER. The gentleman sent the report forward and then said he desired to make a preliminary statement. The Chair suggests, however, that it had better be formally presented before the gentleman makes the statement.

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

Mr. BAYNE. I think it had better be read. If, however, the report is now considered as formally presented, I desire to make the point of order against it.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the title of the report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Report of the committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill of the House No. 5538, to reduce internal-revenue taxation.

Mr. BAYNE. Now I raise the question of order.

Mr. KELLEY. In order now to enable members to know what this is, I ask leave to make the statement which I had already begun.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania will suspend. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BAYNE] raises the point of order. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BAYNE. I rise to the point of order against the report. Under the language of Rule XXIX I make the point of order that this report does not conform to the rule. That rule provides:

And there shall accompany every such report a detailed statement sufficiently explicit to inform the House what effect such amendments or propositions will have upon the measures to which they relate.

I understand, Mr. Speaker, that there is no such explicit statement accompanying this report. Therefore I make the point that it can not be received under the rules of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will inquire of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY] whether there is accompanying the report a statement signed by the conferees as to the effect of the amendments agreed to by the conference committee upon the bill?

Mr. KELLEY. Yes, sir; I wish to state that there is an index accompanying the bill of changes proposed by the committee of conference, giving the page and line of the report, which is appended to every printed report in the hands of members of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is only dealing with those papers which have been furnished to the House. The Chair desires to ask if there is such a report as the rule requires.

Mr. KELLEY. I send it up, sir, to the desk as accompanying the report. It is on the last pages of the printed report.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the matter to which the gentleman refers does not form such a statement as to bring it within the terms of strict compliance with the rule.

Mr. KELLEY. Well, sir, we believe that it is a compliance with the rule.

The SPEAKER. If there is anything in the form of an accompanying statement the gentleman had better send it to the desk.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I desire to call the attention of the Chair to the fact that the accompanying statement must be in writing, signed by the members of the conference committee selected by the House as its managers upon the conference, and it must be a statement so explicit in its terms as to enable the House to understand the effect of the different changes made in the bill.

Mr. KELLEY. The statement accompanying the bill goes over every amendment made in the bill.

The SPEAKER. The index to which the gentleman from Pennsylvania refers is simply appended to the report. There is no trouble about that. The rule, however, requires a written statement. There is no point made on the report, as the Chair understands; but the point of order is made that no statement such as is required by the rule accompanies it.

Mr. BAYNE. The point of order I made is that there is no explicit statement accompanying the report.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands the point of order made by the gentleman. This is a question of fact. If there be no such accompanying statement the Chair would recommend that the report be withdrawn until one can be prepared and furnished.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I object to its being withdrawn.

The SPEAKER. It is a mere question of fact with which the Chair is now dealing, as to whether or not there is such a statement.

Mr. HASKELL. I desire to make a statement of fact.

The SPEAKER. The written paper is what the Chair is looking for. Mr. BLACKBURN. A report which was offered yesterday was refused because of the absence of the accompanying detailed statement.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HASKELL], not to reason this, but if there is any such paper as is required by Rule XXIX the Chair will hear the gentleman in regard to that.

Mr. HASKELL. There is. That is what I want to state.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Kansas if there is such a paper and it is furnished it will put an end to all this discussion; but it can not be furnished by talk.

Mr. HASKELL. Will the Speaker give me a chance to state the fact?

The SPEAKER. If the paper is here that will be the best evidence that the rule has been complied with.

Mr. HASKELL. The rule has been followed strictly by the committee. The statement required under the rule was from the peculiar condition of a tariff bill made a part and parcel of the conference report. The conference report is signed, and accompanying it and forming a part of it and covered by the same signatures is the report required under the rule. But the conference committee, for the purpose of giving the House more accurate information than even the rule required, took this bill and had it printed with every line marked and with an index to it.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Georgia. Is it signed?

Mr. HASKELL. The report is signed and is on the desk. The statement required under the rule as to the condition of the bill is in the report of the conference committee and lies before this House signed. The printed copy is not signed. That was given to the House by the courtesy of the committee, and is more than the rule required.

Mr. McMILLIN. I desire to know when this signed report was presented.

Mr. HASKELL. It was presented just now.

Mr. McMILLIN. Where and by whom was it signed?

Mr. HASKELL. It is signed by the conference committee.

Mr. McMILLIN. My question is as to the statement required by Rule XXIX. When was that signed?

Mr. HASKELL. That is a part and parcel of the report. And it has been printed so as to give the House more full information than could possibly be given by any written statement.

Mr. McMILLIN. I wish the gentleman to state whether he has not signed that paper since he was on the floor.

Mr. HASKELL. I signed the conference report in conference. Does the gentleman understand good plain English?

Mr. McMILLIN. I understand good plain English and I understand an evasion.

Mr. HASKELL. In the conference committee the report of the conference and the statement required by the rule were incorporated in one document; and the signature made in the conference committee covers the report and this explanation required by the rule.

Mr. McMILLIN. I understood the Speaker to hold that the written report required under the rule was not presented; and hence my inquiry.

Mr. CALKINS. I desire to ask the gentleman from Kansas a question. The report presented this morning by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means was signed as I understand by the conferees on the part both of the Senate and the House?

Mr. HASKELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALKINS. Do I understand, and is it the fact, that the little printed index that is appended to this bill forms also a part of the report which is upon the Speaker's table and which has been presented to the House by the chairman of the committee?

Mr. HASKELL. It does.

Mr. CALKINS. And that that also is signed by the conferees on the part of the House?

Mr. HASKELL. Yes, sir; the whole thing is included.

Mr. BURROWS, of Michigan. May I ask for the reading of the signatures to the report?

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I object to the filing of any additional papers.

Mr. BURROWS, of Michigan. There seems to be some question about the signatures. Is the paper signed? That is questioned here.

The SPEAKER. The report is signed. There is no controversy about the report.

Mr. KELLEY. It was signed in the conference last evening.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois. As I understand, the paper sent up to the Speaker is not a report; it is simply a statement, and I make the point of order —

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is making the same point of order that is now pending.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts. I suppose every gentleman wants to get at the substance and not linger on mere technicalities. Therefore, Mr. Speaker —

Mr. BLACKBURN. Let us have order. The gentleman from Massachusetts can not be heard.

The SPEAKER. The House will come to order.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts. I suppose no one is making objections simply to delay on this last day of the session and that everybody will try to facilitate the consideration of this proposition. Now, I submit when it is said the statement must be in writing, that is not in the rule at all. "A detailed statement;" that is all. Not a detailed statement in writing. And even if the rule employed the words "in writing," it has always been held that print is sufficient.

The SPEAKER. There is no trouble about that question; the requirements would be satisfied if the statement was in print.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts. The Chair says there is no trouble about that question; then I pass on. The Chair ruled last night, and I beg to call his attention to it, in regard to the statement to accompany the conference report on the Army bill, on the objection made by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BRAGG] that the statement was not sufficient, that the Chair would not undertake to decide whether it was sufficient or not; there was a statement that was signed. I do not profess to give the exact words of the Chair, but they were something to that effect. Of course I would not misrepresent or misstate at all.

The only point is, whether there is a statement here sufficiently in detail to give the House upon consideration a true understanding of the changes proposed by the conference report. What is the statement? I understand, and if I am in error I will be corrected, that the conferees on the part of the House have signed as that statement the latter part of this report; that is sent up as the statement.

Now, is that sufficiently detailed to give everybody an understanding of what we are trying to do? That is all there is about it. What does that statement do? It takes every subject in the bill and refers to that subject by reference to printed pages and lines of the document which we have before us. And any gentleman who can read, and we all can, by looking at that statement can turn right back to the report and find for instance that "50 per cent." is stricken out in one place and "40 per cent." inserted. Now, everybody knows what that means. All the way through it is stated in the same way.

I trust that the Chair will not upon the merest technicality, I hope nobody will insist that there has been no compliance with the rule, when it is plain that the spirit of the rule is answered entirely. Of course we all understand that if it is held that this must wait, it will not take many minutes, for the conference committee have only to withdraw the report, and in a few moments prepare and submit a statement.

Mr. BLACKBURN. That will raise another question, whether it can be withdrawn in face of objection.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts. I think it can be.

Mr. BLACKBURN. We have not raised that question yet.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts. I understand that.

Mr. BLACKBURN. On the point of order I wish to say this: The chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means [Mr. KELLEY] tells this House that undertaking to comply with Rule XXIX he files with the report what he states is an index of the changes proposed. Now, I insist that is not a compliance either substantially or technically with the second clause of Rule XXIX.

I admit that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ROBINSON] is correct when he says that it is not necessary that this statement shall be in writing; I am willing that it should be in print. But I say that no verbal statement will suffice.

I say that yesterday a committee of conference undertook through the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs [Mr. HENDERSON] to submit a report without compliance with that rule, and the report was refused, and I say that neither the present occupant of the chair nor any one of his predecessors, since the adoption of this rule, ever allowed a conference committee to make a report that was not accompanied with a statement either in print or in writing, which complied substantially with the second clause of the twenty-ninth rule. The census report from a conference committee was rejected on that very ground. That second clause of Rule XXIX provides:

And there shall accompany every such report a detailed statement sufficiently explicit to inform the House what effect such amendments or propositions will have upon the measures to which they relate.

Now, I hold this bill in my hand with its index; and I ask the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to tell me what information can this House get, what can any member of this House ever ascertain or know, as to the results or effects of proposed amendments from the two pages of printed matter—not two pages, a page and a half—which they have brought here entitled an index?

And let me say further, this committee was sent out to deal with more subjects than one. The highest constitutional prerogative known to this House was intrusted to its keeping. It was directed to inquire into the question as to whether the constitutional prerogatives of this House had been invaded. Now, let the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means tell me where or how, from this printed index, this House is to find out what conclusion its conferees reached upon that high question of prerogative.

Is there aught either of verbal statement (which is not to be accepted) or of written matter or of printed matter which will form any guide to any member of this House as to what course that committee

of conference has taken on that question, or what the effect of their report is to be?

More than that; they bring us back a report of one hundred and fourteen pages of print, exclusive of their index. The index upon which they rely to comply with this requirement of the rule does not indicate to us a single solitary sentence, line, word, or syllable that was ever proposed in this House or offered in the Senate by way of amendment.

There is no compliance with this rule. The conferees stand here at this instant asking us to accept a report without any guide at all given to us by which we may ascertain not only how they have discharged their duties but whether they have discharged them at all or not. They were charged by this House with the duty of investigating whether the Senate had transgressed the limitations of the Federal Constitution. I find no statement here in answer; I hear none from the chairman of the committee.

Mr. HASKELL. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. BLACKBURN. Certainly.

Mr. HASKELL. Then I desire to call the attention of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN] to the fact that the resolution which charged the conference committee with the investigation of that constitutional question said that it "may make a report if it found it necessary."

Mr. BLACKBURN. I thank the gentleman for that word.

Mr. REED. If the gentleman will permit me to remind him of the scene in this House when he himself rebuked the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HAMMOND] for even raising that question, perhaps he will spare us much of this discourse on the constitutional question.

Mr. BLACKBURN. The gentleman from Maine will permit me to suggest to him that I did no such thing. I simply stated, and the RECORD will show it, that the resolution introduced by the gentleman from Georgia was not, so far as I knew, the result of a party conference or caucus—that and nothing more.

Now, I thank the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HASKELL] for his suggestion. He admits that this conference report makes no reply as to the manner in which these conferees have discharged the duties imposed upon them by the House. He answers by way of confession and avoidance and says that the resolution under which the committee acted made it discretionary with the conference committee to inquire into and report upon the constitutional prerogative of this House or not. Now, I want to know, Mr. Speaker, whether that resolution was introduced with a view of answering the purpose to which it seems now to be prostituted. Was it to mislead, was it to misguide, was it to deceive, was it to impose upon this House by making us believe that a committee of conference was going to inquire into that matter and vindicate the dignity and rights of this House, when in point of fact there was no such purpose? Such is the result.

Mr. CALKINS. I suggest to the gentleman whether the point of order now presented does not go simply to the sufficiency of the statement submitted, which is a matter within the control of the House?

Mr. BLACKBURN. That is, I take it, fairly debatable under this point of order; for the second clause of the twenty-ninth rule declares that the conferees shall accompany their report with a detailed statement showing precisely the result of the changes or amendments recommended.

Mr. CALKINS. But when there is in fact a statement, can the Speaker rule upon the question of its sufficiency? Is not that a matter for the House?

Mr. BLACKBURN. That is the very question, whether any such statement as is required by the rule is here. I insist that it is not, and that no other report can come from this conference committee and be considered by this House until it shall meet the requirement of the rule and respond to the duty with which the conference committee stands charged. It is incumbent upon the Chair to see that the duties imposed upon that committee have been met and that the rules of this House have been observed in the manner of procedure adopted by the committee.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois. The gentleman will allow me to remind him before he takes his seat that this paper which is pretended to be a statement of the conference committee is not signed by the Senate conferees.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I not only insist upon all I have claimed but I insist that the report when it shall be submitted to this House for consideration shall be accompanied by a statement which, whether in writing or in print, shall fully come up to the demand of the rule, and shall be signed—not here on the floor at the eleventh hour—by the conferees on the part of the House and the conferees on the part of the Senate as well.

Mr. REED. Does the gentleman hold that the Senate conferees must conform to a rule of the House?

Mr. BLACKBURN. I mean to say that under the practice known in this House from its organization until now no conference report was ever submitted here that was not signed by the Senate conferees as well as the conferees of the House.

I ask consent to append to my remarks portions of the discussion which took place on the adoption of this rule when the report of the

Committee on Rules revising the rules of the House was under consideration in the last Congress:

RULE XXIX.

CONFERENCE REPORTS.

The presentation of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order, except when the Journal is being read, while the roll is being called, or the House is dividing on any proposition.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin. I offer the following as an amendment to the rule which has just been read.

The Clerk read as follows:

"And such reports, instead of referring by number to the amendments or propositions agreed to in conference, shall be so written out as to inform the House from the reading of the report what effect such amendments or propositions will have upon the measures to which they relate."

"So that, if adopted, the rule will read as follows:

"The presentation of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order, except when the Journal is being read, while the roll is being called, or the House is dividing on any proposition; and such reports, instead of referring by number to the amendments or propositions agreed to in conference, shall be so written out as to inform the House from the reading of the report what effect such amendments or propositions will have upon the measures to which they relate."

Mr. BLACKBURN. Let me suggest to the gentleman from Wisconsin, speaking for myself, and I doubt not the Committee on Rules, that there is no objection to the proposed amendment except in this: it must of necessity be effected by incorporation into the joint rules of the two Houses. This House has no power by any action which it may propose to bind the conferees on the part of the Senate; so that, to accomplish the purpose which the gentleman's amendment seeks to reach, there must be a provision made in the joint rules between the two Houses that will bind the conferees of both. Of course the same conference report made to this House must be made to the Senate, and we can not bind the Senate through its conferees to anything unless we do it by a general rule. I am in favor of the gentleman's proposition.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Will the gentleman from Wisconsin allow me to suggest an amendment which has been suggested to me by the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania? A conference report must be a report to the two Houses, and must be identical in word and line and syllable. But if the gentleman by his amendment will simply require that the members of the conference on the part of the House shall append that statement to their conference report, I will support it.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin. I very gladly accept the suggestion of the gentleman from Kentucky.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the modification of the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. BLACKBURN. It is that the amendment be altered so as simply to require the House members of a committee of conference to append to their conference report a statement of the points covered by the numbers of the amendments which the conference report embraces.

Mr. CANNON, of Illinois. I hope it will not be said, "append to their report," but that the statement will be included in the report to the House. Then the House conferees, in obedience to the House rule, would not consent to a report until the information the rule requires is embodied in the regular conference report, the duplicates respectively for the House and for the Senate being the same.

Mr. BLACKBURN. We can not coerce the Senate by a rule of this House.

Mr. CANNON, of Illinois. I am speaking of what would be the practical working of such a rule.

Mr. BLACKBURN. A conference report means the report of the conference committee of the two Houses. The reports to the two Houses must be duplicates the one of the other. There can not be a syllable in the conference report made to this House that is not embraced in the report made to the Senate. We can not compel the Senate to do what is here suggested; but I pledge myself I will use my best endeavors as a member of the Committee on Rules and of the Joint Committee on Rules to have this incorporated into a joint rule to govern the two Houses. While assenting to the idea of the gentleman from Wisconsin, I am in favor of so modifying his amendment as to require the House members of the committee of conference to furnish with each conference report an explanation by a statement in detail of the points in controversy covered by such report.

Mr. KEIFER. I understand the reports must be identical, and that is the reason why I do not want to modify this rule so as to require the House members of the committee to state something in addition to the report.

Mr. HAYES. The House members of the committee of conference could not live up to this rule in case it should be adopted.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. KEIFER. Certainly.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I will say to the gentleman that I do not see anything inexplicable or difficult of comprehension in the suggestion I have made. Does not the gentleman know as well as he may know anything that there is under general parliamentary law no power given to a committee of conference to inject anything into a conference report that is not already in dispute between the two Houses?

Mr. KEIFER. Let me answer the question by asking the gentleman if he does not know that in a conference report made to a former Congress a whole body of legislation, amounting to a long bill, amounting to pages of print, as it appeared afterward, in reference to postal matters, was introduced into a conference report, because there was a little dispute about some post-office matter? Does not the gentleman know that the whole matter of postage on different classes of mail matter was reorganized in a conference report, although up to that time we had not heard anything of it?

Mr. BLACKBURN. I do not know to what the gentleman refers, unless it be the Brazilian mail feature; if so, that was lost.

Mr. KEIFER. Yes, that was lost; it was adopted in the Senate and lost in the conference; but that is not what I refer to.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I have only this to say; the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. WILLIAMS] and myself understand each other. I am in favor of requiring the House members of every conference committee to accompany every conference report with an explanatory statement, showing exactly what points are covered by that report. I am in favor of putting that in the rules of the House, if the gentleman will consent to so modify his amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin. Allow me to make a single suggestion. My amendment goes simply to the matter of form rather than to that of substance. It requires that the conference committee shall use apt and proper words instead of numbers in their report. Now, can there be any doubt in the world that if we adopt a rule requiring the members of our committee of conference to adopt a certain form of report, the members of the conference committee on the part of the Senate will accept it? I am willing to accept any amendment which the gentleman may propose, if it will accomplish the purpose I have in view.

Mr. RANDALL (the Speaker). Then accept his modification.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin. I will accept it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair must dispose of this question.

Mr. COX, of New York. Will the Chair hear me for one moment?

The SPEAKER. For what purpose?

Mr. COX, of New York. On the point of order. I wish to call the attention of the Chair to a very conspicuous illustration of the carrying out of this rule. When in a former Congress I made here a report as the chairman of the Census Committee, Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, then a member and now a Senator, raised the point of order that I must make out a written statement of the meaning and intent of the conference report. My friend from Kentucky [Mr. THOMPSON] occupied the chair for half an hour, and I was compelled to write the statement here on the floor of the House. It does not matter whether the statement be written now, or whether it has been written; whether it be in print or manuscript. The object of this rule, Mr. Speaker, is to give the House an explanation of what the conference report means. There is no other object in the rule. A mere oral statement does not comply with the rule. It has been decided again and again on points of order made on both sides that the statement must not be merely oral, but must be submitted in writing or print.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is ready to dispose of this question.

Mr. KELLEY. I desire to submit a fuller statement from the committee.

The SPEAKER. The question here seems to be a very simple one, and it is not a new one. On yesterday the Chair did say, as has been stated by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ROBINSON], that it was not called upon to decide the effect of a report. The point of order was made by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BRAGG] that the conference report itself was not sufficiently explicit. The Chair declined to go into that question, declined to undertake to analyze the report, and decide for the House or the conferees what language should be used in it. That is as far as the Chair went on the occasion referred to. But prior to that, on yesterday, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HENDERSON] presented a conference report, and it was discovered there was no statement at all accompanying it, and the report was not received.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts. May I be allowed to interrupt the Chair for a moment?

The SPEAKER. Certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts. I beg to correct the Chair by saying at the time the point of order was made the report of the committee on conference had not been read, but only the statement, as will appear by inspection of the RECORD. Therefore the point of order was only made against the statement.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman will look a little closer at the RECORD he will see that the language used was this: The gentleman from Wisconsin said, "I make the point of order against that report that it does not conform to the rules of the House." That was the language, and it was on that the Chair used the language the gentleman from Massachusetts has quoted. The rule provides that the statement accompanying the report of the committee of conference shall show the effect of proposed changes. Both the statement and report had been read, and the point was made against the report and not the statement.

The question is presented whether this conference report can be received from the conferees at all without an accompanying statement, and under the rule it is perfectly clear that it can not.

Then the question is whether there is an accompanying statement. At the time the point of order was made the Chair was not able to ascertain anything that purported to be an accompanying statement was in existence. Since that point of order was made a paper has been furnished at the desk which is entitled "Index to changes proposed by the committee of conference," which seems to be signed by a majority of the conferees on the part of the House. But this does not purport to be an accompanying statement giving any sort of effect to proposed changes. The Chair thinks there should be an accompanying statement and the report can not be received until there is one for consideration. It does not require unanimous consent to withdraw the report.

Mr. KELLEY. I present, Mr. Speaker, the conference report with a written statement signed by a majority of the managers on the part of the House.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I make the point of order that it must be signed on the part of the conferees of the Senate as well. [Cries of "No!"]

The SPEAKER. The practice is the other way. The House rules could not require the Senate conferees to sign such a statement.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I think the Chair misunderstands me.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois. In support of the point of order of the gentleman from Kentucky I should like to have an extract from the Manual read.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BLACKBURN. The Chair misunderstands me. It is not the accompanying statement I am anxious should be signed by the conferees of the Senate, but the conference report.

The SPEAKER. That is signed by a majority of the conferees of the Senate as well as of the House.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Does the Chair say it is signed by the conferees of the Senate as well as the conferees of the House?

The SPEAKER. It is signed by the conferees on the part of the Senate as well as on the part of the House. The Chair thought it was the accompanying statement to which the gentleman referred.

Mr. BLACKBURN. No; it was to the report.

Mr. REED. I do not think the gentleman from Kentucky referred to the accompanying statement; but there is confusion in his mind between the conference report and the statement accompanying it which will be cleared up in a little while.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am delighted to know that, but I have not become so thoroughly confused on this question as not to be able to determine whether I favor tariff legislation or not. I wish the gentleman from Maine was equally as clear.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY] presents the conference report with an accompanying statement, and the accompanying statement will now be read by the Clerk.

The Clerk read, as follows:

The managers on the part of the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill (H. R. 5538) to reduce internal-revenue taxation submit the following written statement in explanation of the conference report:

As agreed in conference the bill provides for an estimated aggregate reduction of \$67,000,000. Of this amount it is estimated that about \$35,000,000 will result from the changes made in the internal-revenue laws and thirty to thirty-two million dollars in customs duties.

The only distinct method of informing the House with precision, the effect of the changes made in detail, is to furnish a list of those changes and accompany the same with references to the page and line of the bill in which the changes are made. The same being read as a part of this statement will give to the House accurate information of such changes effected by the conference report. They submit as a part of this statement said index and the clauses of the bill so changed.

WM. D. KELLEY, D. C. HASKELL, EMORY SPEER, Managers on the part of the House.

Index to changes proposed by committee on conference.

Table with 5 columns: Page, Line, Item, Page, Line. Lists various items like 'Tax on national banks', 'Iron rods', 'Basket clause (steel)', etc., with corresponding page and line numbers.

Mr. CARLISLE. I make the point of order that this is not such a statement as is required by the rule; all that it does is to state the effect of the proposed amendments of the Senate; whereas the rule requires a statement sufficiently explanatory to show the effect of the propositions reported by the committee.

Mr. KASSON. I would like to call attention to the fact—

The SPEAKER. One moment.

The Chair will state in response to the gentleman from Kentucky that the language contained in this statement does not appear to bear out the criticism he makes, that it refers only to the amendments of the Senate. It relates to the proposed amendments reported by the

conference committee; and the index accompanying the report of the committee is made a part of this statement, the index showing the proposed changes made by the conference committee. The Chair can not pass upon the effect of the statement, or the question as to whether or not it covers all that it might contain; or hold that it should be more full and explicit and embody all that every member of the House might desire it to embody.

Mr. KELLEY. I desire now, Mr. Speaker, the Clerk to read a brief memorandum which I attempted to read as preliminary to the report. I will then propose to make a brief statement of the effects of the report.

Mr. SPRINGER. I desire to inquire whether the reading of this report is waived by permitting the gentleman to begin his argument or explanation at this time?

Mr. KELLEY. These are a part of my remarks that I am sending to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands the gentleman from Illinois to ask if it is proper to begin the discussion before the reading of the report, if the reading shall be called for?

Mr. SPRINGER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KELLEY. I do not yield the floor to the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks if the report is to be read, its reading ought to precede any debate upon it.

Mr. KELLEY. This is not debate. It is an explanation of the effect, or rather an explanation as to certain typographical errors which crept into the preparation of the report and were printed with it.

Mr. SPRINGER. My object is simply to reserve the right to demand the reading. I do not desire that right to be waived.

The SPEAKER. Reserving the right of gentlemen to demand the reading of the report, if desired, the Chair will direct the Clerk to read what has been forwarded to the desk by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The Clerk read as follows:

Correct the report as follows: On page 24 of the printed report the words "earthen, stone, and crockery" should have been inserted after the word "bisque," in line 418, and the words in lines 421 and 422 printed in Roman should be struck out. At the beginning of line 427 the word "or" should be inserted, and in the same line the words "printed, painted, dipped, or cream-colored" should be struck out. In line 429, after the word "fifty," the word "five" should be inserted, so it will read "fifty-five."

On page 36, in lines 716 and 717, the words "and on steel circular-saw plates" should be stricken out; and at the end of line 718 the following should be added: "and on steel circular-saw plates there shall be paid 1 cent per pound in addition to the rate provided for in this act."

On page 64 the exception provided in lines 1422 and 1423 should be inclosed in parentheses.

Mr. SPRINGER. The statement furnished by the gentleman from Pennsylvania refers to the changes to be made in the bill as a part of it. But, of course, that being a detailed statement or report embodying the whole tariff, we can not vote upon the proposition without hearing it read.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman demand the reading of the report?

Mr. SPRINGER. Of course.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read.

Mr. HASKELL. That demand for the reading is a demand for the reading of the statement accompanying the report, I presume?

The SPEAKER. It is a demand for the reading of the report, as the Chair understands.

Mr. HASKELL. Does that go farther than reading the amendments to the text?

The SPEAKER. It goes to the extent of reading the whole report, whatever it is. The Chair will not undertake to say what it is, not having examined. Whatever the report contains, however, if it be a matter which the House is required to vote upon, will have to be read if the demand for the reading is made.

Mr. PAGE. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PAGE. Does the Chair rule that this bill is to be read?

The SPEAKER. The Chair did not so rule. The Chair holds that the report is to be read if demanded.

Mr. PAGE. What is the report?

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read it, whatever it is. All matters that the House is required to vote directly upon must be read upon the demand of any one member.

Mr. ANDERSON. As that report is so long, will not the gentleman from Illinois withdraw the demand?

Mr. BERRY. No. I demand its reading.

Mr. HASKELL. That requires the reading only of the amendments.

Mr. SPRINGER. I do not suppose the House would undertake to pass a bill revising and amending the entire tariff from schedule as to the very end of the whole tariff system, without having it read in the presence and hearing of the House.

The SPEAKER. This is not debatable. The Chair simply directs the Clerk to read the report as submitted.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts. If the gentleman or any gentleman demands the reading, there is nothing else in order but that reading. I hope, therefore, we will proceed at once, so as not to consume any more time.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk began the reading of the report.

Mr. SPRINGER. What is the Clerk reading?

The SPEAKER. The Clerk is reading the report of the committee of conference.

Mr. SPRINGER. I can not hear the reading.

Mr. VAN HORN. Is there no rule of this House that prevents clericaly to the clerks?

Mr. FLOWER. I would like to ask if the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER] can not relieve the Clerk?

Mr. SPRINGER. I will ask that by unanimous consent the Speaker be authorized to employ such additional reading-clerks as may be necessary for the remainder of this session.

Mr. MCCOOK. If this is to be read, let it be read at once.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts. There are enough of us here who will volunteer to assist the clerks in the reading. We appreciate the fact that their labors have been heavy, and this is a very lengthy report. I myself will certainly assist in this labor, if necessary.

Mr. MCCOOK. We will be willing, any of us, to do that.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. SYMPSON, one of its clerks, informed the House that the Senate had chosen Hon. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, a Senator from the State of Vermont, President *pro tempore* of the Senate in the place of Hon. DAVID DAVIS, resigned.

The message further informed the House that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1821) prescribing regulations for the Soldiers' Home located at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The message also informed the House that the Senate had passed with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House was requested, bills of the House of the following titles, namely:

A bill (H. R. No. 4676) for the relief of certain officers of the Army for services actually performed during the rebellion; and

A bill (H. R. No. 5200) authorizing and directing the Postmaster-General to readjust the salaries of certain postmasters in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of June 12, 1866.

#### SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS.

Mr. KNOTT. I ask unanimous consent that the bill just received from the Senate, the bill (H. R. 5200) authorizing and directing the Postmaster-General to readjust the salaries of certain postmasters in accordance with the provision of section 8 of the act of June 12, 1866, with amendments by the Senate, be taken from the Speaker's table, when I shall move that the Senate amendments be concurred in.

There was no objection.

The amendments of the Senate were read, as follows:

Page 1, line 9, strike out "direct official application or."

Page 1, line 32, strike out "application."

Page 2, line 4, before "entitled" insert "or legal representative."

The amendments of the Senate were concurred in.

Mr. KNOTT moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendments of the Senate were concurred in; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

#### INTERNAL REVENUE AND TARIFF.

The Clerk proceeded to read the report of the committee of conference, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate disagreed to by the House of Representatives to the bill (H. R. 5338) to reduce internal-revenue taxation, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Strike out sections 1, 2, and 3, and insert the following:

[NOTE.—The bill as passed by the Senate is printed in roman. The changes made by the conference committee are indicated as follows: Parts struck out are inclosed in brackets; parts inserted are printed in italic.]

That the taxes herein specified imposed by the laws now in force be, and the same are hereby, repealed, as hereinafter provided, namely: On capital and deposits of banks, [and] bankers, and national banking associations, except such taxes as are now due and payable; and on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, orders, and vouchers, and the tax on matches, perfumery, medicinal preparations, and other articles imposed by Schedule A following section thirty-four hundred and thirty-seven of the Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That no drawback shall be allowed upon articles embraced in said schedule that shall be exported on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-three: *Provided, further*, That on and after May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, matches may be removed by manufacturers thereof from the place of manufacture to warehouses within the United States without attaching thereto the stamps required by law, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SEC. 2. That [from] on and after the first day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, dealers in leaf tobacco shall annually pay twelve dollars; dealers in manufactured tobacco shall pay two dollars and forty cents; all manufacturers of tobacco shall pay six dollars; manufacturers of cigars shall pay six dollars; peddlers of tobacco, snuff, and cigars shall pay special taxes as follows: Peddlers of the first class, as now defined by law, shall pay thirty dollars; peddlers of the second class shall pay fifteen dollars; peddlers of the third class shall

pay seven dollars and twenty cents; and peddlers of the fourth class shall pay three dollars and sixty cents. Retail dealers in leaf tobacco shall pay two hundred and fifty dollars, and thirty cents for each dollar on the amount of their monthly sales in excess of the rate of five hundred dollars per annum: *Provided*, That farmers and producers of tobacco may sell at the place of production tobacco of their own growth and raising at retail directly to consumers, to an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars annually.

SEC. 3. That hereafter the special tax of a dealer in manufactured tobacco shall not be required from any farmer, planter, or lumberman who furnishes such tobacco only as rations or supplies to his laborers or employes in the same manner as other supplies are furnished by him to them: *Provided*, That the aggregate of the supplies of tobacco so by him furnished shall not exceed in quantity one hundred pounds in any one special tax year; that is, from the first day of May in any year until the thirtieth day of April in the next year: *And provided further*, That such farmer, planter, or lumberman shall not be, at the time he is furnishing such supplies, engaged in the general business of selling dry goods, groceries, or other similar supplies in the manner of a merchant or storekeeper to others than his own employes or laborers.

SEC. 4. That [from] on and after [July] May first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, the internal taxes on snuff, smoking, and manufactured tobacco, shall be eight cents per pound; and on cigars which shall be manufactured and sold or removed for consumption or sale on and after the first day of [July] May, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof: On cigars of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute thereof, three dollars per thousand; on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, fifty cents per thousand; on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand, three dollars per thousand: *Provided*, That on all original and unbroken factory packages of smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff, cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes held by manufacturers or dealers at the time such reduction shall go into effect, upon which the tax has been paid, there shall be allowed a drawback or rebate of the full amount of the reduction, but the same shall not apply in any case where the claim [is less than ten dollars and] has not been [ascertained or] presented within [thirty] sixty days following the date of the reduction; and such rebate to manufacturers may be paid in stamps at the reduced rate; and no claim shall be allowed or drawback paid for a less amount than ten dollars. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to adopt such rules and regulations and to prescribe and furnish such blanks and forms as may be necessary to carry this section into effect.

SEC. 5. That from and after the passage of this act every manufacturer of tobacco or snuff shall, in addition to all other requirements of law, print on each package, or securely affix by pasting on each package containing tobacco or snuff manufactured by or for him, a label on which shall be printed the number of the manufactory, the district and State in which it is situated, and these words:

#### NOTICE.

The manufacturer of this tobacco has complied with all requirements of law. Every person is cautioned, under penalties of law, not to use this package for tobacco again.

SEC. 6. That [from] on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, the following sections shall constitute and be a substitute for title thirty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States:

#### TITLE XXXIII.

##### DUTIES UPON IMPORTS.

SEC. 2491. All persons are prohibited from importing into the United States from any foreign country, any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, drawing, or other representation, figure or image on or of paper or other material, or any cast, instrument, or other article of an immoral nature, or any drug or medicine, or any article whatever, for the prevention of conception, or for causing unlawful abortion. No invoice or package whatever, or any part of one, in which any such articles are contained shall be admitted to entry; and all invoices and packages whereof any such articles shall compose a part are liable to be proceeded against, seized, and forfeited by due course of law. All such prohibited articles in the course of importation shall be detained by the officer of customs, and proceedings taken against the same as prescribed in the following section: *Provided*, That the drugs hereinbefore mentioned, when imported in bulk and not put up for any of the purposes hereinbefore specified, are excepted from the operation of this section.

SEC. 2492. Whoever, being an officer, agent, or employe of the Government of the United States, shall knowingly aid or abet any person engaged in any violation of any of the provisions of law prohibiting importing, advertising, dealing in, exhibiting, or sending or receiving by mail obscene or indecent publications or representations, or means for preventing conception or procuring abortion, or other articles of indecent or immoral use or tendency, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for every offense be punishable by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than ten years, or both.

SEC. 2493. Any judge of any district or circuit court of the United States, within the proper district, before whom complaint in writing of any violation of the preceding sections is made, to the satisfaction of such judge, and founded on knowledge or belief, and, if upon belief, setting forth the grounds of such belief, and supported by oath or affirmation of the complainant, may issue, conformably to the Constitution, a warrant directed to the marshal, or any deputy marshal, in the proper district, directing him to search for, seize, and take possession of any such article or thing hereinbefore mentioned, and to make due and immediate return thereof to the end that the same may be condemned and destroyed by proceedings, which shall be conducted in the same manner as other proceedings in the case of municipal seizure, and with the same right of appeal or writ of error.

SEC. 2494. The importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from any foreign country into the United States is prohibited: *Provided*, That the operation of this section shall be suspended as to any foreign country or countries, or any parts of such country or countries, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall officially determine, and give public notice thereof, that such importation will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases among the cattle of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered, and it shall be his duty, to make all necessary orders and regulations to carry this law into effect, or to suspend the same as therein provided, and to send copies thereof to the proper officers in the United States, and to such officers or agents of the United States in foreign countries as he shall judge necessary.

SEC. 2495. Any person convicted of a willful violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2496. No watches, watch-cases, watch-movements, or parts of watch-movements, or any other articles of foreign manufacture, which shall copy or simulate the name or trade-mark of any domestic manufacture, shall be admitted to entry at the custom-houses of the United States, unless such domestic manufacturer is the importer of the same. And in order to aid the officers of the customs in enforcing this prohibition, any domestic manufacturer [of watches] who has adopted trade-marks may require his name and residence and a description of his trade-marks to be recorded in books which shall be kept for that purpose in the Department of the Treasury, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury

shall prescribe, and may furnish to the Department fac-similes of such trademarks; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one or more copies of the same to be transmitted to each collector or other proper officer of the customs.

SEC. 2497. No goods, wares, or merchandise, unless in cases provided for by treaty, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port, or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production, or manufacture; or from which such goods, wares, or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation. All goods, wares, or merchandise imported contrary to this section, and the vessel wherein the same shall be imported, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such goods, wares, or merchandise, ship, or vessel, and cargo shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned, in like manner, and under the same regulations, restrictions, and provisions, as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

SEC. 2498. The preceding section shall not apply to vessels, or goods, wares, or merchandise, imported in vessels of a foreign nation which does not maintain a similar regulation against vessels of the United States.

SEC. 2499. There shall be levied, collected, and paid on each and every non-enumerated article which bears a similitude, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any article enumerated in this title as chargeable with duty, the same rate of duty which is levied and charged on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates are chargeable, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on such non-enumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest duty; and on all articles manufactured from two or more materials the duty shall be assessed at the highest rates at which the component material of chief value may be chargeable. *If two or more rates of duty should be applicable to any imported article, it shall be classified for duty under the highest of such rates: Provided, That non-enumerated articles similar in material and quality and texture, and the use to which they may be applied, to articles on the free list, and in the manufacture of which no dutiable materials are used, shall be free.*

SEC. 2500. Upon the reimportation of articles once exported of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws upon such articles.

SEC. 2501. A discriminating duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be imported on vessels not of the United States; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled, by treaty or any act of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States.

SEC. 2502. There shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles imported from foreign countries, and mentioned in the schedules herein contained, the rates of duty which are, by the schedules, respectively prescribed, namely:

#### SCHEDULE A.—CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

Glue, twenty [five] per centum ad valorem.  
Beeswax, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
Gelatine and all similar preparations, thirty per centum ad valorem.  
Glycerine, crude, brown or yellow, of the specific gravity of one and twenty-five hundredths or less at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit, not purified by refining or distilling, two cents per pound.  
Glycerine, refined, five cents per pound.  
Fish-glue or isinglass, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
Phosphorus, ten cents per pound.  
Soap, hard and soft, all which are not otherwise specially enumerated or provided for in this act, and castile soap, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
Fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet soap, fifteen cents per pound.  
Sponges, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
Sumac, ground, three-tenths of one cent per pound, and sumac extract, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
Acid, acetic, acetous, or pyroligneous acid, not exceeding the specific gravity of one and forty-seven one thousandths, two cents per pound; exceeding the specific gravity of one and forty-seven one thousandths, ten cents per pound.  
Acid, citric, ten cents per pound.  
Acid, tartaric, ten cents per pound.  
Camphor, refined, five cents per pound.  
Castor beans, or seeds, fifty cents per bushel of fifty pounds.  
Castor oil, eighty cents per gallon.  
Cream of tartar, six cents per pound.  
Dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute, or British gum, one cent per pound.  
Extract of hemlock, and other bark used for tanning, not otherwise enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
Glucose, or grape sugar, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
Indigo, extracts of, and carmined, ten per centum ad valorem.  
Iodine, resublimed, forty cents per pound.  
Licorice, paste or roll, seven and one-half cents per pound; licorice juice, three cents per pound.  
Oil of bay-leaves, essential, or bay rum essence or oil, two dollars and fifty cents per pound.  
Oil, croton, fifty cents per pound.  
Oil, flaxseed or linseed, and cotton-seed oil, twenty-five cents per gallon; seven and one-half pounds weight to be estimated as a gallon.  
Hemp-seed oil and rape-seed oil, ten cents per gallon.  
Soda and potassa, tartrate, or rochelle salt, three cents per pound.  
Strychnia, or strychnine, and all salts thereof, fifty cents per ounce.  
Tartars, partly refined, including lees crystals, four cents per pound.  
Alumina, alum, patent alum, alum substitute, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, and alum in crystals or ground, [fifty] sixty cents per hundred pounds.  
Ammonia, anhydrous, liquefied by pressure, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
Ammonia aqua, or water of ammonia, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
Ammonia muriate of, or sal-ammoniac, ten per centum ad valorem.  
Ammonia, carbonate of, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
Ammonia, sulphate of, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
All imitations of natural mineral waters and all artificial mineral waters, thirty per centum ad valorem.  
Asbestos, manufactured, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, unmanufactured, ten per centum ad valorem.  
Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, manufactured [twenty per centum ad valorem], one-fourth of one cent per pound.  
Refined borax, five cents per pound.  
Pure boracic acid, five cents per pound; commercial boracic acid, four cents per pound; borate of lime, three cents per pound; crude borax, three cents per pound.

Cement, Roman, Portland, and all others, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
Whiting and Paris white, dry, one-half cent per pound; ground in oil, or putty, one cent per pound.

Prepared chalk, precipitated chalk, French chalk, red chalk, and all other chalk preparations which are not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Chromic acid, fifteen per centum ad valorem.  
Chromate of potash, three cents per pound.  
Bi-chromate of potash, three cents per pound.  
Cobalt, oxide of, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
Copper, sulphate of, or blue vitriol, three cents per pound.  
Iron, sulphate of, or copperas, three-tenths of one cent per pound.  
Acetate of lead, brown, four cents per pound.  
Acetate of lead, white, six cents per pound.  
White lead, when dry or in pulp, three cents per pound.  
When ground or mixed in oil, three cents per pound.  
Litharge, three cents per pound.  
Orange mineral, and red lead, three cents per pound.  
Nitrate of lead, three cents per pound.  
Magnesia, medicinal, carbonate of, five cents per pound.  
Magnesia, calcined, ten cents per pound.  
Magnesia, sulphate of, or Epsom salts, one-half of one cent per pound.

Potash:  
Crude, carbonate of, or fused, and caustic potash, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Chlorate of, three cents per pound.  
Hydriodate, iodide and iodate of, fifty cents per pound.  
Prussiate of, red, ten cents per pound.  
Prussiate of, yellow, five cents per pound.  
Nitrate of, or saltpeter, crude, one cent per pound.  
Nitrate of, or refined saltpeter, one and one-half cents per pound.  
Sulphate of, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Soda:  
Soda-ash, one-quarter of one cent per pound.  
Soda, sal, or soda crystals, one-quarter of one cent per pound.  
Bi-carbonate of, or super-carbonate of, and saleratus, calcined or pearl ash, one and one-half cents per pound.

Hydrate or caustic, one cent per pound.  
Sulphate, known as salt cake, crude or refined, or niter cake, crude or refined, and Glauber's salt, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
Soda, silicate of, or other alkaline silicate, one-half of one cent per pound.

Sulphur:  
Refined, in rolls, ten dollars per ton.  
Sublimed, or flowers of, twenty dollars per ton.  
Wood-tar, ten per centum ad valorem.  
Coal-tar, crude, ten per centum ad valorem.  
Coal tar, products of, such as naphtha, benzine, benzole, dead oil, and pitch, twenty per centum ad valorem.

All coal-tar colors or dyes, by whatever name known and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.  
All preparations of coal-tar, not colors or dye, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Logwood and other dyewoods, extracts and decoctions of, ten per centum ad valorem.

Ultramarine, five cents per pound.  
Turpentine, spirits of, twenty cents per gallon.  
Colors and paints, including lakes, whether dry or mixed, or ground with water or oil, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

The pigment known as bone black, and ivory-drop black, and bone char, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
Ocher and ochery earths, amber and amber earths, and sienna and sienna earths, when dry, one-half of one cent per pound; when ground in oil, one and one-half cents per pound.

Zinc, oxide of, when dry, one and one-fourth cent per pound.  
Zinc, oxide of, when ground in oil, one and three-fourths cent per pound.

All preparations known as essential oils, expressed oils, distilled oils, rendered oils, alkalis, alkaloids, and all combinations of any of the foregoing, and all chemical compounds and salts, by whatever name known, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Preparations: all medicinal preparations known as cerates, conserves, decoctions, emulsions, extracts, solid or fluid; infusions, juices, liniments, lozenges, mixtures, mucilages, ointments, oleo-resins, pills, plasters, powders, resins, suppositories, sirups, vinegars, and waters, of any of which alcohol is not a component part, and which are not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

All barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots, and excrescences, such as nutgalls, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, grains, gums, and gum-resins, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, woods used expressly for dyeing, and dried insects, any of the foregoing of which are not edible, but which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, ten per centum ad valorem.

All non-dutiable crude minerals, but which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, ten per centum ad valorem.

All ground or powdered spices not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, five cents per pound.

All earth or clays, unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, one dollar and fifty cents per ton.

All earths or clays, wrought or manufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, three dollars per ton; china clay, or kaoline, three dollars per ton.

Proprietary preparations, to wit: All cosmetics, pills, powders, troches, or lozenges, sirups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils or preparations or compositions recommended to the public as proprietary articles, or prepared according to some private formula, as remedies or specifics for any disease or diseases, or affections whatever, affecting the human or animal body, including all toilet preparations whatever, used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Alcoholic preparations:  
Alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water, two dollars per gallon and fifty per centum ad valorem.

Distilled spirits, containing fifty per centum of anhydrous alcohol, one dollar per gallon.

Alcohol, containing ninety-four per cent. anhydrous alcohol, two dollars per gallon.

Alcoholic compounds, not otherwise specially enumerated or provided for, two dollars per gallon for the alcohol contained and twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Chloroform, fifty cents per pound.

Collodion, and all compounds of pyroxyline, by whatever name known, fifty



cents per pound; rolled or in sheets, but not made up into articles, sixty cents per pound, and when in finished or partly finished articles, sixty cents per pound and twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Ether, sulphuric, fifty cents per pound.  
Hoffman's anodyne, thirty cents per pound.  
Iodoform, two dollars per pound.  
Acid, tannic, and tannin, one dollar per pound.  
Ether, nitrous, spirits of, thirty cents per pound.  
Santonine, three dollars per pound.  
Amylic alcohol, or fusel oil, ten per centum ad valorem.  
Oil of Cognac, or oenanthic ether, four dollars per ounce.  
Fruit ethers, oils, or essences, two dollars and fifty cents per pound.  
Oil or essence of rum [or bay rum essence or oil], fifty cents per ounce.  
Ethers of all kinds, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, one dollar per pound.

Coloring for brandy, fifty per centum ad valorem.  
Preparations: All medicinal preparations known as essences, ethers, extracts mixtures, spirits, tinctures, and medicated wines, of which alcohol is a component part, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifty cents per pound.  
Varnishes of all kinds, forty per centum ad valorem; and on spirit varnishes, one dollar and thirty-two cents additional per gallon.  
Opium, crude, containing nine per cent, and over of morphia, one dollar per pound. The importation of opium, containing less than nine per cent, morphia is hereby prohibited.

Opium, prepared for smoking, and all other preparations of opium not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, ten dollars per pound; but opium prepared for smoking, and other preparations of opium deposited in bonded warehouses shall not be removed therefrom for exportation without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded.

Opium, aqueous extract of, for medicinal uses, and tincture of, as laudanum, and all other liquid preparations of opium, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, forty per centum ad valorem.

Morphia or morphine, and all salts thereof, one dollar per ounce.

#### SCHEDULE B.—EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.

Brown earthenware, common stoneware, gas-retorts, and stoneware not ornamented, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

China, porcelain, parian, and bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, including plaques, ornaments, charms, vases and statuettes, painted, printed, or gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, sixty per centum ad valorem.

China, porcelain, parian, and bisque ware, plain white, and not ornamented or decorated in any manner, fifty-five per centum ad valorem.

All other earthen, stone, and crockery ware, white, glazed, or edged, [printed, painted, dipped, or cream-colored,] composed of earthy or mineral substances, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifty-five per centum ad valorem.

Stoneware, above the capacity of ten gallons, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
Encaustic tiles, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Brick, fire-brick, and roofing and paving tile, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Slates, slate pencils, slate chimney-pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Roofing-slates, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Green and colored glass bottles, vials, demijohns, and carboys (covered or uncovered), pickle or preserve jars, and other plain, molded, or pressed green and colored bottle glass, not cut, engraved, or painted, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, [thirty per centum ad valorem] one cent per pound; if filled, and not otherwise in this act provided for, said articles shall pay, [exclusive of contents,] thirty per centum ad valorem in addition to the duty on the contents.

Flint and lime glass bottles and vials, and other plain, molded, or pressed flint or lime glassware, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, forty per centum ad valorem; if filled, and not otherwise in this act provided for, said articles shall pay, exclusive of contents, forty per centum ad valorem in addition to the duty on the contents.

Articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, silvered, stained, silvered, or gilded, not including plate-glass, or looking-glass plates, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

All glass bottles and decanters, and other like vessels of glass, shall, if filled, pay the same rates of duty, in addition to any duty chargeable on the contents, as if not filled, except as in this act otherwise specially provided for.

Cylinder and crown glass, polished, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, two and one-half cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, four cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, six cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, eight cents per square foot; all above that, forty cents per square foot.

Unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window-glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, one and three-eighths cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, one and seven-eighths cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, two and three-eighths cents per pound; all above that, two and seven-eighths cents per pound; *Provided*, That unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window-glass, imported in boxes containing fifty square feet, as nearly as sizes will permit, now known and commercially designated as fifty feet of glass, single thick and weighing not to exceed fifty-five pounds of glass per box, shall be entered and computed as fifty pounds of glass only; and that said kinds of glass imported in boxes containing, as nearly as sizes will permit, fifty feet of glass, now known and commercially designated as fifty feet of glass, double thick and not exceeding ninety pounds in weight, shall be entered and computed as eighty pounds of glass only; but in all other cases the duty shall be computed according to the actual weight of glass.

Fluted, rolled, or rough plate-glass, not including crown, cylinder, or common window-glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, seventy-five cents per one hundred square feet; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, one cent per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, one cent and a half per square foot; all above that, two cents per square foot. And all fluted, rolled, or rough plate-glass, weighing over one hundred pounds per one hundred square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein imposed.

Cast polished plate-glass, unsilvered, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, three cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, five cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, eight cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, twenty-five cents per square foot; all above that, fifty cents per square foot.

Cast polished plate-glass, silvered, or looking-glass plates, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, four cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, six cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, ten cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, thirty-five cents per square foot; all above that, sixty cents per square foot.

But no looking-glass plates or plate-glass, silvered, when framed, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass of like description not framed,

but shall be liable to pay, in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem upon such frames.

Porcelain and Bohemian glass, chemical glassware, painted glassware, stained glass, and all other manufactures of glass or of which glass shall be the component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

#### SCHEDULE C.—METALS.

Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, [fifty] seventy-five cents per ton. Sulphur ore, as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing not more than three and one-half per centum of copper, [fifty] seventy-five cents per ton; *Provided*, That ore containing more than [three and one-half] two per centum of copper, [dry assay,] shall pay, in addition thereto, two and one-half cents per pound for the copper contained therein.

Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, [and] wrought and cast scrap-iron, and scrap-steel, three-tenths of one cent per pound, [six dollars and fifty cents per ton;] but nothing shall be deemed scrap-iron or scrap-steel except waste or refuse iron or steel that has been in actual use and is fit only to be remanufactured.

Iron railway-bars, weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard, sevenths of one cent per pound.

Steel railway-bars and railway-bars made in part of steel, weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard, [seven-tenths of one cent per pound,] seventeen dollars per ton.

Bar-iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inch wide, nor less than three-eighths of one inch thick, [eighteen dollars per ton] eight-tenths of one cent per pound; comprising round iron not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, and square iron not less than three-fourths of one inch square, [twenty dollars per ton] one cent per pound; comprising flats less than one inch wide, or less than three-eighths of one inch thick; round iron less than three-fourths of one inch and not less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and square iron less than three-fourths of one inch square, [twenty-two dollars per ton] one and one-tenth of one cent per pound; *Provided*, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig-iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars, and pay a duty accordingly; and none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than thirty-five per centum ad valorem; *Provided further*, That on all iron manufactured with charcoal as fuel, farther advanced in manufacture than iron in pigs, there shall be three dollars per ton additional to the duty imposed on the same manufactured with other fuels. That all iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, shall be subject to a duty of twenty-two dollars per ton.

Iron or steel tee rails, weighing not over twenty-five pounds to the yard, nine-tenths of one cent per pound; [and] iron or steel flat rails, punched, eight-tenths of one cent per pound.

Round iron, in coils or rods, less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled iron not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, one and [one-tenth] two-tenths of one cent per pound.

[Armor or other plate iron or steel, or combination of iron and steel, finished or unfinished, not less than one and a half inches thick, one and one-half of one cent per pound.]

Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unshaped, skelp-iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, one and one-fourth cents per pound; [and] sheet-iron, common or black, thinner than one inch and one-half and not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, one and one-tenth of one cent per pound; thinner than number twenty wire gauge and not thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, one and two-tenths of one cent per pound; thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge and not thinner than number twenty-nine wire gauge, one and five-tenths of one cent per pound; thinner than number twenty-nine wire gauge, and all iron commercially known as common or black taggers iron, whether put up in boxes or bundles or not, thirty per centum ad valorem; *And provided*, That on all such iron and steel sheets or plates aforesaid, *excepting on what are known commercially as tin-plates, terne-plates, and taggers tin, and hereafter provided for*, [not thinner than number twenty-nine wire gauge,] when galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter, or other metals, or any alloy of those metals, three-fourths of one cent per pound additional.

Polished, planished, or glanced sheet-iron, or sheet-steel, by whatever name designated, two and one-half cents per pound; *Provided*, That plate or sheet or taggers iron, by whatever name designated, other than the polished, planished, or glanced herein provided for, which has been pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, and which is cold rolled, shall pay one-quarter cent per pound more duty than the corresponding gauges of common or black sheet or taggers iron.

Iron or steel sheets, or plates, or taggers iron, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin-plates, terne-plates, and taggers tin, one cent per pound; corrugated or crimped sheet iron or steel, one and four-tenths of one cent per pound.

Hoop, or band, or scroll, or other iron, eight inches or less in width and not thinner than number ten wire gauge, one cent per pound; thinner than number ten wire gauge and not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, one and two-tenths of one cent per pound; thinner than number twenty wire gauge, one and four-tenths of one cent per pound; *Provided*, That all articles not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, whether wholly or partly manufactured, made from sheet, plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron herein provided for, or of which such sheet, plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron shall be the material of chief value, shall pay one-fourth of one cent per pound more duty than that imposed on the iron from which they are made, or which shall be such material of chief value.

Iron and steel cotton-ties, or hoops for baling purposes, not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Cast-iron pipe of every description, one cent per pound.

Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove-plates, andirons, sad-irons, tailors' irons, hatters' irons, and castings of iron, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, one and one-quarter of one cent per pound.

Cut nails and spikes, of iron or steel, one and one-quarter of one cent per pound. Cut tacks, brads, or sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two and one-half cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, three cents per pound.

Iron or steel railway fish-plates, or splice-bars, one and [one-half] one-fourth of one cent per pound.

Malleable iron castings, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act two cents per pound.

Wrought iron or steel spikes, nuts, and washers, and horse, mule, or ox shoes, two cents per pound.

Anvils, [two cents per pound] anchors or parts thereof, mill-irons and mill-cranks of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships, and forgings of iron and steel, for vessels, steam-engines, and locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing each twenty-five pounds or more, two cents per pound.

Iron or steel rivets, bolts, with or without threads or nuts, or bolt-blanks, and finished hinges or hinge-blanks, two and one-half of one cent per pound.

Iron or steel blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges, and crow-bars, two and one-half of one cent per pound.

Iron or steel axles, parts thereof, axle-bars, axle-blanks, or forgings for axles,

without reference to the stage or state of manufacture, two and one-half of one cent per pound.

Forgings of iron and steel, or forged iron, of whatever shape, or in whatever stage of manufacture, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, two and one-half cents per pound.

Horseshoe-nails, hob-nails, and wire-nails, and all other wrought-iron or steel nails, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, four cents per pound.

Boiler tubes, or flues, or stays, of wrought iron or steel, three cents per pound.

Other wrought iron or steel tubes or pipes, two and one-quarter cents per pound.

Chain or chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel, not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, one and three-quarter cents per pound; less than three-fourths of one inch and not less than three-eighths of one inch in diameter, two cents per pound; less than three-eighths of one inch in diameter, two and one-half cents per pound.

Cross-cut saws, eight cents per linear foot.  
Mill, pit, and drag saws, not over nine inches wide, ten cents per linear foot; over nine inches wide, fifteen cents per linear foot.

Circular saws, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Hand, back, and all other saws, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, forty per centum ad valorem.

Files, file blanks, rasps, and floats of all cuts and kinds, four inches in length and under, thirty-five cents per dozen; over four inches in length and under nine inches, seventy-five cents per dozen; nine inches in length and under fourteen inches, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen; fourteen inches in length and over, two dollars and fifty cents per dozen.

Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars and tapered or beveled bars; bands, hoops, strips, and sheets of all gauges and widths; plates of all thicknesses and widths; steamer, crank, and other shafts; wrist or crank pins; connecting-rods and piston-rods; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes, or blanks of sheet or plate steel, or combination of steel and iron, punched or not punched; hammer-molds or swaged steel; gun-molds, not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron-molded steel castings, all of the above classes of steel not otherwise specially provided for in this act, valued at [five] four cents a pound or less, forty-five per centum ad valorem; above [five] four cents a pound and not above [nine] seven cents per pound, two [and one-fourth] cents per pound; valued above [nine] seven cents and not above ten cents per pound, [three] two and [one-fourth] three-fourths cents per pound; valued above ten cents per pound, three and one-fourth cents per pound; Provided, That on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips, or steel sheets, of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold-rolled, cold-hammered, or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot-rolling or hammering, [and on steel circular saw plates,] there shall be paid one-fourth cent per pound, in addition to the rates provided in this act, and on steel circular saw plates there shall be paid one cent per pound in addition to the rate provided for in this act.

Iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, [tees] T, columns and posts, or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams, and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, one and one-fourth of one cent per pound.

[Steel wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car, and other railway tires, or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, two and one-fourth of one cent per pound.]

Steel wheels and steel-tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car, and other railway tires, or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, two and one-half of one cent per pound; iron or steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms or blanks for the same, without regard to the degree of manufacture, two cents per pound.

Iron or steel rivet, screw, nail, and fence-wire rods, round [or flat], in coils and loops, not lighter than number five wire gauge, valued at three and one-half cents or less per pound, six-tenths of one cent per pound. Iron or steel, flat with longitudinal ribs for the manufacture of fencing, six-tenths of a cent per pound.

Screws, commonly called wood screws, two inches or over in length, six cents per pound; one inch and less than two inches in length, eight cents per pound; over one-half inch and less than one inch in length, ten cents per pound; one-half inch and less in length, twelve cents per pound.

Iron or steel wire, smaller than number five and not smaller than number ten wire gauge, one and one-half cents per pound; smaller than number ten and not smaller than number sixteen wire gauge, two cents per pound; smaller than number sixteen and not smaller than number twenty-six wire gauge, two and one-half cents per pound; smaller than number twenty-six wire gauge, three cents per pound; Provided, That iron or steel wire covered with cotton, silk, or other material, and wire commonly known as crinoline, corset, and hat wire, shall pay four cents per pound in addition to the foregoing rates: And provided further, That no article made from iron or steel wire, or of which iron or steel wire is a component part of chief value, shall pay a less rate of duty than the iron or steel wire from which it is made either wholly or in part: And provided further, That iron or steel wire-cloths, and iron or steel wire-nettings, made in meshes of any form, shall pay a duty equal in amount to that imposed on iron or steel wire of the same gauge, and two cents per pound in addition thereto: [And provided further, That wire rope and wire strand, of iron or steel wire, shall pay the same rates of duty that are levied on the wire of which they are made and one-fourth of one cent per pound additional: And provided further, That on all of the kinds of iron or steel, or articles or manufactures of iron or steel hereinbefore in this act enumerated, except fence-wire, when galvanized or coated with any metal or alloy, or mixture of metals by any process whatsoever, not including paints, there shall be paid (excepting on what are known commercially as tin plates,terne plates, and taggers tin, and hereinbefore provided for) one-fourth cent per pound in addition to the rates provided in this act.] There shall be paid on galvanized iron or steel wire (except fence wire) one-half of one cent per pound in addition to the rates imposed on the wire of which it is made. On iron wire rope and wire strand, one cent per pound in addition to the rates imposed on the wire of which it is made. On steel wire rope and wire strand, two cents per pound in addition to the rates imposed on the wire of which it is made.

Steel, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act [thirty] forty-five per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast, or made from iron or its ores, by the crucible, Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist, basic, Siemens-Martin, or open-hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by the combination of two or more of the processes, or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granular or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, excepting what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel.

No allowance or reduction of duties for partial loss or damage in consequence of rust or of discoloration shall be made upon any description of iron or steel, or upon any partly manufactured article of iron or steel, or upon any manufacture of iron and steel.

Argentine, albata, or German silver, unmanufactured, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
Copper, imported in the form of ores, two and one-half cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; regulus of and black or coarse copper, and copper cement, three and one-half cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein;

old copper, fit only for remanufacture, clippings from new copper, and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, three cents per pound; copper in plates, bars, ingots, Chili, or other pigs, and in other forms, not manufactured, or enumerated in this act, four cents per pound; in rolled plates, called brazier's copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, and all manufactures of copper, or of which copper shall be a component of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Brass, in bars or pig, old brass, and clippings from brass or Dutch metal, one and one-half cent per pound.

Lead ore, and lead dross, one and one-half cent per pound.  
Lead, in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead, fit only to be remanufactured, two cents per pound.

Lead, in sheets, pipes, or shot, three cents per pound.

Nickel, in ore, matte, or other crude form not ready for consumption in the arts, fifteen cents per pound on the nickel contained therein.

Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind in which nickel is the element of chief value, fifteen cents per pound.

Zinc, spelter, or tutenege, in blocks or pigs, and old worn-out zinc, fit only to be remanufactured, one and one-half cent per pound; zinc, spelter, or tutenege in sheets, two and one-half cents per pound.

Sheathing, or yellow metal, not wholly of copper, nor wholly nor in part of iron, ungalvanized, in sheets, forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces per square foot, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Antimony, as regulus or metal, ten per centum ad valorem.

Bronze powder, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Cutlery, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Dutch or bronze metal, in leaf, ten per centum ad valorem.

Steel plates, engraved, stereotype plates, and new types, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Gold-leaf, one dollar and fifty cents per package of five hundred leaves.

Hollow-ware, coated, glazed, or tinned, three cents per pound.

Muskets, rifles, and other fire-arms, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

All sporting breech-loading shot-guns, and pistols of all kinds, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Forged shot-gun barrels, rough-bored, ten per centum ad valorem.  
Needles for knitting or sewing machines, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Needles, sewing, darning, knitting, and all others not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Pen-knives, pocket-knives, of all kinds, and razors, fifty per centum ad valorem; swords, sword-blades, and side-arms, thirty five per centum ad valorem.

Pens, metallic, twelve cents per gross; pen-holder tips and pen-holders, or parts thereof, [forty] thirty per centum ad valorem.

Pins, solid-head or other, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Britannia ware, and plated and gilt articles and wares of all kinds, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Quicksilver, ten per centum ad valorem.

Silver leaf, seventy-five cents per package of five hundred leaves.

Type-metal, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Chromate of iron, or chromic ore, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

[Metallic] Mineral substances in a crude state, and metals unwrought, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Manufactures, articles, or wares, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of iron, steel, copper, lead, nickel, pewter, tin, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, or any other metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, [thirty-five] forty-five per centum ad valorem.

#### SCHEDULE D.—WOOD AND WOODEN WARES.

Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Timber, squared or sided, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, one cent per cubic foot.

Sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber of hemlock, white-wood, sycamore, and bass-wood, one dollar per one thousand feet, board measure; all other articles of sawed lumber, two dollars per one thousand feet, board measure. But when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished, fifty cents per one thousand feet, board measure.

And if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, one dollar per one thousand feet, board measure.

And if planed on two sides, and tongued and grooved, one dollar and fifty cents per one thousand feet, board measure.

Hubs for wheels, posts, last-blocks, wagon-blocks, ore-blocks, gun-blocks, heading-blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn or sawed only, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Staves of wood of all kinds, ten per centum ad valorem.

Pickets and palings, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Laths, fifteen cents per one thousand pieces.

Shingles, thirty-five cents per one thousand.

Pine clapboards, two dollars per one thousand.

Spruce clapboards, one dollar and fifty cents per one thousand.

House or cabinet furniture, in piece or rough, and not finished, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Cabinet ware and house furniture, finished, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Casks and barrels, empty, suzar-box shooks, and packing-boxes, and packing-box shooks, of wood, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Manufactures of cedar-wood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rose wood, and satin wood, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the chief component part, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wood, unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

#### SCHEDULE E.—SUGAR.

All sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color shall pay duty on their polariscopic test as follows, viz:

All sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, all tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscopic not above seventy-five degrees, shall pay a duty of one and forty-hundredths cent per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscopic test, they shall pay four-hundredths of a cent per pound additional.

All sugars above No. 13 Dutch standard in color shall be classified by the Dutch standard of color, and pay duty as follows, namely:

All sugar above No. 13 and not above No. 16 Dutch standard, two and [fifty hundredths] seventy-five hundredths cents per pound.

All sugar above No. 16 and not above No. 20 Dutch standard, three cents per pound.

All sugars above No. 20 Dutch standard, three and fifty-hundredths cents per pound.

Molasses testing not above fifty-six degrees by the polariscope, shall pay a duty of four cents per gallon; molasses testing above fifty-six degrees, shall pay a duty of eight cents per gallon.

Sugar candy, not colored, five cents per pound.  
All other confectionery, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, made wholly or in part of sugar, and on sugars after being refined, when tintured, colored, or in any way adulterated, valued at thirty cents per pound or less, ten cents per pound.

Confectionery valued above thirty cents per pound, or when sold by the box, package, or otherwise than by the pound, fifty per centum ad valorem.

#### SCHEDULE F.—TOBACCO.

Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots of all kinds, two dollars and fifty cents per pound and twenty-five per centum ad valorem; but paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars.

Leaf tobacco, of which eighty-five per cent. is of the requisite size and of the necessary fineness of texture to be suitable for wrappers, and of which more than one hundred leaves are required to weigh a pound, if not stemmed, seventy-five cents per pound; if stemmed, one dollar per pound.

All other tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured, and not stemmed, thirty-five cents per pound.

Tobacco stems, fifteen cents per pound.  
Tobacco, manufactured, of all descriptions, and stemmed tobacco, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, forty cents per pound.

Snuff and snuff-flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground, dry, or damp, and pickled, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, fifty cents per pound.

Tobacco, unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

#### SCHEDULE G.—PROVISIONS.

Animals, live, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Beef and pork, one cent per pound.

Hams and bacon, two cents per pound.

Meat, extract of, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Cheese, four cents per pound.

Butter, and substitutes therefor, four cents per pound.

Lard, two cents per pound.

Wheat, twenty cents per bushel.

Rye and barley, ten cents per bushel.

Barley, pearled, patent, or hulled, one-half cent per pound.

Barley malt, per bushel of thirty-four pounds, twenty cents.

Indian corn or maize, ten cents per bushel.

Oats, ten cents per bushel.

Corn-meal, ten cents per bushel of forty-eight pounds.

Oat-meal, one-half cent per pound.

Rye-flour, one-half cent per pound.

Wheat-flour, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Potato or corn starch, two cents per pound; rice starch, two and a half cents per pound; other starch, two and a half cents per pound.

Rice, cleaned, two and one-fourth cents per pound; uncleaned, one and one-half cents per pound.

Paddy, one and one-fourth cent per pound.

Rice-flour and rice-meal, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Hay, two dollars per ton.

Honey, twenty cents per gallon.

Hops, eight cents per pound.

Milk, preserved or condensed, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Fish:

Mackerel, one cent per pound.

Herrings, pickled or salted, one-half of one cent per pound.

Salmon, pickled, one cent per pound; other fish, pickled, in barrels, one cent per pound.

Foreign-caught fish, imported otherwise than in barrels or half barrels, whether fresh, smoked, dried, salted, or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifty cents per hundred pounds.

Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and three and one-half inches deep, ten cents per whole box; in half boxes, measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and one and five-eighths deep, five cents each; in quarter boxes measuring not more than four inches and three-quarters long, three and one-half inches wide, and one and a quarter deep, two and one-half cents each; when imported in any other form, forty per centum ad valorem.

Fish preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Salmon, and all other fish, prepared or preserved, and prepared meats of all kinds, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Pickles and sauces, of all kinds, not otherwise specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Potatoes, fifteen cents per bushel of sixty pounds.

Vegetables, in their natural state, or in salt or brine, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, ten per centum ad valorem.

Vegetables, prepared or preserved, of all kinds, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Chicory root, ground or unground, burnt or prepared, two cents per pound.

Vinegar, seven and one-half cents per gallon. The standard for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires thirty-five grains of bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy of vinegar; and all import duties that may be law be imposed on vinegar imported from foreign countries shall be collected according to this standard.

Acorns, and dandelion root, raw or prepared, and all other articles used or intended to be used as coffee, or as substitutes therefor, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, two cents per pound.

Chocolate, two cents per pound.

Cocoa, prepared or manufactured, two cents per pound.

Fruits:

Currants, Zante or other, one cent per pound.

Dates, plums, and prunes, one cent per pound.

Figs, two cents per pound.

Oranges, in boxes of capacity not exceeding two and one-half cubic feet, twenty-five cents per box; in one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding one and one-fourth cubic feet, thirteen cents per half box; in bulk, one dollar and sixty cents per thousand; in barrels, capacity not exceeding that of the one hundred and ninety-six pounds flour-barrel, fifty-five cents per barrel.

Lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding two and one-half cubic feet, thirty cents per box; in one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding one and one-fourth cubic feet, sixteen cents per half box; in bulk, two dollars per thousand.

Lemons and oranges, in packages, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Limes and grapes, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Raisins, two cents per pound.

Fruits, preserved in their own juices, and fruit-juice, twenty per centum ad valorem.

[Sweetmeats, and jellies of all kinds, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.]  
*Comfits, sweetmeats, or fruits preserved in sugar, spirits, syrup, or molasses, not otherwise specified or provided for in this act, and jellies of all kinds, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.*

Nuts:

Almonds, five cents per pound; shelled, seven and one-half cents per pound; filberts, and walnuts, of all kinds, three cents per pound.

Peanuts or ground beans, one cent per pound; shelled, one and one-half cent per pound.

Nuts, of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, two cents per pound.

Mustard, ground or preserved, in bottles or otherwise, ten cents per pound.

#### SCHEDULE H.—LIQUORS.

Champagne, and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, seven dollars per dozen bottles; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, three dollars and fifty cents per dozen bottles; containing one-half pint each, or less, one dollar and seventy-five cents per dozen bottles; in bottles containing more than one quart each, in addition to seven dollars per dozen bottles, at the rate of two dollars and twenty-five cents per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart bottle.

Still wines, in casks, fifty cents per gallon; in bottles, one dollar and sixty cents per case of one dozen bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles containing each not more than one pint; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles shall be subject to a duty of five cents per pint or fractional part thereof; but no separate or additional duty shall be collected on the bottles: *Provided*, That any wines imported containing more than twenty-four per centum of alcohol shall be forfeited to the United States: *Provided further*, That there shall be no allowance for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits.

Vermuth, the same duty as on still wines.

Wines, brandy, and other spirituous liquors imported in bottles, shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles in each package; and all such bottles, except as specially enumerated or provided for in this act, shall pay an additional duty of three cents for each bottle.

Brandy, and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, two dollars per proof gallon; each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue; but any brandy or other spirituous liquors imported in casks of less capacity than fourteen gallons shall be forfeited to the United States.

On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits.

Cordials, liquors, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages or bitters, containing spirits, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, two dollars per proof gallon.

No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof; but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof; and all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than one dollar per gallon.

Bay-rum, or bay-water, whether distilled or compounded, one dollar per gallon of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof.

Ale, porter, and beer, in bottles or jugs of glass, stone, or earthen ware, thirty-five cents per gallon; otherwise than in bottles or jugs of glass, stone, or earthen ware, twenty cents per gallon.

*Ginger ale or ginger beer, twenty per centum ad valorem, but no separate or additional duty shall be collected on bottles or jugs containing the same.*

#### SCHEDULE I.—COTTON AND COTTON GOODS.

Cotton thread, yarn, warps, or warp-yarn, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single, by twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form, valued at not exceeding twenty-five cents per pound, ten cents per pound; valued at over twenty-five cents per pound, and not exceeding forty cents per pound, fifteen cents per pound; valued at over forty cents per pound, and not exceeding fifty cents per pound, twenty cents per pound; valued at over fifty cents per pound, and not exceeding sixty cents per pound, twenty-five cents per pound; valued at over sixty cents per pound, and not exceeding seventy cents per pound, thirty cents per pound; valued at over seventy cents per pound and not exceeding eighty cents per pound, thirty-eight cents per pound; valued at over eighty cents per pound, and not exceeding one dollar per pound, forty-eight cents per pound; valued at over one dollar per pound, fifty per centum ad valorem.

On all cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, two and one-half cents per square yard; if bleached, three and one-half cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, four and one-half cents per square yard.

On all cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding one hundred and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, three cents per square yard; if bleached, four cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, five cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over eight cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over ten cents per square yard; dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over thirteen cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of forty per centum ad valorem.

On all cotton cloth exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, four cents per square yard; if bleached, five cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, six cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all such cotton cloths not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over ten cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over twelve cents per square yard; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over fifteen cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of forty per centum ad valorem.

On stockings, hose, half-hose, shirts, and drawers, and all goods made on knitting machines [and] or frames, composed wholly of cotton, and not herein otherwise provided for, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On stockings, hose, half-hose, shirts, and drawers, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, and composed wholly of cotton, forty per centum ad valorem.

Cotton cords, braids, gimps, galloons, webbing, goring, suspenders, braces, and all manufactures of cotton, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, and corsets, of whatever material composed, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Cotton laces, embroideries, insertings, trimmings, lace window-curtains, cotton damask, hemmed handkerchiefs, and cotton velvet, forty per centum ad valorem.

Spool-thread of cotton, seven cents per dozen spools, containing on each spool not exceeding one hundred yards of thread; exceeding one hundred yards on each spool, for every additional one hundred yards of thread or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred yards, seven cents per dozen.

**SCHEDULE J.—HEMP, JUTE, AND FLAX GOODS.**

Flax straw, five dollars per ton.  
Flax, not hackled or dressed, twenty dollars per ton.  
Flax, hackled, known as "dressed line," forty dollars per ton.  
Tow, of flax or hemp, ten dollars per ton.  
Hemp, manila, and other like substitutes for hemp not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five dollars per ton.

*Jute butts, five dollars per ton.*  
Jute, twenty per centum ad valorem; sunn, Sisal grass, and other vegetable substances, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifteen dollars per ton.

Brown and bleached linens, ducks, canvas, paddings, cot bottoms, diapers, crash, huckabacks, handkerchiefs, lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; [and like manufactures of jute butts, or in which jute butts shall be the component material of chief value, twenty per centum ad valorem].

Flax, hemp, and jute yarns [valued at twenty-four cents or less per pound, thirty per centum ad valorem, valued at above twenty-four cents per pound], thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Flax or linen thread, twine, and pack thread, and all manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, forty per centum ad valorem.

Flax or linen laces and insertings, embroideries, or manufactures of linen, if embroidered or tambdaured in the loom or otherwise, by machinery or with the needle or other process, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Burlaps, not exceeding sixty inches in width, of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component material of chief value (except such as may be suitable for bagging for cotton), thirty per centum ad valorem.

[Oil-cloths and] Oil-cloth foundations, or floor-cloth canvas, or burlaps exceeding sixty inches in width, made of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component material of chief value, forty per centum ad valorem.

*Oil-cloths for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, and on all other oil-cloth (except silk oil-cloth), and on water-proof cloth, not otherwise provided for, forty per centum ad valorem.*

Gunny cloth, not bagging, valued at ten cents or less per square yard, three cents per pound; valued at over ten cents per square yard, four cents per pound.

Bags and bagging, and like manufactures, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act (except bagging for cotton), composed wholly or in part of flax, hemp, jute, gunny cloth, gunny bags, or other material, forty per centum ad valorem.

Bagging for cotton, or other manufactures not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, suitable to the uses for which cotton bagging is applied, composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, *jute butts*, flax, gunny bags, gunny cloth, or other material, and valued at seven cents or less per square yard, one and one-half cents per pound; valued at over seven cents per square yard, two cents per pound.

[Bagging for cotton, composed of jute butts, or of which jute butts shall be the component material of chief value, twenty per centum ad valorem.]

Tarred cables or cordage, three cents per pound.

Untarred manila cordage, two and one-half cents per pound.

All other untarred cordage, three and one-half cents per pound.

Scines and seine and gilling twine, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Sail duck, or canvas for sails, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Russia and other sheetings, of flax or hemp, brown or white, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

All other manufactures of hemp, or manila, or of which hemp or manila shall be a component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Grass-cloth and other manufactures of jute, ramp, China and sisal grass, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

**SCHEDULE K.—WOOL AND WOOLENS.**

All wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, shall be divided, for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon, into the three following classes:

Class one, clothing wools.—That is to say, merino, mestiza, metz or metis wools, or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote, down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in classes two and three.

Class two, combing wools.—That is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals.

Class three, carpet wools and other similar wools.—Such as Donskol, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and elsewhere.

The duty on wools of the first class which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of all classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty upon wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, which shall be imported in any other than ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject.

Wools of the first class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be thirty cents or less per pound, ten cents per pound; wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed thirty cents per pound, twelve cents per pound.

Wools of the second class, and all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be thirty cents or less per pound, ten cents per pound; wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed thirty cents per pound, twelve cents per pound.

Wools of the third class, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be twelve cents or less per pound, two and a half cents per pound; wools of the same class, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, ex-

cluding charges in such port, shall exceed twelve cents per pound, five cents per pound.

Wools on the skin, the same rates as other wools, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and docks, 10 cents per pound.

Woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, valued at not exceeding eighty cents per pound, thirty-five cents per pound and thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at above eighty cents per pound, thirty-five cents per pound, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

Flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods, and all goods made on knitting-frames, balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns, and all manufactures of every description, composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, (except such as are composed in part of wool) not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, valued at not exceeding thirty cents per pound, ten cents per pound; valued at above thirty cents per pound, and not exceeding forty cents per pound, twelve cents per pound; valued at above forty cents per pound, and not exceeding sixty cents per pound, eighteen cents per pound; valued at above sixty cents per pound, and not exceeding eighty cents per pound, twenty-four cents per pound; and in addition thereto, upon all the above-named articles, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at above eighty cents per pound, thirty-five cents per pound, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

Bunting, ten cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of like description, composed in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, valued at not exceeding twenty cents per square yard, five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at above twenty cents per square yard, seven cents per square yard, and forty per centum ad valorem; if composed wholly of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, or of a mixture of them, nine cents per square yard and forty per centum ad valorem, but all such goods with selvedges, made wholly or in part of other materials, or with threads of other materials introduced for the purpose of changing the classification, shall be dutiable at nine cents per square yard and forty per centum ad valorem; *Provided*, That all such goods weighing over four ounces per square yard shall pay a duty of thirty-five cents per pound and forty per centum ad valorem.

Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, *not specially enumerated or provided for in this act*, and balmoral skirts, and skirting, and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except knit goods, forty cents per pound, and in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

*Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer (except knit goods), forty-five cents per pound, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.*

Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, galleons, fringes, gimps, coris, cords and tassels, dress-trimmings, head-nets, buttons, or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, wrought by hand, or braided by machinery, made of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, or of which wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals is a component material, thirty cents per pound, and in addition thereto, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Anubsson, Axminster, and chenille carpets, and carpets woven whole for rooms, forty-five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, [wrought by the Jacquard machine,] forty-five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Brussels carpets, [wrought by the Jacquard machine,] thirty cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Patent velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise, twenty-five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Tapestry Brussels carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise, twenty cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Treble ingrain, three-ply, and worsted-chain Venetian carpets, twelve cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Yarn Venetian, and two-ply ingrain carpets, eight cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Druggets and bookings, printed, colored, or otherwise, fifteen cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Hemp or jute carpeting, six cents per square yard.

Carpets and carpetings of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either or other material, not otherwise herein specified, forty per centum ad valorem; and mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bed-sides, and other portions of carpets or carpetings, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of like character or description; and the duty on all other mats not exclusively of vegetable material, screens, hassocks, and rugs, shall be forty per centum ad valorem.

Endless belts or felts for paper or printing machines, twenty cents per pound and thirty per centum ad valorem.

**SCHEDULE L.—SILK AND SILK GOODS.**

Silk, partially manufactured from cocoons, or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk, fifty cents per pound.

Thrown silk, in gum, not more advanced than singles, tram, organzine, sewing silk, twist, floss, in the gum, and spun silk, silk threads or yarns, of every description, purified or dyed, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On lastings mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively, ten per centum ad valorem.

All goods, wares, and merchandise, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, fifty per centum ad valorem.

**SCHEDULE M.—BOOKS, PAPERS, &C.**

Books, pamphlets, bound or unbound, and all printed matter, [wholly or partly in the English language,] not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, engravings, bound or unbound, etchings, illustrated books, maps, and charts, [fifteen] twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Blank books, bound or unbound, and blank books for press-copying, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Paper, sized or glued, suitable only for printing paper, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Printing paper, unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Paper, manufactures of, or of which paper is a component material, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Sheathing paper, ten per centum ad valorem.  
 Paper boxes, and all other fancy boxes, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Paper envelopes, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Paper-hangings and paper for screens or fire-boards, paper antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial, letter, note, and all other paper not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Pulp, dried, for paper-makers' use, ten per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE N.—SUNDRIES.

Alabaster and spar statuary and ornaments, ten per centum ad valorem.  
 Baskets and all other articles composed of grass, osier, palm-leaf, whalebone, or willow, or straw, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.  
 Beads, and bead ornaments of all kinds, except amber, fifty per centum ad valorem.  
 Blacking of all kinds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Bladders, manufactures of, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Bone, horn, ivory, or vegetable ivory, all manufactures of, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.  
 Bonnets, hats, and hoods for men, women, and children, composed of chip, grass, palm-leaf, willow, or straw, or any other vegetable substance, hair, whalebone, or other material, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.  
 Bouillons, or cannetille, metal threads, filé, or gespinat, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Bristles, fifteen cents per pound.  
 Brooms of all kinds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Brushes of all kinds, thirty per centum ad valorem.  
 Bulbs and bulbous roots, not medicinal, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
 Burr-stones, manufactured or bound up into mill-stones, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
 Buttons and button-molds, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, not including brass, gilt, or silk buttons, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Candles and tapers of all kinds, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
 Canes and sticks for walking, finished, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; if unfinished, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
 Card-cases, pocket-books, shell boxes, and all similar articles, of whatever material composed, and by whatever name known, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Card-clothing, twenty-five cents per square foot; when manufactured from tempered steel wire, forty-five cents per square foot.  
 Carriages, and parts of, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Chronometers, box or ship's, and parts thereof, ten per centum ad valorem.  
 Clocks, and parts of clocks, thirty per centum ad valorem.  
 Coach and harness furniture of all kinds, saddlery, coach, and harness hardware, silver-plated, brass, brass-plated, or covered, common, tinned, burnished, or japanned, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Coal, slack or culm, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, thirty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel.  
 Coal, bituminous, and shale, seventy-five cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel. A drawback of seventy-five cents per ton shall be allowed on all bituminous coal imported into the United States which is afterwards used for fuel on board of vessels propelled by steam which are engaged in the coasting trade of the United States, or in the trade with foreign countries, to be allowed and paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.  
 Coke, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
 Combs, of all kinds, thirty per centum ad valorem.  
 [Comfits, sweetmeats, or fruits preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.]  
 Compositions of glass or paste, when not set, ten per centum ad valorem.  
 Coral, cut, manufactured, or set, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Corks and cork bark, manufactured, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Crayons of all kinds, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
 Dice, draughts, chess-men, chess-balls, and billiard and bagatelle balls, of ivory or bone, fifty per centum ad valorem.  
 Dolls and toys, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Emery grains and emery manufactured, ground, pulverized, or refined, one cent per pound.  
 Epaulets, galloons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, and wings, of gold, silver, or other metal, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Fans of all kinds, except common palm-leaf fans, of whatever material composed, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Feathers of all kinds, crude or not dressed, colored or manufactured, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; when dressed, colored, or manufactured, including dressed and finished birds, for millinery ornaments, and artificial and ornamental feathers and flowers, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, for millinery use, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifty per centum ad valorem.  
 Finishing powder, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
 Fire-crackers of all kinds, one hundred per centum ad valorem.  
 Floor-matting and floor-mats, exclusively of vegetable substances, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
 Friction or lucifer matches of all descriptions, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Fulminates, fulminating powders, and all like articles, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.  
 Fur, articles made of, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.  
 Gloves, kid or leather, of all descriptions, wholly or partially manufactured, fifty per centum ad valorem.  
 Grease, all not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, ten per centum ad valorem.  
 Grind-stones, [rough] finished or unfinished, one dollar and [fifty] seventy-five cents per ton; [finished, two dollars per ton.]  
 Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, when valued at twenty cents or less per pound, six cents per pound; valued above twenty cents per pound, ten cents per pound.  
 Gun-wads, of all descriptions, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Gutta-percha, manufactured, and all articles of, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Hair, human, braiclets, braids, chains, rings, curls, and ringlets, composed of hair, or of which hair is the component material of chief value, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Curled hair, except of hogs, used for beds or mattresses, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Human hair, raw, uncleaned and not drawn, twenty per centum ad valorem; if clean or drawn, but not manufactured, thirty per centum ad valorem; when manufactured, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Hair cloth, known as "crinoline cloth," and all other manufactures of hair not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Hair cloth, known as "hair seating," thirty cents per square yard.  
 Hair pencils, thirty per centum ad valorem.  
 Hats, and so forth, materials for: Braids, plaits, flats, laces, trimmings, tissues, willow sheets and squares, used for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, hair, whalebone, or any other substance or material, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
 Hat-bodies of cotton, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Hatters' furs, not on the skin, and dressed furs on the skin, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
 Hatters' plush, composed of silk or of silk and cotton, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Hemp seed and rape seed, and other oil seeds of like character, other than linseed or flaxseed, one-quarter of one cent per pound.  
 India-rubber fabrics, composed wholly or in part of India rubber, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.  
 Articles composed of India rubber, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 India-rubber boots and shoes, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Inks of all kinds and ink powders, thirty per centum ad valorem.  
 Japanned ware of all kinds, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, forty per centum ad valorem.  
 Jet, manufactures and imitations of, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Jewelry of all kinds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Leather, bend or belting leather, and Spanish or other sole leather, and leather not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifteen per centum ad valorem.  
 Calfskins, tanned, or tanned and dressed, and dressed upper leather of all other kinds, and skins dressed and finished, of all kinds, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, and skins of morocco, finished, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
 Skins for morocco, tanned, but unfinished, ten per centum ad valorem.  
 All manufactures and articles of leather, or of which leather shall be a component part, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.  
 Lime, ten per centum ad valorem.  
 Garden seeds, except seed of the sugar-beet, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
 Linseed or flaxseed, twenty cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds; but no drawback shall be allowed on oil-cake made from imported seed.  
 Marble of all kinds, in block, rough or squared, sixty-five cents per cubic foot; veined marble, sawed, dressed, or otherwise, including marble slabs and marble paving-tiles, one dollar and ten cents per cubic foot.  
 All manufactures of marble not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifty per centum ad valorem.  
 Musical instruments of all kinds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Paintings, in oil or water colors, and statuary not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem. But the term "statuary," as used in the laws now in force imposing duties on foreign importations, shall be understood to include professional productions of a statuary or of a sculptor only.  
 Osier, or willow, prepared for basket-makers' use, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Papier-maché, manufactures, articles, and wares of, thirty per centum ad valorem.  
 Pencils of wood filled with lead or other material and pencils of lead, fifty cents per gross and thirty per centum ad valorem; pencil-leads, not in wood, ten per centum ad valorem.  
 Percussion caps, forty per centum ad valorem.  
 Philosophical apparatus and instruments, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Pipes, pipe-bowls, and all smokers' articles whatsoever, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, seventy per centum ad valorem; all common pipes of clay, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Plaster of Paris, when ground or calcined, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
 Playing-cards, one hundred per centum ad valorem.  
 Polishing powders of every description, by whatever name known, including Frankfort black, and Berlin, Chinese, fig, and wash blue, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
 Precious stones of all kinds, ten per centum ad valorem.  
 Rags, of whatever material composed, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, ten per centum ad valorem.  
 Rattans and reeds, manufactured, but not made up into completed articles, ten per centum ad valorem.  
 Salt, in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, [ten] twelve cents per one hundred pounds; in bulk, [six] eight cents per one hundred pounds; Provided, That exporters of meats, whether packed or smoked, which have been cured in the United States with imported salt, shall, upon satisfactory proof, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, that such meats have been cured with imported salt, have refunded to them from the Treasury the duties paid on the salt so used in curing such exported meats, in amounts not less than one hundred dollars: And provided further, That imported salt in bond may be used in curing fish taken by vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries, and in curing fish on the shores of the navigable waters of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and upon proof that the salt has been used for either of the purposes stated in this proviso, the duties on the same shall be remitted.  
 Scagliola, and composition tops for tables or for other articles of furniture, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Sealing-wax, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
 Shells, whole or parts of, manufactured, of every description, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Stones, unmanufactured or undressed, freestone, granite, sandstone, and all building or monumental stone, except marble, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, one dollar per ton; and upon stones as above, hewn, dressed, or polished, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
 Strings: All strings of catgut, or any other like material, other than strings for musical instruments, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Tallow, one cent per pound.  
 Teeth, manufactured, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
 Umbrella and parasol ribs, and stretcher-frames, tips, runners, handles, or other parts thereof, when made in whole or chief part of iron, steel, or any other metal, forty per centum ad valorem; umbrellas, parasols, and shades, when covered with silk or alpaca, fifty per centum ad valorem; all other umbrellas, forty per centum ad valorem.  
 Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, frames and sticks for, finished or unfinished, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.  
 Waste, all not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, ten per centum ad valorem.  
 Watches, watch-cases, watch-movements, parts of watches, and watch-materials, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 [Gold watches and gold watch-cases, forty per centum ad valorem.]  
 Webbing, composed of cotton, flax, or any other materials, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

## THE FREE LIST.

SEC. 2503. The following articles when imported shall be exempt from duty:

## CHEMICALS.

Albumen, in any form or condition; lactarine.  
 Aconite.  
 Ambergris.  
 Annato, roucou, rocou, or orleans, and all extracts of.  
 Balm of Gilead.  
 Blood, dried.  
 Bones, crude, not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground, or steamed.  
 Bone-dust and bone-ash for manufacture of phosphate and fertilizers.  
 Carbon, animal, fit for fertilizing only.  
 Guano, manures, and all substances expressly used for manure.  
 Musk, crude, in natural pod.  
 Civit, crude.  
 Cochineal.  
 Dyeing or tanning: Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.  
 Fish-skins.  
 Hide-cuttings, raw, with or without hair, and all glue-stock.  
 Hoofs.  
 Horns, and parts of horns, unmanufactured, and horn strips and tips.  
 Ipecac.  
 Fish-sounds or fish-bladders.  
 Leather, old scraps.  
 Leeches.  
 Rennets, raw or prepared.  
 Argal, or argol, or crude tartar.  
 Assafœtida.  
 Barks, cinchona, or other barks used in the manufacture of quinia.  
 Brazil paste.  
 Camphor, crude.  
 Cassia, cassia buds, cassia vera, unground.  
 Charcoal.  
 Cinnamon, and chips of, unground.  
 Cloves and clove stems, unground.  
 Coccus indicus.  
 Cudbear.  
 Curry and curry powder.  
 Cutch.  
 Divi-divi.  
 Dragon's blood.  
 Ergot.  
 Gambier.  
 Ginger-root, unground.  
 Indigo and artificial indigo.  
 Iodine, crude.  
 Jalap.  
 Kelp.  
 Lac dye, crude, seed, button, stick, and shell.  
 Lac spirits.  
 Lemon juice and lime juice.  
 Licorice root, unground.  
 Litmus, prepared or not prepared.  
 Mace.  
 Madder and munjeet or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and extracts of.  
 Manna.  
 Myrobolan.  
 Orchil, or orchil liquid.  
 Nutmegs.  
 Nux vomica.  
 Ottar of roses.  
 Salacine.  
 Oils:  
 Almond.  
 Amber, crude and rectified.  
 Ambergris.  
 Anise, or anise seed.  
 Aniline, crude.  
 Aspic, or spike lavender.  
 Bergamot.  
 Cajeput.  
 Carraway.  
 Cassia and cinnamon.  
 Cedrat.  
 Chamomile.  
 Citronella or lemon grass.  
 Civet.  
 Fennel.  
 Jasmine, or jasmine.  
 Juglandium.  
 Juniper.  
 Lavender.  
 Lemon.  
 Limes.  
 Mace.  
 Neroli, or orange flower.  
 Orange.  
 Palm and coconut.  
 Poppy.  
 Rosemary or anthoss.  
 Sesame or sesamum-seed, or bene.  
 Thyme or origanum, red or white; valerian.  
 Pepper, unground, of all kinds.  
 Pimento, unground.  
 Saffron and safflower, and extract of, and saffron cake.  
 Selep, or saloup.  
 Storax, or styrax.  
 Turmeric.  
 Turpentine, Venice.  
 Valonia.  
 Vegetable and mineral wax.  
 Wood ashes, and lye of, and beet-root ashes.  
 Acids used for medicinal, chemical, or manufacturing purposes, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.  
 Alizarine, natural or artificial.  
 Agates, unmanufactured.  
 Apatite.  
 Asbestos, unmanufactured.  
 Arsenic.  
 Antimony ore, crude sulphide of.  
 Arsenic, sulphide of, or orpiment.

Arseniate of aniline.  
 Baryta, carbonate or witherite.  
 Bauxite.  
 Aniline salts or black salts and black tars.  
 Bromine.  
 Cadmium.  
 Calamine.  
 Cerium.  
 Cobalt, as metallic arsenic.  
 [Colcothar, dry, or oxide of iron; but not including any article or substance in condition for or capable of use as a paint or painter's color.]  
 Chalk and cliff stone, unmanufactured.  
 Feldspar.  
 Cryolite or kryolith.  
 Iridium.  
 Kieserite.  
 Kyanite or cyanite, and kainite.  
 [Lime, borate of.]  
 Lime, citrate of.  
 Lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder.  
 Magnesium.  
 Magnesite, or native mineral carbonate of magnesia.  
 Manganese, oxide and ore of.  
 Mineral waters, all not artificial, [together with the bottles or jugs in which the same are imported].  
 Osmium.  
 [Oxidizing paste.]  
 Palladium.  
 Paraffine.  
 Phosphates, crude or native, for fertilizing purposes.  
 Potash, muriate of.  
 Plaster of Paris or sulphate of lime, unground.  
 Quinia, sulphate of, salts of, and cinchonidia.  
 Soda, nitrate of, or cubic nitrate.  
 Strontia, oxide of, and proto-oxide of strontian, and strontianite, or mineral carbonate of strontia.  
 Sulphur, or brimstone, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.  
 Sulphur lac or precipitated.  
 Tripoli.  
 [Tincal, or crude borax.]  
 Uranium, oxide of, verdigris or subacetate of copper.  
 Drugs, barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots and excrescences, such as nut-galls, fruits, flowers, dried fibers; grains, gums and gum-resin; herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots, and stems; spices, vegetables, seeds aromatic [garden seeds], and seeds of morbid growth; weeds, woods used expressly for dyeing, and dried insects—any of the foregoing, of which are not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.  
 Vaccine virus.  
 Crude minerals, not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

## SUNDRIES.

Aluminium.  
 Amber beads and gum.  
 Animals, brought into the United States temporarily, and for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; but a bond shall be first given in accordance with the regulations.  
 Animals, [alive,] specially imported for breeding purposes, shall be admitted free upon proof thereof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, and under such regulations as he may prescribe; and teams of animals, including their harness and tackle, and the vehicles or wagons actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families, and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration, shall also be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.  
 Asphaltum and bitumen, crude.  
 Arrowroot.  
 Articles imported for the use of the United States, provided that the price of the same did not include the duty.  
 Bamboo reeds, no further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sunshades.  
 Bamboo, unmanufactured.  
 Barrels of American manufacture, exported filled with domestic petroleum, and returned empty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and without requiring the filing of a declaration at time of export of intent to return the same empty.  
 Articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, when returned in the same condition as exported. Casks, barrels, carboys, bags, and other vessels of American manufacture, exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, including shooks when returned as barrels or boxes; but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and if any of such articles are subject to internal tax at the time of exportation, such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded.  
 Bed-feathers and downs.  
 Bells, broken, and bell metal broken and fit only to be remanufactured.  
 Birds, stuffed.  
 Birds, and land and water fowls.  
 Bismuth.  
 Bladders, crude, and all integuments of animals not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.  
 Bologna sausages.  
 Bolting-cloths.  
 [Books, pamphlets, bound or unbound, and all printed matter, exclusively in a foreign language, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.]  
 Books, engravings, bound or unbound, etchings, maps, and charts, which shall have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years at the date of importation.  
 Books, maps, and charts imported by authority or for use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress; but the duty shall not have been included in the contract of price paid.  
 Books, maps, and charts specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States.  
 Books, professional, of persons arriving in the United States.  
 Books, household effects, or libraries, or parts of libraries, in use, of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale.  
 Breccia, in blocks or slabs.

Brime.  
 Brazil pebbles for spectacles, and pebbles for spectacles, rough.  
 Bullion, gold and silver.  
 Burgundy pitch.  
 Burr-stone, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up in mill-stones.  
 Cabinets of coins, medals, and all other collections of antiquities.  
 Castor or castoreum.  
 Catgut strings, or gut-cord, for musical instruments.  
 Catgut or whip-gut, unmanufactured.  
 Coal, anthracite.  
 Coal-stores of American vessels, but none shall be unloaded.  
 Cobalt, ore of.  
 Cocoa, or cacao, crude, and fiber, leaves, and shells of.  
 Coffee.  
 Coins, gold, silver, and copper.  
 Coir and coir yarn.  
 Copper, old, taken from the bottom of American vessels compelled by marine disaster to repair in foreign ports.  
 Copper, when imported for the United States Mint.  
 Coral, marine, unmanufactured.  
 Cork-wood, or cork-bark, unmanufactured.  
 Cotton.  
 Curling-stones, or quoits.  
 Cuttle-fish bone.  
 Diamonds, rough or uncut, including glaziers' diamonds.  
 Diamond dust or bort.  
 Dyeing or tanning articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.  
 Eggs.  
 Esparto or Spanish grass, and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.  
 Emery ore.  
 Fans, common palm-leaf.  
 Farina.  
 Fashion-plates, engraved on steel or on wood, colored or plain.  
 Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.  
 Fibrin, in all forms.  
 Fire-wood.  
 Fish, fresh, for immediate consumption.  
 Fish, for bait.  
 Flint, flints, and ground flint-stones.  
 Fossils.  
 Fruit-plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation.  
 Fruits, green, ripe, or dried, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.  
 Furs, undressed.  
 Fur-skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner.  
 Glass, broken pieces, and old glass which cannot be cut for use, and fit only to be remanufactured.  
 Glass-plate or disks unwrought, for use in the manufacture of optical instruments.  
 Goat skins, raw.  
 Gold-beaters' molds, and gold-beaters' skins.  
 Gold-size.  
 Grease, for use as soap-stock only, not specially enumerated or provided for.  
 Gunny bags, and gunny cloth, old or refuse, fit only for remanufacturing.  
 Gut and worm gut, manufactured or unmanufactured.  
 Guts, salted.  
 Gutta-percha, crude.  
 Hair, horse or cattle, and hair of all kinds, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; of hogs, curled for beds and mattresses, and not fit for bristles.  
 Hide-rope.  
 Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, and skins, except sheepskins with the wool on, Angora goat-skins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured, asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured.  
 Hones and whetstones.  
 Hop-roots, for cultivation.  
 Hop-poles.  
 Ice.  
 India rubber, crude, and milk of.  
 India malacca joints, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for the manufactures into which they are intended to be converted.  
 Ivory, and vegetable ivory, unmanufactured.  
 Jet, unmanufactured.  
 Joss-stick, or joss-light.  
 Junk, old.  
 [Jute butts.]  
 Lava, unmanufactured.  
 Life-boats and life-saving apparatus, specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life.  
 Lithographic stones, not engraved.  
 Loadstones.  
 Logs, and round, unmanufactured timber, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, and ship-timber, and ship-planking.  
 Macaroni and vermicelli.  
 Magnets.  
 Manuscripts.  
 Marrow, crude.  
 Marsh-mallows.  
 Medals of gold, silver, or copper.  
 Meerschaum, crude or raw.  
 Mica and mica waste.  
 Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts; but no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvements which can be fitted for use.  
 Moss, sea-weeds, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses.  
 Newspapers and periodicals.  
 Nuts, cocoa, and Brazil or cream.  
 Oakum.  
 Oil-cake.  
 Oil, spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries.  
 Olives, green or prepared.  
 Orange and lemon peel, not preserved, candied, or otherwise prepared.  
 Ores, of gold and silver.  
 Palm-nuts and palm-nut kernels.  
 Paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibers, rags of all kinds, other than wool, waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope-ends, waste rope, waste bagging, gunny-bags, gunny-cloth, old or refuse, to be used in making, and fit only to be converted into paper, and unfit for any other manufacture, and cotton waste, whether for paper stock or other purposes.

Parchment.  
 Pearl, mother of.  
 Personal and household effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying abroad.  
 Pewter and Britannia metal, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.  
 Philosophical and scientific apparatus, instruments, and preparations, statuary, casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, paintings, drawings, and etchings, specially imported in good faith for the use of any society or institution incorporated or established for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or encouragement of the fine arts, and not intended for sale.  
 Plants, trees, shrubs, and vines of all kinds not otherwise provided for, and seeds of all kinds, except medicinal seeds not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.  
 Plants, trees, shrubs, roots, seed-cane, and seeds imported by the Department of Agriculture or the United States Botanical Garden.  
 Platina, unmanufactured.  
 Platinum, unmanufactured, and vases, retorts, and other apparatus, vessels, and parts thereof, for chemical uses.  
 Plumbago.  
 Polishing-stones.  
 Pulu.  
 Pumice and pumice stone.  
 Quills, prepared or unprepared.  
 Railroad-ties, of wood.  
 Rattans and reeds, unmanufactured.  
 Regalia and gems, statues, statuary, and specimens of sculpture, where specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use of or by order of any college, academy, school, seminary of learning, or public library in the United States.  
 Root-flour.  
 Rotten stone.  
 Sago, sago crude, and sago flour.  
 Saur-kraut.  
 Sausage skins.  
 Sea-weed, not otherwise provided for.  
 Seed of the sugar-beet.  
 Shark skins.  
 Shells of every description, not manufactured.  
 Shingle-bolts and stove-bolts, provided that heading-bolts shall be held and construed to be included under the term stove-bolts.  
 Handle-bolts.  
 Shrimps, or other shell-fish.  
 Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, but not doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way.  
 Silk cocoons and silk waste.  
 Silk-worms' eggs.  
 Skeletons, and other preparations of anatomy.  
 Skins, dried, salted, or pickled.  
 Snails.  
 Soap-stocks.  
 Sodium.  
 Spatterer, for making or ornamenting hats.  
 Specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy, when imported for cabinets, or as objects of taste or science, and not for sale.  
 Spunk.  
 Spurs and stilt, used in the manufacture of earthen, stone, or crockery ware.  
 Straw, unmanufactured.  
 Sugar of milk.  
 Sweepings of silver and gold.  
 Tamarinds.  
 Tapioca, cassava, or cassada.  
 Tea.  
 Tea-plants.  
 Teasels.  
 Teeth, unmanufactured.  
 Terra alba, aluminous.  
 Terra japonica.  
 Tin ore, bars, blocks, or pigs, grain or granulated.  
 Tonquin, Tonqua or Tonka beans.  
 Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured.  
 Turtles.  
 Types, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.  
 Umbrella sticks, crude, to wit, all partridge, hair-wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and all other sticks and canes in the rough, or no further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol, or sunshade sticks or walking-canes.  
 Vellum.  
 Wafers, unmedicated.  
 Wearing apparel, in actual use, and other personal effects (not merchandise), professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment of persons arriving in the United States. But this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale.  
 Whalebone, unmanufactured.  
 Woods, poplar, or other woods, for the manufacture of paper.  
 Woods, namely, cedar, lignum-vite, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all cabinet woods, unmanufactured.  
 Works of art, painting, statuary, fountains, and other works of art, the production of American artists. But the fact of such production must be verified by the certificate of a consul or minister of the United States indorsed upon the written declaration of the artist; paintings, statuary, fountains, and other works of art, imported expressly for presentation to national institutions, or to any State, or to any municipal corporation, or religious corporation or society.  
 Yams.  
 [Yeast cakes.]  
 Zaffer.  
 SEC. 2504. Whenever any vessel laden with merchandise in whole or in part subject to duty has been sunk in any river, harbor, bay, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and within its limits, for the period of two years, and is abandoned by the owner thereof, any person who may raise such vessel shall be permitted to bring any merchandise recovered therefrom into the port nearest to the place where such vessel was so raised, free from the payment of any duty thereupon, and without being obliged to enter the same at the custom-house; but under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.  
 SEC. 2505. The produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon the Saint John River and its tributaries, owned by American citizens, and sawed or hewed in the province of New Brunswick by American citizens, the same being unmanufactured in whole or in part, which is now admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, prescribe.  
 SEC. 2506. The produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon the Saint Croix River and its tributaries, owned by American citizens, and sawed in the province of New Brunswick by American citizens, the same being unmanufactured in

whole or in part, and having paid the same taxes as other American lumber on that river, shall be admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, prescribe.

SEC. 2507. Machinery for repair may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond, to be given in double the appraised value thereof, to be withdrawn and exported after said machinery shall have been repaired; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud, and secure the identity and character of all such importations when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to a period of time of not more than six months from the date of the importation.

SEC. 2508. All paintings, statuary, and photographic pictures imported into the United States for exhibition by any association duly authorized under the laws of the United States, or of any State, for the promotion and encouragement of science, art, or industry, and not intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. But bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all of such articles as shall not be re-exported within six months after such importation.

SEC. 2509. All works of art, collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, science, or manufactures, photographs, works in terra-cotta, Parian, pottery, or porcelain, and artistic copies of antiquities in metal or other material, hereafter imported in good faith for permanent exhibition at a fixed place by any society or institution established for the encouragement of the arts or science, and not intended for sale, nor for any other purpose than is hereinbefore expressed, and all such articles, imported as aforesaid, now in bond, and all like articles imported in good faith by any society or association for the purpose of erecting a public monument, and not for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That the parties importing articles as aforesaid shall be required to give bonds, with sufficient sureties, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, for the payment of lawful duties which may accrue should any of the articles aforesaid be sold, transferred, or used contrary to the provisions and intent of this act.

SEC. 2510. All lumber, timber, hemp, manila, wire rope, and iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails, and bolts, and copper and composition metal which may be necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, after the passage of this act may be imported in bond, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for such purpose, no duties shall be paid thereon. But vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year, except upon the payment to the United States of the duties on which a rebate is herein allowed: *Provided*, That vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States.

SEC. 2511. All articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged exclusively in foreign trade may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 2512. That no duty shall be levied or collected on the importation of peltries brought into the Territories of the United States by Indians, nor on the proper goods and effects, of whatever nature, of Indians passing or repassing the boundary-line aforesaid, unless the same be goods in bales or other large packages unusual among Indians, which shall not be considered as goods belonging to Indians, nor be entitled to the exemption from duty aforesaid.

SEC. 2513. There shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not herein enumerated or provided for, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem; and all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not herein enumerated or provided for, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 7. That sections twenty-nine hundred and seven and twenty-nine hundred and eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States and section fourteen of the act entitled "An act to amend the customs revenue laws, and to repeal moieties," approved June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and hereafter none of the charges imposed by said sections or any other provisions of existing law shall be estimated in ascertaining the value of goods to be imported, nor shall the value of the usual and necessary sacks, crates, boxes, or covering, of any kind be estimated as part of their value in determining the amount of duties for which they are liable: *Provided*, That if any packages, sacks, crates, boxes, or coverings of any kind shall be of any material or form designed to evade duties thereon, or designed for use otherwise than in the bona fide transportation of goods to the United States, the same shall be subject to a duty of one hundred per centum ad valorem upon the actual value of the same.

SEC. 8. That section twenty-eight hundred and forty-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended and shall on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, be as follows:

SEC. 2841. Whenever merchandise imported into the United States is entered by invoice, one of the following oaths, according to the nature of the case, shall be administered by the collector of the port, at the time of entry, to the owner, importer, consignee, or agent: *Provided*, That if any of the invoices or bills of lading of any merchandise imported in said vessel, which should otherwise be embraced in said entry, have not been received at the date of the entry, the affidavit may state the fact, and thereupon such merchandise of which the invoices or bills of lading are not produced shall not be included in such entry, but may be entered subsequently.

OATH OF CONSIGNEE, IMPORTER, OR AGENT.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that the invoice and bill of lading now presented by me to the collector of \_\_\_\_\_ are the true and only invoice and bill of lading by me received, of goods, wares, and merchandise imported in the \_\_\_\_\_, whereof \_\_\_\_\_ is master, from \_\_\_\_\_, for account of any person whomsoever for whom I am authorized to enter the same; that the said invoice and bill of lading are in the state in which they were actually received by me, and that I do not know nor believe in the existence of any other invoice or bill of lading of the said goods, wares, and merchandise; that the entry now delivered to the collector contains a just and true account of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, according to the said invoice and bill of lading; that nothing has been, on my part, nor to my knowledge, on the part of any other person, concealed or suppressed, whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares, and merchandise; that the said invoice and the declaration therein are in all respects true, and were made by the person by whom the same purports to have been made, and that if, at any time hereafter, I discover any error in the said invoice, or in the account now rendered of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, or receive any other invoice of the same, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this district. And I do further solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief (insert the name and residence of the owner or owners,) is (or are) the owner (or owners) of the goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in the annexed entry; that the invoice now produced by me exhibits the actual cost (if purchased) or fair market value (if otherwise obtained) at the time or times and place or places when or where procured, (as the case may be,) of the said goods, wares, and merchandise,

including all cost for finishing said goods, wares, and merchandise to their present condition, and no other or different discount, bounty, or drawback but such as has been actually allowed on the same.

OATH OF OWNER IN CASES WHERE MERCHANDISE HAS BEEN ACTUALLY PURCHASED.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that the entry now delivered by me to the collector of \_\_\_\_\_ contains a just and true account of the goods, wares, and merchandise imported by or consigned to me, in the \_\_\_\_\_, whereof \_\_\_\_\_ is master, from \_\_\_\_\_; that the invoice which I now produce contains a just and faithful account of the actual cost of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, including all cost of finishing said goods, wares, and merchandise to their present condition, and no other discount, drawback, or bounty but such as has been actually allowed on the same; that I do not know or believe in the existence of any invoice or bill of lading other than those now produced by me, and that they are in the state in which I actually received them. And I further solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that I have not in the said entry or invoice concealed or suppressed anything whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares, and merchandise; that the said invoice and the declaration thereon are in all respects true, and were made by the person by whom the same purports to have been made, and that if at any time hereafter I discover any error in the said invoice or in the account now produced of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, or receive any other invoice of the same, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this district.

OATH OF MANUFACTURER OR OWNER IN CASES WHERE MERCHANDISE HAS NOT BEEN ACTUALLY PURCHASED.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that the entry now delivered by me to the collector of \_\_\_\_\_ contains a just and true account of goods, wares, and merchandise imported by or consigned to me in the \_\_\_\_\_, whereof \_\_\_\_\_ is master, from \_\_\_\_\_; that the said goods, wares, and merchandise were not actually bought by me, or by my agent, in the ordinary mode of bargain and sale, but that, nevertheless, the invoice which I now produce contains a just and faithful valuation of the same, at their fair market value, at the time or times and place or places when and where procured for my account (or for account of myself or partners); that the said invoice contains also a just and faithful account of all the cost for finishing said goods, wares, and merchandise to their present condition, and no other discount, drawback, or bounty but such as has been actually allowed on the said goods, wares, and merchandise; that the said invoice and the declaration thereon are in all respects true, and were made by the person by whom the same purports to have been made; that I do not know nor believe in the existence of any invoice or bill of lading other than those now produced by me, and that they are in the state in which I actually received them. And I do further solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that I have not in the said entry or invoice concealed or suppressed anything whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares, and merchandise, and that if at any time hereafter I discover any error in the said invoice, or in the account now produced of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, or receive any other invoice of the same, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this district.

SEC. 9. If upon the appraisal of imported goods, wares, and merchandise, it shall appear that the true and actual market value and wholesale price thereof, as provided by law, cannot be ascertained to the satisfaction of the appraiser, whether because such goods, wares, and merchandise be consigned for sale by the manufacturer abroad to his agent in the United States, or for any other reason, it shall then be lawful to appraise the same by ascertaining the cost or value of the materials composing such merchandise, at the time and place of manufacture, together with the expense of manufacturing, preparing, and putting up such merchandise for shipment, and in no case shall the value of such goods, wares, and merchandise be appraised at less than the total cost or value thus ascertained.

SEC. [9] 10. That all imported goods, wares, and merchandise which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on the day and year when this act shall go into effect, except as otherwise provided in this act, shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption than if the same were imported respectively after that day; and all goods, wares, and merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect, and upon which the duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the difference between the amount of duties paid and the amount of duties said goods, wares, and merchandise would be subject to if the same were imported respectively after that date.

SEC. [10] 11. Nothing in this act shall in any way change or impair the force or effect of any treaty between the United States and any other government, or any laws passed in pursuance of or for the execution of any such treaty, so long as such treaty shall remain in force in respect of the subjects embraced in this act; but whenever any such treaty, so far as the same respects said subjects, shall expire or be otherwise terminated, the provisions of this act shall be in force in all respects in the same manner and to the same extent as if no such treaty had existed at the time of the passage hereof.

SEC. [11] 12. That in respect of all articles mentioned in Schedule E of section six of this act, this act shall take effect on and after the first day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

SEC. [12] 13. That the repeal of existing laws, or modifications thereof embraced in this act shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil cause, before the said repeal or modifications; but all rights and liabilities under said laws shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if said repeal or modifications had not been made; nor shall said repeal or modifications in any manner affect the right to any office, or change the term or tenure thereof. Any offenses committed, and all penalties or forfeitures or liabilities incurred under any statute embraced in or changed, modified or repealed by this act may be prosecuted and punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed. All acts of limitation, whether applicable to civil causes and proceedings or to the prosecution of offenses, or for the recovery of penalties or forfeitures embraced in or modified, changed, or repealed by this act, shall not be affected thereby; and all suits, proceedings, or prosecutions, whether civil or criminal, for causes arising or acts done or committed prior to the passage of this act, may be commenced and prosecuted within the same time and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to reduce internal-revenue taxation, and for other purposes."

W. D. KELLEY,  
D. C. HASKELL,  
EMORY SPEER,  
*Managers on the part of the House.*  
JUSTIN S. MORRILL,  
N. W. ALDRICH,  
JAMES W. McDILL,  
WM. MAHONE,  
*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

[During the reading of the report the Clerk was relieved for a portion of the time by Mr. SPEER, Mr. MILLER, and Mr. ROBINSON of Massachusetts.]



Before the reading was concluded,  
Mr. ANDERSON said: I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the report be dispensed with, and that it be printed in the RECORD as if read.

Mr. BERRY. I object.

The reading of the report as above printed was resumed and concluded.]

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found duly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (S. 171) in relation to certain fees allowed registers and receivers;

A bill (S. 729) for the relief of Charles H. Tompkins, of the United States Army; and

A bill (S. 964) for the relief of Joseph C. Irwin.

Mr. TALBOTT, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found duly enrolled a joint resolution and bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

Joint resolution (H. Res. 331) for the printing of the Agricultural Report for the year 1883;

A bill (H. R. 3258) granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hendrickson;

A bill (H. R. 4757) to exclude the public lands in Alabama from the operation of the laws relating to mineral lands;

A bill (H. R. 5543) to confirm certain entries on the public lands; and

A bill (H. R. 5674) for the relief of Edward Bellows.

#### INTERNAL REVENUE AND TARIFF.

Mr. KELLEY. In view of the lateness of the time in the session I should be disposed to move the previous question on concurrence in the report of the committee of conference. But if there are gentlemen who desire to propound any questions I have no objection to coming to an understanding as to how much time shall be given to discussion or question and fixing an hour at which the previous question shall be ordered.

Mr. CARLISLE. A sufficient number of gentlemen on this side of the House have notified me of their desire to speak to consume an hour and twenty minutes, without including any time which I might desire to occupy myself. If any debate be allowed I think I should be permitted to make some remarks in connection with this matter.

Mr. KELLEY. I have thought of naming two hours, one for each side of the House, so that the previous question might be ordered at 10 minutes past 4; the debate to be in five-minute speeches, except as in the case of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CARLISLE], so that the previous question should be ordered at 10 minutes past 4.

Mr. ATHERTON. Make it short.

Mr. KELLEY. If less time would suit the other side I will suggest one hour and a half.

Mr. CARLISLE. There is a demand here for more time; at least an hour and a half on our side.

Mr. KELLEY. I understand the demand to be the other way—an hour and a half for the whole debate.

Mr. SPRINGER. An hour and a half on this side.

Mr. REED. That would carry it too late.

Mr. KELLEY. I think that an hour on each side would be enough.

Mr. CARLISLE. More is desired on this side.

Mr. KELLEY. Unfortunately I have gentlemen around me who engross my ear so that I can not understand what is said by gentlemen on the other side.

Mr. MILLS. I think that it would be better to accord an hour and a half on each side.

Mr. KELLEY. That would carry us to the time for a recess.

Mr. CARLISLE. Can we not agree that the vote shall be taken at 5 o'clock?

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts. There would not be time to take the vote before the recess at half past 5.

Mr. CARLISLE. The vote can be taken in twenty minutes.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts. A vote by yeas and nays is seldom taken in twenty minutes' time in this House.

Mr. MILLS. Then let it be understood that the vote shall be taken the first thing this evening, and gentlemen can then be here ready to vote.

Mr. HASKELL. I ask unanimous consent to vacate the order for a recess this evening.

Mr. KASSON. That ought to be done; this is the last day of the session.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HASKELL] asks unanimous consent that the order for a recess at five and a half o'clock be vacated. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the order for the recess is vacated.

Mr. KELLEY. I am now ready to say that I will consent that the previous question be ordered at 5 o'clock, and the intermediate time be divided between the two sides.

Mr. KASSON. Not the previous question to be ordered at 5, but that the vote shall be taken at 5.

Mr. KELLEY. Let the previous question be now ordered, with the understanding that the vote on agreeing to the report shall be taken at 5 o'clock.

Mr. CARLISLE. I have no objection to that.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY] asks unanimous consent that the previous question on the pending conference report be considered as ordered at 5 o'clock. Is there objection?

There was no objection, and it was ordered accordingly.

Mr. KELLEY. Now we will be very happy to hear from gentlemen on that side.

Mr. CARLISLE. I supposed that the chairman of the committee who makes the report would at least favor the House with some statement as to its contents and the effect it will have on the proposition submitted by the Senate.

Mr. KELLEY. Will the gentleman please state that again?

Mr. CARLISLE. I say that I had supposed that the usual course would be followed in this case; that the gentleman who makes the report to the House would at least make a statement as to the effect this conference report will have upon the proposition sent to us by the Senate.

Mr. KELLEY. I had felt no disposition to consume any of the time of the House. All that I can say upon the subject is this: The first sections of the bill contained in the report are the provisions of the bill of the House which was passed during the last session of this Congress for the repealing of certain internal-revenue taxes, together with the amendments made thereto by the Senate touching the tax on tobacco, cigars, snuff, &c. The two together, the House bill and the Senate amendments, it is estimated will repeal from thirty-five to forty millions of dollars of internal taxes.

It is always difficult to estimate the effect of changes in impost duties upon the revenues of the Government. The present object, dear to the heart of the people, is to diminish an excessive revenue. The experience of our country has taught us that a large reduction of impost duties, sufficiently large to invite increased importations of commodities, has not the effect of an immediate diminution of the revenue, whatever effect it may ultimately have, and the reduction is to be measured by its effect upon the industries of the country.

A prosperous people not only satisfy their wants, but gratify their desires, and in doing so consume articles whether they are taxable and dutiable or not. I repeat, a prosperous people are liberal consumers, because they not only supply their wants, but being able to do so, they gratify their desires.

An impoverished people, say, for instance, a laboring people without employment and heads of industrial establishments, called by Carlyle long years ago, when discussing economic questions for the British people, "captains of industries," ruined by sudden changes in the import duties and a large increase of commodities competing at low prices with their own, are not only unable to gratify their desires, but the former class, the laborers, find themselves, as they always have done whenever there have been sudden and great reductions of our tariff duties, impoverished, idle, tending toward extreme poverty, and often falling by whole communities into pauperism or dependence upon public charity.

I have therefore been unable to make an estimate of what the immediate effect of the proposed changes in our tariff will be upon our revenue. The provisions of the proposed bill in many respects have my most cordial approval, while there are other provisions which I can not defend here or elsewhere.

The yielding by the two Houses and the conference committee to the clamor against the maintenance of the manufacture of quinine in this country is a provision I can not approve. The embodying into statute law of what I have always regarded as a mistaken determination of the Treasury Department on the subject of tin-plate is another. The rates of duty on nickel is another. But I need not enumerate all the objections I see.

Upon the whole, I find a bill which is, in my judgment, an improvement upon the present law, and a bill which I believe will by its effect upon import duties and its reduction of excise taxes diminish the revenue some \$65,000,000 or \$70,000,000 a year. I know in the country no man more capable of making an estimate on this point than the honorable chairman of the conferees on behalf of the Senate, Senator MORRILL, whose estimate is that the adoption of this proposed bill will relieve the people from about \$70,000,000 of impositions.

Now, I believe that I can say nothing more specifically on this question than I have said. In a former discussion, when the tariff bill was in Committee of the Whole, I was laughed at for saying that an estimate based on the importation of a preceding year was nothing more than a formulated guess, because the question is, will the imports be greater or less under the altered rates? If we are to import precisely the same articles and to the same amount that we did in a preceding year, then you can make your estimate with accuracy; but if the importations are to change in character and amount, the estimate must be largely without foundation.

It has been suggested to me that in speaking a moment ago of \$70,-

000,000 of impositions I used an expression that may mislead. Therefore I wish to say that of this amount from thirty-two millions to thirty-five millions—and I think a much larger amount, but those are the figures given me by those who have made the calculation—would be upon internal taxes, and the remainder, about the same sum, upon import duties.

Mr. FLOWER. How many office-holders do you dispense with?

Mr. KELLEY. The gentleman's question is not relevant to the question put to me by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CARLISLE], and what is more, the gentleman interposes a question touching a branch of revenue reform on which he knows there is no disagreement between him and myself. Therefore I shall not consume any part of the time allowed to this discussion by following the gentleman as he would have me do.

The calculation made in December, 1882, was that the bill then presented would effect a reduction of \$47,391,000, including the tobacco taxation and the other taxes included in the House bill. So that with a reduction of \$42,000,000 to \$45,000,000 upon internal taxes I think the statement that the probable total reduction will be from \$65,000,000 to \$75,000,000 is entirely within the bounds of probability.

Now, if there are any direct questions to be put to me I shall be glad to answer them if I can.

Mr. SPRINGER. The gentleman will allow me to ask him whether the committee considered the question of the amount of that rebate which the Government will be compelled to pay on the 1st of May on account of taxes already paid upon tobacco?

Mr. KELLEY. Having no possible data from which conclusions which might be trusted could be derived, the committee spent no time in considering that question, or, if the gentleman will pardon me, we wasted no time in its consideration.

Mr. ANDERSON. Will the gentleman state what it is expected the reduction on sugar will amount to?

Mr. KELLEY. It is estimated at \$11,000,000; it will probably be slightly in excess of that sum.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Georgia. The gentleman will allow me to ask him whether the committee "wasted" any of its time in considering the instructions of the House that this bill was unconstitutional?

Mr. KELLEY. The committee did not disregard any instruction given it by the House.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Georgia. Why did they not present a report on that subject?

Mr. KELLEY. Because they acted upon their own conclusions.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Georgia. Does the gentleman mean to say they concluded their votes of the 27th of February last were wrong?

Mr. KELLEY. No, sir. The matter is not before the House, and it is not fair to consume the time allotted to this side in discussions which are not pertinent to matters now under consideration.

Mr. HUTCHINS. I wish to call the gentleman's attention to a provision on page 12, lines 127 and 128. I would like to have an explanation of that. Is not that a new provision, so far as tariff legislation is concerned?

Mr. KELLEY. No, sir; I think not.

Mr. HUTCHINS. Does the gentleman think it is covered by the provisions of the existing law?

Mr. KELLEY. I think it is.

Mr. HUTCHINS. The gentleman must be referring to the provision re-enacting the present statute, a provision preceding that to which I allude. There has been inserted a provision designed, I think, to overrule the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of, I believe, *Victor vs. The United States*, reported in 104 United States Supreme Court Reports. By this provision you put it in the power of the customs officers to impose the highest rate of duty upon all articles on which two rates are imposed.

Mr. MCKINLEY. That is a new feature practically.

Mr. HUTCHINS. Not "practically;" it is a new feature.

Mr. MCKINLEY. It is a new feature.

Mr. HUTCHINS. What I would like to hear the explanation of the chairman of the committee why that change of the law is made.

Mr. KELLEY. I will give it with pleasure. It is a provision for the prevention of litigation and of demands on the Treasury for refunds of duty paid on subsequent charges of construction. Much of the litigation between importers and the Treasury Department results from the fact that the law gives the Treasury no fixed rule of action on such questions. Duties are sometimes imposed on one basis and sometimes on another, and it has frequently happened duties being based on a higher rate applicable to the case have been collected to large amounts, and when the reversal of the rule has been obtained enormous refunds have been demanded, as was the case in the ribbon matter and a number of others which might be referred to. This says to the Treasury Department, if two or more rates of duty should be applicable to any imported article it shall be classified for duty under the highest of such rates.

Another object of the provision is to prevent the evasion of our laws by changing the names of articles and seeking new construction of the Treasury or the courts on old matters under new names. It is to compel

importers to invoice their goods by their true character. Is the statement satisfactory to the gentleman?

Mr. HUTCHINS. It is not satisfactory; and I should like to make this suggestion—

Mr. KELLEY. Please make it, then, in the time of your own side of the House, for the time I am speaking in is taken from some who are to succeed me.

Mr. HUTCHINS. I wish to understand the matter.

Mr. KELLEY. I have given you all the information I have on the subject.

Mr. HUTCHINS. It is not satisfactory.

Mr. KELLEY. I now yield the floor to the other side of the House. How much time have I disposed of our portion?

The SPEAKER. Twenty minutes.

Mr. CARLISLE. Mr. Speaker, at this late hour of the session I shall not attempt to make anything like an elaborate statement concerning this report and the effect its recommendations, if adopted, will have on the proposition sent to us by the Senate and on the existing law. Under other circumstances I should not consider it necessary or proper to say anything at all; but inasmuch as the distinguished chairman of the committee has not even attempted to give the House an explanation of the changes proposed, I think it is the duty of some one on this side to submit a brief statement.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the public sentiment and the public interest demand a very material reduction of taxation, and I regret exceedingly that the committee has not been able to bring before the House such a measure of relief as will command the general support of this side or be regarded as a satisfactory adjustment by the great body of producers and consumers in the country. I have announced here more than once during the progress of the debate on this subject that I stood ready to vote for an average reduction of even 20 per cent. justly and equitably distributed among all the articles subject to taxation under our customs laws. The same declaration has been made, substantially at least, by several other gentlemen on this side, but it has so far failed to receive a favorable response from those who control the legislation of the House. The proposition now submitted does not, in my judgment, make a reduction of much more than one-half of that amount. It may be true as stated by the gentleman who has just spoken [Mr. KELLEY] that the total reduction proposed by the bill may possibly amount to sixty-five or seventy million dollars; upon that subject, however, I am not prepared to speak accurately, because the time which has elapsed since the report was agreed upon by the conference committee has not been sufficient to enable me to make the necessary investigations and calculations.

But, sir, even if that be true, it is conceded by the gentleman who has just addressed the House that from forty-two to forty-five million dollars of that reduction is taken off the internal-revenue taxes, leaving the remainder, not exceeding \$24,000,000 or \$25,000,000, to come from customs duties. At least twenty-two or twenty-three millions will be taken from tobacco, snuff, and cigars; about fourteen millions from the taxes on bank capital and deposits and checks; some three millions from matches; while out of the \$24,000,000 or \$25,000,000 proposed to be taken from the tariff duties nearly \$11,000,000 will come from the single article of sugar.

Now, sir, this subject has been under consideration in this House and at the other end of the Capitol for more than a month, and upon certain questions involved in this report test votes have been taken in both legislative departments. When gentlemen come to examine the report made by the conference committee they will be, I think, surprised to find that in some very important instances the deliberate judgment both of the House and Senate has been disregarded, and duties have been placed at higher rates than either of those bodies had agreed to adopt. The first article of any consequence upon which a change of duty is recommended by the report is common earthen and stone ware, printed, painted, or gilded. The report proposes that this ordinary earthen and stone ware, which now pays a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem, shall hereafter pay a duty of 60 per cent. ad valorem, an apparent increase of exactly 50 per cent. in the rates of duty on this article in common use among all—no, not among all classes, but among very large classes of the American people who are unable to buy or use the more expensive articles of China, porcelain, or bisque ware.

I have said that this is an apparent increase of exactly 50 per cent.; but it ought to be stated in this connection that the duties upon commissions, charges, and packages are proposed to be abolished by this bill, which upon these common articles of earthen-ware may amount to 15 or 17 per cent. upon the duty. Deducting 17 per cent., the highest rate that has yet been claimed by anybody upon this floor, from the 50 per cent. proposed increase, we find that this report proposes to make a clear net increase of 33 per cent. in the duty upon this article over the rates prescribed by the existing law. I regret that the gentleman from Pennsylvania did not see proper to give the House some reason why this enormous increase of duty should be made. It is not a matter of such little consequence as to pass unnoticed either here or in the country.

The next important change proposed by the report is upon the article of iron ore. This House, after a full debate and in an elaborate con-

sideration of the question, voted in Committee of the Whole that the duty upon iron ore should be fixed at 50 cents per ton. The Senate in the proposition sent to the House as a substitute for the internal-revenue bill inserted the same rate of 50 cents per ton upon iron ore. The existing duty upon that article is 20 per cent. ad valorem, which is equivalent to an average rate upon all the kinds of ore, rich as well as poor in metal, of about 57 cents per ton. But on the poorer grades of ore, those which contain proportionately less metal, 20 per cent. ad valorem will amount to much less than 57 cents per ton, while on the better classes or grades it will amount to more. The rate of 50 cents per ton was recommended by the Tariff Commission and agreed to by both Houses of Congress, and consequently the committee of conference had simply to consider a proposition which had met the concurrence of both the bodies it represented, a proposition fixing a duty of 50 cents per ton upon iron ore, a raw material which lies at the very foundation of all of the iron and steel industries of the country. And permit me to say here again that if we are ever to make rational and permanent reductions in our customs-revenue system we must begin at the bottom; we must make the reductions first upon the raw material, and then those who are engaged in making the finished products from it can bear corresponding reductions upon their articles, and ultimately the consumer will be reached and benefited.

Sir, it has been well said that iron is the imperial metal. That nation which can make the cheapest iron will necessarily control the commerce of the world. It will control ship-building and the carrying trade; it will supply the material for the construction of railroads, and it will manufacture and sell to other parts of the world the machinery and agricultural implements required to develop the resources and trade of their people. The ability to produce cheap iron and steel has contributed as much as anything else to secure for England her present commercial supremacy throughout the globe, and she will doubtless continue to hold that supremacy until some other nation can successfully compete with her in the production of these indispensable articles. But according to this report we are not to have cheap iron or steel in this country. Disregarding the deliberate judgment of both Houses, the committee now proposes to increase the duty upon iron ore exactly 50 per cent. above the rate agreed to in the bill; that is to say, the duty is to be increased from 50 cents per ton to 75 cents per ton upon all ores, rich and poor alike. I have no time to comment on this proposition as it deserves, but merely state the fact and leave the House to form its own judgment as to the justice and propriety of the proposed increase.

When we came to the next classification in the same clause, relating to sulphuret of iron, or pyrites, which is brought into this country mainly for the purpose of extracting the sulphur in order that sulphuric acid may be produced for fertilizing purposes, the same rate of 75 cents per ton was put upon the article, and in addition thereto 2½ cents per pound upon all the copper contained therein if it was found to contain over 2½ per cent. of copper by any assay that might be applied to it. The bill as the Senate sent it to us exempted this pyrites from any additional duty over 50 cents per ton, provided it did not contain more than 3½ per cent. of copper by the dry assay. But your committee of conference proposes that an additional duty shall be imposed upon it if it contains over 2½ per cent. of copper by any assay or test that may be applied to it. It is well understood that the dry assay would not develop as large a percentage of copper as the wet assay. Hence the words "dry assay" were stricken out, so that still greater quantities of these pyrites might be brought under this additional duty.

I am not undertaking, sir, to make an argument; I simply want to state the facts in order that this House and the country may know exactly what it is that this committee recommends. The next thing engaging the attention of the conference committee was steel rails, another article upon which both the House and the Senate had expressed their judgment. By a vote in this House the rate upon steel rails had been put at \$15 per ton. In the proposition sent to us by the Senate the rate was put at \$15.68 per ton; and yet this committee, sent out to reconcile what were supposed to be differences of opinion between the two branches of the legislative department, again disregarded the deliberate judgment of both of them and put the duty at \$17 per ton; that is to say, \$2 over the rate agreed to by the House and nearly a dollar and a half per ton over the rate agreed to by the Senate, when the fact is that either of the rates proposed by the House or the Senate is practically prohibitory at the present prices.

Sir, if this House is willing to agree to these propositions which I have just mentioned in which its judgment was disregarded and the judgment of the Senate also set at defiance, other gentlemen must take the responsibility for it; I will not carry it on my shoulders.

Then we came to the article of bar-iron; and I am very much afraid I will not be able to go through the list without consuming too much of the time on this side. [Cries of "Go on!"] We found there three classifications—one with the rate of duty at \$18 per ton, the next with \$20 per ton, and the third with \$22 per ton. The committee of conference recommends on the first classification that there shall be a reduction of 8 cents per ton; that is to say from \$18 to \$17.92. But to compensate for that it recommends that on the next classification there shall be an increase from \$20 per ton to \$22.40 per ton, which is \$2.40 higher on all descriptions of iron embraced in that classification than

this House voted in Committee of the Whole a week or ten days ago. The description of bar-iron which this report proposes to put at \$22.40 per ton was put by the House at \$20.16 per ton, and by the Senate at \$20 per ton. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HASKELL] shakes his head, but I repeat the statement, and here are the bills lying on my table which any gentleman can take and compare for himself. I have not time to read them now. The description is a little different verbally, because this report does not say anything about the width; neither does the other classification of the Senate say anything about the width, but it covers identically the same article.

Mr. HASKELL. The whole classification is changed.

Mr. CARLISLE. Three classifications are made. But the Senate has put in as its second classification a part of that which was our first classification. We put it at \$20.16 in the House bill. It was \$20 by the Senate bill, and it is proposed to be put at \$22.40 per ton by this report.

Then on the first classification of sheet-iron this conference committee proposes to increase the duties over the Senate bill, not over the House bill but over the Senate bill, to the extent of \$2.24 per ton.

It also proposes to insert the following proviso, which is entirely new in our tariff legislation and which will operate most injuriously upon a large and valuable industry, besides greatly increasing the cost of many useful articles of household ware. This is the proviso:

*Provided, That plate or sheet or taggers iron, by whatever name designated, other than the polished, planished, or glanced herein provided for, which has been pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, and which is cold-rolled, shall pay one-quarter cent per pound more duty than the corresponding gauges of common or black sheet or taggers iron.*

The effect of this will be to impose an additional duty of \$5.60 per ton on all plate or sheet iron when pickled or cleaned and cold-rolled, making on sheet-iron not thinner than No. 20 wire-gauge, \$30.24 per ton; thinner than No. 20 and not thinner than No. 25, \$32.48; thinner than No. 25 and not thinner than No. 29, \$39.20 per ton. There are many millions of dollars invested and many thousands of hands employed in this country in the manufacture of enameled ware from sheet-iron that has been pickled or cleaned and cold-rolled, and this provision will be a heavy blow to that great industry as well as to the people at large who purchase and use their goods. I believe that most if not all the iron used in the manufacture of these articles, such as buckets, pitchers, &c., has to be imported, on account of the fact that our domestic iron has not sufficient ductility to bear the heavy, deep stamping to which the material is necessarily subjected. The duties are already very high, almost prohibitory in fact, and if this report shall be agreed to there is great danger that the production of these wares will cease in this country and many workmen be thrown out of employment, not for the want of what is called protection, but because, in order to protect somebody else, who does not need it, the duties are placed so high as to deprive them of the material to work upon.

When we come to steel, one of the most important items in the bill, an entire reclassification was made different in every respect except one, not only from what was done in the Senate but from what was done here in this House. The only respect in which this proposition as now submitted by the committee of conference corresponds with the action of this House is, that on steel worth less than 4 cents per pound it proposes to impose a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. HASKELL. The next class is just like it.

Mr. CARLISLE. I beg pardon. It is true the next classification is like it as it stands now. The rate was reduced from 2½ cents to 2 cents. So that in those two respects instead of one, as just stated by me, there is a correspondence between what was done by the House and what is recommended by this committee. But in every respect it is different from the classification recommended by the Senate, and in most respects different in rates also.

And now, sir, let us look for a moment at this remarkable clause on steel. In the first place the Senate proposed that on all these kinds of steel valued at 5 cents or less per pound the duty should be 40 per cent. ad valorem. The committee of conference proposes to strike out 5 and draw the line at 4 cents per pound and raise the duty to 45 per cent. ad valorem, thus increasing both ways—first by lowering the value of the article to which this duty shall apply, and next by increasing the percentage of the duty itself.

Large quantities of steel are now admitted at 30 per cent. ad valorem, while some kinds pay 45 per cent. ad valorem, the question as to the rates depending on whether the steel is classed as steel simply or as manufactures of steel not otherwise provided for. Now it is proposed to put 45 per cent. on all of it, and I shall show to the House that this is a most unnecessary and unjust discrimination against the lower and cheaper grades of steel—the Bessemer, Thomas-Gilchrist, and other classes of steel of that character.

On the next grade or classification the committee of conference proposes that there shall be a duty of 2 cents per pound—that is, on all steel valued above 4 cents and not exceeding 7 cents per pound. Any gentleman can easily make the calculation for himself and ascertain what equivalent ad valorem that will be. If that steel is worth 6 cents per pound, 2 cents per pound is 33 per cent. ad valorem; if it is worth 7 cents per pound, 2 cents per pound is about 28½ per cent. ad valorem.

This is crucible cast-steel, and yet on the low grades of Bessemer steel, out of which rods are made to manufacture wire fencing, it is proposed to impose 45 per cent. ad valorem. When we come to the next classification between 7 cents and 10 cents we find a rate of 2½ cents proposed, and on that a similar calculation shows that if the article be worth 9 cents per pound, the duty will be equivalent to 30 per cent. ad valorem; if it be worth 10 cents per pound, the duty will be 27½ per cent. ad valorem. If it should be worth 7½ cents per pound, which is about the lowest grade that could be admitted under this classification, the equivalent ad valorem would be less than 37 per cent. Then on all valued above 10 cents per pound the duty is 3½ cents per pound; if that steel is worth 11 cents per pound the ad valorem rate will be 29 per cent. If it is worth 12 cents, the ad valorem rate will be 27 per cent.

It will be seen, therefore, that as the value of the article increases the ad valorem decreases all the way through, so that we have here presented for our indorsement the extraordinary proposition that there shall be imposed upon these low and common grades of steel a much higher rate of duty than upon the very finest grades of crucible cast-steel. Why is this? I regret that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY] did not consider it his duty to explain to the House and the country the reason for this discrimination against the steel which is now coming into general use throughout the country, and which by reason of improved processes and methods in its manufacture will soon be as cheap as iron itself. Why should it pay a higher rate of duty than the steel used in the manufacture of razors and the finest qualities of cutlery? Are the farmers of the country realizing such exorbitant profits from their industries that the Government is justifiable in taxing their fencing and their tools and implements higher than it taxes the material used by the manufacturers of fine cutlery? It is proposed not only to give these manufacturers the advantage in the rates of taxation imposed upon their material, but it is also proposed to protect them at the expense of the consumer by a duty of 50 per cent. upon the products of their industries. For them the rule is low rates upon their material and high rates upon their finished product, while for the farmer the rule is high rates upon the material and free competition with all the world in the sale of his products.

It seems to me that some explanation ought to be made to the representatives of the people before they are expected to vote for propositions so extraordinary as those appear to be.

In reference to steel wheels and steel-tired wheels for locomotive and railway purposes, the committee of conference adopted the House classification, but agreed to the Senate rate on the finished article; and I desire to call the attention of my friend from Illinois to the rate proposed on the material from which the wheels are made. It is proposed to put a duty of 2 cents per pound upon ingots and blooms and blanks, which the manufacturers of steel wheels and steel-tired wheels are now using in this country, and this rate is to be imposed, in the language of the bill, "without regard to the degree of manufacture."

All steel not otherwise provided for is admitted under the existing law at 30 per cent. ad valorem. The Senate had proposed 30 per cent. ad valorem in the bill sent to us, but a majority of the conferees on the part of the House asked, and the Senate conferees agreed to increase the duty exactly 50 per cent.; and it is so reported, that is to say, there is an increase from 30 per cent. ad valorem to 45 per cent. ad valorem.

Now, it seems to me, with all respect to gentlemen on the other side, that this proposed change in the law, which will ultimately embrace large classes of importations, ought to have been explained to the House by those who are responsible for the report and who must be responsible for such legislation as may result from it.

Then again, this report proposes to increase the duties upon large classes of cotton goods and upon a very large class of woolen goods. Raw cotton is free and there can be no argument made in favor of an increase of duties upon manufactured cotton goods on the ground that the raw material is subject to a duty as is sometimes urged in the case of woolen goods. With free or nearly free material and with the experience of many years in the manufacture of cotton goods, the time has come when the duties should be diminished instead of increased.

I see the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. CHACE] smiling. It is true there is a little duty upon dye-stuffs, and also a duty upon the machinery used in the manufacture of cotton goods. But if I were to make an argument from my friend's standpoint, I would be compelled to contend that the effect of those duties is to give the manufacturers cheaper machinery and cheaper dye-stuffs than they would otherwise have.

I do not, however, agree with that argument, but believe, and gentlemen upon the other side believe, as is clearly manifested when they come to act practically upon these matters, that the imposition of a duty on the foreign article enhances the price of the domestic article. If this be not so, why do we hear day after day on this floor and elsewhere that we must impose high rates of duty on the finished products because we have imposed duties upon the material out of which they are made?

The practice of the gentlemen upon this subject has never conformed to their theory, for in every instance when they are called upon to vote here upon their responsibilities as legislators they indorse the doctrine which we on this side have maintained from the beginning, and insist

that the imposition of a duty upon the raw material demands the imposition of a compensatory duty upon the finished product made from it.

The cotton goods to which I was about to refer are admitted under the present law at 35 per cent. ad valorem. This report proposes:

On stockings, hose, half-hose, shirts, and drawers, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, and composed wholly of cotton, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

And again:

Cotton laces, embroideries, insertings, trimmings, lace window-curtains, cotton damask, hemmed handkerchiefs, and cotton velvet, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

The importations during the last fiscal year of the classes of goods which include these articles amounted in round numbers to \$17,000,000. Not all of that \$17,000,000, however, consisted of these particular articles; but the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. RUSSELL], who I regret to say has been called home, substantially admitted in his remarks here when the bill was under discussion in this House that two-thirds of these importations would be affected by this proposed increase of duty.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts. Permit me to interrupt the gentleman long enough to say that my colleague [Mr. RUSSELL] is unavoidably absent on account of sickness in his family.

Mr. CARLISLE. I am aware of that fact and regret it very much.

The calculations submitted by the Committee on Ways and Means from the Bureau of Statistics were based upon the assumption that the proposed increase of duty on cotton goods would apply to only one-third of that importation. I have always contended, as gentlemen who heard my remarks at the beginning of the discussion will remember, that it would embrace about two-thirds of the importations; and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. RUSSELL], I repeat, substantially admitted that fact in the debate.

Here, then, is a proposition to increase the duties on an importation of cotton goods amounting last year to \$11,500,000, being two-thirds of \$17,000,000. For what reason? No increase is proposed upon any material which enters into the manufacture of those goods. They are in large part necessary articles of clothing in common use among all classes of the American people, the laboring people, whose welfare gentlemen upon the other side are so anxious to promote, as well as those of larger means.

Why has not some reason been given by the gentlemen in charge of this report for this proposed increase? Does the gentleman think that the country will overlook this? Do gentlemen think the representatives of the people here on this floor will not be called on when they go home to tell their constituents why it is that they have imposed additional duties upon their clothing at a time when they had been promised relief from excessive taxation? Sir, that question and many others which gentlemen now appear to think very trivial will be pressed upon their attention when the people come to review this legislation.

Then, on a large class of woolen goods another very material increase of duty is proposed. This report proposes to reduce the duty upon wool, the material which enters into the manufacture of these articles, to the extent of about 18 per cent. if we leave out of account the reclassification, the precise effect of which can not now be ascertained. Yet it is proposed to increase the duties on all-wool dress goods, for women's and children's wear, from 6 cents per square yard and 35 per cent. ad valorem, or 8 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem—the rates under the present law being dependent upon the value of the goods—up to 9 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem. No matter what they may be worth, no matter how cheap the article itself may be, it must pay under this bill 9 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. ANDERSON. That is an increase over the present law.

Mr. CARLISLE. Yes, sir; an increase over the present law touching, as I shall show presently, a very large importation of goods. These are the cheap, all-wool goods—

Mr. CHACE. Oh, no.

Mr. CARLISLE. Yes; these are the cheap, all-wool dress goods. I am not speaking now of those goods having a cotton or other vegetable warp, but simply of the all-wool goods.

Mr. CHACE. The gentleman is mistaken, as I will show hereafter.

Mr. CARLISLE. They are what is usually denominated the "Sunday wear" of the laboring people of the country. There are several samples of them in the committee-room, which gentlemen can examine if they choose. They are a smooth, attractive quality of all-wool goods purchased very generally by laboring men for the Sunday wear of their wives and children, and I have assurances from the largest importing house at Cincinnati that this increase will include about 95 per cent. of the importations now made under the classification to which they belong in the present law. From New York my information is that it will include from 75 to 80 per cent. of the importations. Importers of course differ in their estimates, as each one examines his own importations and forms his opinion accordingly. But assuming that it embraces only 75 per cent., let us see what the effect will be. Last year the entire importation under the classification to which these goods now belong was \$15,241,149.77, upon which the Government collected a duty of \$9,773,477.

These figures show very clearly that the gentlemen who prepared these schedules upon cotton and woolen goods knew what classes were

being imported and just how these increases would operate upon the people who buy and use these articles. The gentlemen on the other side who advocate this report ought to give the House and the country some reason for this proposed increase.

Mr. HASKELL. Will the gentleman permit me a remark?

Mr. CARLISLE. If the gentleman desires to ask a question I will yield.

Mr. HASKELL. It is not a question.

Mr. CARLISLE. Mr. Speaker, I ought to say in this connection that only a small quantity of these all-wool dress goods are now imported at the rate of 6 cents per square yard and 35 per cent. ad valorem, because as a general thing they are worth over 20 cents per square yard. The present law is that if they are worth less than 20 cents per square yard the duty shall be 6 cents per square yard and 35 per cent. ad valorem; but if worth over 20 cents per square yard the duty is 8 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem. Now, the proposition is to make them all pay 9 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem, no matter whether they be worth more or less than 20 cents per square yard, at the same time reducing the duty on the wool, which is the only material from which these goods are manufactured, thus increasing the profit of the manufacturer and injuring other industries of the country just as much entitled to consideration at our hands as they are.

Sir, I entertain no feeling of hostility toward gentlemen engaged in the manufacturing industries of the country. They are honorable and useful callings, and I would encourage and promote them by every legitimate means in my power; but when we are asked to increase the taxes upon the people at large for the benefit of certain gentlemen who simply desire to make experiments in the manufacture of these goods, every consideration of right and justice demands that we should refuse to do so. These goods are not now made in this country to any considerable extent, and the sole purpose of this clause is to tax the whole people of the country, the laboring men and women in every State and county and neighborhood, in order that some manufacturer may try the experiment of making this particular class of goods. The establishments now turning out this class of goods in this country have grown up under the rates now prescribed by law; and if they have supported their business and made reasonable profits under these rates there would seem to be absolutely no reason why the people should be taxed more than they have been heretofore.

Mr. PAGE. I would like to ask the gentleman one question—for information purely. In the judgment of the gentleman from Kentucky does this bill as now proposed by the conference committee increase or diminish the protection to the wool-growers of the United States?

Mr. CARLISLE. Why, there is no question that it diminishes it at least 18 per cent.—

Mr. PAGE. I ask the question because I have not been here during the gentleman's speech.

Mr. CARLISLE. I have made the statement, but will repeat for the benefit of the gentleman from California, that this bill proposes to make a reduction of about 18 per cent. upon the duties on wool if we leave out of account the reclassification, the precise effect of which can not be calculated. A word of explanation will enable the gentleman to understand my meaning. Under the present law if the wool is valued at 32 cents or less per pound it pays a certain rate, but if it is worth more than 32 cents it pays another and higher rate. I speak now of the first class of wool. This bill proposes that the line shall be drawn at 30 cents instead of 32 cents. It proposes a certain rate of duty upon all wool costing not more than 30 cents, and another rate upon all wool costing over 30 cents. This, as the gentleman will see, must have a tendency to diminish the apparent amount of the reduction of duties as it applies the higher rate to a lower class of wool than if the present classification had been retained. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. RUSSELL] made a calculation which brought him to the conclusion that the actual reduction of the duties on wool by these rates and classifications is about 13 per cent.; that is a clear net reduction of the duty on wool to that extent.

Mr. ANDERSON. Before the gentleman from Kentucky concludes will he be kind enough to state what will be the effect of the conference report as compared with the Senate bill instead of the House bill?

Mr. CARLISLE. Does the gentleman mean on wool?

Mr. ANDERSON. No; on the whole thing. Before the gentleman gets through I would like that information.

Mr. CARLISLE. I am about through now, and would be very glad to yield the floor at once, but will give the gentleman such information as I can on the point indicated.

The report made by the conference committee, if adopted by the House, will make a very considerable increase over the rates proposed by the Senate, but it will be less than the bill which we had here in the House. As to the exact increase which this report makes over the Senate proposition as it stood originally, I am not prepared to be very accurate, because we have not had time to make the calculation, and I am not willing to hazard a guess at it.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Georgia. You speak of it as a whole?

Mr. CARLISLE. Yes; I speak of it as a whole.

Another item to which I did not allude is green-glass bottles, and

this is another instance in which the committee of conference has disregarded the previously expressed judgment of the Senate and the House. The House proposed, after a full discussion and on a full vote, to impose a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem on these bottles, while the Senate proposed to impose upon them a duty of only 30 per cent. ad valorem. Now, one would naturally suppose when the committee of conference went out to reconcile disagreements between the two Houses—if we can assume there was a substantial disagreement here—it would have agreed practically upon the rates recommended by the one or the other, or a mean somewhere between them. Instead of that, however, we find this report proposes to impose a duty of 1 cent per pound on all these bottles, which, according to statements made here on the floor during the discussion a week or two ago, would be about 66 per cent. ad valorem, I believe.

Mr. McMILLIN. Beer-bottles?

Mr. CARLISLE. Beer-bottles and bottles of like character.

I will have to close my remarks, Mr. Speaker, in order that a little time may be left for other gentlemen on this side; but I desire to say again that I have been anxious to see this Congress pass some measure of actual relief to the people. I have been willing and am willing now to make what I consider large concessions in order to secure a just and equitable revision of the tariff. I can not expect to see incorporated in a single measure all that in my opinion ought ultimately to be done; and if the absolute power to dispose of this great question were in my own hands to-day I would not make radical changes at once, but would be disposed to proceed by cautious and conservative methods to relieve the people from taxation and to reduce the revenues of the Government without injuring or alarming the industrial interests of the country. We must all recognize the fact that large interests have grown up under the existing system; that they have been fostered and encouraged by it, and that they have so adjusted themselves to it as to become in a large measure dependent upon the assurance that it will not be suddenly swept away.

Under these circumstances, while I would strenuously insist upon actual and substantial reductions, I would be willing to accept very reasonable and moderate measures as satisfactory indications of a fixed purpose to relieve the people at large without embarrassing special interests. The business of the country will soon adjust itself to any reasonable change that may be made, but it must be more or less injured by the agitation which inevitably results from persistent refusals to settle our revenue system upon a just and permanent basis. The people demand justice and stability in tariff legislation, and when these essentials shall be secured the manufacturing industries of the country will no longer require the interposition of the Government to force prices up and give them the control of the home market, but will become self-reliant and self-sustaining. Then, sir, all our great industrial interests will grow and prosper together, and we will go on developing our wonderful resources and augmenting the wealth and power of the country through all time. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. KELLEY. I now yield for ten minutes to my colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HASKELL].

Mr. HASKELL. Mr. Speaker, I think it has become apparent to the House and to the country that the road to the conclusion we hope to reach this day on the tariff question has been one hedged about with difficulties and one that has been filled with all manner of obstacles to our progress. That the bill as reported from the committee of conference to this House for its action is in all respects such a one as I would make I can not assert. But it is a bill that is infinitely superior to the present law, and superior to the original Senate bill, both from the standpoint of the importer and merchant and from the standpoint of the manufacturer. It is a bill in which the rates are not in some instances high enough as I think to give adequate protection; yet the bill as a whole is fairly protective to the great interests of the nation, to all its leading industries. It is a bill, considered in all its features, based on the income to the Government the last year, that makes a reduction of from seventy to seventy-five millions of dollars of taxation.

Every member in this House, Mr. Speaker, is familiar with the work of a conference committee. Every member in this House will bear me witness, willing witness, those who have served on such committees, of the difficulty that stands in the way of an adjustment of differences of the many opinions that must be harmonized. Those difficulties were overcome and those opinions harmonized to the best possible effect. No special interest was allowed to stand in the way of the conference in the discharge of its duty to the whole country, that of putting a bill into the House and Senate for their action at the earliest possible moment.

My friend from Kentucky [Mr. CARLISLE] criticizes the bill, and, as I understand, declares his intention to vote against it. He makes an argument upon this floor on the provisions of the bill as if the committee of conference had reported a bill to this House totally different from the action either of the House or of the Senate.

I desire to state, Mr. Speaker, that in all great lines of stipulation you will find that it is neither more nor less than the outlines of the House bill or the bill that was considered in the Committee of the Whole of this House. Changes have been made, to be sure, but they are changes that were needed to make the Senate bill as near the House provisions as possible.

This matter of ore my friend from Kentucky alluded to. Now, we increased the rate of duty 25 cents a ton, according to the specific rate. But there is a decrease upon the other hand which was made, and to which my friend from Kentucky did not see fit to allude. The House bill provided that this ore should pay a duty of 50 cents a ton, and upon every pound of copper that it contained it should pay a duty of 2½ cents a pound upon the amount of pure copper secured. Many of the ores that are imported in this country are copper ores from Spain. Now, what did we do in the conference committee? We placed the duty at 75 cents a ton instead of 50, and allowed any ore containing less than 2 per cent. of copper to come in at the same rate; or, which is the same thing, to let ores that contain small percentage of copper come in free, so far as the copper duty is concerned. And this is in larger part a compensation for the increase on the ore. The House bill taxed all the ores that had the least trace of copper in them.

Mr. CARLISLE. Not on the iron ore.

Mr. HASKELL. Ah, but the copper ore here is the iron ore; and that is the ore that is touched by this specific provision of the bill in very large part.

Mr. HUBBELL. May I ask the gentleman from Kansas what was the inducement held out to the conference committee to allow copper ore to come in free practically, while they raised the duty on iron ore?

Mr. HASKELL. We did not provide that all copper ore should come in free as a matter of fact. We exclude all copper ore except such as has less than 2 per cent. of copper in the ore, and the conference committee thought that it would not be wise or just to undertake to impose a duty upon ore containing a less per cent. of copper than that.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in reference to crockery-ware. The provisions of this bill are the same as the House bill. You all heard the argument and a majority of the House voted for it. The pig-iron provision of the bill is the House bill. You all heard the argument and a majority voted for it. The duty on railroad bars is increased over either the provision of the House or the Senate bill; but how much? Two dollars over the House bill, and one dollar and some cents a ton simply over the provisions of the Senate bill; and the present law is \$28 per ton. Eleven dollars a ton, therefore, has been taken off railroad iron, even by the conference report; and yet the gentleman from Kentucky contemplates voting against the bill because he can not get a dollar or two more off of it. Galvanized plate is reduced in the conference report from the rate of the House a quarter of a cent a pound. Steel ingots and the whole Bessemer and crucible steel provision, with a single exception, is the same as was voted by this House; and that one single point of difference is simply a difference of classification. We make a dividing line at 10 instead of 11 cents per pound, as the House fixed it at 11. Aside from that there is no change from the House rates; and the whole provision of crucible and Bessemer steel business, including blooms, cogged ingots, blanks, and shapes of steel, the entire category of steel, the whole vast interest of steel and iron of the country, is as you fixed it, and within 5 per cent. of what the Senate fixed it, and less than what the Tariff Commission fixed it as to its crude forms. Steel not otherwise provided for is the same as that at which the House fixed it.

The gentleman from Kentucky complains because we raised it above the Senate provision. We did. Why? Because we had made enumerated forms of steel in the House here 45 per cent., and the unenumerated the same; they made it 40; then they made their unenumerated forms 30 per cent. What was that? It was an inducement of 10 per cent. given to every foreign manufacturer of steel to change his forms and names in order to get 10 per cent. less of a duty rate. There is not a custom-house in the United States in which importations of steel are made that would not have been thrown into hopeless confusion by this provision of the Senate bill, and it would have ended in endless litigation and lawsuits if the conference committee had not changed the Senate rate and made enumerated forms of steel and unenumerated forms of steel precisely the same rate ad valorem. Then the Senate, when it had got through with the entire metal schedule, after putting 40 per cent. upon blooms, left only 35 per cent. upon the finished manufactures of iron and steel. The conference committee simply put the same rate upon blooms and upon enumerated and unenumerated forms and upon the Bessemer steel, and then fixed the finished goods and manufactures also at the same rate through and through, so that the whole great mass of the iron and steel manufactures of the country should have the same rate ad valorem, the one with the other, and that is all. So that in substance, as far as the House has considered the bill, the report of the conference committee, in general terms, has the commendatory vote of this House, and the schedules presented by the conference that were not considered by the House are in nearly every feature the same as were reported to the House by the Ways and Means Committee.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. CARLISLE. I will yield five minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ROBINSON].

Mr. ROBINSON, of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the passage of this conference report for the reason that I consider that the interest I represent has been wrongfully treated. I have in my district 641,000 sheep. I have had some experience as a wool-grower. I know that wool-growing to-day in Ohio and in the old States is barely profitable.

I know to-day that the farmers of Ohio have continued in this business under the assurance and under the expectation that the same protection that has been extended to them since 1867 would be continued.

When I have gone to gentlemen on this floor and have appealed to them in the interest of the wool-growers of Ohio and in the interest of 600,000 wool-growers in the United States I have been met with the statement that the National Wool-Growers' Association have consented to this reduction on wool. But let me ask who compose this National Wool-Growers' Association. I know the term "national" gives it a high-sounding title. But I want to say to the gentlemen on this floor I am informed that but four men were present at that conference, but four men there to represent the great wool-growing interest of this country. Two of them were selected, one of them to be president, the other secretary of that association. They come down here and in connection with the National Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the United States they agree to this schedule. They have not consulted a single wool-grower in the United States; not a single representative from a wool-growing district in the United States. Not one single representative in Congress has been consulted as to this schedule. Those parties have gone before the Committee on Ways and Means and before the Tariff Commission, and have represented that this schedule that has been agreed upon was perfectly satisfactory to the wool-growers of the United States.

That, Mr. Speaker, is not true. Not a single, solitary wool-grower of the United States was before the commission that consented to this reduction. They were opposed to it. Take, for instance, Ohio. Let me read you the following from the National Wool Growers' Association and the Ohio association:

Prior to March 2, 1867, wool had no substantial protection.

At that date the present law prescribing duties on imported wools was passed, with the joint and unanimous recommendation of producers and manufacturers. Look at its results. At the date of its passage there were only 22,000,000 sheep in the United States, the annual product of wool was only 60,000,000 pounds; while to-day, sixteen years after the passage, there are 50,000,000 of sheep and an annual product of wool amounting to 300,000,000 pounds, besides an annual supply of 12,000,000 carcasses of mutton. The annual value of this product is more than \$85,000,000; the annual value of the mutton product is \$40,000,000; the amount of capital invested in sheep alone is more than \$300,000,000, while the capital invested in the land necessary for their sustenance is estimated at not less than \$1,000,000,000. This industry is divided among flock-masters numbering not less than 800,000, and gives employment to more than a million of persons.

The act of 1867, while stimulating the production of domestic wool as above stated, and thus demonstrating the capacity of our country and people to fully supply the domestic demand, has steadily, year by year, reduced the price of wool to the consumers from 51 cents per pound in 1867 to from 40 to 43 cents per pound at the present time, showing a steady decline (with slight variations occasioned by abnormal conditions) of 8 cents per pound, resulting directly from the competition in domestic production created by the tariff act of 1867. If this industry is permitted to continue without adverse legislation the country will enjoy in the future, as it has done in the past, its benefits and advantages.

The Tariff Commission recommends a reduction in the duties on wool that is equal to about 3 cents per pound.

This change, if it becomes part of a new law, will paralyze, if it does not destroy, our wool-growing industry—will flood our markets with foreign wools, notably those of Australia, where 4,000,000 of people have now 80,000,000 of sheep, and where climate and pasturage combine to facilitate and cheapen the production of wool in such manner as to prevent our successful competition.

The wool tariff of 1867 is the only law worthy of consideration that gives protection to any agricultural interest; repeal it, and the interests of wool-growers will be seriously imperiled; its pursuits will be gradually discontinued; foreign wools will be substituted for domestic wools, and our producers compelled to resort to other agricultural pursuits.

To the Senators and members of Congress, therefore, who represent agricultural districts where more or less wool is produced, and who think agricultural interests entitled to legislative consideration, we earnestly appeal.

We beg your careful attention to this subject. We pray you to restore the tariff duties on wools as created by the act of 1867; we entreat you to take the text of that law as a basis, so as to retain the important provisions eliminated by the commission and to avoid the addition made by the commission, admitting wool on the skin duty free, except as to duty on the "skin alone."

It seems to us that there is absolute injustice to the interest of agriculture in the effort now being made to reduce the duty on wool. We believe that this sentiment is more general among the agricultural population than it is by many presumed to be, and we hope that it will not be disappointed by adverse legislation.

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION,  
W. G. MARKHAM, Secretary.  
THE OHIO WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION,  
A. E. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

And the following from the Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders' Association:

Whereas the present tariff on wool has developed that industry in the United States to the extent of producing about 250,000,000 pounds yearly, instead of about 60,000,000 pounds annually produced before the present tariff was applied to wool; and

Whereas there are 1,000,000 or more persons employed in the production, with at least \$250,000,000 capital invested in that industry, and believing that if either of the bills now before Congress becomes a law with the provisions for abolishing the ad valorem duty on wool, admitting wool on the skins free, and omitting other safeguards in the present tariff to prevent the fraudulent entry and importation of wool, will prove not only detrimental to the wool-growers but destructive of that industry in the United States and a deliberate sacrifice of the interests of the large numbers employed and capital invested in it to further those of a much smaller number of manufacturers and the wool-growers of other countries, where wool can be raised so cheaply as to make it impossible for those of this country to compete with:

We, therefore, not only in behalf of the wool-growers of Vermont, but in the name of more than 1,000 members of the Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, scattered through half of the States, and in the interests of the wool-growers in every State of the Union, do petition Congress not to revise the present tariff on wool, as is contemplated in the present bills before that honorable body, to ruin our interests and sacrifice our property. And we earnestly request our Senators and Representatives from Vermont to stand by us in our peril and take

such action as will tend to insure us against that destruction and sacrifice, believing the prosperity of much the larger part of the other industries of the whole country will not be benefited by the destruction of ours.

M. B. WILLIAMSON, *President*,  
ALBERT CHAPMAN, *Secretary*.

Since arriving in Washington I find the numbers given above are too small for the correct numbers, values, &c. I would refer to the pamphlet signed by Messrs. Markham and Sprague.

ALBERT CHAPMAN.

These petitions voice the sentiment of the wool-growers' associations of the country.

I know if we could have a separate vote on this proposition every Republican on this side of the House would vote to retain the tariff on wool at the present rates. Why, the Ways and Means Committee of this House, after learning that the rates fixed by the commission did not meet the approval of the wool-growers of the country and had not been accepted by them, voted to restore the rates under existing law, and had we ever been permitted to vote upon the amendment in this House it would have passed by a large majority. We have seven months of pasture and five months of feed. Now, if you take the average cost of pasture for our sheep, it is 10 cents per head per month. Our farmers feed their sheep about three bushels of corn per annum during the five months of feed. In addition to this, there is the hay, and you can make your own estimate as to the pasturage, the corn, the feed, the hay, the expense of washing and shearing; and you will readily see there is very little left to the wool-grower of Ohio.

Now, I am a protective-tariff man. I have voted with the protectionists of Pennsylvania and with the protectionists of New England with the assurance—the most positive assurance—that this great interest which I represent should be taken care of. What has been the result? You have in this conference committee increased the tariff on woolen goods. But when we came to you and asked you to increase the tariff on this single item, about the only item the farmers are protected in, you have stricken us down; you have disregarded our appeals, the appeals of 600,000 wool-growers of the United States.

I am gratified to state that the two conferees on the committee from Ohio, Senator SHERMAN and Representative MCKINLEY, made a most gallant fight to keep the old rates, so satisfactory to the wool-growers, in force, but were overridden by numbers, and could only emphasize their protest against this wrong by refusing to concur in the conference report.

When the tariff of 1867 was enacted wool was worth 51 cents per pound. It is by its increased production through the encouragement you have extended to the American farmer that the present price of wool is fixed.

Now I want to call your attention to the fact that wool to-day in the Liverpool market or the London market which comes into competition with wool that is raised by farmers of the United States is worth 23 cents in those markets. Add to that the present tariff on that wool, about 13½ cents, and you have 36½ cents. Add your commissions and insurance and freights, and you have the price of the wool produced in my district in the Boston or New York market to-day.

You take from the farmers of Ohio \$1,000,000 per annum upon their wool crop by the enactment of this legislation. I say to you it is the only interest that the farmers of this country are protected in. And you will stand up here and refuse them this just demand. I appeal to you, I appeal to the protective Republicans from Pennsylvania, I appeal to the protective Republicans from the New England States, and ask if you will permit the adoption of this rate and thus injure, as I believe, this most worthy industry?

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. CARLISLE. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HUBBELL].

Mr. HUBBELL. I am at a loss, Mr. Speaker, to understand exactly on what process of reasoning or of concession your conference committee report this measure to the House in its present shape. It seems to one unacquainted with it that one might well draw the inference that the labors of the committee were so protracted and so intense upon the question of iron in its various forms that other interests were given the go-by or were struck a deadly blow.

If this House, after a full discussion, after long debate in the Committee of the Whole, decided anything, they decided that copper ore should not be on the free-list. But here in this conference report we find this conference committee giving away—what? Do they allow any low grade of iron ore to come in free? Not a bit of it. But when they come to copper, after listening to a debate which disclosed the peril this great industry was subject to, when they came to that item, what did they do. They allowed pyrites ores containing not more than 2 per cent. of copper to come in free. In other words, they put in a measure of favoritism which allows Spanish ores to be imported and will absolutely close up the smelting establishments which were in operation under the present tariff law, and were importing their ores from Canada.

Now, that is the proposition submitted here. The only thing needed in this bill for the copper interest was to protect it against the cheap ores. They could have yielded 2 cents a pound on pig, they could have yielded 2 cents a pound on other forms of copper; but they did not yield that. They put 2½ cents a pound on copper ore until you get down to

ore containing 2 per cent. of copper, and then they propose to let that ore come in free.

There is only one class of ores that under this bill can come into this country free, and they are Spanish ores. They exist in mountains so large that millions and millions of tons of those ores can be imported into this country.

In the Lake Superior region we are mining at a profit ores that yield only seven-tenths of 1 per cent. of copper. Yet it is proposed to allow these 2 per cent. ores to come in free, which contain iron and sulphur sufficient to pay expenses and leave the copper a clear profit, against the labor and the capital of the country.

This is a greater interest than people seem to understand. Nearly \$100,000,000 have been invested in the enterprise of copper mining. Results have not always been good; men who invest have to take risks. And yet by this conference report the copper interest of this country is thrown open to competition with the cheap ores of Spain and with no other ores in the world—the cheap ores of Spain that can be brought here as ballast.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. KELLEY. I now yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. SPEER].

Mr. SPEER. Mr. Speaker, I believe that if gentlemen will look at the general condition of the country and consider the demands of business they will take a patriotic view of this question. The wool man will look over and above his wool interest, and the copper man will omit to remember his interest long enough to enable him to forget that there has been a slight reduction of the duty on copper. They will look at the immense work that this Congress has done in the direction of tariff revision, and will not strike down almost at the closing hour of the session the power of the Representatives to reduce taxes and give the people the relief which they demand.

Sir, this Congress has acted with all of that conservatism and good judgment with regard to this great economic question which distinguishes our English-speaking race. We first discussed the entire question anterior to the Tariff Commission. Then we provided for a tariff commission, and that commission put in its work. Then the committees of the Senate and of the House took the matter in charge. From that day down to this moment Congress has been engaged, through its proper authorities, in accomplishing what the people demand, tariff revision and relief to the business interests of this country.

And now, when the work is done, when the conference committee has agreed, when the Senate has adopted the report of that committee, we are called upon to defeat this action and to deny the proposed relief to the people, because this man here does not get all he wanted and that man there does not get all he wanted. That is not right, not just to the people of this great country.

You can not in legislation do any more than you can do in any other business. No man can get everything he wants. In any practical business if you can not get the thing you ask, you ought to take the next best thing to it. The people of this country do not want to go over this question again; they do not want to have another trial of this question.

They are like an old darkey down in my country who used to be called Fiddler Billy. He was not only a good fiddler but he was a good fighter; and one day he got into a fight and was brought before the court and tried and sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back. His lawyer, a slow, methodical old gentleman, sat down to prepare a motion for a new trial. While he was doing so the sheriff took old Fiddler Billy out into the back yard and inflicted the thirty-nine lashes on his back. A moment afterward Billy came in and his lawyer said to him: "Never mind, Billy, you shall have a new trial directly." "No massa," said Billy, "for God's sake don't; I don't want no more new trial." [Laughter.]

And so with the people of this country; they do not want any new trial on this question. They have been lashed by the tongues of orators. Their business has been injuriously affected by the conflict and struggle in the House of Representatives. And now, after all of this agitation and suspense, now as we are approaching the fruition of our labors, the people do not want to see the work continued and to have a new trial of this important question.

A word to Southern men: What does this bill give to you? It protects those vast deposits—iron ores—in which your country is so rich. It protects your forests of lumber which tower in almost untouched extent over the Southern States of this Union. It protects the rice which grows in the Carolinas and in Georgia, and in Louisiana it protects sugar. And it leaves cotton-ties at the rate of duty which they now bear. This House has received petitions from hundreds and thousands of people all over the South, asking that no increase of duty be imposed on cotton-ties. Their petition has been granted. The conferees reserved this to the South. The planting interests of the South have been respected. The agricultural interests of the West are respected in wire rods for fencing. In this way substantial relief has been given to the agricultural interests of both sections.

Mr. BERRY. How about wool?

Mr. SPEER. To-day, sir, America is the greatest wool-producing

country in the world. It successfully competes with all nations, and the protection which you ask for your wool and your sheep ought not to defeat this tariff legislation for the whole country. It takes off twenty-two or twenty-three million dollars from the tobacco interests of the South. It authorizes the poor farmers of the South and the West and everywhere to do that which we have been pleading for every year since I have been on this floor—to sell leaf-tobacco of their own production to the amount of \$100. This one provision will give to the people of my district enough money to buy their sugar and their coffee. I could not go back to the mountains of Georgia and tell those sturdy people I had voted against a measure that gave them this relief.

Gentlemen say this measure increases the duty on crockery. What is the present cost of this crockery of which gentlemen speak? You can buy one hundred and twenty-five pieces for \$10; and a crate of crockery now is 65 per cent. cheaper than it was in 1856 or 1857.

Mr. Speaker, this is perhaps the last speech that I shall make in this Congress. I came here four years ago to learn; and I have learned. Sir, I have learned that it is right to protect the industries of our country; and I am going home to maintain, so far as I can in my humble way, the principles which I now here enunciate. [Applause.] I have lived, though a young man, in a country without manufactures. I have seen the Southern States of this Union surrounded by a cordon of steel when the people could scarcely get the mere necessities of life. I have seen the railroads going to pieces; I have seen the locomotives wheezing and straining to draw the trains. I have seen elegant and cultured womanhood clad in the coarsest fabrics; I have seen the people dig down into the dirt of their smoke-houses where the meat had been hung before the war, and boil the dirt so as to get a little salt to put in their victuals when they cooked them. National independence is impossible in the absence of State manufactures. I tell you what we need now in that section of the country is encouragement to our interests, development to our natural resources; and all that we need for this is that capital seeking investment everywhere in this country should have that encouragement which this bill gives it. Then, sir, with home production we can supply the home demand. The money of the South will stay in the South. From one of the poorest we will become, with genial climate, fertile soil, inexhaustible mineral and forest wealth, the richest section of the Union.

I am honest and sincere in my convictions. I do not criticise the candor of those who differ with me. Able men differ with me; and, sir, they have had the amplest opportunity to maintain the correctness of their principles in the committees of the House and Senate and on this floor. What is the result? The finest ability of the anti-protection party has been brought to the resistance of these measures. The opponents of protection have had a full hearing in this forum of the American people. The majority, I think, in this House differs with them.

The work is completed; the issue is made up. Let it be decided by the verdict of this jury of the American people, and let justice, relief, reduction of taxation, and the removal of the burdens of the American people be no longer delayed by the American Congress. [Applause.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. KELLEY. I yield three minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish in a few words to explain the vote I shall give upon the pending proposition. I am in favor of adopting the report of the conference committee on the tariff bill. The country, Mr. Speaker, has been more clamorous upon the question of tariff than any other one question which has agitated the country since I have had the honor to be a member of this House. Values have been unsettled, large interests have gone up and gone down, and doubt and uncertainty have seized the public mind. To-day the paralysis in many of the manufacturing interests of the country has prompted the people to raise their voices for the adjustment of the tariff question. The time has now come at the end of my eight years' service in Congress when we are about to vote upon the first tariff bill that has been brought before Congress for its final action.

This measure proposes to reduce taxation, we are told, \$67,000,000 annually, and to that extent to give relief to the people. I am for it. It proposes to settle many of the vexed questions which have agitated Congress and the country for many years. I am in favor of this settlement. The bill does not give all the relief which I desire to see given; but it does take a long stride in the right direction. The article of wool, to which my friend from Kentucky [Mr. CARLISLE] has referred, does not receive the protection which it should have. But there must be a beginning in this reform some time; and I know no better time for that beginning than now. There are errors in this bill, I am sure. Errors will creep into all great bills which relate to so many subjects. But it will be far more practicable to correct these errors hereafter than for Congress to undertake to go over the whole ground again. No tariff can be passed except by compromise. If injustice be done now to any interest a future Congress can correct the error, and the country can at last settle down on a tariff bill which will be just to the people of all sections of the country and just to the various enterprises.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. KELLEY. I yield now for three minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MORSE].

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, I have never had occasion before to speak on this tariff question, representing as I do a people who are perfectly satisfied with whatever we may do here, with one exception, and that is they do want a bill passed and they want it passed now.

The various interests that are complaining always will complain; and, Mr. Speaker, in my judgment there is no man living to-day who can draw a bill which will suit all the interests in the country.

I am a business man myself, as you are all aware, and I only look at this question in a business light and not in a political one; for it makes no difference to me who governs so long as we are governed well. If this question is to determine who is to be the next Speaker of the House, I do not care whether it be one or the other, but I do believe we should vote for a bill to satisfy all the business interests which demand it.

Now, we are collecting, as we all know, \$150,000,000 more a year than is required to carry on this Government. That must be stopped; the people demand it; and the only way you can stop it is by doing one of two things: either you must pay your debt and wipe out your national bonds or you must reduce the income of the Government. Now, our national banking system is based largely upon our national bonds, or entirely so. Now, the people of this country are satisfied with that institution as it now exists. They do not want that wiped out, for one thing. Therefore there is but one thing to do. The people whom I have the honor to represent here do not ask me what I shall reduce. A great many may be willing to reduce the tax on tobacco and others on whisky, some on one thing and some on others; but I do not care what we reduce so long as the revenue of the Government is diminished and the money now in the Treasury is circulated once more among the people.

I have not found it necessary to go before the Committee on Ways and Means to help any interest or any one measure or others. I simply wish now to say this: that I am sure no man can afford to go home to the people, having had the opportunity which I hope we shall have in a short time to vote for or against the bill—I say no man can go home to his people having had such an opportunity after voting against it. I shall vote for the bill if I get a chance to do so.

Mr. TUCKER. I will now take the floor, Mr. Speaker, and will yield three minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CONVERSE].

Mr. CONVERSE. Mr. Speaker, I desire only to say a word in reply to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. SPEER]. He has commented on the conservatism of gentlemen who have had this bill in charge and the conservatism of the measure itself. The first fact which challenges our attention on this point is that the rule requiring a vote of two-thirds to bring forward a measure for final vote without consideration in the Committee of the Whole has been in this case suspended, so that a majority can consider and pass this bill. That rule has always been observed in this and in every other legislative body of America. The rule serves as a guard and protection against unwise, hasty, and inconsiderate legislation. This bill embraces over 4,000 items, is brought in here as an amendment to a bill and rejected without being read, and sent to a committee of conference. It comes back to us now from the conference committee and for the first time has been read within twenty-four hours of the time when this body will cease to exist. It is a bill which embraces every material interest of this country. It enters into the economy of the American people. It changes the relation of money and of property and of labor in all parts of the Union, and yet it is read for the first time now within twenty-four hours of the time when this body is to be dissolved; and that you call conservatism and commend it. You urge that the people want a vote on it of some sort or other, when neither you nor they can judge its effect upon the prosperity of the country.

It is a leap in the dark, Mr. Speaker; it is unwise legislation; it is imprudent legislation. No man on this floor can say or pretend to name the effect of this law on any half dozen of the 4,000 items embraced in this bill. The American people have lived under the present tariff for nearly twenty years, and they can live another year under it, and so give us time to think over and deliberate upon and discuss every one of the items which shall enter into a revenue bill.

This is most unwise legislation, it seems to me, both from a party and political standpoint. Why, look at the bill itself. I do not wonder the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MORSE] commends it; there is not a single industry in New England, from a wooden spoon to a steamship, but is protected amply, while the great industries of the West, embracing the great Ohio interest, are sacrificed simply by haste.

I am sure this House would not agree to this bill as far as the wool interest is concerned unless some great pressure was brought to bear upon it. I remind you, gentlemen, that you are sacrificing one of the great industrial interests in my State. Its importance consists not only in the profits accruing to the flockmaster by the growth of wool and the production of mutton. By it we restore at the same time the fertility of our land, wasted and impoverished in the production of grain, and keep it at a high standard of excellence and value. In ten years, I venture to predict that grain-growing Illinois will wish she had united sheep culture with grain culture. But you strike the blow here at our farmers, and compel them to abandon this industry, and return to the exhausting process of grain-growing. This is mainly the work of New England manufacturers. Let me remind them that we will begin agitating this question the hour that you pass this bill, and keep that



agitation up until we shall have obtained that relief which our industries demand.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. TUCKER. I now yield three minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER].

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, this House on last Tuesday took the internal-revenue and tariff bill from the Speaker's table in pursuance of the rule, the adoption of which was accomplished by methods heretofore unknown in the parliamentary history of this country. The Senate amendments were non-concurred in and the bill sent to a committee of conference. The next morning one of the House conferees declined, and on Thursday two of the Senate conferees reported to that body that they could not under the instructions they had received from the Senate serve upon the committee.

On Thursday the conference committee was completed with a complement of five Representatives and five Senators. On Friday, the next day after the conference committee was appointed they had brought into the Senate of the United States a complete revision of the whole tariff schedules, and all of the statutes of the United States relating to the collection of customs and internal revenue. That bill, sir, was reported to the representatives of the people this morning at 1 o'clock, and to-day at 5 o'clock we shall take a vote upon it to determine whether it is to be the law of the land. Four hours only of consideration will be allowed from the time the reading of the bill began until we must vote upon its passage. This bill is no small or inconsiderable measure. It is a bill affecting all of the industries of 52,000,000 people.

It is a bill that exacts and will exact by the iron hand of taxation \$220,000,000 annually from the American people which the Government gets, besides at least \$500,000,000 which will be exacted from them indirectly through the operations of the protective system. A measure imposing upon the country a burden of six or eight hundred millions of dollars annually has only been before the House of Representatives four hours for discussion. We are required to vote upon it without proper consideration or opportunity of amendment.

How many "little steals," if I may be pardoned for using that expression, may be found hereafter lurking in the new classifications no one can now predict. But if some of these provisions do not "return to plague the inventors," I shall be surprised.

#### INTERNAL REVENUE REPEALED.

That part of the bill relating to internal revenue secures a reduction of about \$41,000,000 of taxes. But no offices are abolished, and the expense of collection, amounting to \$5,000,000 a year, is not diminished a particle. The army of spies and informers is retained, and the whole machinery of internal taxation remains in full force and effect.

The reduction secured is upon articles affording little relief to the people. The reduction on tobacco is more than half of the total reduction of internal taxes, and the banks get half of the remaining reduction, while the druggists and the people divide the remaining fourth.

The surplus revenue of the Government now amounts to about \$150,000,000 a year. There should have been a substantial reduction of at least \$100,000,000 of Government receipts per annum, and this reduction should have been upon such articles as would have afforded relief to the people.

#### THE CUSTOMS REVENUE.

I do not believe that any real reduction of customs revenue will result from the passage of this bill. It is claimed that there will be a reduction of twenty-five millions of such revenue. I do not believe it. There will be a reduction on sugar of about \$11,000,000. This is nearly half of all reductions claimed. If rates have been reduced on any other articles so as to affect the revenue, it is impossible to tell whether the net revenue will be increased or diminished. On some things there will be an increase; on others a decrease. I think the result is in such doubt that all estimates thereon are merely guesses.

All that part of the bill relating to customs duties originated in the Senate and is here in violation both of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, which provides that the bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. The wisdom of that provision in the Constitution has been more than vindicated by the condition in which we are now placed. The representatives of the people are required to pass upon a bill covering all the schedules of customs duties and the general laws relating thereto which has never until this morning been read even in the House. The reading by the Clerk was unintelligible and shed no light upon its provisions, but the time consumed therein enabled members to examine some of the leading provisions of the measure.

It is true that the House has been considering another bill upon the same subject for several weeks past, and in Committee of the Whole House we had proceeded with the various schedules from Schedule A on chemicals to Schedule E on sugar, embracing all that part of this bill relating to chemical products, earthen-ware, and glass-ware, metals, wood and wooden-ware, and a partial consideration but not determination upon the subject of the sugar schedule. The other features of this bill which have not been even discussed in the House are those relating to impost duties upon tobacco, provisions, liquors, cotton and cotton goods, hemp, jute, and flax goods, wool and woolen goods, silk and silk

goods, books, papers, and sundries, and the free-list. That on metals, by far the most important subject covered by this bill, has not been considered by the House.

Just what the effect of the pending measure will be upon the revenue of the country, or upon the industries which its provisions affect, it is impossible to tell. But from the brief time allowed me I am assured of one fact, namely, that the pending bill is in no sense a revision of the tariff. While all of the schedules and the general provisions of law are re-enacted in the pending bill, yet in a large majority of the items there is no change whatever from the provisions of existing law. The principal changes are in the schedules concerning metals, earthen-ware and glass-ware, sugar, cotton, and woolen goods.

#### CHEMICALS.

The schedule on chemicals is but little changed from existing law. There should have been, in order to afford relief to the people, large reductions in the chemical schedule. There has been great demand from the manufacturers of the country to have all dye-stuffs and chemicals entering into manufactures placed upon the free-list. There has been no attention paid to this demand. The chemical schedule produced but \$6,700,000 in revenue during the last fiscal year, and the decrease recommended by this bill is so trifling as to have no perceptible effect either upon the revenues or upon the importation of the products or the lessening of their price to the consumers. The whole schedule should have been abolished by a gradual reduction not to exceed five years in extent, excepting a very few articles.

#### GLASS AND POTTERY.

The schedule in reference to earthen-ware and glass-ware has been revised upward instead of downward, and there is admitted increase in the average rates of from 48 per cent. to 56 per cent. The whole amount of revenues received from articles coming under this schedule during the last fiscal year was \$6,600,000. If the importations should be the same for the next fiscal year after the tariff takes effect the revenue would be increased to the extent of \$1,200,000. But there will be no increase of revenue, although an increase of tax burdens by the increased cost of the domestic products. Hence by the operation of this bill the items under this schedule will yield less revenue than heretofore, how much it is impossible to tell. The people will be subjected to increased taxation. A reduction of revenue will be secured only by prohibiting importations and fostering a monopoly of manufacturers at an increased expense to all the people of the country.

#### IRON AND STEEL.

The metal schedule is an enigma. New classifications have been introduced which will produce endless litigation, more Treasury decisions, surprises to merchants, embarrassment to business, if not financial ruin to many interests involved. What is to be the effect upon the revenue by this schedule no one pretends to know. Enough has been discovered, however, to demonstrate that the reductions have not been so severe, except in very few cases, as to take the articles out of the prohibitory rates which they now bear. The strange spectacle, however, is presented of a conference committee reporting larger rates than was agreed upon by either House. These have already been pointed out to some extent by the honorable gentleman from Kentucky.

The metal schedule seems to have been devised by a ring of interested parties who secured their own favored industries at the hazard of slaughtering others. What particular industries will come out unhurt and what will have been benefited or injured time alone will demonstrate. That the whole schedule is crude, ill-digested, inconsistent, and contradictory there can be no doubt. The interests involved were too important to be thus trifled with, and no bill upon this subject should have been passed in the hasty and inconsiderate manner in which this is being rushed through. When it is too late and this Congress shall have adjourned the full effect of our action will have been discovered.

#### LUMBER.

The schedule on wood and wooden-ware is changed but little, if any, from the existing rate. There is no revision whatever or reduction of burdens on account of the articles in this schedule. The great central States of the Northwest were deeply interested in the removal of duties on lumber; free lumber was demanded by every consideration of fairness, public policy, if not of public health. A ring of lumber men who have already plundered the country to the extent of untold millions and who are fast destroying the great forests of many of our States have been licensed by this bill to pursue their plundering traffic.

#### SUGAR.

The next schedule in the bill is that of sugar. In this there is a substantial reduction of duties and of revenue to the amount as estimated of \$11,000,000. This is about the only reduction of tax burden contained in the tariff part of this bill; but whether the people, the Louisiana sugar-growers, or the New York refiners will get the benefit of the change remains to be seen. The reduction on sugar is about 20 per cent., and if other articles in the bill had been reduced to a similar extent I should have cheerfully supported it.

#### TOBACCO.

The schedule on imported tobaccos has been but slightly and immaterially changed.

The average ad valorem rate is about 72 per cent. as against 73 per cent. in the present law. In view of the fact that the tax on domestic cigars and tobacco is reduced on the former from \$6 a thousand to \$3 a thousand, and on domestic tobacco from 15 cents a thousand to 8 cents a pound in the internal-revenue part of the bill, it seems to me that there should have been a corresponding reduction of the rates on imported tobacco. The pending bill imposes an internal-revenue tax of only 8 cents a pound on domestic tobacco, snuff, &c., and on imported tobacco of 40 cents a pound and on snuff of 50 cents a pound, and other provisions in like ratio.

The effect of this change it seems to me will be to exclude importations of many articles. We received last year \$6,000,000 in duties on imported tobacco. The internal taxes having been reduced one-half with no corresponding reduction of duties on imported articles, there will undoubtedly be a large falling off of the revenue by the practical exclusion of imports and leaving to the domestic manufacturer the monopoly of the home market.

It is estimated that the reduction of internal revenue on tobacco on account of the provisions of this pending bill will amount to \$22,000,000. Whether the people are to get the benefit of this reduction of the Government's income is not so certain. I think it will be found that the greater portion of the benefit will go to the tobacco monopolists, and that the consumers of tobacco and the tobacco producers will receive little or no benefit from the change.

#### PROVISIONS.

The next schedule is that on provisions. Twelve million dollars of revenue were derived from this schedule during the last fiscal year, and the whole schedule, or nearly all of it, should have been wiped out by an intelligent and effective revision of the tariff. The people must have cheaper food, and to the extent in which we cheapen meats and breadstuffs will the purchasing power of the wages of the laborer be increased. Many of the articles in the provisions schedule have no perceptible effect upon the articles themselves and should be abolished as surplusage in the bill.

Some of the items are intended for the use of demagogues who in the rural districts and sometimes even in this Hall endeavor to make it appear that farmers receive protection upon their products. Such, for instance, as beef and pork, hams and bacon, lard, wheat, corn, oats, wheat flour, potatoes, and other like products of the farm. All of these items are retained in this bill in the face of the fact that they produce no revenue or none worth collecting, and are kept in to deceive and humbug the people. There is scarcely an item in the schedule that ought not to be put upon the free-list at once.

#### LIQUORS.

Schedule H on liquors has not been changed, or at any rate I see no difference upon the casual examination which I have been able to make.

#### COTTON GOODS.

The schedule on cotton goods has undergone a material change, but here again the revision has gone upward instead of downward in the interest of cheap clothing. The total amount of cotton goods imported into this country during the last fiscal year was valued at \$34,000,000, and the duties, averaging 38 per cent. ad valorem, amounted to over \$13,000,000. The duties on an average are increased from 38 to 40 per cent. The revenues will of course be lessened by this increase of duties, although there is an estimated increase of revenues upon the same importations of nearly half a million dollars.

The manufactures of cotton goods in this country from the census of 1880 amounted in value to \$210,000,000. The average number of hands employed in these establishments, including men, women, and boys under sixteen and girls under fifteen, which are counted as half a hand, amounted to 170,363, and the amount of wages paid for the same time amounted to \$45,000,000. If the cotton goods manufactured in this country and imported should all be consumed the annual consumption of such goods would amount to nearly \$250,000,000. Just how much the cost of these articles was enhanced by reason of the tariff it is impossible to state.

If enhanced to the extent of the tariff the increased cost to consumers of such goods by reason of the tariff would amount to \$100,000,000 annually. Here was a schedule which should have received substantial reductions in order that the price of clothing should have been reduced and the purchasing power of wages increased accordingly. But it seems that the monopolists were more powerful than the representatives of the people, and instead of reduction we have an increase of tax burdens and a decrease in effect of revenue to the Government.

#### HEMP, JUTE, AND FLAX.

There has been some change in the schedule in regard to hemp, jute, and flax goods, a change in the interest of neither the manufacturers nor the people; an increase of the rates upon raw material, and, in some instances, a decrease of the rate upon the finished product. I am informed by a gentleman of the highest intelligence and thorough knowledge of this business that many establishments engaged in the manufacture of this quality of goods will be closed up on account of the inconsiderate manner in which this schedule has been prepared. The revision is actually a farce and the changes are merely tariff tinkering.

#### WOOL AND WOOLEN GOODS.

The next schedule is that of wool and woollen goods, one of the most important schedules in the bill. There is a reduction, it is claimed, on raw wool amounting to 18 per cent. below existing rates, but I do not see a corresponding reduction upon the finished products, and I assume that whatever reduction there may be in the rates on the raw material will inure to the benefit of the manufacturers and not to the consumers. I do not complain of the reduction of the tariff on wool. In fact I am in favor of a rapid reduction of the rates of the tariff on wool and the placing of the product on the free-list within a very few years.

There is no change in the tariff that will produce greater benefits to the people than the placing of wool and raw materials entering into manufacture of woollen goods upon the free-list. No industry would be injured, but all would be promoted and encouraged. Labor would receive some substantial reward and manufacturing receive an encouragement that would produce better times than we have had in this country for many years. The average duties upon the woollen schedule under the present law amount to 61 per cent. ad valorem. The importations for the last fiscal year on wool and woollen goods amounted in value to \$47,000,000, and the duties received to \$29,000,000. The manufactures of woollen goods for the census year of 1880 amounted to about \$200,000,000.

The increased cost to consumers of woollen goods by reason of the tariff is very great, just how much it is impossible to tell. While the raw material is taxed from 25 per cent. ad valorem to 65 per cent. and manufactures of woollen goods including woollen cloths, flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods, and women's and children's dress goods, &c., pay a duty under the present law of from 30 per cent. ad valorem to 130 per cent., an average of perhaps 90 per cent., the average tariff upon the raw material is perhaps 60 per cent., leaving a margin of 30 per cent. for the manufacturers.

The annual consumption of woollen goods in this country amounts to about \$250,000,000 in value. It will thus be seen that the tax upon the people as consumers of woollen goods under the present law is most onerous and oppressive. A revision in the interest of consumers was absolutely demanded by the best interests of the country, but instead of such a revision we have a little legislative jugglery which reduces at one end and increases at the other and affords no substantial relief to the people.

#### SILK GOODS.

There has been but slight change in the schedule on silk and silk goods. There is an estimated reduction of \$3,000,000 of revenue, and of rates from 58 per cent. to 50 per cent. ad valorem. If it should appear that there has been a reduction of rates upon the articles that are imported such reduction of rates will increase importations and thus increase the revenue. The revenues derived from this schedule during the last fiscal year amounted to \$22,000,000. I think it will appear at the close of the first year after this act takes effect that the revenues from this schedule will amount to \$25,000,000, an increase of \$3,000,000 instead of a decrease, as is estimated.

#### BOOKS AND PAPER.

There is little change in the schedule in regard to books, papers, &c. There was room here for a large increase of the free-list, but the revisers of the tariff have neglected to avail themselves of the opportunity.

#### SUNDRIES.

The next schedule is that of sundries, under which during the last fiscal year there were imported articles valued at \$62,000,000 and which paid a revenue of \$17,000,000. The average rate of duty under this schedule is 27 per cent. ad valorem, and no practical decrease is recommended or provided in the pending bill. This schedule offered an excellent opportunity for revision by the placing of many articles now heavily taxed upon the free-list.

This whole schedule and those on chemicals, lumber, provisions, and books should have been placed where Mr. Lincoln desired to place slavery, namely, "where the public mind would rest in the belief that it was in the course of ultimate extinction." Most of the articles are those of little importance and come under the denomination of raw material or of articles having little labor bestowed upon them. This schedule and the schedules on chemicals, lumber, provisions, books, papers, &c., contain a large majority of the articles in number which constitute our tariff legislation. They produce in the aggregate less than \$40,000,000 of revenue.

If our tariff revisers had "moved upon" these schedules and largely reduced the rates or placed the articles upon the free-list they would have done something to encourage home manufactures and bring genuine relief to a tax-ridden people. In these schedules are embraced many articles the internal taxes upon which are abolished by the pending bill. On page 3 of the pending bill, beginning at line 10, it will be seen that the tax on matches, perfumery, medicinal preparations, and other articles, imposed by Schedule A, following section 3437 of the Revised Statutes, is repealed. Schedule A of internal taxes contains a list of the articles upon which the stamp taxes are abolished.

The schedule embraces medicinal preparations, such as pills, powders, tinctures, troches, sirups, cordials, anodynes, tonics, liniments, ointments, essences, and all other medicinal preparations or compositions

whatever; and also perfumery and cosmetics, such as toilet-water, hair-oil, hair restorative, hair-dye, tooth-wash, and all similar articles which may be applied to the hair, mouth, or skin; also, friction matches, cigar-lights, and playing-cards. All these are made free by the pending bill so far as internal taxes are concerned. But the duties on imports of like articles remain, duties which average about 30 per cent. ad valorem, and on important articles the duties on such imports, such as medicinal preparations, amount to 40 per cent. ad valorem. There should have been some reduction of customs duties upon these articles, at least to the amount of the reduction of the internal taxes. As it is, however, whatever reduction of revenue is made will inure to the benefit of the manufacturers and not to the consumers.

#### THE FREE-LIST.

This brings us to the consideration of the free-list. One of the members of the Ways and Means Committee boasted with some degree of exultation that the bill reported from the House Committee on Ways and Means placed over thirty articles now dutiable upon the free-list, and claimed this as a relief of taxation. Of the thirty articles which the House bill put upon the free-list not one of them affords any relief to the people worth mentioning. For instance, the articles placed upon the free-list by the House bill, thirty in number, are as follows:

Antimony, crude, and regulus; asafoetida; cassia, cassia buds, cassia vera, unground; cinnamon, and chips of, unground; mace; nutmegs; ottar of roses; pepper, unground, black and white; oils of lemon, limes, orange flower, and oranges; pimento (allspice); fuming sulphuric acid; feldspar; magnesia; paraffine; arrowroot, farina, sago, tapioca, cassava or cassada, when specially prepared and fit for food only; bed feathers, downs, and feather beds; crude petroleum oil or rock oil; emery ore; natural flowers not otherwise provided for; fruits, green, ripe and dried, not specially enumerated; glass plates or disks intended for use in manufacturing optical instruments; hop-poles; posts for fences and railroad ties of wood; and last, and perhaps least, braids composed of Lombardy poplar, chip, straw, and grass, and used exclusively for the manufacture of hoods, hats, and bonnets. Such is the list of articles placed upon the free-list by the House bill, and which are intended to bring relief thereby to a tax-ridden people.

But the pending bill does not even go as far as the House bill proposed. I fail to find in the free-list of the pending bill antimony, crude petroleum, or rock oil, natural flowers, posts for fences, and braids composed of Lombardy poplar chips, straw, grass, &c. I also find that jute butts have been taken from the free-list and taxed \$5 per ton. There were several other articles taken from the free-list and placed in the schedules to be taxed.

#### REDUCTIONS THAT MAY NOT REDUCE.

I have already stated that the sections of the Revised Statutes relating to the collection of customs have been revised and re-enacted by the pending bill. It is impossible to understand the significance of all the changes made. But the following new provision in section 2499 of the Revised Statutes is very important, namely:

If two or more rates of duty should be applicable to any imported article, it shall be classified for duty under the highest of such rates.

This furnished a new rule for construing statutes. It is to control the courts and Treasury officials in construing the law. The common-law rules of statutory construction are to be disregarded. The language is peculiar:

If two or more rates of duty should be applicable to any imported article, &c.

It would be strange if such a thing did not happen often. But how many clauses in the various schedules may have been prepared for the purpose of making them applicable to different articles remains to be seen. The metal schedule offers a fruitful field for Treasury decisions and surprises to importers. Take for example the following clauses:

On page 36 of the printed bill, line 734, will be found the following: Iron or steel rivet, screw, nail, and fence-wire rods, round, in coils and loops, not lighter than No. 5 wire gauge, valued at 3½ cents or less per pound, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

On page 37, line 740, is the following:

Iron or steel wire, smaller than No. 5 and not smaller than No. 10 wire gauge, 1½ cents per pound, &c.

Several other sizes are provided for at increased rates.

The rate is nearly three times greater on one classification of wire than on the other. May there not be many articles imported upon which either rate of duty may be applicable? If so, the highest rate must always be assessed. I am not an expert in such matters, but it seems to me that great uncertainty is introduced in the law by the provision to which I have called attention, and it may be that the reductions which are claimed in the metal schedule will be rendered nugatory by this provision, and that there will be an increase in rates instead of a decrease. In other words, the reductions may not reduce.

#### NOT A FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Such is the bill which the conference committee after twenty-four hours of labor has evolved and submitted to this House. It can not be regarded as a revision of the tariff in any sense of the term.

The most odious and oppressive features of the present system are preserved and especially the rates upon a vast number of articles of uni-

versal consumption which are imposed now for protection with incidental revenue. This bill continues that system of protection which imposes immense burdens upon the people while, at the same time, it brings little or no revenue to the Government. The friends of revenue reform will not accept it as a settlement of the tariff question. As a measure of relief it is a failure; as a revision of the tariff it is a sham. We must look to the next Congress for a revision in the interest of the people. In previous discussions in the Committee of the Whole House upon the schedules which were considered in the committee, I pointed out some of these odious and oppressive features and need not recapitulate them here.

#### PROTECTION DOGMAS.

I have been somewhat amused at times at the arguments used by gentlemen on the other side, the advocates of the protective system, in order to sustain their theories. From these arguments I have heard enunciated as among the great principles of protection the following propositions:

First. That it is the duty of the Government to protect American laborers from competition with the "pauper labor" of Europe by the imposition of duties on articles manufactured abroad which will compensate for the difference in the price of labor in this country and Europe. This is called "filling the gap" between the wages of home and foreign labor.

Second. That the amount of duty required in order "to fill the gap" must be such as will cause the price of articles manufactured at home to be increased to the amount of the duty on the imported article of like character.

Third. That the imposition of impost duties does not increase the cost of imported articles; that the foreign manufacturer pays the duty for the privilege of selling his goods in this country.

Fourth. That the imposition of duties on imported articles will have the effect to reduce the cost of like articles manufactured in this country.

All the advocates of the protective system in this House have either asserted this doctrine or have acquiesced in the assertion of it by others. It is claimed that protection has cheapened prices of iron and steel and articles made from them; that it has cheapened the price of wool and the manufactures of wool and cotton and of all of the protected articles.

From these fundamental "principles" the following deductions may be drawn:

First. Protection increases prices of articles manufactured in this country.

Second. Protection decreases the prices of articles manufactured in this country.

Third. Protection is absolutely necessary in order "to fill the gap" between the wages of home and foreign labor.

Fourth. Protection reduces the prices of home productions, and thus widens "the gap" which it was intended to close.

Fifth. Protection both closes and widens "the gap."

Sixth. Protection protects our home labor against the pauper labor of Europe.

Seventh. Protection reduces the prices of home labor below the prices paid for "pauper labor" of Europe.

Mr. Speaker, these "great principles of protection" and the logical deductions therefrom prove the fallacy of the protective system and confound and overwhelm its advocates. No arguments that the advocates of revenue reform can produce so completely answer protection fallacies as do protection arguments themselves. Place their arguments in juxtaposition and their fallacies at once appear. I leave the protective system where its advocates have placed it. Its fundamental "principles" are like certain chemicals; kept separate they are harmless, mixed together they explode.

#### DOES PROTECTION PROTECT?

The advocates of protection insist that they have reduced rates by the pending bill, and that such reduction is in the interest of the people; at the same time they tell us that protection alone can benefit the people. If protection for the sake of protection be beneficial to the people, then the more we have of it the better it will be, and the higher the rates the more will be the protection to home industry and the greater will be the prosperity of our people, even to the exclusion of the foreign article. Then why should they not advocate an increase of rates along the whole line for the sake of bringing relief to the people?

Again, we are told frequently that foreign products must be excluded or the country will be flooded with low-priced goods, our manufacturing establishments closed, and laborers deprived of employment. If this is the danger threatening our laborers and manufacturers why not exclude the foreign products entirely and not pretend to relieve existing burdens by reducing existing rates and allowing articles to come in which are now excluded.

#### A HOME MARKET.

We sometimes hear gentlemen talk about a home market and the necessity of having a home market for our surplus products, and that such home market can only be created by a protective system. Eighty per cent. of our exports are farm products, and these exports exceed in value \$600,000,000 a year.

Can our people consume any more meat and bread and provisions

than they now consume? Our population has been increasing with remarkable rapidity, and immigration amounts to 600,000 or 700,000 a year, and still we have a surplus of farm products of every kind. Can you create a home market for this surplus? It is impossible. There is but one country in the world that has practiced to its fullest extent the theory of exclusion and seclusion. That government is China. China furnished a home market for all her products; she prevented all importations and exportations, and thus enjoyed the operation of the protective system for thousands of years. When the guns of Great Britain battered down her walls of exclusion and opened her ports to the commerce of the world she found and revealed to the rest of the world a system of labor the most degrading and least remunerative to the laborer and the most impoverishing to the government. In that country protection had had full sway, had done its perfect work, and the result was the degradation of labor and the reduction of wages to starvation prices; absence of education and universal poverty and distress.

WHAT REVENUE REFORM WILL ACCOMPLISH.

The advocates of revenue reform have been accused of a deliberate purpose to reduce wages and embarrass the manufacturing interests of the country. Nothing could be further from the truth. We desire no sudden changes. We propose to begin a genuine reform of the revenue by placing all articles known as raw materials upon the free-list, and thus giving encouragement to manufacturers and employment and better wages to the laborer. The leading industries of the country at this time have a plant capable of production largely in excess of the home demand. We can not export our products because the finished article is loaded down with internal taxes. Such articles can not be exported and sold in foreign markets by the side of manufactures not thus burdened.

We must have a larger market for our manufactured products. This must be brought about by the reduction of the cost of production. Such reduction must come about in one of two ways, either by reduction of wages or of the price of the raw materials. I prefer to let wages stand, or rather increase them if possible, and reduce the tax upon raw materials and the price of raw materials, so that we may manufacture all articles in competition with the rest of the world. When we do this and open to our manufacturers the high seas and the markets of the world such an impetus to business, to manufacturing especially, will be given as has been unknown heretofore in the history of this country. It will be the beginning of a new era in American enterprise and industry. It will cause our manufacturing, agricultural, and mining industries to flourish. It will increase the transportation of articles on our railways and steamboats. It will cause our ships to reappear upon the high seas and send the products of our industry to every clime and to every people.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KELLEY. I yield ten minutes to my colleague on the committee from Minnesota [Mr. DUNNELL].

Mr. DUNNELL. Mr. Speaker, if I have labored for anything through the Forty-seventh Congress, in word and vote, it has been to secure a reduction of the tariff and of taxation. I felt it my duty to take a position in the last session of Congress in which I was followed but by a few on the Republican side of the House. I thought I then discovered a purpose to resist to the end any revision of the tariff. It seemed to me that the appointment of a commission was for the purposes of delay. It did not then appear to me possible that out of a revision made by a tariff commission we could secure, as we have not at last indeed, a proper revision of the tariff. I now find myself, Mr. Speaker, in a strait betwixt two. I am compelled to vote for this bill, but yield to it with the utmost reluctance. It is no such bill as the people had a right to expect and their interests clearly demanded.

It would be easy to follow along in the line indicated by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CARLISLE] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ROBINSON] in pointing out the inconsistencies that exist in the bill. We are, as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER] has just intimated, taking a leap in the dark. We are voting for a bill which has not yet been considered at length in Committee of the Whole. We were compelled, as an outcome and an outgrowth of the Tariff Commission, to adopt a new rule, revolutionary in its character, hostile to all conservative just legislation, by which we have got at last a bill for which, without amendment, we must vote yes or no. The bill does not meet my approbation; and yet, because of some of its provisions, I shall vote for it, though under a most solemn protest. Let me allude to some items. We are asked to make a reduction of \$23,000,000 upon tobacco. That we are compelled to vote for this large reduction is because of a policy, that was foreshadowed and attempted in this House, to make only reductions in the internal-revenue system and not in the tariff.

Two weeks ago to-day, perhaps not intentionally at the time, I precipitated in the House an action which had not been anticipated by those who had then been going on from day to day hopelessly reviewing the report of the commission here in Committee of the Whole. As a result of my declaration that I considered that action as delusive and deceptive, as misleading the people and in no way honoring the House, an attempt was made the very next Monday to pass through the House an internal-revenue bill. I was one of the eighteen who on this side of

the House by our votes prevented the passage of the bill. But for the defeat of that bill we should not now have even this poor result of all these labors for which we are called upon to vote.

We are making a reduction of \$23,000,000 on tobacco and but \$11,000,000 on sugar. We are taking off this large amount from what is properly denominated a luxury and refusing to take it off from sugar, the grand necessity of the people. I have said and say now to this side of the House that if we had had the courage and the pluck to have taken off \$25,000,000 from sugar at the last session of Congress and reduced the duty on steel rails from twenty-eight to fifteen dollars a ton, with other needed and just reductions, we would not now be forced to witness the incoming of a Democratic administration in this House.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I insist most respectfully that this is not a proper way to legislate upon so great a subject as the revision of the tariff laws of the country. Yet because it does reduce rates on iron, because steel rails are reduced from \$23 to \$17.80—

Mr. KELLEY. Seventeen dollars.

Mr. DUNNELL. I accept the correction. Because they are reduced to \$17, though this House decided on \$15, and the Senate upon a lower figure; because there is a reduction upon iron; because we do get some reduction on sugar and some other articles, I must swallow the bill and vote for it, protesting that it is not what the people ought to have had and what this Congress ought to have given to them.

Mr. KELLEY. I ask the gentleman to correct his statement that the Senate rate was lower. It was higher than the House rate.

Mr. DUNNELL. Higher than the House rate, but lower than the rate as fixed by this report.

I will here read what I said in the House on the 17th of last month, when in Committee of the Whole the House had under consideration the bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, but which dropped out of sight from that very day. I said:

I have been surprised that the House in Committee of the Whole has so well kept its interest to this hour in the pending bill, with the overshadowing fact upon it that the bill has no earthly chance of a passage. We have been debating the provisions of the bill and at the same time substantially admitting that it would not have a passage.

We have now reached a provision in the bill which to me has been of very great interest, because I have believed that in this clause we were to find some relief to the people. This paragraph of the bill does provide a reduction of about \$11,000,000. The very men, however, who advocate the passage of the bill and urge that it ought to pass, because it secures that much of reduction of taxes on the people of the country, are themselves admitting, in committee and out of committee, here and elsewhere, that the bill is not to be passed at this session of Congress.

The next few days will verify the truthfulness of my statement.

In the last session of Congress it was admitted by everybody on either side of the House that the present tariff, now nearly twenty years old, ought to undergo a radical revision. Gentlemen on this side of the House who urged the appointment of a tariff commission announced that the tariff needed a revision. I saw then clearly, as I thought, that the appointment of a tariff commission meant what is to be a fact in the history of the Forty-seventh Congress.

Now, what we ought to have done in the first session of this Congress was not done, but was turned over to the Tariff Commission. We are now within a few days of a final adjournment of this Congress; one-third of this large and voluminous bill has been passed over. Everybody is pressed with the conviction that this bill can never pass. The country demands its passage, and yet we are standing here to-day debating this clause and that clause, while at the same time we are bound to admit that the present tariff will get no revision.

We have here in this bill pointed out to us the ways and means by which the people are to be relieved from burdens: \$11,000,000 from sugar, with a reduction upon steel and iron. Poor as this bill is, unsatisfactory as it is, it would if passed relieve the people of \$20,000,000 of burden.

Yet this bill can not pass; it is utterly beyond the expectation of its most sanguine friends that it will pass. We have been deluding ourselves, we have been deluding the country, we have been unsettling the great business interests of the country, while the fiat has gone forth that this bill shall not pass this Congress. Already the steps have been taken to pass through this House next Monday an internal-revenue bill taking from capital the burden which by a proper revision of the tariff should be taken from labor.

Therefore we are here debating the bill, dishonoring ourselves as a dominant party on this side of the House, and dishonoring Congress in its treatment of the people.

My prediction was verified, for on the next Monday the internal-revenue bill was presented, as I have already said, and fortunately defeated. In the debate on that occasion I had three minutes allowed me, and said:

Mr. Speaker, when this Congress came together there was an expectation everywhere throughout the country that there would be a substantial reduction in the revenues of the country. The President has asked it; the Secretary of the Treasury has asked it, and everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the country there had been an expectation that the war tariff, the tariff that was made when large sums of money were needed, when we had an empty Treasury and a rapidly increasing debt, should undergo revision. The country expected on the \$50,000,000 raised on the one article of sugar there would at least be a reduction of \$20,000,000. The great commercial interests of the country expected that there would be a reduction in the present duty on iron and steel. Here in this House we have already voted to reduce the duty on steel rails from \$28 to \$15, and when that vote was passed in the House, in the Committee of the Whole, we could have anticipated the declaration that the pending bill must not go through. We are now face to face with the policy declared in New York in October prior to the organization of this House in December a year ago, that the reductions must come from the internal-revenue taxes and from them alone.

And we have been going on writing history for this Congress that all of the reductions it makes shall come from the internal revenue.

Mr. Speaker, I am about to close a service of twelve years in this House. It would give me the most profound satisfaction if on this day I could vote for a revenue bill which would give to the people all the relief which they have a right to demand. My constituents expected

larger reductions, and for them I have not failed to raise my voice. I have often cited sugar; for it has appeared to me to be little less than a crime to raise \$50,000,000 annually upon this article of prime necessity. The advocates of this bill only claim a reduction under it of \$11,000,000. I fear it will prove to be far less. The reductions upon iron and steel are in too many instances much below the demand. While some reduction might have been made in the duty upon tobacco, it is far from the proper thing to reduce \$23,000,000 upon this article and but \$11,000,000 upon sugar. Larger reductions could have been made upon articles for clothing and food. The luxuries should have been placed at higher rates and the necessities at lower rates. Lumber should have been placed upon the free-list or undergone a large reduction in the duty. The great agricultural interests of the country have not been carefully considered or justly preserved. Nails and spikes, glass, crockery, and, indeed, all the articles which the farmers of the land daily use should bear the least possible rate of duty.

No time is allowed me to say more. We are now to vote upon a bill not open to amendment. We must take it or nothing. I have voted against every bill to reduce internal taxation, but have on more than one occasion signified my willingness to vote for some such reduction if at the same time the tariff duties could be reduced. Both classes of reduction are in the bill before us, though not in proper proportions. I am forced to the conclusion that it is my duty to vote for the bill, though not without protesting against its character and the manner of its construction.

Mr. KELLEY. I yield three minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH, of New York. I can say I have not occupied five minutes of the time of the Forty-seventh Congress. I shall occupy but three minutes now.

I do not profess to be able to understand the intricacies of this great tariff question, though in my boyhood I sat at the feet of the grandest son of Kentucky, Henry Clay, who taught protective tariff. I received my impressions there. But as I have listened to the debates on both sides of this House, and have seen the divisions and subdivisions on both sides of the House, I have been inclined to think that that great general who was so recently the accredited leader of the great Democratic party, their candidate for President, said more wisdom than I thought at the time when he said that the tariff was a local issue. I think the language on both sides of this Chamber has confirmed largely the declaration of General Hancock.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that this issue is before us and we must meet it. I know that the eyes of this nation are upon this Chamber now. I know that the great interests of this nation are trembling in the scale, and while this bill does not satisfy my desire, while it does not meet my estimate of the true need of the people, removing only a burden of \$70,000,000 from the people, when I would prefer that \$140,000,000 were taken off the people—as I can not get a whole loaf I shall go for half a loaf, and I shall rejoice in the passage of this bill.

I have nothing more to say.

Mr. TUCKER. I yield two and one-half minutes to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. MURCH].

Mr. MURCH. In the two and one-half minutes allowed to me so kindly by the gentleman from Virginia I can not hope to give the numerous reasons which compel me to vote against this conference report. I will, however, state very briefly two or three of the most important of them.

The first is that we have a bill brought in here, entitled "An act to reduce internal-revenue taxation," and under this title the entire tariff schedule is entered upon; so that the title of the bill is entirely belied. A second reason is, that an already favored class, a money-making class, is, under this bill, relieved of \$14,000,000 of taxation. The bankers and banks, the depositors, and the check-holders are the favored beneficiaries under this bill; while the great laboring mass of people whom the gentlemen on this floor have so eloquently described this bill as protecting are not protected in the least particular.

The great iron industry, which is protected so largely here and which employs so many thousand men, was last year, under the benefits given to the iron manufacturers, operating to reduce the wages of the workmen engaged in the iron manufactures to almost starvation point. We witnessed the spectacle of 100,000 iron-workers in this country on strike against starvation wages.

Another thing I wish to notice, Mr. Speaker, is that the glass industry is protected from 125 to 150 per cent. We are told that this bill protects the American mechanic and the American laborer, while I find by the evidence of a translated copy of a contract entered into in Belgium, between glass manufacturers in Philadelphia, in Baltimore, and in the State of New Jersey, that these manufacturers contracted with the foreign cheap labor to come here and underbid the American labor market in an industry protected 150 per cent.

I ask permission to print in the RECORD the paper to which I have referred.

There was no objection. The paper is as follows:

[Translation.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1881.

It is agreed by the undersigned, representatives of the Window-Glass Makers' Association of the East and the Workingmen's Association of Window-Glass

Makers that the following shall be the price of wages paid in the districts of New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Maryland for the ensuing year. All wages and the percentage will be based on the list below.

The blowers will be paid at the net rate for plain work, or 11 for double. The gatherers will be paid at the rate of 65 per cent. for plain, and 55 per cent. for double, the net wages of the blowers.

The drawers will be paid 25 per cent. of the net rate of the blowers. The cutters will be paid 23 cents per 100 feet of plain, and 35 cents for double.

The cutters will be paid for lamp-glasses or sizes below 6 by 8, or for fractions of an inch below 13 by 13, one-half more than the price mentioned.

The polishers will be paid in the proportion given in the last article. Glass plates not cut to order will be paid for at ordinary rates. When they shall be recut payment will be arranged with the manufacturer.

BASIS OF CALCULATIONS.

The wages-list is based on the price of the Eastern Association, terms being placed opposite the kind of work, as follows:

On sales, with discount on price-current, 70 per cent. the net price as mentioned.

On sales, with discount on price-current, 70 per cent. + 5 per cent.; deduction, 10 per cent.

On sales, with discount on price-current, 75 per cent.; deduction, 10 per cent. + 10 per cent.

On sales, with discount on price-current, 60 and 10 per cent.; addition, 10 per cent.

On sales, with discount on price-current, 55 per cent.; addition, 10 per cent. and 10 per cent.

On sales, with discount on price-current, 50 + 5 per cent.; addition, 10 per cent., 10 per cent., and 10 per cent.

Blower's list, August, 1881.

Grade.	Sizes.					Larger sizes.
	10x15.	12x18.	20x24.	29x40.	30x46.	
First quality.....	\$0 50	\$0 65	\$0 83	\$0 90	\$1 30	\$1 60
Second quality.....	45	50	67	75	1 10	1 25
Third quality.....	40	45	53	60	70	95
Fourth quality.....	35	40	45	50	60	

F. L. BODINE,  
EDWARD R. WOOD,  
GEORGE HIRES,

For the Manufacturers' Association of Window-Glass Makers.

D. P. SWEARER,  
JOSEPH RIGGINS,  
THOMAS BEACH,  
WM. H. ASHTON,

For the Association of Window-Glass Workers.

[Back of the agreement:] Brette Alphonse, blower, 38 Faubourg de Charlevois.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Brussels, November 21, 1882.

I, John Wilson, consul of the United States at Brussels, Belgium, do hereby certify that Brette Alphonse signed the foregoing document in my presence. Given under my hand and seal the day and year above written.

[SEAL OF THE CONSULATE.]

JNO. WILSON, U. S. Consul.

This man is engaged als [sic] glass blower for the Ualage glas [sic] facture [sic], Mr. Edward Wood & Co., Chesnut [sic] strett [sic], 400, Philadelphia. BRETTE ALPHONSE, Souffleur.

Mr. TUCKER. I now yield four minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BAYNE].

Mr. BAYNE. Mr. Speaker, the first part of this bill under consideration meets with my entire concurrence. That portion of it which reduces internal taxes I think should be adopted by the House. The repeal of the taxes on deposits in banks, of the stamp tax on checks and on matches, the reduction of the tax on tobacco, and the other internal taxes which are reduced by this bill are proper and right, and in my judgment should meet the approval of every member of Congress.

That portion of the bill, however, relating to the tariff, in my opinion, contains some very grave defects. In my opinion the present law is better than the one here proposed. Under the present law the importations are vast and extensive; but under the proposed law the importations will be far greater.

Therefore, instead of accomplishing the end proposed by this legislation—the reduction of revenue—it will simply increase the revenue which will be paid into the Treasury. The consequence of increasing that revenue will be twofold: one to deplete the country of the precious metals, the other to reduce the wages which are now paid to your laboring classes because the manufacturers of this country will be largely crippled in their operations.

Although to the banks themselves it is an advantage to have the tax taken off deposits and capital and checks, yet what will the banks do if the great manufacturing industries of this country shall become so crippled that the banks will not be able to loan money to them, and if that very substratum of the banking business, the \$780,000,000 of gold and silver in this country, shall be drained into the foreign markets for the purchase of their products, while your own mills and your own factories shall be idle?

I say that the Congress that shall reduce the tariff duties of this country as now proposed will make a grievous mistake. I am willing to predict here and now that the visitation that will come upon this country for this grievous mistake will be seen and manifested within the next two years. We will be called upon to account for the fact that our mills will be idle, and that the gold and the silver which now

stimulate the industries of this country are drained into foreign markets.

In the metal schedule, with which I am more familiar than any of the others, there are several flagrant incongruities. On pages 29 and 30 of the conference report you will find different kinds of ordinary iron at higher rates of duty than charcoal-iron. On pages 30 and 31 you will find common sheet-iron having a specific duty and tagger-iron at what will certainly prove a less ad valorem rate. This has been demonstrated by actual experience under the present law, whose discriminations respecting these classes of iron are preserved and perpetuated by the bill. In this same paragraph the rate on galvanized sheet iron or steel is only allowed three-fourths of a cent a pound additional, which is not adequate for the protection of the additional labor. Then follows planished or glanced sheet-iron, which is reduced to 2½ cents per pound, a half cent below the present rate of duty. That reduction should not have been made. Then comes sheet-iron which has been pickled and cold-rolled, and only a quarter of a cent additional is allowed, which is wholly inadequate.

Then follows the gross and destructive rate of duty on tin-plate of 1 cent per pound, which I took occasion to characterize in the debate on the House bill. Cotton-ties are fixed at 35 per cent. ad valorem, the same as the present law, and this provision absolutely precludes our own people from manufacturing them. This is an unpardonable blunder.

The carefully prepared provisions relating to steel in its various forms have been simply shorn of their best and most vital features. The distinction between ingots and blooms of five hundred pounds and upward and those below that weight was intended to protect both the manufacturer and the Government from imposition, and it would, in connection with ratings of steel proposed by the Tariff Commission, have resulted in an easy and safe administration of the law; yet this vital principle is eviscerated from the conference bill, and all the evils of the present unsatisfactory system are kept.

There are several more defects which I will not now undertake to point out. The hope that a consistent and harmonious tariff law would be enacted is by this bill disappointed. It will occasion much litigation and it invites by its incongruities evasions and undervaluations.

We imported last year about seventy million dollars' worth of metals. We bought abroad large quantities of iron and steel, nearly all being the products of the heavy industries. This was wholly unnecessary. Now we propose to import more. We substantially say by this conference bill that we desire to increase our importations. Is that wise policy? Is it wise to reduce duties on the ebbing tide of prosperity?

I think we have made a serious mistake, and I, for one, whatever clamor may be raised, will adhere with undeviating fidelity to the policy of protection, believing as I do that the prosperity and happiness of the people of the United States will be better promoted by that policy than by any other one cause over which we have control as legislators.

Mr. KELLEY. I now yield for five minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. PEELLE].

Mr. PEELLE. I desire to state a few of the reasons which will control me in supporting the report of the committee of conference. There are many items in this bill which, if standing alone, I could not support.

But the people of my district and the people of this country demand a reduction of internal-revenue taxes and a revision of the tariff. I for one am willing that the will of the people should be crystallized into law.

This bill will reduce our revenue nearly seventy millions of dollars; and, if I am not mistaken in the calculations which I have hurriedly made, \$20,000,000 of that amount will inure directly to the benefit of the toiling masses of this country.

This is the best bill that we are likely to formulate and pass at this session of Congress. If we could secure a better bill I would be willing to stand here and labor in this Congress to secure it according to the judgment of the various members of Congress, if that could possibly be done. We promised the people in the campaigns of 1880 and 1882 to reduce taxation and revise the tariff, and in furtherance of the promise made in 1880 we provided in the last Congress for the Tariff Commission. That commission furnished us with abundant information at the beginning of this session. We have no excuse for further delay, and we ought now to make good our promise to the people.

I quite agree with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ROBINSON] that the duty which it is proposed to place upon the raw material, wool, is not what it should be. That duty is too low on the raw material when we consider the duty proposed to be placed on the manufactured article. I quite agree with the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HUBBELL] that the copper interest may be somewhat injured because of the rate of duty imposed by this bill.

But, sir, as a representative of 150,000 people I can not stand up here and defeat a bill which affects every industry in this country simply because it can not be made to suit all our various ideas. This is the best bill that we can pass this Congress; it is an infinitely better bill than is the present law. We must take the bad things in it in order to get the good, and this is tolerable since the defects in the bill are far less than in the present law.

Therefore I believe, at least I conceive it to be my duty to vote for this report and to sustain this bill, believing that if we pass it we will have earned the lasting gratitude of the people of the United States.

And we should remember that this is not the only Congress that we are going to have in this country. If there are defects in this bill, subsequent Congresses can correct those defects in accordance with the circumstances of each particular case.

I have said that there were items in this bill which if standing alone I would not support. I would not support standing alone the duty which is imposed by this bill upon sugar; indeed, I should be glad if we could put sugar on the free-list; but when I find that the bill will in that respect reduce the burdens upon the people of this country some \$10,000,000 I am willing to support it. If standing alone I would not support the duties which are proposed to be imposed upon steel and iron, but when taken together I can give the report and bill my support.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. KELLEY. I now desire to yield two minutes, or so long as may be required, to enable the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MORSE] to read some telegrams he has received.

Mr. MORSE. As these telegrams have come to me from my constituents, I am bound to give the information to the House, and then gentlemen can vote on the bill before us as they please. First I read a telegram from the chairman of the Democratic State central committee of Massachusetts:

BOSTON, MASS., March 3, 1883.

HON. LEOPOLD MORSE,  
Washington, District of Columbia:

The business interest of Boston demand the passage of some tariff legislation this session. Our political friends can not afford to defeat it.

JONAS H. FRENCH.

Here is a dispatch from a gentleman who was chairman of the Democratic committee in my district, which we carried by 4,000 majority against 2,500 majority in the last election the other way:

BOSTON, MASS., March 3, 1883.

HON. LEOPOLD MORSE:

Your constituents implore you to use your influence to pass the tariff bill.

CHAS. E. RAYMOND.

Here is another telegram:

BOSTON, MASS., March 3, 1883.

HON. LEOPOLD MORSE,  
Washington, District of Columbia:

The business people of Massachusetts urgently ask you to pass the tariff bill. There is hardly an exception in this community. I have not heard but one opinion—all favor it.

THOMAS DORR.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Illinois. Do they know what this bill is?

Mr. MORSE. They want a reduction of taxes, and this is the only bill we can vote for which will give it to them. My people are intelligent enough to understand that. They know as much about this bill as the gentleman does. I do not think he knows any more about it than they do.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Illinois. I do not think I do.

Mr. MORSE. I am willing to vote blindly for this bill, so far as details are concerned, when I know that it will result in a reduction of the burdens upon the people. Here are other telegrams I have received.

BOSTON, MASS., March 3, 1883.

HON. LEOPOLD MORSE,  
Washington, District of Columbia:

Please use all your efforts to secure the passage of the tariff bill; business interests of the country require it.

GEORGE RIPLY.

BOSTON, MASS., March 3, 1883.

HON. LEOPOLD MORSE,  
Washington, District of Columbia:

Do everything in your power to serve the business interests of the country by securing the passage of the tariff bill.

WM. A. TOWER.

BOSTON, MASS., March 3, 1883.

HON. LEOPOLD MORSE,  
Washington, District of Columbia:

Please exert all your influence to secure the passage of the tariff bill; the business interests of the country demand it.

JACOB EDWARDS.

BOSTON, MASS., March 3, 1883.

HON. LEOPOLD MORSE,  
Washington, District of Columbia:

Use all your influence to secure passage tariff bill; the business interest of the country requires and demands it.

Mr. COBB. Who says that?

Mr. MORSE. Asa P. Potter, of Boston.

Mr. COBB. What does he know about it?

Mr. MORSE. I simply read what he says. The gentleman from Indiana is welcome to his own judgment:

BOSTON, MASS., March 3, 1883.

HON. LEOPOLD MORSE,  
Washington, District of Columbia:

Use every effort to secure the passage of the tariff bill. The country depends upon this Congress to give it relief in this way.

EUSTIS C. FITZ.

No one of these men is engaged in manufacturing.

Mr. SPRINGER. This bill will not give them any relief.  
Mr. MORSE. If they are satisfied, I am.  
[Here the hammer fell.]

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. SYMPSON, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House was requested, bills and a joint resolution of the following titles:

A bill (H. R. 604) for the relief of William W. Thomas;  
A bill (H. R. 4962) to amend section 5463 of the Revised Statutes; and  
Joint resolution (H. Res. 303) respecting the administration of justice in Tunis.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment House bills of the following titles:

A bill (H. R. 2911) for the relief of the German National Bank of Louisville, Kentucky;  
A bill (H. R. 2638) for the relief of J. J. Coffey and Rebecca S. Lewis, mother of Burge Rawle Lewis; and  
A bill (H. R. 6946) for the relief of Clinton D. Smith.

## ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. ALDRICH, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found duly enrolled a bill of the following title; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (S. 1821) prescribing regulations for the Soldiers' Home, located at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

## TARIFF AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the tariff and internal-tax bill.

Mr. KELLEY. I yield five minutes to my colleague [Mr. FISHER].

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, there is but little in this conference report which commends it to my favorable consideration. One of the great industries of my district is threatened. Probably \$5,000,000 of the \$10,000,000 paid for the labor of the charcoal-furnaces of this country will be lost under this measure; \$17,000,000 of capital is threatened. Over 20,000 of the 40,000 men engaged in that industry will be driven from employment.

In this report, at line 553, we have a paragraph which imposes a duty of \$24.76 a ton upon all iron less than one inch in width or round iron three-fourths of an inch in diameter; while in the same paragraph there is imposed upon charcoal-iron of all shapes, forms, and sizes a specific duty of but \$22 per ton. Under the present tariff the duty is \$33.60. This iron must suffer a reduction of 50 per cent. If pig-iron could not stand a reduction of 50 cents per ton, or about 7 per cent., how can the manufacturers of charcoal-iron submit to a reduction of 50 per cent.?

But, sir, we have this astonishing fact: While you lay a duty of \$24.76 upon common iron, charcoal-iron, of more value, comes in at \$2.76 a ton less. The same thing occurs on round iron, in the paragraph under which iron seven-sixteenths of an inch in diameter comes in at the rate of \$26.88 a ton, \$4.88 more duty per ton than that imposed upon charcoal-iron of similar form and of much more value.

Mr. CARLISLE. That is so.

Mr. FISHER. But while I point out these discrepancies which no member of the conference committee can justify—

Mr. SPRINGER. Or explain.

Mr. FISHER. I desire to say that on the one hand, if this conference report be defeated, we are threatened with a Senate bill immeasurably worse. [Cries of "Oh, no!"] On the other hand, we see an incoming Congress largely composed of men who are free-traders and tariff-for-revenue men, who may give us a much worse bill. So I stand between the devil and the deep sea. All that I can do is to swallow this nasty dose as philosophically as I can, and I shall therefore vote for the report.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. KELLEY. I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, if I can be permitted to say one or two things in regard to this bill, I believe I will vote for it [laughter] for reasons precisely opposite to several of those which have been stated by some gentlemen on this floor. I regard the idea of taking \$22,000,000 off tobacco, and thirteen, fourteen, or fifteen million dollars off another luxury, that is money—at least I consider it a luxury when I have any—and taking only eleven or twelve millions off sugar as simply infamous and outrageous.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Georgia. Yet you are going to vote for it.

Mr. ANDERSON. Yes, for we are virtually in this position: Within a few hours this Congress will close. If this bill will reduce taxation \$75,000,000 I am willing to vote for it, with the distinct understanding that in the next Congress I shall endeavor to bring down your pig-iron, lumber, woolen and other things—to knock the jobbery that I believe to be in some items of the tariff bill out of it. I only take this measure because I believe the present law is worse. I want to see the people who buy and use these things protected as well as the men who make them; but I suppose I shall have to take what I can get now, awaiting

another opportunity to make greater reductions, and swallow this infamous and nauseous dose. [Laughter.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. KELLEY. I trust the gentleman from Virginia will now exhaust his time.

Mr. TUCKER. I will take the floor and yield for four minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. COX].

Mr. COX, of New York. Mr. Speaker, There are two kinds of sins: sins of commission and sins of omission. I do not know, sir, that you are guilty of either, but this Congress at the beginning of this session was guilty of the sin of commission, for it spent money with a wild and excessive prodigality. It undertakes to make up or to pay into the Treasury large sums of money by imports under this conference bill which even the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. ANDERSON] confesses to be an infamous juggle. And he votes for the juggle. [Laughter.]

There never was since I have been here, speaking for the people for over twenty years, such a conspicuous failure as this Congress. You failed last session, you fail now; you fail on appropriations, and you fail on the tariff; and you will be known hereafter as the great American Congressional failure. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

You undertake to-day to make a tariff bill; you can not get everything, of course, but your bill is bad for multifariousness among other things. [Laughter.]

Ohio can not vote for it. Why? I like Ohio. I was born there. Job, it is said in the old Scripture, was a perfect and upright man, feared God and eschewed evil and had 7,000 sheep. [Laughter.] I know what is in this bill. It is your lamb—"little Mary" left out. [Laughter.] There is no innocency in it.

This bill is intended to help iron and not to help the people. We can not vote for it. Our State does not vote for it. I am sorry to see that the best man on the other side of the House, I think his name is ANDERSON [laughter], has given away all the magnificent eloquence which he made here for six days on this subject. No matter, there will be another Congress.

Now, I have had some telegrams sent to me here. They are crowding in—you never saw the like before—from farmers of South Carolina to this side of the House. Here is one of them:

S. S. COX:

Public disgusted. Stand by the farmers. Do not vote for the protection bill that taxes the interests of the people and relieves the banks and monopolies.  
MANY FARMERS.

[Laughter and applause.]

They have no tariff that does relieve the tax on steel, iron, lumber, and the necessities of life. Here are some from farmers of Mississippi. [Laughter on Republican side.] I have twenty other telegrams here on this subject. [Laughter.] We can not be fooled, we farmer people. You take them from your manufacturers. We know your little jobs. Your telegrams are flying all around this House. Now, pass this bill if you can, and go to your people.

Mr. MORSE. We are going to.

Mr. COX, of New York. When did you turn Republican and protectionist? [Laughter.] We are fighting in the interest of the people.

Mr. MORSE. So am I.

Mr. COX, of New York. We are fighting for their rights.

Mr. MORSE. More than you are.

Mr. COX, of New York. Your relieving monopolies and banks does not show it. I can not in four minutes tell all there is obnoxious in a bill of this character, but the people will know it, and your gavel, Mr. Speaker, will recognize it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's time has expired. [Laughter.]

Mr. TUCKER. I now yield three minutes and a half to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MORRISON].

Mr. MORRISON addressed the House. [See Appendix.]

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I have only two or three minutes left, and I want to say one single word. I believe for the first time in the history of this country a tariff bill, which proposed to levy on the people two hundred millions of money, is to be passed without any consideration by the representatives of the people except during the last two or three hours as to a great part of the bill. It went to a Tariff Commission; it came to the Committee on Ways and Means; it went to the Senate. We raised the constitutional question, gentlemen did, on the other side the other day to interpose against the power of the Senate to tax the people of the country; and they swap—I mean no disrespect to gentlemen—but they swap the Constitution for a high tariff. [Applause.] Because, as I understand, they said, We will not raise the constitutional question until we settle the fact as to whether we can get a tariff; let us manipulate the tariff first and see if we can get it. And if we can get what will suit us we will swap the Constitution for that. If we can not, we will throw aside the shield of the Constitution to protect the people from having a reduction of taxation.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want a reduction of the tariff just as much as other people do, but on a different line. They want a tariff; that is, a high tariff. I want one that is low tariff. That is just the difference between us. You are not anxious to pass a low-tariff bill and we are not anxious to pass a high-tariff bill. The question is, What kind of a tariff are you going to pass? I have resisted to the utmost the passage

of this high-tariff bill, and now we have come to the last hours of the session for a vote upon this, and I do advise gentlemen who want in good faith only hereafter to see the tariff reduced and made equitable to the interests of the country to vote against this bill, and not fasten it upon the people of the country in order to have it revoked next winter.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found duly enrolled a bill of the following title; when the Speaker signed the same:

An act (H. R. 5200) authorizing and directing the Postmaster-General to readjust the salaries of certain postmasters in accordance with the provision of section 8 of the act of June 12, 1866.

Mr. SPAULDING, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found duly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (H. R. 2638) for the relief of J. J. Coffey and Rebecca S. Lewis, mother of Burge Rawle Lewis.

A bill (H. R. 2911) for the relief of the German National Bank of Louisville, Kentucky.

A bill (H. R. 6946) for the relief of Clinton D. Smith.

#### INTERNAL REVENUE AND TARIFF.

Mr. KELLEY. I yield three minutes to my colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. MUTCHLER].

Mr. MUTCHLER. Mr. Speaker, if it were necessary to relieve the tax-ridden people from that burden which rests upon them by reason of this internal-revenue law, extracting as it does from their current income \$100,000,000 a year, to swap the Constitution as we have just now heard it construed in order to relieve them, then I am willing to swap it. [Cries of "No!" "No!"] Yes, sir; I say that this tax of \$100,000,000 a year is a burden on our people, and we are justified in doing anything reasonable that will relieve them from it, because we do not need the money.

I have the honor to represent in part on the floor of this House a State which has for many years borne the taunts of the anti-protectionists, because her people are engaged in industries which needed and received the helping hand of the Government. In the formation of this tariff bill those industries suffer more than the industries of any other State. Yet I believe that they will adjust themselves to the bill as it is formed, and that the industries not only of Pennsylvania but of every other State will be benefited by it. We had better settle the question now than leave it open for another whole year. The point to be gained is in relieving a tax-burdened people of \$70,000,000, when we do not need one single dollar of that revenue for the purposes of the Government; and we can not justify it.

I say to my Democratic friends on this side of the House if you expect to maintain, to deserve, and to receive the confidence which the people seem to have intrusted us with at the last election, do not insist upon keeping this burden upon them; because in that case they will not trust you. What they want is to be relieved from the taxation that is imposed upon them. You now have the opportunity to do it to the extent at least of \$70,000,000 a year; and if we do not do it they will hold us responsible.

In a speech which I had the honor to make on the floor of this House last May I predicted that the party which insisted on extracting this enormous sum of money from the current income of the people every year could not be intrusted with the people's power; and I am gratified to say that the recent elections have proved my predictions to be true.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. KELLEY. I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KASSON].

Mr. KASSON. I hope that before this debate closes there may be a moment's consideration given to the main question, instead of picking flaws in a vast and voluminous bill. I could enter into that work, sir, myself if I believed that was the main question before the House of Representatives. I could make protests against here a clause and there a clause, and I can make it against any bill that you can frame by a constant devotion of two years' time to produce a satisfactory result.

What is the object of this bill on the part of the majority of this House? It is to reduce internal revenue and to revise the tariff in the combined sense of inflicting no serious injury on the industries of the country and of lightening taxation admitted to be too severe on the American people. Those two objects are required by this side of the House; only one of them is required by the other side.

Have we then destroyed any recognized national interest? We have the remarkable spectacle here of men who denounce the bill because it protects at all, coming over to shake hands on this side of the House with gentlemen who say it does not protect enough. When the Greeks come to Troy with their Trojan horses it is time for the Trojans to open their eyes. Where, upon the principles maintained by our friends on the other side, will be the wool interest and the woolen interest one year from this time?

Sir, it is a misrepresentation to say that the reduction on woollens is not as great as that on wool. We have as the present rates on wools under 32 cents in value 10 cents per pound; over 32 cents, 12 cents per pound; both specific, and in one case 10 per cent. ad valorem added,

and in the other case 12 per cent. ad valorem added. The ad valorem, 10 per cent. and 11 per cent., is taken off and the specific rates remain as under the present law. And more, this report reduces the ad valorem division line from 32 cents to 30 cents, which is in favor of the wool-grower; as it brings a larger amount of wool under the higher rate of duty. And that is all that is done to wool in this schedule.

On woollens, on the contrary, you have reduced the rate, where it was 50 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem, to 30 cents per pound and 35 cents per pound and the ad valorem. In one case 20 cents of specific duty are taken off and in the other 15 cents. In the other case where the present duty is 20 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem, it is 10 cents per pound and 12 cents a pound with the 35 per cent. ad valorem. And so on going through the bill. On blankets, flannels, and that class of goods, the reduction is immense, amounting to about 50 per cent. of the present duty. And shall we, who are bound to legislate for all the American people, ignore the interests of all the American people who consume woollens? Or shall we recognize both the wool-grower and the woolen consumer?

Sir, we have been denounced from California to Maine for our high duties on our woolen goods. The reason for the *specific* duty on woollens is compensation for the duty on wool. Shall we merely protect one interest and ignore the other? The manufacturers have their own protection of 35 per cent. ad valorem, and when the gentlemen who have denounced for years the high duties on woollens come over and tell our wool-growers "Dear friends, you are not enough protected; you ought not to vote for the bill!"

Mr. MORRISON. Who told them that?

Mr. KASSON. Gentlemen said that on the floor here repeatedly to wool-growing representatives, and it was said also by individuals off the floor. That is all I need to say about that.

In regard to the effect of the duty on wool, permit me to say that under our protective system wool-raising in this country has been largely developed, and by increasing competition has reduced largely the price of wool, and we are no longer dependent upon the foreign production alone.

Now, sir, upon one or two other points a word or two and I will complete all which time permits me to say. The time has passed in which to denounce the method by which we have reached this bill. We have reached it, and have reached it, I suppose, legally. The question is now whether, because to this little thing or to that individual thing of greater importance, is assigned a rate of duty which we think a little too high or too low, shall we refuse to lighten taxation at all? For myself I had rather explain why I voted for this bill by the simple declaration that the people are now overtaxed and my vote was to lift \$70,000,000 off their shoulders, than to answer the question, Why did not you vote for the bill? by going into little details about an offensive rule adopted by the House, and about the bill not going far enough on some article or too far on another, and the thousand petty excuses with which you are amusing yourselves on this floor.

There are articles from which I wanted to take more duty and additional articles which I desired on the free-list, which I thought could be done without detriment to any of our national industries. But I will take this bill, and take it gladly. Four hundred thousand men, chiefly Germans, are interested in one class of individual taxes largely reduced by this bill, which they can not charge over to the consumer—a tax that is known as the special or license tax.

Mr. COBB. I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COBB. The hour has arrived at which it was determined a vote should be taken.

The SPEAKER. The Chair was indulging the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KASSON] for a few moments because of time which had been occupied by the Chair in presenting reports to the House.

Mr. COBB. I insist upon the regular order.

Mr. KELLEY. I now call for a vote on agreeing to the report.

Mr. CARLISLE. I understand that the previous question has been ordered.

The SPEAKER. The previous question has been ordered.

Mr. CARLISLE. I consumed much more of the time allotted to this side of the House than I had intended, and in doing so prevented several gentlemen on this side of the House from participating in this discussion. I now ask general consent that members have leave to print in the RECORD remarks upon the pending measure.

Mr. CURTIN. I could not get time, though I desired to make a few remarks on this subject. I ask leave to print in the RECORD such remarks as I would have otherwise submitted.

Mr. CARLISLE. I ask that general consent be given to print remarks in the RECORD on this subject.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CARLISLE] asks that general leave be given members of the House to print in the RECORD remarks on the pending measure.

There was no objection, and leave was granted accordingly. [See Appendix.]

Mr. MILLS. I ask leave, not to submit any remarks, but to print certain statistics and documents which I have here in the RECORD, and also that they be printed as a document of the House.



There was no objection, and leave was granted accordingly. The documents are as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Washington, D. C., May 7, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge, from the Secretary of the Senate, the receipt of a copy of a resolution adopted by the Senate on the 17th of April, requesting me to furnish all the information in the possession of this Department as to the total consumption within the United States of all the manufactured articles to which tariff duties apply...

nishes the information requested, so far as data have been obtained for instituting the desired comparison.

As the Department possesses no full information in regard to the value of articles manufactured in the United States since that obtained in 1870, the year of the last decennial census, it became necessary to confine to that year the comparison of the consumption in this country of articles of domestic and foreign production.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN B. HAWLEY, Acting Secretary.

Hon. W. A. WHEELER, President of the Senate.

Statement showing the amount of the principal manufactured articles subject to customs duties produced in the United States during the year ended June 30, 1870, the amount thereof exported and remaining for consumption, the amount imported for consumption, and the total consumption within the country, with the percentage of the amount imported.

Table with 7 columns: Manufactured articles, Produced in the census year 1870, Exported during the fiscal year 1870, Consumption of domestic, during the year, Imported for consumption during the fiscal year 1870, Total consumption in the year, Percentage of, imported. Rows include various goods like Acid, pyroligneous and sulphuric, Agricultural implements, Belts, Blacking, Brass, and manufactures of, Brick, Brooms and brushes, Buttons, Cards, playing, Carpets, Carriages and wagons, Cars, railroad, Cement, Chemicals, drugs, &c., Chocolate, Cloths, cases, and materials, Clothing, Combs, Confectionery, Copper, Cordage and twine, Cotton goods, Crucibles, Dye-stuffs and extracts, Flax, manufactures of, Fruits and vegetables: canned and preserved, Furniture, Gas and lamp fixtures, Glass, Window, Other manufactures of, Glue, Gold leaf and foil, Gunpowder, Hair-cloth, Hair-work, Hats, &c., Hoop-skirts and corsets, Hosiery: Cotton, Woolen, India-rubber and elastic goods, Ink, printing and writing, Iron and steel, and manufactures of: Iron, Bar, &c., Scales and balances, Screws, Sewing-machines and fixtures, Wire and wire-work, Other manufactures of, including machinery, steam-engines, &c., Steel, Cutlery, Edge-tools, Fire-arms, Needles and pins, Saws, Steel pens, Other manufactures of, Japanned ware, Jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver, Lamps, lanterns, and locomotive head-lights, Lead, Bar and pig, Manufactures of, Leather, Boots and shoes, Saddlery and harness, Gloves and other manufactures of, Matches, Marble manufactures, Musical instruments, Oils: Animal, Fish, Vegetable, Oil-cloth, floor, Paints and colors, Paper, Paper-hangings, Percussion-caps.

\* Not separately specified.

† Plate-glass, 1,447,283.

Statement showing the amount of the principal manufactured articles subject to customs duties produced in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Manufactured articles.	Produced in the census year 1870.	Exported during the fiscal year 1870.	Consumption of domestic, during the year.	Imported for consumption during the fiscal year 1870.	Total consumption in the year.	Percentage of, imported.
Perfumery, cosmetics, and fancy soaps .....	\$2,029,582	\$284,315	\$1,745,267	\$407,955	\$2,153,222	18.94
Pipes, tobacco.....	447,330	.....	447,330	280,345	727,675	.....
Plated ware.....	8,142,150	29,679	8,112,471	92,050	8,204,521	.92
Saltpeter.....	66,280	.....	66,280	358,139	424,419	84.38
Silk manufactures.....	12,740,762	11,648	12,729,114	24,257,671	36,986,785	65.58
Starch .....	5,994,422	107,187	5,887,235	17,642	5,904,877	.28
Stone-ware and earthen-ware .....	6,045,536	40,949	6,004,587	4,460,228	10,464,815	42.62
Straw goods.....	7,282,086	10,438	7,271,648	1,189,130	8,460,778	14.05
Sugars, refined.....	108,941,911	555,482	108,386,429	39,077	108,425,506	.03
Tobacco:						
Cigars.....	35,503,867	9,584	35,494,283	1,690,866	37,185,149	4.54
Other manufactures of.....	36,258,177	1,595,221	34,662,956	25,788	34,688,744	.07
Trunks, valises, &c.....	7,725,488	75,389	7,650,099	.....	7,650,099	.....
Types, stereotype-plates, &c.....	2,180,001	(*)	2,180,001	22,310	2,202,311	10.13
Umbrellas.....	4,098,032	844	4,097,188	39,491	4,136,679	.95
Varnish .....	4,991,405	46,985	4,944,420	88,236	5,032,656	1.75
Watches and watch materials.....	2,394,361	4,335	2,390,026	2,823,253	5,213,279	54.15
Wood, manufactures of, lumber, manufactures of, doors, sashes, shingles, &c.....	303,545,452	8,990,434	294,555,018	8,033,233	302,588,251	2.65
Wooden-ware .....	4,142,124	258,347	3,883,777	(*)	3,883,777	.....
Wool, manufactures of.....	151,298,196	.....	151,298,196	.....	151,298,196	.....
Worsted goods.....	22,090,331	117,223	173,211,304	137,975,206	211,186,510	17.98
Zinc, manufactures of.....	1,224,447	92,159	1,132,288	947,063	2,079,341	45.06

Statement received from the American Iron and Steel Association of the amount of iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, produced in the United States during the year 1876.

Commodities.	Production in 1876.	Exported during the fiscal year 1876-77.	Consumption of domestic during the year 1877.	Imported for consumption during the year 1876-77.	Total consumption during the year.	Percentage of, imported.
Pig-iron .....	\$40,000,000	\$59,029	\$39,910,971	\$1,664,280	\$41,575,251	4.00
Bar, angle, &c.....	27,500,000	194,775	27,305,225	1,394,922	28,700,147	4.08
Plate and sheet.....	11,500,000	35,723	11,464,277	509,976	11,974,253	4.26
Iron rails .....	13,700,000	243,811	13,456,189	117,081	13,573,270	.85
Nails .....	11,500,000	319,584	11,180,416	63	11,180,479	.....
Steel rails.....	17,000,000	.....	17,000,000	125,408	17,125,408	.73
Other steel.....	12,800,000	6,378,400	6,421,510	3,882,833	10,304,343	37.68

Statement showing the amount of the principal manufactured articles subject to customs duties in the United States during the year ended June 30, 1880, the amount thereof exported and remaining for consumption, the amount imported for consumption, and the total consumption within the country, with the percentage of the amount imported.

Manufactured articles.	Produced in the census year 1880.	Exports, domestic, during the year ended June 30, 1880.	Consumption of domestic, during the year 1880.	Imported for consumption during the year ended June 30, 1880.	Total consumption in the year.	Percentage of, imported.
Agricultural implements.....	\$68,640,486	\$2,245,742	\$66,394,744	.....	\$66,394,744	.....
Beer, ale, and porter.....	101,058,385	298,818	100,759,567	\$754,293	101,513,860	.74
Bells and bell and bronze metals.....	1,065,824	15,866	1,049,958	5,185	1,055,143	.49
Billiard tables and apparatus.....	2,289,758	28,390	2,261,368	.....	2,261,368	.....
Blacking .....	1,491,474	163,021	1,328,453	56,968	1,385,411	4.11
Bone-black, ivory-black, and lamp-black.....	661,376	66,069	595,307	.....	595,307	.....
Books, pamphlets, maps, and other publications.....	11,976,764	626,630	11,350,134	2,510,492	13,860,626	18.11
Brass.....	27,332,483	183,468	27,149,015	414,224	27,563,239	1.50
Bread and breadstuffs:						
Barley malt.....	18,273,102	(*)	18,273,102	328,900	19,102,002	4.34
Bread and biscuit.....	65,824,896	680,158	65,144,738	25,113	65,169,851	.04
Wheat-flour, corn-meal, rye-flour, &c.....	505,185,712	36,330,286	468,846,426	72,338	468,918,764	.01
Maizena, farina, and all other preparations of breadstuffs used as food.....	2,493,224	2,430,098	54,126	185,217	239,343	77.49
Brick and tile, drain-pipe and terra-cotta ware.....	33,868,131	50,276	33,817,855	113,210	33,931,065	.33
Brooms and brushes of all kinds.....	10,560,855	110,410	10,450,445	371,138	10,821,583	3.43
Buttons.....	4,449,542	(*)	4,449,542	3,853,596	8,303,138	46.41
Carriages, carts, and parts of.....	76,971,137	823,702	76,147,435	88,396	76,235,831	.12
Cars, railroad, passenger and freight.....	27,997,591	583,723	27,413,868	.....	27,413,868	.....
Chocolate.....	1,302,153	2,142	1,300,011	27,442	1,327,453	2.07
Clocks and watches, and parts of.....	15,034,339	1,453,237	13,581,102	1,771,291	15,352,393	11.54
Coffee, cocoa, and spices, including ginger, pepper, and mustard.....	22,924,894	93,238	22,831,656	2,144,377	24,976,033	8.59
Coke.....	5,350,489	(*)	5,350,489	18,406	5,377,895	.34
Combs.....	951,305	16,098	935,207	231,727	1,167,024	19.85
Copper.....	2,087,773	793,455	1,294,318	432,522	1,726,840	23.06
Cordage, rope and twine of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.....	12,492,171	356,808	12,135,363	.....	12,135,363	.....
Cotton.....	6,277,172,086	9,981,418	267,190,668	25,723,252	292,913,920	8.78
Drugs, chemicals, and medicines, not elsewhere specified.....	59,657,491	2,938,278	56,719,213	13,085,322	74,354,823	17.69
Dye-stuffs.....	5,253,038	702,750	4,550,288	.....	4,550,288	.....
Earthen, stone, and china ware.....	7,942,729	106,724	7,836,005	5,500,994	13,336,999	41.25
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	23,447,321	518,198	22,929,123	4,769,064	27,698,187	17.22
Flax, hemp, and jute.....	19,331,624	1,263,655	18,067,969	24,698,675	42,766,644	57.75
Fruits, preserved, in cans or otherwise.....	17,599,576	435,290	17,164,286	303,974	17,558,260	2.24
Furs and fur-skins.....	8,238,712	5,404,418	2,834,294	3,823,969	6,658,263	57.43

\*Not separately specified.

†Not including carpets.

‡Included mixed textiles.



Mr. COX, of New York. And I have some more telegrams. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The question is upon concurring in the report of the committee of conference.

Mr. KELLEY. On that question I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 152, nays 116, not voting 23; as follows:

YEAS—152.

Aldrich,	Fulkerson,	Lynch,	Shelley,
Anderson,	George,	Mackey,	Sherwin,
Barr,	Godsbalk,	Marsh,	Shultz,
Belford,	Grout,	Mason,	Skinner,
Beltzhoover,	Guenther,	McCoid,	Smalls,
Bingham,	Hall,	McCook,	Smith, A. Herr
Bisbee,	Hammond, John	McLean, Jas. H.	Smith, Dietrich C.
Bliss,	Hardenbergh,	Miles,	Smith, J. Hyatt
Bowman,	Hardy,	Moore,	Spaulding,
Brewer,	Harmer,	Morey,	Speer,
Briggs,	Harris, Benj. W.	Morse,	Spooner,
Browne,	Harris, Henry S.	Mutchler,	Steele,
Buck,	Haskell,	Neal,	Stone,
Burrows, Julius C.	Hazelton,	Norcross,	Strait,
Barrows, Jos. H.	Heilman,	O'Neill,	Thomas,
Butterworth,	Henderson,	Pacheco,	Townsend, Amos
Calkins,	Hepburn,	Page,	Tyler,
Camp,	Hill,	Parker,	Updegraff,
Candler,	Hiscock,	Payson,	Valentine,
Cannon,	Hitt,	Peelle,	Van Aernam,
Carpenter,	Horr,	Peirce,	Van Horn,
Caswell,	Houk,	Pettibone,	Van Voorhis,
Chace,	Hubbs,	Pound,	Wadsworth,
Crapo,	Humphrey,	Randall,	Wait,
Crowley,	Jacobs,	Ranney,	Walker,
Cullen,	Jadwin,	Ray,	Ward,
Davis, George R.	Jones, Phineas	Reed,	Washburn,
Deering,	Jorgensen,	Rich,	Watson,
De Motte,	Joyce,	Richardson, D. P.	Webber,
Dezendorf,	Kasson,	Ritchie,	West,
Dingley,	Kelley,	Robeson,	White,
Doxey,	Ketcham,	Robinson, Geo. D.	Williams, Chas. G.
Dunnell,	Klotz,	Ross,	Willits,
Dwight,	Lacey,	Ryan,	Wilson,
Ermentrout,	Ladd,	Scoville,	Wise, George D.
Farwell, Chas. B.	Lewis,	Scranton,	Wise, Morgan R.
Farwell, Sewell S.	Lindsey,	Sessinghaus,	Wood, Walter A.
Fisher,	Lord,	Shallenberger,	Young.

NAYS—116.

Aiken,	Cook, Philip	Hoge,	Rice, Theron M.
Armfield,	Covington,	Holman,	Richardson, J. S.
Atherton,	Cox, Samuel S.	House,	Robertson,
Atkins,	Cox, William R.	Hubbell,	Robinson, Jas. S.
Atbour,	Culbertson,	Hutchins,	Robinson, Wm. E.
Bayne,	Davidson,	Jones, Geo. W.	Rosecrans,
Beach,	Davis, Lowndes H.	Jones, James K.	Scales,
Belmont,	Dawes,	Kenna,	Simonton,
Berry,	Deuster,	King,	Singleton, Otho R.
Blackburn,	Dibrell,	Knott,	Sparks,
Blanchard,	Dowd,	Latham,	Springer,
Bland,	Dugro,	Leedom,	Stoekslager,
Blount,	Dunn,	Le Fevre,	Talbot,
Bragg,	Ellis,	Manning,	Taylor, Ezra B.
Brumman,	Errett,	Martin,	Taylor, Joseph D.
Buchanan,	Evins,	Matson,	Thompson, P. B.
Buckner,	Flower,	McKenzie,	Townsend, R. W.
Cabell,	Ford,	McKinley,	Tucker,
Caldwell,	Forney,	McLane, Robt. M.	Turner, Henry G.
Campbell,	Garrison,	McMillin,	Turner, Oscar
Carlisle,	Geddes,	Miller,	Upson,
Cassidy,	Gibson,	Mills,	Urner,
Chapman,	Gunter,	Money,	Vance,
Clark,	Hammond, N. J.	Morrison,	Warner,
Clements,	Haseltine,	Moulton,	Welborn,
Cobb,	Hatch,	Muldrow,	Wheeler,
Colerick,	Herbert,	Murch,	Whitthorne,
Converse,	Hewitt, Abram S.	Reese,	Williams, Thomas
Cook, John C.	Hoblitzell,	Rice, John B.	Willis.

NOT VOTING—23.

Black,	Herndon,	Oates,	Rice, Wm. W.
Clardy,	Hewitt, G. W.	Paul,	Russell,
Cornell,	Hooker,	Phelps,	Singleton, Jas. W.
Cravens,	McClure,	Phister,	Thompson, Wm. G.
Curtin,	Mosgrove,	Prescott,	Wood, Benjamin
Darrall,	Nolan,	Reagan,	

The following additional pairs were announced:

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, with Mr. REAGAN.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Iowa, with Mr. CLARDY.

Mr. MCCLURE with Mr. HEWITT of Alabama.

The SPEAKER. On this question the yeas are 152, the nays 116.

The conference report is adopted. [Applause.]

Mr. KELLEY moved to reconsider the vote just taken; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the following title; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (H. R. 7482) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes.

FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

Mr. MONEY, by unanimous consent, submitted the views of the

minority of the Committee on Education and Labor on the bill (H. R. 6204) to reimburse the depositors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company for losses incurred by the failure of said company; which were ordered to be printed.

APPROVAL OF HOUSE BILLS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had approved and signed House bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

An act (H. R. 7193) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 2997) granting right of way to the Fremont, Elk Horn and Missouri Valley Railroad Company across the Niobrara military reservation in the State of Nebraska;

Joint resolution (H. Res. 355) to authorize Major William Ludlow, United States Army, to accept a civil position;

An act (H. R. 6900) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 2871) to provide for the extension of the Capitol, North O Street and South Washington Railway;

An act (H. R. 1078) to authorize the Seneca Nation of Indians, of the State of New York, to grant title to lands for cemetery purposes;

An act (H. R. 2013) referring to the Court of Claims the claim of Gallus Kirchner;

An act (H. R. 7321) for the allowance of certain claims reported by the accounting officers of the United States Treasury Department;

An act (H. R. 5387) providing for the pay of Rear-Admiral Roger N. Stembel;

An act (H. R. 7486) to prevent the importation of adulterated and spurious teas;

Joint resolution (H. Res. 358) to provide for the publication of the memorial addresses delivered upon the life and character of Hon. John W. Shackelford, of North Carolina;

An act (H. R. 6425) to increase the pension of Robert Henne;

An act (H. R. 5808) to restate the pension of Frank S. Sowers;

An act (H. R. 5384) restoring the name of James W. Akin to the pension-roll;

An act (H. R. 3106) restoring the name of Mary J. Stover to the pension-roll;

An act (H. R. 2912) granting relief to the heirs of Kunigunda A. Miller, deceased;

An act (H. R. 984) for the relief of Ralph P. Ford;

An act (H. R. 2877) for the relief of William M. Meredith;

An act (H. R. 4562) for the relief of Julia A. Stimers;

An act (H. R. 361) granting a pension to Wellington V. Heusted;

An act (H. R. 507) granting a pension to Mrs. Maria Worthington;

An act (H. R. 1188) granting a pension to Thomas Allcock;

An act (H. R. 1291) granting a pension to D. D. Edwards;

An act (H. R. 1341) granting a pension to James B. White;

An act (H. R. 1581) granting a pension to Mary A. Conken;

An act (H. R. 2095) granting a pension to Esther M. Carey;

An act (H. R. 4387) granting a pension to Anthony B. Graves;

An act (H. R. 5118) granting a pension to Elizabeth Weinstein;

An act (H. R. 5906) granting a pension to Harriet N. Abbott;

An act (H. R. 6400) granting a pension to Mrs. Orpah Meacham;

An act (H. R. 6524) granting a pension to George C. Rust;

An act (H. R. 6833) granting a pension to Kate Quilligan;

An act (H. R. 6943) granting a pension to the widow of the late Major-General G. K. Warren;

Joint resolution (H. Res. 359) to print 5,000 copies of the report of the board on behalf of the United States Executive Departments at the international exhibition of 1876;

Joint resolution (H. Res. 324) to provide for the deficiencies in the appropriations for salaries of officers, clerks, messengers, and others in the service of the House of Representatives for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883;

An act (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 7181) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 7049) making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes.

An act (H. R. 7597) to admit free of duty articles intended for the national mining and industrial exposition to be held at Denver, in the State of Colorado, during the year 1883;

An act (H. R. 7623) relative to the Southern exposition to be held in the city of Louisville, State of Kentucky, in the year 1883;

An act (H. R. 5674) for the relief of Edward Bellows;

An act (H. R. 2156) for the relief of certain owners of the steamer Jackson;

An act (H. R. 7682) to authorize the construction of a bridge across

the Missouri River at some accessible point within ten miles below and five miles above the city of Kansas City, Missouri;

An act (H. R. 7077) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 1410) to amend the pension laws by increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost an arm or leg in the service, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 1860) granting a pension to Daniel M. Morley;

An act (H. R. 3743) granting a pension to Miss Amanda Stokes;

An act (H. R. 5103) granting a pension to Margery Nightengale;

An act (H. R. 5558) granting a pension to Mrs. Susan Bayard;

An act (H. R. 6923) granting a pension to Mrs. Helen M. Thayer;

An act (H. R. 7191) making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, and for the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 7115) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Thames River, near New London, in the State of Connecticut, and declare it a post-route; and

An act (H. R. 1443) granting a pension to Edgar B. Lamphier.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. VALENTINE. I move to suspend the rules, so as to take from the Speaker's table and pass Senate bill No. 1492.

Mr. REED. I ask that the tariff bill which has just been passed be printed. I think there will be no objection to this request. If this be not done the bill will not be before the public for some time, perhaps.

The SPEAKER. Printed in what form?

Mr. REED. The type is all standing, as I am informed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maine asks unanimous consent that the bill just passed by the adoption of the conference report be printed in the form of a bill with the present type. Is there objection?

Mr. SPRINGER. I object. I desire to have it printed in pamphlet form—not in this voluminous shape. We ought to have 50,000 extra copies.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. VALENTINE] moves to suspend the rules so as to take from the Speaker's table and pass a bill the title of which will be read by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1492) for the relief of settlers and purchasers of lands on the public domain in the States of Nebraska and Kansas.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry—whether or not the "Pound rule" is operating?

The SPEAKER. The "Pound rule" is operating when it is called up. This motion is pending now.

Mr. HOLMAN. I wish to reserve the right to demand a division on this motion to suspend the rules.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will have the right.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I rise to a point of order. I submit we must now proceed for one hour to consider bills from committees under the Pound rule.

The SPEAKER. The Pound rule is in operation, of course.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I make that point of order.

Mr. VALENTINE. My motion is to suspend that and all other rules for the purpose of passing this bill.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois. I move that the House take a recess until 8 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has not the floor to make that motion.

Mr. WASHBURN. Is it in order to move a recess?

The SPEAKER. The Chair can recognize no gentleman. The Chair is waiting for members to take their seats and preserve order in the Hall. The gentleman from Nebraska was recognized to move to suspend the rules and pass a bill the title of which has been stated.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. And upon that I make the point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky makes the point of order that the first business in order is the call of committees under the Pound rule. The Chair sustains the point of order and will call the committees.

The Committee on Public Expenditures was called.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I ask unanimous consent to set aside the Pound rule.

Mr. BURROWS, of Michigan. I rise to make a privileged motion. When the committees were called on yesterday I stated that the gentleman from South Carolina, from the Committee on Territories, had been authorized to submit a motion, but was temporarily absent when that committee was reached. I then made a request, which I understand was acceded to, that the call should rest with that committee when this hour next began.

The SPEAKER. The Committee on Territories was called and passed over because the gentleman from South Carolina was not in his seat. The Chair will again make the request for unanimous consent that he be allowed to return to that committee and call it now. Is there objection?

Mr. SPARKS. I move to take a recess until 8 o'clock.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. Regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is that the House be in order.

Mr. WASHBURN. I wish to make a privileged motion.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina will be recognized without objection.

The Committee on the Territories was called.

Mr. HOLMAN. I have been seeking, sir, to answer the inquiry of the Chair as to whether or not there was objection to this proceeding. When the same inquiry was made on a former occasion I endeavored then also to obtain the floor to object. I stated then as I state now that I shall object unless the bill is named.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana objects.

Mr. HOLMAN. Until the bill is named I do.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana states that he objected in time to the call of the Committee on Territories.

Mr. HOLMAN. As I have stated, unless the name of the bill is given.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman must make an unqualified objection or none.

Mr. SPARKS. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection being made, the Chair is unable to entertain the request.

Mr. WASHBURN. I move that the House take a recess until 8 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Before submitting the motion that the House take a recess, the Chair desires to lay before the House certain executive communications and requests of members.

#### CRUISE OF REVENUE-CUTTER CORWIN.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a House resolution, the observations and notes on glaciation, birds, natural history, &c., made upon the cruise of the revenue-cutter Corwin in 1881; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

#### LEAVE TO PRINT.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to print remarks in the RECORD, as follows:

To Mr. CHAPMAN on the tariff bill, and to Mr. PARKER upon pending bills relating to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. [See Appendix.]

#### WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to Mr. HOLMAN to withdraw the papers accompanying House bill 5969, to provide for the payment of female nurses who served during the late war; upon which bill no report has been made.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The SPEAKER. The pending motion is the motion of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN] that the House take a recess until 8 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

#### EVENING SESSION.

The recess having expired, the House reassembled at 8 o'clock p. m.

#### ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN INVESTIGATING CERTAIN CLAIMS.

Mr. BRIGGS, from the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, submitted the report of that committee relative to the investigation made by them under the resolution of the House of April 7, 1882; which was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

Mr. VAN HORN. I desire to submit a privileged report from the Committee on Printing.

The SPEAKER. The resolution will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That of the report of the Commissioner of Education for 1881 there be printed 4,000 copies for the use of the Senate, 8,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 20,000 copies for distribution by the Commissioner.*

Mr. RANDALL. I ask to amend that. I desire to increase the number of copies for the use of the House and Senate and decrease the number to the Department.

The SPEAKER. In what respect?

Mr. RANDALL. I would say 12,000 for the use of the House, 6,000 for the Senate, and the remainder, completing the aggregate, for the Department.

Mr. VAN HORN. I accept the amendment.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois. I hope no amendment will be made to that resolution, as it will imperil its passage.

Mr. VAN HORN. I think not.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. SYMPSON, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments the bill (H. R. 7637) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for prior years, and for those certified as due by the accounting officers of the Treasury in ac-

cordance with section 4 of the act of June 14, 1878, heretofore paid from permanent appropriations, and for other purposes; and the bill (H. R. 6405) to authorize the Court of Claims of the United States to ascertain the amount of damages sustained by Ann C. Carroll and Maria C. Fitzhugh, executrices of the late Daniel Carroll, deceased, by the re-grading of the streets around square No. 736 in the city of Washington; in which amendments concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested.

The message further announced that the Senate had passed House bills of the following titles:

A bill (H. R. 110) to refund to the State of Georgia certain money expended by said State for the common defense in 1777; and

A bill (H. R. 684) to offer assistance and relief to Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government.

The message further announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution, 139, authorizing the printing of 2,500 extra copies of the report of the health officer of the District of Columbia; in which concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested.

#### THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. BELFORD. I ask that I may have the attention of the House for one moment. I desire to state that the wives of a number of members of Congress are desirous of witnessing the closing scenes of this House. They can not secure seats in the galleries. I therefore ask unanimous consent that they be permitted to occupy seats on the floor of the House.

Several members objected.

Mr. BELFORD. Then, Mr. Speaker, I desire to inquire whether they are not permitted to be on the floor under the rule?

The SPEAKER. They are not.

#### DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CANNON. I move that the bill H. R. 7637, the general deficiency appropriation bill, be taken from the Speaker's table, that the House non-concur in the Senate amendments thereto, and ask for a committee of conference.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I object.

Mr. CANNON. I move to suspend the rules for the purpose I have indicated.

The question being taken on suspending the rules, there were—ayes 102, noes 8.

So (further count not being called for) the rules were suspended, more than two-thirds voting in favor thereof, and the House non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill and agreed to ask for a committee of conference.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces as the conferees on the part of the House Mr. HISCOCK of New York, Mr. ROBESON of New Jersey, and Mr. COX of New York.

#### REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the report submitted from the Committee on Printing by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. VAN HORN].

Mr. RANDALL. I desire to offer an amendment so that there shall be 6,000 copies for the use of the Senate, 12,000 copies for the use of the House, and 5,000 for the Department. I hope the gentleman from Missouri will admit that amendment.

Mr. VAN HORN. I accept the amendment.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection the amendment will be considered as agreed to.

There was no objection.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. VAN HORN. I desire to present another report.

Mr. PAGE. I ask that the House be in order.

The SPEAKER. Members will please take their seats.

Mr. BROWNE. I desire to inquire if it would not be quite as well for gentlemen who have bills and reports to present to do so from their seats.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks it would.

Mr. BROWNE. I think that would be better instead of their coming forward and filling the aisles.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Mr. VAN HORN. I am directed by the Committee on Printing to report back with a favorable recommendation the Senate concurrent resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That 10,000 additional copies of the proceedings of the Yorktown centennial celebration be printed, of which 6,000 shall be for the use of the House and 4,000 for the use of the Senate.

Mr. DUNNELL. I desire to offer an amendment to that resolution.

The Clerk read the proposed amendment, as follows:

*Insert at the end of the resolution: "and that there be printed 8,000 copies of volume 3 of the report on forestry, by Dr. Hough, 6,000 for the use of the House and 2,000 for the use of the Senate."*

Mr. DUNNELL. I hope there will be no objection to the printing of that report; it is a very valuable document.

Mr. SPRINGER. I object. We can not reach that now.

Mr. DUNNELL. The report was made to the House more than a year ago. It is a very valuable public document. Very many calls are made for it, and I hope there will be no objection to the amendment.

Mr. SPRINGER. I make the point that the amendment is not germane to the resolution.

The SPEAKER. It does not seem to be germane to the resolution. The point of order is sustained.

The resolution reported by the Committee on Printing was adopted.

#### REPORT ON SORGHUM SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Mr. VAN HORN. I am directed by the Committee on Printing to report back with a favorable recommendation the Senate concurrent resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That the report of the National Academy of Sciences on the sorghum sugar industry be printed with such portions of the appendix and the accompanying exhibits as may be selected by the Joint Committee on Printing. That there be printed 6,500 additional copies, of which 2,000 shall be for the use of the Senate, 3,000 for the use of the House, 1,000 for the use of the Department of Agriculture, and 500 copies for the use of said National Academy of Sciences.

Mr. DUNNELL. Would not the amendment I offered to the other resolution be germane to this? I think there will be no objection to it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Minnesota?

Mr. VAN HORN. I have none.

Mr. SPRINGER. I made the point of order.

The SPEAKER. But it is offered as an amendment to another resolution.

Mr. TALBOTT. The point of order, I understand, is made on the amendment, not on the resolution.

The SPEAKER. It is made on the amendment. The Chair thinks the amendment is not germane to the resolution.

Mr. DUNNELL. I desire to make a single remark and I hope the gentleman from Illinois will withdraw his objection.

The SPEAKER. The amendment will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Insert at the end of the resolution the following: "That there be printed 8,000 copies of volume 3 of the report on forestry by Dr. Hough, 6,000 for the use of the House and 2,000 for the use of the Senate."*

Mr. SPRINGER. I prefer that proposition should stand on its own merits.

The SPEAKER. The point of order is sustained, and the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. DUNNELL. I hope, then, the resolution will be voted down. Let us have a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 39, noes 9.

Mr. SKINNER. No quorum.

Mr. TALBOTT. I hope the gentleman from New York will withdraw that point.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. SKINNER] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER] will take their places as tellers.

Mr. SPRINGER. Gentlemen need not think they can force this matter in this way. I am utterly indifferent myself whether this be printed. But I wish the proposition to print the forestry report should come before the House as a distinct proposition and stand upon its own merits. I do not think it is worth printing; and I am willing it should come before the House and stand upon its merits.

The SPEAKER. Then the Chair understands that the point of order is withdrawn against the amendment, and it will be again read.

Mr. SPRINGER. I understand that there is an independent resolution pending before the House now.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understood the gentleman to withdraw his point of order against the amendment.

Mr. SPRINGER. No, sir; I said I was willing that it should come up on its own merits.

The SPEAKER. Then, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. SKINNER] makes the point of order that no quorum has voted, tellers will be ordered.

Mr. TALBOTT. I hope the gentleman will not insist on that point of order.

Mr. SKINNER. I will withdraw the point of order.

The SPEAKER. The point of order being withdrawn the concurrent resolution is adopted.

#### MAPS, ETC., FOR THE CENSUS REPORT.

Mr. VAN HORN, from the Committee on Printing, also reported back with a favorable recommendation Senate joint resolution No. 143, authorizing the Committee on Printing to instruct the Public Printer relative to the maps, &c., for the census report.

The joint resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved, &c.* That the Committee on Printing be, and they are hereby, authorized to instruct the Public Printer to accept private proposals for printing the required number of copies of maps and other illustrations for the census re-

ports from plates or stones which were engraved under special appropriations for printing and engraving for the Tenth Census prior to the act of August 7, 1882, whenever it shall clearly appear that expense can be saved thereby.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

#### REVISED STATUTES AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. VAN HORN also, from the Committee on Printing, reported back with a favorable recommendation Senate bill 2433 to amend sections 6 and 7 of the act providing for the publication of the Revised Statutes and the laws of the United States, approved June 20, 1876.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, &c.*, That an act approved June 20, 1876, be so amended as to increase the number of the pamphlet and bound copies of the laws of the United States to be supplied to the Treasury Department, as provided in sections 6 and 7, from 200 copies to 300 copies; and that the number of pamphlets and bound copies of the laws of the United States printed for distribution by the Secretary of State, as provided in section 5 of the said act, be increased from 2,000 copies to 2,100 copies.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

#### REVISED STATUTES FOR INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. VAN HORN also, from the Committee on Printing, reported back with a favorable recommendation Senate joint resolution 95, providing for additional copies of the Revised Statutes for the use of the Interior Department.

The joint resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved, &c.*, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to deliver to the Secretary of the Interior, for the use of the Department of the Interior and its subordinate bureaus and officers, one hundred copies of the second edition of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

#### CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY AND CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. VAN HORN also, from the Committee on Printing, reported back with a favorable recommendation Senate joint resolution 64, authorizing the sale of the Congressional Directory and the current numbers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The joint resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved, &c.*, That it shall be lawful for the Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on Printing, to print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory and the current numbers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The money derived from such sales shall be paid into the Treasury monthly to the credit of the appropriation for public printing, and no sales shall be made on credit.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Mr. VAN HORN moved to reconsider the various votes just taken; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. SPRINGER. I have a privileged report from the Committee on Printing.

Mr. HOLMAN. I rise to a question of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOLMAN. It is impossible from the confusion in the Hall to tell what is transpiring at the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The point of order is well taken, and it is not the fault of the Chair that the House is not in order.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. At the time the recess was taken this afternoon the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDSON] had the floor under the Pound rule, and his proposition was not disposed of.

The SPEAKER. This is a privileged matter.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. Can the gentleman be taken from the floor by a privileged matter?

The SPEAKER. This is a privileged matter.

#### REPORT OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

Mr. SPRINGER, from the Committee on Printing, reported back with a favorable recommendation a concurrent resolution of the Senate in regard to the printing of the Report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries for the year 1882.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House concurring).* That 10,000 additional copies of the Report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries for the year 1882 be printed; of which 2,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 6,000 copies for the use of the House, 1,500 copies for the use of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, and 500 copies for sale by the Public Printer at a price equal to the additional cost of publication and 10 per cent. thereto added.

The concurrent resolution was adopted.

#### REPORT OF HEALTH OFFICER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. SPRINGER also, from the Committee on Printing, reported back with a favorable recommendation the Senate joint resolution No. 139 authorizing the printing of 2,500 extra copies of the report of the health officer of the District of Columbia.

The joint resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved, &c.*, That the Public Printer be, and he is hereby, authorized to print 2,500 extra copies of the report of the health officer of the District of Columbia; 100 for the use of the Senate, 300 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 2,100 for the use of the said health officer of the District of Columbia.

The question was upon ordering the joint resolution to a third reading.

The question was taken; and upon a division there were—ayes 37, noes 21.

So (no further count being called for) the joint resolution was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

#### BULLETINS OF BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY.

Mr. SPRINGER also, from the Committee on Printing, reported back with a favorable recommendation the following concurrent resolution:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).* That there be printed at the Government Printing Office 3,000 copies each of the bulletins of the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, numbers 1 to 12, inclusive, with the necessary illustrations, for the use of the Bureau of Ethnology.

The concurrent resolution was adopted.

#### REPORT ON SUEZ CANAL.

Mr. SPRINGER also, from the Committee on Printing, reported back with a favorable recommendation the following resolution:

*Resolved.* That of the report of Professor Nourse on the Suez Canal there be printed 5,000 copies, of which 1,500 shall be for the use of the Senate, 3,000 for the use of the House, and 500 for the Navy Department.

Mr. SPRINGER. This is a report which was called for by the Senate and obtained through the Navy Department as to the condition and workings of the Suez Canal. The fact that the Government is now using this canal for its vessels has induced the Navy Department to ask that this report be printed. I have a special letter from the Secretary of the Navy making the request. The cost will be but small, about \$3,000. I hope the resolution will be adopted.

The question being taken, the resolution was not agreed to, there being—ayes 26, noes 61.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to reconsider the various votes by which the resolutions reported from the Committee on Printing were adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION CONTEST—LEE VS. RICHARDSON.

Mr. CALKINS. I rise to a question of the highest privilege. In discharge of the duty imposed upon me by the Committee on Elections, I now call up for final disposition the contested-election case of Lee vs. Richardson from the first Congressional district of South Carolina.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. How much time will this case occupy?

Mr. CALKINS. One hour.

Mr. TALBOTT. What is the report of the committee?

Mr. CALKINS. The majority report is in favor of the sitting member.

Mr. TALBOTT. Then what is the need of bringing it up?

Mr. MORSE. I raise the question of consideration upon this report.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House proceed to consider this contested-election case?

The question being taken, there were—ayes 60, noes 65.

Mr. CALKINS. I call for tellers.

The SPEAKER. No quorum having voted the Chair will appoint tellers. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CALKINS] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MORSE] will act as tellers.

The House again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 92, noes 89.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Georgia. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered, there being ayes 23—less than one-fifth of the last vote.

The SPEAKER. The House decides to proceed with the consideration of the contested-election case.

Mr. SPRINGER. I ask the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CALKINS] whether he will not call the previous question now?

Mr. WHEELER. I call for tellers on ordering the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The demand comes too late.

Mr. WHEELER. I made the demand immediately after the announcement of the vote.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is too late.

Mr. WHEELER. My call for tellers was not heard by the Chair; but I made the demand as soon as the Chair announced the vote.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is not in order.

Mr. WHEELER. I simply wanted to state to the Speaker that there was so much noise he did not hear me the first time I made the demand.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman did not rise in his place and make the request until the result was announced. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CALKINS] is entitled to the floor.

Mr. CALKINS. I give notice that in one hour from this time I will call the previous question on the adoption of the resolution reported by the majority of the Committee on Elections. It is nothing more than fair that I should state, before yielding the floor to my colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PETTIBONE], that there is in this case a minority as well as a majority report.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. Is it in order to move to limit debate on this question to one-half hour?

The SPEAKER. It is not.

Mr. CALKINS. The majority report is in favor of the sitting member, and the minority report is in favor of the contestant. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee, who has charge of the minority report.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will direct the reading of the resolution reported by the committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That Samuel Lee have leave to withdraw his papers, and this case is dismissed without prejudice.

Mr. PETTIBONE. Mr. Speaker, in the few moments allotted to me on this case, if the House will lend me its ear, I will present the case of the contestant. The testimony is most voluminous. Over 1,000 pages of printed testimony is on our desks. The first Congressional district of South Carolina is composed of the counties of Georgetown, Sumter, Williamsburgh, Horry, Darlington, Marlborough, and Marion. The returns of the State board of canvassers give to the sitting member a majority of over 8,000 votes. If this be an honest majority, if there was an honest election, if the sitting member has been truly declared elected by over 8,000 votes, then it is monstrous that we should unseat him.

But, Mr. Speaker, if that majority was the result of ballot-box stuffing or fraud, which vitiates all things, then it is not right the sitting member should hold his seat for an hour.

Take the case of Georgetown County, embracing nine precincts, eight of which were thrown out and not counted at all. The vote in 1880 was only 919 votes, while the sitting member admits that four years before the vote was 3,836; more than four times as many as voted in 1880. What was the result? Eight of the precincts in Georgetown County were thrown out, as I have said, and were not counted at all. On what pretense were they not counted? They were thrown out, not upon any ground that the vote was not honest; not because any charge of fraud was made; but because the box was sent up by a person who had not a written authority to do it when the law did not demand anything of the kind. Yet, on that pretext, eight precincts in Georgetown County were thrown out, and the entire vote of that county was cut down four votes out of every five. In this way 1,995 votes were taken away in one county from Mr. Lee, when they were cast for him honestly and should have been honestly counted and honestly returned for him.

That was the county of Georgetown. Take now the case of the frauds which were perpetrated in Concord precinct. At this precinct it is claimed by Mr. Richardson and conceded by Mr. Lee that every honest vote cast for Mr. Richardson was 152, because the Republicans refused to vote, as they believed the ballot-box had already been stuffed before the polls opened. Therefore, all who voted were Democrats. That was undeniable. But strange to say when the box was opened a fraudulent excess of forty-one votes was found there. They were all Democratic votes, every one of them. No Republican voted, and not a single Republican ballot was found in the box. It is manifest this fraud was a Democratic fraud. The excess was properly rejected. The managers were Democrats, every one of them. One of the managers swears they found forty-one votes over and above the names on the poll-lists. The only explanation which can be given is that there was a design—a purpose to perpetrate fraud. There was a conspiracy to cheat Mr. Lee out of the vote, not only of that precinct but of all the precincts in that whole district. You can not account for it in any other way.

I have gone over the report which I had the honor to draw, county after county, precinct after precinct. How were these frauds perpetrated? I hold in my hands some tissue ballots. They are as fine as gossamer, twenty or thirty of them, or even forty, were frequently wrapped together and put into the box inside an honest ballot. When they came to count, these were counted as well as others. They were counted in this way: The excess had to be taken out of the box. The managers were Democrats, nine cases out of ten, and they would reach into the box and they could instantly tell the difference between the Democratic and Republican ballots, so that the Republican ballots were taken out and these dishonest ballots were left in the box.

Mr. ATHERTON. In order that we may know what you are claiming in this matter, I wish to ask what county you now refer to?

Mr. PETTIBONE. I refer especially to Georgetown County; but this occurred in all of the counties.

Mr. ATHERTON. Will the gentleman be kind enough to state what others besides Georgetown?

Mr. PETTIBONE. The gentleman knows the facts in evidence; he can examine the matter for himself.

Mr. ATHERTON. No; I do not know that fact. I claim that there is no such evidence anywhere except with reference to Georgetown County. I supposed, as the gentleman made the statement that there were other counties, that he would willingly specify to answer that question.

Mr. PETTIBONE. Now, Mr. Speaker, what is the result of this? I know in the closing hours of this Congress it is too late to do justice to this question. But it is never too late in this business to try to do justice; and the report of this committee shows that there is no question of doubt except in the single district or precinct of Darlington.

Now, as to Darlington—as to that precinct—what are the facts? Why, it had always given, down to this election, about 800 Republican majority. It voted about 1,400 votes—from 1,000 to 1,100 Republicans, the balance Democrats. In 1880 it apparently voted the same number, but 800 Republicans were not permitted to go to the polls. Eight hundred went away believing that there was to be another Hamburg massacre there if they voted.

Now, my friends, how can you account for this? The same number of voters appeared to have voted. If you put in these tissue ballots, if you falsely counted the vote there, you could make up the 800. There ought to have been a falling off; but there was none.

The law of South Carolina at that time demanded that a report should be made to the secretary of state of the number of voters at each poll. No such report was made from Darlington at all. Why was it not made? The secretary of state certifies that no report was made to him. He certifies that he does not know what the true vote was. Well, it turns out that the clerk of the county court was supposed to have made a certificate showing what the vote was. Yet that clerk when put upon the stand swears, "I never made the report; I know nothing about it; it is not true; I never signed it."

Mr. Speaker, the rule of law is that when no one knows or can know how the vote stood the vote must be cast out. It can not be counted. No one knows, and therefore we have taken the ground that Darlington should not be counted, and the majority of the committee agree that if Darlington is not counted Lee should be seated instead of Richardson.

I now yield ten minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. JACOBS].

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. SYMPSON, one of its clerks, informed the House that the Senate insisted on its amendments to the bill (H. R. 7637) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for prior years, and for those certified as due by the accounting officers of the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the act of June 14, 1878, heretofore paid from permanent appropriations, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the House of Representatives; agreed to the committee of conference asked for by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed as conferees on the part of the Senate Mr. HALE, Mr. ALLISON, and Mr. COCKRELL.

The message further announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

A bill (H. R. 5653) for the relief of Kirk W. Noyes;

A bill (H. R. 5661) to modify the postal money-order system, and for other purposes; and

A bill (H. R. 7226) to punish larceny from the person in the District of Columbia.

#### CONTESTED ELECTION—LEE VS. RICHARDSON.

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I want to say about two things, and I want the men who are to vote upon this question to hear what I have to say. I want to say just this: That in the committee it was conceded that this election and its results turned upon the result of the vote in the Darlington district in South Carolina, where Mr. Richardson got a majority of 1,154 votes counted for him.

Now, I put my vote and my decision in this case upon the ground that Mr. Lee lost about 1,000 votes in that district, which determined the result against him, by intimidation. Why, they say, there was no reason for these black men in that election and in that district to be scared. Two wagon-loads of guns were brought in there in the night without the blowing of a whistle or the ringing of a bell and distributed in the buildings around these polls, and their lively imagination and cowardly fears were worked upon all night; and the story spread throughout the country among the voters who were assembled in the morning; and when the thousand black men arrived they saw the same red-shirted vagabonds and cut-throats there on the steps and around the polling-place, and they were thrust back, struck with knives, threatened with pistols, and forced away from the polls. And yet some men in the committee-room said and would have us to believe that these people had no reason to be scared.

Mr. Speaker, I ask any Northern man here who occupies a seat upon this floor if he has the honor of representing a constituency who under such circumstances would dare to go to the polls and vote at what they believed was the peril of their lives? It is a cowardly thing of this House to expect black men down there to have stronger nerves and braver hearts than any of our constituencies at home.

Now, they say in response to that that these men were not deterred from voting; that they might have gone to some other poll; that they were free to go to two or three other polls in the same district. There was another polling-place within five miles, and five hundred men who attended that poll went home without voting. Now, my Democratic friends, we give you free elections in Iowa to-day, and we ask it everywhere all over this country.

Now I say, Mr. Speaker, that the loss of 1,000 votes in this county by intimidation defeated Lee and gave the seat to his opponent.

Mr. ATHERTON. Let me ask you a question.



Mr. JACOBS. Yes, sir.

Mr. ATHERTON. At what poll do you claim that five hundred men went away?

Mr. JACOBS. It was at a poll about six miles off. If I had the time I would look it up for you.

Mr. ATHERTON. Which one?

Mr. JACOBS. You know which one it was.

Mr. ATHERTON. Well, you say there was one; I want to hear you say which one it was.

Mr. JACOBS. The evidence shows which it was; and, as I have said, there were two polling-places some sixteen miles further off in the same district.

Mr. ATHERTON. I mean the poll at which five hundred men were deterred through intimidation.

Mr. JACOBS. Not deterred; but they did not vote on account of the crowd. Do not misunderstand me.

Now, I say this is the pivotal question to be determined by this Congress, and by you Democrats if you intend to be fair. Let us have done with this brutality and intimidation at elections North and South. We have scared the dog away up to the Canada line for you. Now we ask you to do justice to this black man who has received a majority of the votes.

Mr. FLOWER. Are you talking for a majority of the committee?

Mr. JACOBS. I believe so.

Mr. ATHERTON. No, sir.

Mr. JACOBS. I do not care whether I am or not; I am right. And that is all there is of it. And you gentlemen can not deny it that the whole question turns upon that. But I ask you, as fair men, Democrats and Republicans, whether there is not enough intimidation there to scare the gizzards right out of the Northern voters, out of the Scotch voters of my own county? Not one of you under such circumstances would advise your constituents to go to the polls and attempt to vote by force. And I say it is cowardly in the American Congress to require from these timid wards of the nation more than they do of intelligent freemen who were born free.

Mr. CALKINS. I yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MILLER]. [After a pause.] As the gentleman from Pennsylvania does not seem to be present I yield ten minutes to my colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES].

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. ALDRICH, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found duly enrolled a bill of the following title; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (H. R. 110) to refund to the State of Georgia certain money expended by said State for the common defense in 1777.

#### CONTESTED ELECTION—LEE VS. RICHARDSON.

Mr. JONES, of Texas. I shall occupy the attention of the House for but a very few moments. I understand too well its temper and impatience at this time to attempt to do otherwise.

I want to call the attention of the House to the turning-point in this case. In some cases there are two or three decisive points. Sometimes there is but one point decisive of the case. In this case the whole issue is controlled by the election at Darlington precinct in Darlington County.

I wish to premise by observing that no case considered by the Committee on Elections received a more thorough and patient investigation than this. Before the adjournment of Congress at its last session the committee had considered the case, two members being in favor of and two against the contestant. The chairman of the sub-committee, who is also the chairman of the Committee on Elections, having doubts, desired the postponement of the case so that he could give it a thorough investigation and decide upon a thorough analysis of all the facts in the case as to the real merits in it. As the result of the investigation here is the report of the chairman, Mr. CALKINS, stating in substance what I have just said to the House, that the whole case rests upon and is determined by the Darlington precinct.

I wish to call your attention to that precinct for a moment. The contestee, Mr. Richardson, received there a majority of some 1,200 or 1,500 votes. The vote of that precinct was attacked upon the ground that the election was not fair; that the wards of the nation as stated by my friend from New York [Mr. JACOBS] were intimidated and did not vote.

I want to call your attention to the real facts in the case. What were they? These wards of the nation, as the gentleman terms them, before day, on the day of the election, assembled at the market-house, where the election was usually held, and possessed themselves of the expected polling-place. But when day came and the officers appeared, they opened the election in the court-house. About 8 or 9 o'clock the organized wards of the nation as they are termed by the gentleman from New York, seeing that the election was being conducted in the court-house and that the Democrats were voting and had the start, came out, stood around awhile, and their captain or general, their commander-in-chief, one Mr. Smith, a colored man, gave the order, "Go home; you can not vote here to-day;" and they did not try to vote.

They were entitled to vote; no question about that. Necessarily, as a logical sequence of the late war, they were armed with the right to vote, because no man can be a free man who can not exercise the right of suffrage. It is an incident to their freedom. They had the right to vote, and the Government was bound in good faith to the colored people of the South to guarantee them in the exercise of that right.

But it never did undertake, it can not in accordance with the principle and genius of our institutions undertake, to give special consideration to the colored people over the white, to give them precedence in all such cases, to require a man because he happens to be a white man to stand back and wait until the colored man votes, or because the voter happens to be a colored man to require all the white men in that particular district to go on their knees to him and beg him to stay for God's sake and vote, so that there may be no pretense of charging bulldozing, illegality, and violence, and thus deprive the whites of the results of the election.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Is this statement in Mr. CALKINS's report correct?

Mr. JONES, of Texas. Yes, it is correct.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. I mean this: "Attempts were made by the colored voters early in that day to force their way to the box to vote."

Mr. JONES, of Texas. Oh, yes; Mr. CALKINS states that.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Wait a moment. "Which seems to have been prevented by the white voters crowding the stairs leading to the box."

Mr. JONES, of Texas. If the gentleman wants to take the floor away from me—

Many MEMBERS. Order! Order!

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will not be interrupted.

Mr. JONES, of Texas. Resuming, I say that the colored people did not on that occasion try in good faith to vote; but the evidence demonstrates beyond a reasonable doubt that this was seized upon as a pretense to lay the foundation for a contest. That is all there is in the entire case.

Mr. CALKINS. What about the guns?

Mr. JONES, of Texas. Yes, now about the guns. It was said that on that occasion guns were brought in the night and concealed, put in wagons and boxed up. And yet some of the witnesses undertake to swear that they were guns. Now, if they were boxed up and concealed, how could they tell what they were?

Mr. MACKKEY. Not boxed up; rolled up in blankets.

Mr. JONES, of Texas. A doctor who visited the House that night or the next day testified that he was there and saw no guns in the house. And nobody pretends that a single gun was exhibited on that occasion.

There was no display of force, but about half after 9 or 10 o'clock Jack Smith, commanding the organized Republican vote on that occasion, in a loud voice proclaimed, "Go home; you can't vote here."

I can not recite all the evidence; I can not do this case half justice. But the evidence shows that the colored voters were assured if they would remain and vote they should have a fair chance, and the testimony also shows that about one hundred Republicans did vote on that occasion.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. One hundred and odd voted.

Mr. JONES, of Texas. Yes; one hundred and eighteen voted.

Mr. CALKINS. I now yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ATHERTON].

Mr. SMALLS. I would like to ask the chairman of the Committee of Elections, and to ask the House, if they will not allow Mr. Lee, the contestant, a half an hour to be heard in this case. The House granted last evening a half an hour to Mr. Frost.

Mr. CALKINS. Allow me to suggest to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SMALLS] that at the close of the thirty minutes it would be a proper time to ask that unanimous consent. For my part I have no objection to it.

Mr. SMALLS. I would like to get that consent now, so that we may know just where we are.

#### ADMISSION TO THE GALLERIES.

Mr. MCKENZIE. I ask unanimous consent that the reporters' gallery may be thrown open to the occupation of the wives and friends of Congressmen, who are now unable to obtain seats in the other galleries.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MCKENZIE] asks consent that the rules be so suspended as to permit the reporter's gallery to be occupied by the wives and friends of members of Congress.

There was no objection, and it was ordered accordingly.

#### ELECTION CONTEST—LEE VS. RICHARDSON.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ATHERTON] is entitled to the floor.

Mr. ATHERTON. I can not, Mr. Speaker, in the brief time which I have accorded to me for this argument, do more than make a short statement to attempt to meet whatever has been produced by way of argument on the other side as fully as I may.

In this case, as has been stated, this Congressional district consists

of eight counties. There were one hundred and one election districts in those eight counties.

The contestee in this case asked the sub-committee, and also asked the Committee on Elections, and as I understand it he now asks the House, not to take advantage of such technical objection as may exist in respect to any of these voting precincts, but to count all votes honestly cast. And by his concession, out of one hundred and one voting precincts there are only thirty-one in respect to which there is now any question between the contestant and contestee.

As to these thirty-one precincts, objection is made that fraud was committed in some of them, and that there was intimidation in others. As it has been said that in the opinion of gentlemen who have investigated this question the election turns upon the result in Darlington precinct, it is well enough perhaps to look into that and see how the matter stands. The condition of things in that precinct has been substantially stated by the learned gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES]. At that precinct an organized effort had been made by the colored voters to get possession of the polls. They met the night before the election and a plan of operations was unfolded to them by their leader. They were to meet at sunrise, or, as is stated in the testimony, at the "crack of day," and armed with clubs they proposed to take possession of the polls where they expected the election to be held. They did come together and surrounded the polls. They were armed with clubs. They proposed to take possession and carry things in their own way. For that reason or some other the election was directed to be held at the court-house. After the negroes had assembled about the ordinary voting-place, the market-house, it was discovered that the election was being held at the court-house.

Now the question is, was there any intimidation there which prevented the colored men from voting? There is an attempt made on the part of a witness, who sadly needs corroboration, to indicate that the night before the election two wagons filled with arms were brought near the court-house, and arms concealed were taken into a store, and a portion of them, as one witness says, taken into the court-house.

Now, the answer to that, and perhaps the only answer that is required, is that it is totally disproved by the testimony adduced in this case. In reply to the meager testimony as to arms being brought there we have the testimony of several persons who had the best means of information. We have the testimony of a physician who early in the morning was called to the very store in which it is said these arms were stored. He had the best opportunity for knowing, being in all the rooms of the store on that morning, whether any such arms were stored there. He says there were none within his knowledge, and he had full knowledge upon the subject. A manager of the election was called and stated that no such arms to his knowledge were about the court-house or about the polls. The sheriff of the county was called as a witness, and stated that hearing some rumor that arms were carried about there he had the most diligent investigation made, and he declares that no arms were stored about the court-house; that this story about the storage of arms was a mere fabrication. So with a large number of witnesses who gave their testimony in the case.

All the colored people who testify to this matter testify in a peculiar way. For instance, they say that two wagons came there the night before the election; that the arms were all wrapped up, and they did not pretend that they saw them. At one time they say there were two men with each wagon, making four altogether; at another time they say there were eighteen or twenty men—colored Democrats, who were characterized in a peculiar way as though it were a crime for a colored man to be a Democrat in that part of the country. But I say the testimony is given in such a way as not to carry with it any weight, and it is contradicted.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. CALKINS. I yield to the gentleman five minutes longer.

Mr. ATHERTON. Now, upon the question of intimidation, even if there were arms there, unless somebody saw them, unless somebody was intimidated by their presence, it would have no effect upon the election. The only witness who says he saw any arms there at all says he saw them through a window in a store. There was no pretense that they were ever unwrapped; there was no pretense that the large number of colored men who came there ever saw them at all. The election was quietly conducted, with the exception of a little fracas between a white man and a colored man, which was quelled almost in an instant. The colored voters came there and attempted to take possession of the polls; they did not succeed. They found the election was being held elsewhere. At the beginning of the election so many white men crowded around the polls that the colored men had not instantly the opportunity to vote. They were commanded by the chairman of the county committee early in the day that under these circumstances they were to leave and not vote at all. They left by reason of his command, not by reason of any intimidation.

Mr. MOULTON. Is it not true that they were invited to vote by the white people?

Mr. ATHERTON. Yes, sir; the white men invited and urged them to vote, but they refused, simply because they could not have complete possession of the polls to carry the election as they chose.

Now, the rule upon this subject is well understood. In order to make

intimidation a matter interfering with the integrity of the vote, it must be such as would induce a person of ordinary courage to forego the right of voting rather than incur the danger.

I say on a full investigation in this case there is not a single word of testimony from any witness entitled to any credence at all that he was prevented from voting. An attempt by one or two witnesses was made to show something of that kind, but the whole tenor of the testimony of witnesses who could not be questioned was that that was a peaceable election; that they came there in the manner I have indicated; that they went away, not by any intimidation, but at the command of their leader, who did not choose to have them vote if they could not take possession of the poll and hold it with their clubs.

We have given this case a most thorough and most careful investigation, which has induced not simply the members of the Democratic persuasion to agree to a majority report, but which has induced the most careful members of the committee against their prejudices, if they have any, to unite with us in saying the sitting member is entitled to his seat and that Mr. Lee is not.

Mr. CALKINS. I believe I have seven minutes of my time remaining, and I will yield five minutes to the gentleman from Colorado and reserve two minutes to myself.

Mr. SMALLS. I ask the chairman of the Committee on Elections whether the half hour asked for Mr. Lee has been conceded to him?

Mr. CALKINS. We can arrange that in a few moments.

Mr. SMALLS. Let us arrange it now.

Mr. ATHERTON. Perhaps the contestee will want some time, too.

Mr. BELFORD. Mr. Speaker, on one occasion I was the victim of the political injustice of this House in an election case. I had carried my State by 1,700 majority, and the Democratic party, having a majority in this House, wantonly and shamefully turned me out of my seat. That I assert to be an historical fact. [Laughter and applause.] And therefore when I approach any contested-election case I desire above all things to approach it and consider it as an honest man.

The difficulty with our politics to-day, Mr. Speaker, is that it is rotten from top to bottom [laughter and applause], rotten in the primaries, rotten in the county conventions, rotten in the State conventions, and I do not say it in any offensive sense, but I say it is rotten in the method by which we decide these election cases.

What I arose for, Mr. Speaker, was to call the attention of the House and the country to the fact that whether a man is elected or not, and his seat is contested, two sessions of Congress go by before that question is submitted to the adjudication of this tribunal. We live in a country operated by the suffrage and dominated by the majority of the people. We form constituent elements of a House with political majorities which decide political questions without regard to personal rights whatever. And you all know it. What is this case? Here is a case where it is alleged that violence, intimidation, and fraud have been practiced at an election. The evidence to my judgment is conclusive. What I insist on is—and I call upon Democrats and Republicans—and I will vote with you Democrats next session of Congress to unseat any Republican who has been elected by fraudulent means, because I believe the supreme hour has come when you, Democrats, and we, Republicans, must rally to the support and perpetuity of the principles upon which this Republic rests and depends. [Laughter and applause.] Oh, gentlemen, you may laugh, but I tell you, as God reigns, unless the good men of both parties unite their shields, unless the good men of both parties in this House and out of it stand up for honest government, our Republic will not outlive the lifetime of our children.

I am speaking from the deep convictions of my soul on this question, and I am speaking because in my judgment it is a disgrace to this Congress that these election cases are postponed until the last hour of the session; that men who are entitled to a seat on this floor have no hearing until the last hour of the last day of the session; that men who are legitimately entitled to a seat have their honor discredited in the last hour of the last day of the session of Congress. In the name of God, if we can do it, to-night let us avow that in future we will try to act honestly and justly in matters that affect the great and vital and permanent interests of this Republic, of which we are all citizens. [Applause.]

Mr. CALKINS. Mr. Speaker, this is the twenty-second election case which has been brought into the House for its decision by the Committee on Elections of this Congress, and in a few moments that committee will have completed all of the labors imposed upon it, and reported upon all of the cases that were committed to its charge.

I have neither the time nor the disposition to discuss the case before the House. It is known to all of its members that after a careful consideration of the case I came to the conclusion that the sitting member ought to retain his seat. I believe so now; and unless the House wants to grant further time to the contestant and the contestee to argue the case, I shall call the previous question.

Mr. SMALLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Lee, the contestant in this case, be heard. I listened to a noble statement uttered last evening by the gentleman from Texas; and, sir, in the language of that gentleman, I ask now, as a matter of right and justice, that Mr. Lee, the contestant in this case, may be heard in his own behalf.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. Well, how much time?

Mr. SMALLS. He wants thirty minutes, the same time that was granted by the House to the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Frost, last evening.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. That was a case where the gentleman to whom you refer was a sitting member. I am willing to agree that fifteen minutes' time may be allowed, but I shall object to any more.

Mr. MOULTON. I think he ought to have the time.

Mr. CALKINS. If I can have the attention of the House, I think this matter can be arranged in a few moments. Let me ask if fifteen minutes for Mr. Lee and fifteen minutes for Mr. Richardson, the contestee, will be sufficient? If so, I believe the House will agree to it.

Mr. COX, of New York. Mr. Richardson ought certainly to have an opportunity of being heard in his own case.

Mr. WHITE. He should have the time; but the contestant should be heard, I claim.

Mr. SMALLS. I would have been satisfied in this case if the House, instead of allowing a general discussion, as has been allowed, had granted the entire time to Mr. Richardson and to Mr. Lee. But I do not think that it would be right or just now to deprive Mr. Lee of the opportunity of being heard in his own behalf.

Mr. CALKINS. I hope there will be no objection to allowing fifteen minutes on each side.

Mr. SMALLS. I ask thirty minutes for Mr. Lee.

Mr. CALKINS. I hope fifteen minutes will be granted to each.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will submit the question to the House. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent that fifteen minutes be allowed to the contestant and fifteen to the contestee. Is there objection?

Mr. WHITE. I object unless the contestant is allowed half an hour at least. He ought to have it.

Mr. CALKINS. Then I demand the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question.

Mr. WHITE. I withdraw the objection.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 97, noes 82.

So the previous question was ordered.

Mr. SMALLS. I demand the yeas and nays on ordering the previous question.

Mr. PETTIBONE and Mr. WHITE. Let us have tellers.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will submit the question—

Mr. CALKINS. May I have the attention of the Chair and of the gentleman from South Carolina for a moment? The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. WHITE] made objection evidently under a mistake, and withdrew it while the Chair was putting the question to the House on ordering the previous question. I again ask, therefore, unanimous consent that fifteen minutes be allowed on each side; that is, to the contestant and the contestee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOULTON. That is right.

The SPEAKER. The previous question is ordered, and the gentlemen are allowed fifteen minutes on each side. The contestant, Mr. Lee, is recognized.

Mr. LEE. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Representatives, it was not my purpose to ask this House to allow me to say a single word during the discussion of this case. I had hoped that the House would find it convenient to give sufficient time for the gentleman who desired to present my case, and who had agreed to present it, to have been heard instead of myself, and if the House will allow me now I would like to be permitted to yield five minutes of my time to the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. RANNEY.]

Mr. MOULTON. I object.

Mr. LEE. Then I ask if I would be permitted, before I close my own argument, in my fifteen minutes, to yield at least five minutes of my time to my colleague from South Carolina [Mr. MACKAY], who is desirous of speaking upon this question, and who has prepared himself for it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will submit that question after the gentleman has occupied such part of the time as he desires.

Mr. LEE. Mr. Speaker, from the report made by the chairman of the Committee on Elections I see that Darlington precinct, in the county of Darlington, is the principal precinct upon which a majority of one of the Committee on Elections reported in favor of allowing me the privilege of withdrawing my papers without prejudice. I find in the minority report, signed by seven gentlemen, namely, Mr. PETTIBONE, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. THOMPSON of Iowa, Mr. RITCHIE, Mr. WAIT, Mr. HAZELTON, and Mr. RANNEY, resolutions declaring that the sitting member is not entitled to his seat, and that the contestant was honestly and fairly elected; and in that report, differing as it does from the one sheet which comes from the committee representing the majority of the eight members, I find the testimony presented to the House which I am sure has not been examined into by the members of this House. If this report should be read we would find a complete answer to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ATHERTON], who signed the majority report, when he says there is no evidence that guns were stored in the court-house and in the buildings surrounding the court-house, where the polls

were held at that precinct. I find in the testimony presented by the committee the very names of the parties who actually unloaded those two wagons which were loaded with Winchester rifles, those rifles that are familiar to the Republicans of South Carolina, for they have met them at midnight as well as at noonday. They have met them in the roads; they have had to face them in their cabins when the honest voters were quietly reposing in their beds. Here are the names of the parties who actually unloaded the wagons. And we proved by witnesses that these men are living men in the town of Darlington. Did the contestee call these men to deny the fact that these men had unloaded these guns? Not a single witness, not a single man was called to deny the statement that they unloaded these wagons. Witnesses were produced by the contestee, but they said they did not see any guns. They did not deny that these men unloaded these wagons, but they gave merely negative testimony that they did not see it. I grant that that might be so.

Here are the names: Moses Bishop, Sam Hindes, Rosser Hart, Charles Bishop, &c., all living in the county and town of Darlington. The gentleman in whose store some of these guns were stored lived in the county, and while the testimony was being taken I was present and saw that gentleman in the town day after day; but that gentleman was not put upon the stand to deny that guns were stored in his store. A doctor who happened to have gone into that building that day swore that he did not see any guns, but at the same time he admitted that they may have been there. We prove that the store at that Darlington poll was stored with guns and that men were in there with guns, and that on the occasion when this little fracas which the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ATHERTON] spoke of occurred between a colored man and a white man these men were seen, that they came to the lights and showed themselves with their guns in their hands, ready—to do what? Ready to shoot down the colored men at that poll as they have shot them down on other occasions.

What, Mr. Speaker, is the character of this Darlington poll? Is it a Democratic poll or a Republican poll? The testimony shows that Darlington County has always been carried by the Republican party by seven or eight hundred majority; and in this election it is carried by the Democrats, giving to the contestee eleven hundred and odd majority; and when we go to investigate the means by which this result is brought about, what do we meet? We meet this: Every single election officer denies that he knows anything about the result at that poll. The clerk says he does not remember what the vote was. Every manager that was put upon the stand by the contestee swears that he does not remember what the result was. When we summon the clerk of the court to appear before the notary public taking the testimony and produce the records that were in his possession, he denies that the records were in his office. When he is asked whether he had not made a certificate to the fact as to the result of that election, he denies that he made any such certificate. He knows nothing about what the result at that poll was; and that is all the evidence that there is in this volume of over eight hundred pages to show what the result at Darlington poll was. But we proved that before every election previous to 1878 the Republicans always carried the Darlington polls by about seven hundred majority.

I understand the chairman of the Committee on Elections to say that he agrees with the minority report signed by these gentlemen except in this one particular—Darlington poll. And he says that the evidence is not sufficient to show that there was sufficient violence at that poll to prevent the colored men from voting. I would like my friend from Indiana, the chairman of the committee, to make a visit down to the Southern States at some of our elections and attempt in the guise of a colored man to go to one of these polls; he will find out whether the violence is sufficient or not to keep colored men away from the polls. Where was the ballot-box? The ballot-box was moved from this market-house where the colored men were charged with going in force to take possession of it. Why, gentlemen, it was the custom there, as the evidence shows, that the colored men and the white men would go to the polls to try who would get there first to vote—that was during the Republican times—and whoever would get to the polls first quietly voted and left and the others then went and voted. But since the Democrats have been in power they put in every single officer at these polls from their own party; and then the white men changed the polls upon the colored men, and when the colored men are expecting the polls to be held at one place they find out at 6 o'clock—the news will come that they are being held at another place; and the white men will be inside in force, and will then burst out and take possession of the polls.

What did they do at Darlington? They crowded the steps—there were two steps going up to this poll—they crowded the steps from bottom to top, as this testimony will show. They were dressed in red shirts, armed with pistols, armed with knives, armed with guns, to prevent these colored men from going up the steps to vote. There is testimony here showing that some of the colored men pressed half way up the steps and were hurled down and dragged down; others attempted to crawl up on the outside of the steps and their holds were broken loose and they fell to the ground.

There was a riot below the steps, to which the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ATHERTON] alludes as "a little fracas," in which pistols were drawn upon the colored men. Those who were charged with being the

instigators of that riot, the colored men, not the white men, were carried to the guard-house and there imprisoned. Other colored men standing by, seeing the stores closed and guns in them, were told by their leader, Jack Smith, after having tried several times to get up to the polls and vote, to go home in order to save bloodshed.

The chairman of the Committee on Elections says that the colored men could have gone to another poll near by. Where is that "other poll near by?" The nearest poll to Darlington is Florence.

Mr. RANNEY. How far away?

Mr. LEE. It was ten miles away. There came on the stand over two hundred witnesses who swore that two hundred colored men stood at the polls at Florence from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night, and were forcibly and violently kept away from the polls. The United States supervisor testified that it was impossible for these men to vote at that poll.

We took the testimony of two hundred and forty witnesses at the Darlington poll, who testified that it was impossible for the colored men to get up those steps and vote without being killed themselves or killing those who were upon the steps. And who were on the steps? They were white Democrats dressed in red shirts, the meaning of which we in the South know very well. That uniform means in the South violence; it means to the colored men "stand back." Let me read the testimony of only one man.

Mr. BURROWS, of Michigan. Tell what it is; do not read it.

Mr. LEE. On page 312 of this record will be found the testimony of Mr. Horace Leonard, who said that he got half way up the steps and was dragged down to the bottom of the steps, and fearing that he would be killed he went home and remained there. Over eight hundred men, as was proven by testimony not only of the men themselves, but by the testimony of a physician living there, a Northern gentleman, who is practicing now in that town, who is the physician of a large number of Democratic families in that town—he testified that there were from 800 to 1,000 men who left that poll that day without voting, and that in his judgment they could not vote without having violence committed upon them.

If that poll is counted, then Mr. Richardson, the contestee, is elected. If that poll is rejected, as the minority of the Committee on Elections report it should be, that elects me. [Applause on the Republican side.] I say that the meaning of the vote here to-night will be known to us in the South; and if you put your approval upon such acts as I have described as taking place in Darlington County, do not be surprised when you hear the returns come up to the North stating that the Democrats have carried the elections in the South. I have told you what the colored men have to go through, not only at one poll, but throughout the entire South, and especially in this district which I have the honor to represent here. [Great laughter.]

At this poll the Democrats never have cast over 300 votes in a fair election; never have cast over 300 votes for Mr. Richardson or for any other candidate, while, as the record will show, the Republicans usually cast from 1,300 to 1,400 votes. What is the situation of that district as regards voters? We have in the sixth district of South Carolina, the first district that was represented on this floor by Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, 6,000 Republican majority. That majority has been overcome by tissue ballots, such as I have here.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. HAZELTON. I ask that the gentleman have ten minutes longer.

Mr. RANNEY. I ask that he have five minutes longer.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to extending the time for five minutes?

Several members objected.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made, and the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDSON] is recognized for fifteen minutes.

Mr. MILLER. I hope there will be orders that we can hear the other side of this case. This side of the House ought to listen.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. SYMPSON, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had disagreed to the amendments of the House to the resolution of the Senate for printing the report of the Commissioner of Education for 1881, asked a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and had appointed as conferees on the part of the Senate Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. GORMAN, and Mr. BLAIR.

The message also announced that the Senate further insisted on its amendments, disagreed to by the House, to the sundry civil appropriation bill, asked a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and had appointed as conferees on the part of the Senate Mr. ALLISON, Mr. HALE, and Mr. BECK.

#### ELECTION CONTEST—LEE VS. RICHARDSON.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the time for which I was elected to this Congress is about expiring. It is true it would matter but little to me personally whether I continue to hold this seat for a few hours longer or whether you take it from me. It is true it would matter but little to the constituency I represent if you de-

prive them of their Representative upon this floor for the few remaining hours of this Congress.

Perhaps it might be thought that I could well afford to remain quiet and let this case be decided as you may see proper to decide it. But behind all these considerations there is this question: Is it right to do so? And then there is another question: Is it right to take from this Government \$10,000 or \$12,000 and pay it to one who is not at all entitled to it?

I therefore come before you almost an utterly impartial advocate in this case. I have no interest except to see that the right is done and that my constituency are not placed in any false light.

Now, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, this election was had; the election officers ascertained who was elected, and they gave to the contestee the certificate. The contestant filed his complaint, claiming that a number of things had been done which ought not to have been done, by which he had been deprived of a number of votes. What did the contestee do? When the contestant claimed that certain votes and polls which had not been counted should be counted, the contestee's answer was "Count the whole poll in the district; count the last voter who voted, and let the result decide this election." Then the contestant comes up and presents his case. He goes through every box after every poll in the Congressional district had been restored to the count, restored by the consent of the contestee. He goes into the count, and says "These boxes have not been purged as they ought to be," though they were purged according to the law of South Carolina. In purging them, when the contestant comes to add up the result, lo and behold! by his own purging, by his own count, the contestee still has a majority. He who in the outset came to the Elections Committee and said, "Oh, it is wrong to throw out the vote of any freeman, or to throw out any poll," turns from his position and claims that now in order to give him the seat you must throw out the vote of Darlington precinct; you must not count it.

I will stop but a moment to call the attention of the House to the methods resorted to by the contestant and by the honorable gentleman who presented the report in his behalf to reach the result that they did. Take, for example, the poll at Timmonsville; and this is but one of many. There the vote was some 800 or 900. The election officers in returning the vote returned that there was in that box an excess of only 11 votes. Both the United States supervisors of election signed a report saying that there only 11 votes in excess in all that box. When that box was purged under the law of South Carolina, which requires that some one blindfolded shall draw from the box the number of votes in excess, only 4 Republican votes were drawn and 7 Democratic votes. The Republican and Democratic United States supervisors certified to this. But there was standing by that box a friend of the contestant, a bystander, who swore on his examination that he was certain there went into that box for the contestant 199 votes, when the count gave him only 75 votes.

I only bring up that case for the purpose of showing that from the count of that box the contestant and the honorable gentleman who makes the minority report deduct 124 votes of the contestee and give that number to the contestant, making a difference of 248 votes. That is the way the result is reached in this case—reducing the vote of the contestee enough to give the seat to the contestant if you throw out the vote of Darlington precinct. I will not waste time in showing the other methods resorted to in order to bring down the vote of the contestant to a point from which, if you deduct the vote of Darlington Court House, the seat will be given to the contestant. I address myself at once to the single question involved in this case. After purging the poll, as has been done, after resorting to such means as I have mentioned to bring down the vote of the contestee, the question then turns, as I am willing to concede, upon the vote at Darlington Court House. What was the vote there? As has been said, it gave the contestee some 1,100 majority. The contestant asked to have it thrown out, not on account of fraud, for no fraud was charged against it.

One word as to the charge in regard to tissue ballots. They were used only in Georgetown County, and the authorities of South Carolina threw out every box in that county but one, because there were tissue ballots.

Now, as to the Darlington poll, what is the proof? The proof is that there was not a single gun fired or exhibited. There was no violence threatened. The colored people who met there in the morning, having been accustomed at election after election to have possession of the polls, were incensed because on this occasion the election was held where the law of South Carolina required in so many words that it should be held—in the court-house, instead of at the market-place, where it had been held before. Under these circumstances the order was given to the negroes by their leader that they should go away, and they did go away; they did not vote, or at least only 117 of them voted. There is no proof that they did not vote elsewhere, or at least that most of them did not vote elsewhere. The contestant presents the names of 240 persons who he claimed did not vote there.

Mr. RANNEY. Will the gentleman state how far they would have to go to vote elsewhere?

Mr. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. They left in the morning; most of them by 8 o'clock, all of them between that and 2 o'clock. They had only eight or ten miles to go in order to vote elsewhere.

But we examined two hundred and forty names, and out of that number only one hundred and eighty and odd say they did not vote elsewhere. Seventy-five of those men do not say that they voted elsewhere. They say they intended to vote at Darlington court-house. The proof is that if they had remained there they could have voted; that the poll was cleared; and that from 2 o'clock to 6 o'clock in the day the proof is after the white people had voted, who did have possession of the polls and did crowd the place in the morning, that then they could all have voted. There is not a word of proof showing that any one had a pistol or knife. There is nothing of the sort in the testimony. I read it all through, and there is nothing of the sort in the case. The white people had possession of the poll to vote, and when they got through voting the poll was opened for the colored people.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts. Where do you find the law which provides that the white people shall vote first to the exclusion of the colored people?

Mr. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. The law is that whoever gets to the poll first votes first. The question has been asked why heretofore only a few white people voted there. It was because the colored people held the poll at former elections, and the white people could not vote there and had to go elsewhere. This time they got there first and voted there and did not have to go elsewhere. This is proved by Mr. Lee's own testimony. Most of his own witnesses, colored voters, left about 8 o'clock. Some remained until 10 and some until 12.

Now, is this sufficient to vitiate a poll? If there were arms there, none were exhibited. Suppose it were true. I do not know any were carried, but suppose they were as a precautionary measure, still none were exhibited at the polls, and there was no purpose of intimidation. If you throw out this poll on that ground, you might throw out any poll in the whole Congressional district.

Having said this much, Mr. Speaker, I am perfectly willing to leave the case to the House.

#### SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HISCOCK. I ask the gentleman from Indiana to yield to me to make a conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. CALKINS. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. HISCOCK. I ask the Clerk to read the report which I send up. The Clerk read 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. 7595) making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, having met, after full and free conference have been unable to agree.

FRANK HISCOCK,  
BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH,  
J. C. S. BLACKBURN,  
*Managers on the part of the House.*  
WM. B. ALLISON,  
EUGENE HALE,  
JAMES B. BECK,  
*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

Mr. HISCOCK. It appears by the report which has been submitted that every amendment of the Senate to the appropriation bill making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, is open. Such, however, is not the case, except so far as formal action is concerned in making a report to the House. I have no doubt we can agree.

But there are some four or five provisions in the sundry civil appropriation bill placed there by the House to which the Senate disagree, or rather which the Senate insist shall be stricken from the bill.

One of these is legislation on the bill in reference to the application of pensions of inmates of soldiers' homes to their support. I believe, sir, that is the only provision which the Senate insist should go out of the bill which was not put there by an amendment offered by a committee of the House. Two other propositions in the bill the Senate insist should go out, the one which provides for the sale of a portion of the Brooklyn navy-yard, and another which provides for the sale of the Chelsea Hospital property. These provisions it is insisted shall not be enacted into law. There is an additional provision which was placed in the bill proposed by the Military Committee, to turn over all of the military reservations to the Interior Department for sale. This provision in the House bill is also objected to on the part of the Senate.

There is a still more important provision in the bill, the one which repeals the pre-emption laws and to some extent amends the homestead laws. These provisions of the House bill are also objected to by the Senate. By Senate amendments they were stricken from the bill; and, so far as those provisions are concerned, I may be pardoned in saying that the Senate refuses to consider the propriety of the House provisions with reference to them. They refuse to consider whether they are right or wrong. They refuse to consider them even by amendments. They refuse to submit amendments with reference to them, denying the right of the House to place any legislation in any appropriation bill.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts. Do they refuse to consider them on their merits?

Mr. HISCOCK. And their non-concurrence, Mr. Speaker, is just upon that account, and upon none other. I omitted to mention still another provision of the House bill that was stricken out by a Senate

amendment, and that was the ratification of the Sioux treaty by the House.

The gentleman from Massachusetts inquired of me whether they refuse to consider these provisions upon their merits. They do. We have offered to receive from them amendments perfecting them. They decline to offer amendments perfecting these provisions, and they say that they shall go out of the bill. They say it earnestly, Mr. Speaker, and I do not know, sir, but what they will refuse concurrence with this House in these provisions, even if allowed to amend them at their will, to the extent of defeating the bill.

I am not prepared to advise the House that such will be their course, but I am prepared to advise the House that they are determined in their opposition to the provisions; not because the legislation is bad, not because it is vicious, but simply because they are placed in a general appropriation bill.

I, sir, must add in this connection that some legislation placed upon this bill by the House, equally pronounced, they have amended by submitting alterations or amendments on their part, and I refer now to that provision placed in the bill by the House with reference to the Yellowstone Park reservation. They have made no point of order against that legislation; but they have considered it open to amendment, and have united with us in perfecting that provision of the bill. They have also placed in the bill another provision in reference to the Choctaw Indians, which I believe to be affirmative legislation equally as pronounced, equally as distinct as legislation as these provisions to which they object.

Mr. Speaker, it will be remembered by the House that all of these provisions, with the exception of the one that I have referred to—turning the pensions of soldiers in the homes into the homes for their support—were placed upon the bill as reported to this House by the Committee on Appropriations by amendments offered by committees having charge of these subjects distinctly.

Mr. ATKINS. Let me ask the gentleman if the appropriations for the military posts have been stricken out?

Mr. HISCOCK. They have been; but that item, I will say, has not been absolutely stricken from the bill. To some extent negotiations are now pending with reference to that. It was stricken from the bill originally by a Senate amendment; but they have not refused absolutely to perfect legislation of some kind or to take steps toward legislation with reference to the military posts.

The provisions that I have referred to, having been placed in the bill by amendments offered to the bill as reported to the House by the Committee on Appropriations, by committees of this House having charge of the subject-matter, the conference committee on the part of the House have felt it to be their duty to report a disagreement upon all of the Senate amendments to the bill, which report we have presented here, and I now ask action upon it.

I move that the House concur in the report of the committee of conference; that it insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate and agree to a further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will appoint as the conferees on the part of the House the gentleman from New York, Mr. HISCOCK, the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. BUTTERWORTH, and the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. BLACKBURN.

#### CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE—LEE VS. RICHARDSON.

The SPEAKER. The time allowed for debate having expired in the contested-election case, and the previous question having been ordered, the Clerk will report the resolution on which a vote is to be taken.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. Before that, Mr. Speaker, as I have not been able in the few moments allowed to present this case to the House as it deserves, I ask permission to print with my remarks some additional facts.

There was no objection. [See Appendix.]

Mr. SMALLS. Permit me to ask, Mr. Speaker, that we be allowed the same privilege with reference to the pending case.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection. [See Appendix.] The question is on agreeing to the resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That Samuel Lee have leave to withdraw his papers, and this case is dismissed without prejudice.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I move to substitute the resolutions of the minority of the committee.

The SPEAKER. That motion can not now be entertained, as the previous question is operating.

Mr. MACKEY. I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MACKEY. The previous question was voted down.

The SPEAKER. The previous question was voted up. [Laughter.]

Mr. CALKINS. There is evidently an error here, which we can probably remedy in a moment.

The SPEAKER. In what respect does the gentleman claim there was an error?

Mr. CALKINS. There are two sets of resolutions reported from the committee, but the vote has been ordered on the majority resolution. Should not the vote be properly taken first upon the resolution submitted by the minority? That is the custom.

The SPEAKER. That would be the case when they were offered as a substitute, but they have not been presented.

Mr. CALKINS. I understand that they were offered.

The SPEAKER. At what time?

Mr. CALKINS. The minority resolutions were presented at the time the case was called up, but I believe were not read.

The SPEAKER. They were presented and printed with the report of the committee, as is the custom; but they have not been presented to the House to be voted upon under the demand for the previous question.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I move to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered.

Mr. CALKINS. There is no disposition on either side to get into a jangle about this, and I think we can straighten it in a moment.

The SPEAKER. If the Chair is allowed to put the motion to reconsider there will be no difficulty.

Mr. CALKINS. I do not think that is necessary; delay may be caused by calling for tellers, &c. The usual course is to let the vote come first on the minority resolutions.

The SPEAKER. That is so; because it is usual to offer them before calling the previous question.

Mr. CALKINS. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions of the minority may be offered now.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolutions which are proposed as a substitute for the report of the majority.

The Clerk read as follows:

I. Resolved, That John S. Richardson was not elected as a Representative to the Forty-seventh Congress of the United States from the first Congressional district of South Carolina, and is not entitled to occupy a seat in this House as such.

II. Resolved, That Samuel Lee was duly elected as a Representative from the first Congressional district of South Carolina to the Forty-seventh Congress of the United States, and is entitled to his seat as such.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. SPAULDING, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found duly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (H. R. 684) to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government;

A bill (H. R. 5653) for the relief of Kirk W. Noyes;

A bill (H. R. 5661) to modify the postal money-order system, and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 7226) to punish larceny from the person in the District of Columbia.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. SYMPSON, one of its clerks, informed the House that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution and bills of the House of the following titles:

Joint resolution (H. Res. 277) providing for a new mixed commission, in accordance with the treaty of April 25, 1866, with the United States of Venezuela.

A bill (H. R. 5300) to amend chapter 58 of volume 20 of the United States Statutes at Large relating to contracts under the War Department; and

A bill (H. R. 7240) for the relief of William H. Donohoe.

CONTESTED ELECTION—LEE VS. RICHARDSON.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions offered as a substitute for the resolution reported by the majority of the committee.

Mr. RANNEY and Mr. HERR called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Georgia. I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Georgia. Are we to vote on both resolutions at once, or can they be divided?

The SPEAKER. The yeas and nays have been ordered on both. They might have been divided; but the division was not called for in time. The Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 124, nays 114, not voting 53; as follows:

YEAS—124.

Aldrich, Anderson, Barr, Bayne, Belford, Bingham, Bisbee, Bowman, Brewer, Briggs, Browne, Brumm, Buck, Burrows, Julius C., Campbell, Candler, Cannon, Carpenter, Caswell, Chace, Crapo, Cullen, Dawes, Deering, De Motte, Dezendorf, Doxey, Dunnell, Dwight, Errett, Farwell, Chas. B., Farwell, Sewell S., Fisher, George, Godshalk, Grout, Guenther, Hall, Hammond, John, Harmer, Harris, Benj. W., Haseltine, Haskell, Hazelton,

Heilman, Henderson, Hepburn, Hill, Hitt, Horr, Houk, Hubbell, Hubbs, Humphrey, Jadwin, Jones, Phineas, Jorgensen, Joyce, Lacey, Lewis, Lindsey, Lord, Lynch, Mackey, Marsh, Mason, McCoid, McCook, McKinley, McLean, Jas. H., Miles, Morey, O'Neill, Pacheco, Page, Parker, Payson, Peelle, Peirce, Pettibone, Pound, Prescott, Ranney, Ray, Reed, Rice, John B., Rich, Ritchie, Robinson, Geo. D., Robinson, Jas. S., Ryan, Scranton, Sessinghaus, Shallenberger, Sherwin, Shultz, Skinner, Smalls, Smith, A. Herr, Smith, Dietrich C., Smith, J. Hyatt, Spooner, Steele, Stone, Strait, Taylor, Joseph D., Thomas, Townsend, Amos, Tyler, Updegraff, Valentine, Van Horst, Van Voorhis, Wait, Walker, Ward, Washburn, Watson, West, White, Williams, Chas. G., Willits, Wood, Walter A., Young.

NAYS—114.

Aiken, Armfield, Atherton, Atkins, Barbour, Beach, Belmont, Beltzhoover, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Blount, Bragg, Buchanan, Caldwell, Calkins, Carlisle, Cassidy, Chapman, Clark, Clements, Cobb, Colerick, Converse, Cook, Philip, Covington, Cox, Samuel S., Cox, William R., Cravens, Culberson, Curtin, Davidson, Davis, Lowndes H., Deuster, Dibrell, Dowd, Dugro, Dunn, Ellis, Ermentrout, Ewins, Flower, Forney, Fulkerson, Garrison, Geddes, Gibson, Gunter, Hammond, N. J., Hardenbergh, Hardy, Harris, Henry S., Hatch, Herbert, Hewitt, G. W., Hoge, Holman, House, Hutchins, Jones, Geo. W., Kenna, King, Klotz, Knott, Ladd, Latham, Leedom, Le Veure, Manning, Martin, McKenzie, McLane, Robt. M., McMillin, Miller, Mills, Money, Morrison, Morse, Moulton, Muldrow, Murch, Mutchler, Randall, Reese, Rice, Theron M., Richardson, D. P., Robertson, Robinson, Wm. E., Rosecrans, Ross, Scales, Scooville, Shelley, Singleton, J. W., Singleton, Otho R., Sparks, Springer, Stockslager, Talbott, Thompson, P. B., Townshend, R. W., Tucker, Turner, Henry G., Turner, Oscar, Upson, Vance, Warner, Wellborn, Wheeler, Whitthorne, Willis, Wilson, Wise, George D., Wise, Morgan R.

NOT VOTING—53.

Black, Bland, Bliss, Buckner, Burrows, Jos. H., Butterworth, Cabell, Camp, Clardy, Cook, John C., Cornell, Crowley, Darrall, Davis, George R., Dingley, Ford, Herndon, Hewitt, Abram S., Hiscock, Hoblitzell, Hooker, Jacobs, Jones, James K., Kasson, Kelley, Ketcham, Matson, McClure, Moore, Mosgrove, Neal, Nolan, Norcross, Oates, Paul, Phelps, Phister, Reagan, Rice, Wm. W., Richardson, J. S., Itobeson, Russell, Simonton, Spaulding, Speer, Taylor, Ezra B., Thompson, Wm. G., Urner, Van Aernam, Wadsworth, Webber, Williams, Thomas Wood, Benjamin.

So the substitute was agreed to.

The following additional pairs were announced:

Mr. WEBBER with Mr. BLAND.

Mr. SPAULDING with Mr. JONES of Arkansas.

Mr. URNER with Mr. HOBLITZELL.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, with Mr. HOOKER.

Mr. MOORE with Mr. SIMONTON.

Mr. KETCHAM with Mr. BLACK.

Mr. NORCROSS with Mr. WILLIAMS of Alabama.

Mr. JACOBS with Mr. HEWITT of New York, on this vote.

Mr. KASSON with Mr. CABELL, on this vote.

Mr. NORCROSS. I withdraw my vote, being paired with Mr. WILLIAMS, of Alabama.

Mr. VAN HORN. I ask that the reading of the names be dispensed with.

Several members objected.

The names of members voting were read.

The result of the vote was then announced as above stated.

Mr. PETTIBONE moved to reconsider the vote just taken; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions as amended by the adoption of the substitute.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, and Mr. ATHERTON called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 128, nays 6, not voting 157; as follows:

YEAS—128.

Aldrich, Anderson, Barr, Bayne, Belford, Bingham, Bisbee, Bowman, Brewer, Briggs, Browne, Brumm, Buck, Burrows, Julius C., Butterworth, Cannon, Carpenter, Caswell, Chace, Crapo, Cullen, Darrall, Davis, George R., Dawes, Deering, De Motte, Dezendorf, Dingledy, Doxey, Dunnell, Dwight, Errett,

Farwell, Chas. B.	Jorgensen,	Peirce,	Spooner,
Farwell, Sewell S.	Joyce,	Pettibone,	Steele,
Fisher,	Kasson,	Pound,	Stone,
George,	Lacey,	Prescott,	Strait,
Godshalk,	Lewis,	Ranney,	Taylor, Joseph D.
Grout,	Lindsay,	Ray,	Thomas,
Hall,	Lord,	Reed,	Townsend, Amos
Hammond, John	Lynch,	Rice, John B.	Tyler,
Harmer,	Mackey,	Rich,	Updegraff,
Harris, Benj. W.	Marsh,	Ritchie,	Urner,
Haseltine,	Mason,	Robinson, Geo. D.	Valentine,
Haskell,	McCoid,	Robinson, Jas. S.	Van Aernam,
Hazleton,	McCook,	Ryan,	Van Horn,
Heilman,	McKinley,	Seranton,	Van Voorhis,
Henderson,	McLean, Jas. H.	Sessinghaus,	Walker,
Hepburn,	Miles,	Shallenberger,	Ward,
Hitt,	Moore,	Sherwin,	Washburn,
Horr,	Morey,	Shultz,	Watson,
Houk,	O'Neill,	Skinner,	West,
Hubbs,	Pacheco,	Smalls,	White,
Humphrey,	Page,	Smith, A. Herr	Williams, Chas. G.
Jacobs,	Parker,	Smith, Dietrich C.	Willits,
Jadwin,	Payson,	Smith, J. Hyatt	Wood, Walter A.
Jones, Phineas	Peelle,	Spaulding,	Young.

NAYS—6.

Calkins,	Miller,	Richardson, D. P.	Wilson.
Jones, George W.	Rice, Theron M.		

NOT VOTING—157.

Alken,	Crowley,	Jones, James K.	Robeson,
Armfield,	Culberson,	Kelley,	Robinson, Wm. E.
Atherton,	Curtin,	Kenna,	Rosecrans,
Atkins,	Davidson,	Ketcham,	Ross,
Barbour,	Davis, Lowndes H.	King,	Russell,
Beach,	Deuster,	Klotz,	Scales,
Belmont,	Dibrell,	Knott,	Scoville,
Beltzhoover,	Dowd,	Ladd,	Shelley,
Berry,	Dugro,	Latham,	Simonton,
Black,	Dunn,	Leedom,	Singleton, Jas. W.
Blackburn,	Ellis,	Le Fevre,	Singleton, Otho R.
Blanchard,	Ermentrout,	Manning,	Sparks,
Bland,	Evins,	Martin,	Speer,
Bliss,	Flower,	Matson,	Springer,
Blount,	Ford,	McClure,	Stockslager,
Bragg,	Forney,	McKenzie,	Talbot,
Buchanan,	Fulkerson,	McLane, Robt. M.	Taylor, Ezra B.
Buckner,	Garrison,	McMillin,	Thompson, P. B.
Burrows, Jos. H.	Geddes,	Mills,	Thompson, Wm. G.
Cabell,	Gibson,	Money,	Townshend,
Caldwell,	Guenther,	Morrison,	Tucker,
Camp,	Gunter,	Morse,	Turner, Henry G.
Campbell,	Hammond, N. J.	Mosgrove,	Turner, Oscar
Candler,	Hardenbergh,	Moulton,	Upson,
Carlisle,	Hardy,	Muldrow,	Vance,
Cassidy,	Harris, Henry S.	Murch,	Wadsworth,
Chapman,	Hatch,	Mutcher,	Wait,
Clardy,	Herbert,	Neal,	Warner,
Clark,	Herndon,	Nolan,	Webber,
Clements,	Hewitt, Abram S.	Norcross,	Wellborn,
Cobb,	Hewitt, G. W.	Oates,	Wheeler,
Colerick,	Hill,	Paul,	Whitthorne,
Converse,	Hiscock,	Phelps,	Williams, Thomas
Cook, John C.	Hoblitzell,	Phister,	Willits,
Cook, Philip	Hoge,	Randall,	Wise, George D.
Cornell,	Holman,	Reagan,	Wise, Morgan R.
Cox, Samuel S.	Hooker,	Reese,	Wood, Benjamin.
Cox, William H.	Hubbell,	Rice, Wm. W.	
Covington,	Hutchins,	Richardson, J. S.	
Cravens,		Richardson,	

The following additional pairs were announced:

- Mr. CANNON with Mr. ATKINS.
- Mr. NEAL with Mr. BLAND.
- Mr. MOORE with Mr. SIMONTON.
- Mr. NORCROSS with Mr. WILLIAMS of Alabama.
- Mr. HALL with Mr. HERBERT.

Mr. MOORE. I desire to say that I was paired with Mr. SIMONTON, but with the right to vote to make a quorum, and I have voted.

Mr. SPAULDING. I am paired with Mr. JONES, of Arkansas, but I have voted to make a quorum.

Mr. KASSON. I am paired, but I have voted to make a quorum.

The result of the vote was then announced as above stated.

Mr. ATHERTON and Mr. BRAGG made the point that no quorum voted.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I move a call of the House.

Mr. ATHERTON. You can have it.

The motion for a call of the House was agreed to.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, and the following members failed to answer to their names:

Black,	Davis, Lowndes H.	Mosgrove,	Russell,
Bland,	Ferd,	Murch,	Simonton,
Buckner,	Geddes,	Neal,	Stockslager,
Burrows, Jos. H.	Herndon,	Nolan,	Taylor, Ezra B.
Cabell,	Hewitt, Abram S.	Oates,	Thompson, Wm. G.
Camp,	Hooker,	Paul,	Wait,
Campbell,	Jones, James K.	Phelps,	Webber,
Candler,	Kelley,	Phister,	Williams, Thomas
Clardy,	Kenna,	Reagan,	Wood, Benjamin
Cornell,	Ketcham,	Rice, Theron M.	Young.
Covington,	Matson,	Rice, Wm. W.	
Cox, Samuel S.	McClure,	Robeson,	

Mr. TUCKER. I desire to announce that my colleague, Mr. CABELL, is detained from the House by sickness.

Mr. MCKENZIE. My colleague, Mr. PHISTER, is detained from the House to-night on account of sickness.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The call of the roll shows 255 members answering to their names; more than a quorum.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I move to dispense with all further proceedings under the call.

The question was taken by a *viva voce* vote, and the Speaker *pro tempore* announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ATHERTON. I call for a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 99, noes 6.

Several MEMBERS. No quorum.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. It does not require a quorum to decide that motion. The ayes have it, and further proceedings under the call are dispensed with.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. ALDRICH, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

A joint resolution (S. R. 143) authorizing the Committee on Printing to instruct the Public Printer relative to the maps, &c., for the census reports;

A bill (S. 2433) to amend sections 6 and 7 of the act providing for the publication of the Revised Statutes and the laws of the United States, approved June 20, 1876;

Joint resolution (S. R. 64) authorizing the sale of the Congressional Directory and the current numbers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD;

Joint resolution (S. R. 95) providing for additional copies of the Revised Statutes for the use of the Interior Department;

Joint resolution (S. R. 139) authorizing the printing of 2,500 extra copies of the report of the health officer of the District of Columbia;

A bill (H. R. 5300) to amend chapter 58 of volume 20 of the United States Statutes at Large, relating to contracts under the War Department; and

A bill (H. R. 7240) for the relief of William H. Donohoe.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair takes occasion to lay before the House the request of the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. HOB-LITZELL, to be excused from attendance for the remainder of to-night's session on account of sickness. If there be no objection leave of absence will be granted.

There was no objection.

Mr. ARMFIELD. I ask that my colleague, Mr. VANCE, be excused from further attendance this evening on account of sickness.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection. The gentleman from New York, Mr. ROBINSON, makes the same request, which, if there be no objection, will be granted.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. SYMPSON, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment House bills of the following titles:

A bill (H. R. 832) for the relief of Marzel Altman;

A bill (H. R. 3243) for the relief of Ernest F. Unland;

A bill (H. R. 6236) to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes relating to the District of Columbia;

A bill (H. R. 6683) to authorize the construction of bridges over the Ogeechee, Oconee, Ocmulgee, Flint, and Chattahoochee Rivers, in the State of Georgia;

A bill (H. R. 7289) to confer upon the senior associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, in the absence or inability of the chief-justice of said court, the powers and duties now conferred upon said chief-justice, relative to the extradition of fugitives from justice;

A bill (H. R. 6930) to levy an assessment of the real estate in the District of Columbia in the year 1883, and every third year thereafter, for purposes of taxation; and

A bill (H. R. 3220) to ratify the issuance of duplicate checks in certain cases by the superintendent of the mint of the United States at San Francisco.

ELECTION CONTEST—LEE VS. RICHARDSON.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. A quorum being present, the next business in order is the call of the roll on agreeing to the resolution of the Committee on Elections as amended.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 114, nays 8, not voting 169; as follows:

YEAS—114.

Aldrich,	Chace,	Farwell, Chas. B.	Heilman,
Anderson,	Crapo,	Farwell, Sewell S.	Henderson,
Barr,	Cullen,	Ford,	Hepburn,
Bisbee,	Darrall,	George,	Hill,
Bowman,	Davis, George R.	Godshalk,	Hitt,
Briggs,	Dawes,	Grout,	Horr,
Browne,	De Motte,	Gunter,	Houk,
Brumby,	Dezendorf,	Hall,	Hubbell,
Buck,	Dingley,	Hammond, John	Hubbs,
Burrows, Julius C.	Doxey,	Harmer,	Jacobs,
Cannon,	Dunnell,	Harris, Benj. W.	Jadwin,
Carpenter,	Dwight,	Haseltine,	Jones, Phineas
Caswell,	Erre*,	Hazleton,	Jorgensen,

Joyce, Lacey, Lindsey, Lord, Lynch, Mackey, Marsh, Mason, McKinley, McLean, Jas. H. Miles, Moore, Morey, Page, Parker, Payson,	Pelle, Peirce, Pettibone, Prescott, Ranney, Ray, Reed, Rice, John B. Ritchie, Robinson, Geo. D. Robinson, Jas. S. Ryan, Sessinghaus, Shallenberger, Sherwin,	Shultz, Skinner, Smalls, Smith, A. Herr Smith, J. Hyatt Spooner, Steele, Stone, Strait, Taylor, Joseph D. Thomas, Townsend, Amos Tyler, Updegraff, Urner, Valentine,	Van Aernam, Van Horn, Van Voorhis, Wadsworth, Walker, Ward, Washburn, Watson, West, White, Williams, Chas. G. Willits, Wood, Walter A. Young.
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Calkins, Cook, John C.	Holman, Jones, Geo. W.	Miller, Rice, Theron M.	Richardson, D. P. Townshend, R. W.
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NAYS—8.

NOT VOTING—169.

Aiken, Armfield, Atherton, Atkins, Barbour, Bayne, Beach, Belford, Belmont, Beltzhoover, Berry, Bingham, Black, Blackburn, Blanchard, Bland, Bliss, Blount, Bragg, Brewer, Buchanan, Buckner, Burrows, Jos. H. Butterworth, Cabell, Caldwell, Camp, Campbell, Candler, Carlisle, Cassidy, Chapman, Clardy, Clark, Clements, Cobb, Colerick, Converse, Cook, Phillip Cornell, Cox, Samuel S. Cox, William R. Covington,	Cravens, Crowley, Culbertson, Curtin, Davidson, Davis, Lowndes H. Deering, Deuster, Dibrell, Dowd, Dugro, Dunn, Ellis, Ermentrout, Evins, Fisher, Flower, Forney, Fulkerson, Garrison, Geddes, Gibson, Gunter, Hammond, N. J. Hardenbergh, Hardy, Harris, Henry S. Haskell, Hatch, Herbert, Herndon, Hewitt, Abram S. Hewitt, G. W. Hiscock, Hoblitzell, Hoge, Hooker, House, Humphrey, Hutchins, Jones, James K. Kasson, Kelley,	Kenna, Ketcham, King, Klotz, Knott, Ladd, Latham, Leedom, Le Fevre, Lewis, Manning, Martin, Matson, McClure, McCoid, McCook, McKenzie, McLane, Robt. M. McMillin, Mills, Money, Morrison, Morse, Mosgrove, Moulton, Muldrow, Murch, Mutchler, Neal, Nolan, Norcross, Oates, O'Neill, Pacheco, Paul, Phelps, Phister, Pound, Randall, Reagan, Reese, Rice, Wm. W. Richardson, J. S.	Robertson, Robeson, Robinson, Wm. E. Rosecrans, Ross, Russell, Scales, Seoville, Scranton, Shelley, Simonton, Singleton, J. W. Singleton, Otho R. Smith, Dietrich C. Sparks, Spaulding, Speer, Springer, Stockslager, Talbot, Taylor, Ezra B. Thompson, P. B. Thompson, Wm. G. Tucker, Turner, H. G. Turner, Oscar Upson, Vance, Wait, Warner, Webber, Wellborn, Wheeler, Whitthorne, Williams, Thomas Willis, Wilson, Wise, George D. Wise, Morgan R. Wood, Benjamin
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Mr. NORCROSS. Mr. Speaker, has a quorum voted?  
 The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. A quorum has not voted.  
 Mr. NORCROSS. Then I would like to have my vote recorded.  
 The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman is too late, unless he answered upon the roll-call.  
 Mr. NORCROSS. I am paired with the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. WILLIAMS], reserving the right to vote when necessary to make a quorum.  
 The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. That statement will go into the RECORD, but the gentleman can not vote now.  
 Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois. My colleague from Illinois, Mr. SMITH, is ill this evening, and in order to enable him to leave the House, I have consented to vote. I cast my vote for that reason.  
 The roll-call being concluded,  
 The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. On this vote there are—yeas 114, nays 8.  
 Mr. ATHERTON. No quorum.  
 Mr. PETTIBONE. I move a call of the House.  
 The motion was agreed to.  
 The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, when the following members failed to answer to their names:

Belford, Black, Blackburn, Bland, Buckner, Burrows, Jos. H. Butterworth, Cabell, Camp, Campbell, Clardy, Cornell, Covington, Cox, Samuel S. Davis, Lowndes H. Deuster, Dugro, Ermentrout,	Ford, Geddes, Gibson, Gunter, Hardy, Heilman, Herndon, Hewitt, Abram S. Hoblitzell, Hooker, Jones, James K. Kelley, Ketcham, Ladd, McClure, McCook, McKenzie,	McKinley, McLane, Robt. M. Mosgrove, Moulton, Nolan, Smith, Dietrich C. Taylor, Ezra B. Thomas, Thompson, Wm. G. Vance, Van Aernam, Wait, Webber, Wellborn, Williams, Thomas Wise, Morgan R. Wood, Benjamin, Ross,	Russell, Shelley, Sherwin, Singleton, Jas. W. Skinner, Smith, Dietrich C. Taylor, Ezra B. Thomas, Thompson, Wm. G. Wait, Webber, Wellborn, Williams, Thomas Wise, Morgan R. Wood, Benjamin.
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Mr. HERBERT. I desire to announce that my colleague, Mr. OATES, is sick in bed, and has been for the last two days. My colleague, Mr.

HERNDON, is extremely sick, and Mr. SHELLEY is by his bedside nursing him. My colleague, Mr. WILLIAMS, is also sick.  
 Mr. BLISS. My colleague, Mr. ROBINSON, was compelled to leave the House on account of sickness.  
 Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. DUGRO, of New York, left the House, being sick, and desires to be excused from further attendance this evening.  
 The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair hears no objection.  
 The roll-call discloses the presence of 219 members. More than a quorum.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.  
 The motion was agreed to.  
 The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The question now recurs on the proposition reported from the Committee on Elections as amended, on which the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois. I move that the House take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.  
 Mr. RANDALL. Say two hours.  
 Mr. CANNON. I think we had better not take a recess, as it is entirely probable in the course of an hour that we can then take a recess with safety until morning.  
 Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois. I insist upon my motion.  
 Mr. CANNON. Wait half an hour longer; perhaps we can then take a recess.

Mr. BRAGG. Why not move to take a recess, then, for a half hour?  
 The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Does the gentleman from Illinois insist upon his motion?  
 Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois. I do.  
 The House divided; and there were—ayes 29, noes 98.  
 So the House refused to take a recess.  
 The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Clerk will proceed to call the roll.  
 Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois. I move that the House take a recess for one hour.  
 The motion was not agreed to.  
 The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Clerk will call the roll.  
 The question was taken; and there were—yeas 122, nays 6, not voting 163; as follows:

YEAS—122.

Aldrich, Anderson, Barr, Bayne, Bingham, Bisbee, Bowman, Brewer, Briggs, Browne, Brumma, Buck, Burrows, Julius C. Candler, Cannon, Carpenter, Caswell, Chace, Crapo, Cullen, Davis, George R. Dawes, Deering, De Motte, Denzendorf, Dingley, Doxey, Dunnell, Dwight, Errett, Farwell, Chas. B.	Farwell, Sewell S. Fisher, George, Godshalk, Groat, Guenther, Hall, Hammond, John Harmer, Harris, Benj. W. Haskell, Hazelton, Heilman, Henderson, Heppburn, Hill, Hitt, Horr, Houk, Hubbell, Hubbs, Humphrey, Jacobs, Jones, Phineas Jorgensen, Joyce, Lacey, Lewis, Lindsey, Lord, Lynch,	Mackey, Marsh, Mason, McCoid, McCook, McKinley, McLean, Jas. H. Miles, Moore, Morey, O'Neill, Pacheco, Page, Parker, Payson, Peelle, Peirce, Pettibone, Pound, Prescott, Ranney, Ray, Reed, Rice, John B. Ritchie, Ritchie, Robinson, Geo. D. Robinson, Jas. S. Ryan, Scranton, Sessinghaus,	Shallenberger, Sherwin, Shultz, Skinner, Smalls, Smith, A. Herr Smith, J. Hyatt Spaulding, Spooner, Steele, Stone, Strait, Taylor, Jos. D. Townsend, Amos Updegraff, Urner, Valentine, Van Horn, Van Voorhis, Wadsworth, Walker, Ward, Washburn, Watson, West, White, Williams, Chas. G. Willits, Wood, Walter A. Young.
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NAYS—6.

Calkins, Cook, John C.	Jones, George W. Miller,	Rice, Theron M.	Townshend, R. W.
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NOT VOTING—163.

Aiken, Armfield, Atherton, Atkins, Barbour, Beach, Belford, Belmont, Beltzhoover, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Bland, Bliss, Blount, Bragg, Buchanan, Buckner, Burrows, Jos. H. Butterworth, Cabell, Caldwell, Camp, Campbell,	Carlisle, Cassidy, Chapman, Curtin, Clark, Clements, Cobb, Colerick, Converse, Cook, Phillip Cornell, Covington, Cox, Samuel S. Cox, William R. Cravens, Crowley, Culbertson, Darrall, Davidson, Davis, Lowndes H. Deuster, Dibrell, Dowd, Dugro,	Dunn, Ellis, Ermentrout, Evins, Flower, Ford, Forney, Fulkerson, Garrison, Geddes, Gibson, Gunter, Hammond, N. J. Hardenbergh, Hardy, Harris, Henry S. Hatchline, Hastine, Herbert, Herndon, Hewitt, Abram S. Hewitt, G. W. Hiscock, Hoblitzell, Hoge,	Holman, Hooker, House, Hutchins, Jones, James K. Kasson, Kelley, Kenna, Ketcham, King, Klotz, Knott, Ladd, Latham, Leedom, Le Fevre, Manning, Martin, Matson, McClure, McKenzie, McLane, Robt. M. McMillin, Mills,
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Money, Reagan, Singleton, Otho R. Vance,  
Morrison, Reese, Smith, Dietrich C. Van Aernam,  
Morse, Itice, Wm. W. Sparks, Wait,  
Mosgrove, Richardson, D. P. Speer, Warner,  
Moulton, Richardson, J. S. Springer, Webber,  
Muldrow, Robertson, Stockslager, Wellborn,  
Murch, Robeson, Talbot, Wheeler,  
Mutchler, Robinson, Wm. E. Taylor, Ezra B. Whitthorne,  
Neal, Rosecrans, Thomas, Williams, Chas. G.  
Nolan, Ross, Thompson, P. B. Williams, Thomas  
Norcross, Russell, Thompson, Wm. G. Willis,  
Oates, Scales, Tucker, Wilson,  
Paul, Seoville, Turner, Henry G. Wise, George D.  
Phelps, Shelley, Turner, Oscar Wise, Morgan R.  
Phister, Simonton, Tyler, Wood, Benjamin.  
Randall, Singleton, Jas. W. Upson,

Morrison, Ray, Singleton, J. W. Vance,  
Mosgrove, Reagan, Smith, A. Herr Van Voorhis,  
Moulton, Rice, Wm. W. Smith, Dietrich C. Wadsworth,  
Neal, Richardson, J. S. Spaulding, Wait,  
Nolan, Robertson, Speer, Webber,  
Norcross, Robeson, Stockslager, Williams, Thomas  
Oates, Robinson, Wm. E. Taylor, E. B. Willis,  
Page, Ross, Thompson, P. B. Wilton,  
Parker, Russell, Thompson, Wm. G. Wise, George D.  
Paul, Scales, Townshend, R. W. Wise, Morgan R.  
Payson, Scranton, Turner, Henry G. Wood, Benjamin  
Phelps, Shallenberger, Updegraff, Young,  
Phister, Shelley, Urner,  
Randall, Simonton,

The following additional pairs were announced:  
Mr. JOYCE with Mr. HAMMOND of Georgia.  
Mr. RAY with Mr. TURNER of Georgia, Mr. RAY reserving the right to vote to make a quorum.  
Mr. KETCHAM with Mr. COBB.  
Mr. HENDERSON with Mr. BLOUNT, Mr. HENDERSON reserving the right to vote to make a quorum.

By unanimous consent the reading of the names was dispensed with. The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.  
Mr. ATHERTON. No quorum.  
Mr. PETTIBONE. I move that there be a call of the House. The question was taken.  
Mr. ATHERTON. I demand a division.  
The House divided; and there were—ayes 76, noes 40.  
Mr. ATHERTON. No quorum.  
The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. A quorum is not required on this vote.  
Mr. ATHERTON. I call for tellers.  
Tellers were ordered; and Mr. ATHERTON and Mr. PETTIBONE were appointed tellers.

The House again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 71, noes 17.  
Mr. HOLMAN and Mr. ATHERTON demanded the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.  
The question was taken; and there were—yeas 115, nays 46, not voting 130; as follows:

YEAS—115.

Anderson,	Doxey,	Jorgensen,	Ryan,
Armfield,	Dunnell,	Lacey,	Sessinghaus,
Barr,	Dwight,	Latham,	Sherwin,
Bayne,	Errett,	Lewis,	Shultz,
Beltzhoover,	Ewins,	Lindsey,	Skinner,
Berry,	Farwell, Chas. B.	Lord,	Smalls,
Bingham,	Farwell, Sewell S.	Lynch,	Smith, J. Hyatt
Bisbee,	Fisher,	Martin,	Sparks,
Bliss,	George,	McKinley,	Spooner,
Bowman,	Godshalk,	McLean, Jas. H.	Steele,
Briggs,	Groat,	Miles,	Stone,
Buck,	Guenther,	Moore,	Strait,
Burrows, Julius C.	Hammond, John	Morey,	Taylor, J. D.
Calkins,	Harmer,	Morse,	Thomas,
Campbell,	Harris, Benj. W.	O'Neill,	Townsend, Amos
Candler,	Haseltine,	Pacheco,	Tyler,
Carpenter,	Haskell,	Pecelle,	Valentine,
Chace,	Heilman,	Peirce,	Van Aernam,
Chapman,	Hepburn,	Pettibone,	Van Horn,
Cook, John C.	Herbert,	Pound,	Walker,
Cox, William R.	Hill,	Prescott,	Ward,
Crapo,	Hitt,	Ranney,	Washburn,
Cullen,	Holman,	Reed,	Watson,
Davis, George R.	Houk,	Rice, John B.	West,
Dawcs,	House,	Rich,	White,
Deering,	Hubbs,	Richardson, D. P.	Williams, Chas. G.
De Motte,	Humphrey,	Rifehie,	Willits,
Dezendorf,	Jacobs,	Robinson, Geo. D.	Wood, Walter A.
Dingley,	Jones, Phineas	Robinson, Jas. S.	

NAYS—46.

Atherton,	Cravens,	Hutchins,	Seoville,
Atkins,	Davidson,	Knott,	Singleton, Otho R.
Beach,	Davis, Lowndes H.	Le Fevre,	Springer,
Bragg,	Dibrell,	Manning,	Talbot,
Buchanan,	Dowd,	McKenzie,	Tucker,
Caldwell,	Ellis,	Money,	Turner, Oscar
Carlisle,	Ermentrout,	Muldrow,	Warner,
Cassidy,	Forney,	Murch,	Wellborn,
Clark,	Hardenbergh,	Mutchler,	Wheeler,
Cobb,	Hardy,	Reese,	Whitthorne.
Colerick,	Hatch,	Rice, Theron M.	
Cook, Phillip	Hoge,	Rosecrans,	

NOT VOTING—130.

Aiken,	Caswell,	Gibson,	Kasson,
Aldrich,	Clardy,	Gunter,	Kelley,
Barbour,	Clements,	Hall,	Kenna,
Belford,	Converse,	Hammond, N. J.	Ketcham,
Belmont,	Cornell,	Harris, Henry S.	King,
Black,	Covington,	Hazelton,	Klotz,
Blackburn,	Cox, Samuel S.	Henderson,	Ladd,
Blanchard,	Crowley,	Herdon,	Leedom,
Bland,	Culbertson,	Hewitt, Abram S.	Mackey,
Blount,	Curtin,	Hewitt, G. W.	Marsh,
Brewer,	Darrall,	Hiscook,	Mason,
Browne,	Deuster,	Hoblitzell,	Matson,
Brumm,	Dugro,	Hooker,	McClure,
Buckner,	Dunn,	Horr,	McCoid,
Burrows, Jos. H.	Flower,	Hubbell,	McCook,
Butterworth,	Ford,	Jadwin,	McLane, Robt. M.
Calhoun,	Fulkerson,	Jones, George W.	McMillin,
Camp,	Garrison,	Jones, James K.	Miller,
Cannon,	Geddes,	Joyce,	Mills,

So a call of the House was ordered.  
The following additional pairs were announced:  
Mr. UPDEGRAFF with Mr. WISE of Virginia.  
Mr. PAUL with Mr. SCALES.  
Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, with Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois.  
Mr. HENDERSON. I withdraw my vote. I am paired with the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. BLOUNT.  
Mr. JOYCE. Being paired, I withdraw my vote if there is a quorum on this roll-call.  
Mr. ANDERSON. I ask that the reading of the names be dispensed with.  
Mr. HOLMAN. I object.  
The names of members voting were read.  
The SPEAKER *pro tempore* (Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts). On this vote the yeas are 115, the nays are 46. The motion is agreed to, and a call of the House is ordered. The Clerk will call the roll.  
Mr. BRAGG. I make the point of order that the roll-call discloses a quorum present. I move that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.  
The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The point of order can not be sustained.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. SYMPSON, one of its clerks, informed the House that the Senate had passed without amendment the bill (H. R. 301) for the relief of Stephen P. Yeomans and Andrew Leech.  
The message further announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment, in which the concurrence of the House was requested, the bill (H. R. 6018) to amend section 4919 of the Revised Statutes relating to the recovery of damages for infringement of patents.  
The message further announced that the Senate had passed a resolution, in which the concurrence of the House was requested, for the printing of 5,500 additional copies of the proceedings of the court of inquiry to investigate the loss of the steamer Jeanette, in the Arctic seas.

CONTESTED ELECTION—LEE VS. RICHARDSON.

The SPEAKER. A call of the House has been ordered. The Clerk will call the roll.  
The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, when the following-named members failed to answer:

Black,	Ford,	Matson,	Ross,
Blackburn,	Geddes,	McClure,	Russell,
Blanchard,	Gibson,	McCoid,	Scales,
Bland,	Godshalk,	McCook,	Scranton,
Blount,	Gunter,	McKinley,	Shelley,
Bowman,	Hammond, N. J.	McLane, Robt. M.	Singleton, Jas. W.
Brumm,	Harris, Henry S.	McMillin,	Smith, A. Herr
Buckner,	Hepburn,	Mills,	Smith, Dietrich C.
Burrows, Jos. H.	Herdon,	Money,	Speer,
Butterworth,	Hewitt, Abram S.	Morrison,	Springer,
Cabell,	Hewitt, G. W.	Mosgrove,	Taylor, Ezra B.
Calkins,	Hill,	Moulton,	Thompson, Wm. G.
Camp,	Hoblitzell,	Neal,	Townsend, Amos
Campbell,	Hooker,	Nolan,	Townshend, R. W.
Cannon,	Hubbell,	Oates,	Turner, Henry G.
Clardy,	Jadwin,	Paul,	Updegraff,
Cobb,	Jones, Geo. W.	Pettibone,	Vance,
Converse,	Jones, James K.	Phelps,	Van Aernam,
Cornell,	Jorgensen,	Phister,	Van Voorhis,
Covington,	Kelley,	Reagan,	Wadsworth,
Curtin,	Kenna,	Rice, John B.	Wait,
Darrall,	Ketcham,	Rice, Wm. W.	Webber,
Dawcs,	King,	Richardson, J. S.	West,
Dugro,	Ladd,	Robertson,	White,
Dwight,	Leedom,	Robeson,	Williams, Thomas
Ellis,	Mackey,	Robinson, Jas. S.	Wise, George D.
Farwell, Chas. B.	Marsh,	Robinson, Wm. E.	Wood, Benjamin
Flower,	Mason,	Rosecrans,	

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. On the call of the roll 180 members have responded to their names—more than a quorum.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. SPAULDING, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found duly enrolled a joint resolution and bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

Joint resolution (H. Res. 277) providing for a new mixed commission in accordance with the treaty of April 25, 1866, with the United States of Venezuela;

A bill (H. R. 832) for the relief of Marzel Altmann.  
A bill (H. R. 3220) to ratify the issuance of duplicate checks in certain cases by the superintendent of the mint of the United States at San Francisco:

A bill (H. R. 3243) for the relief of Ernest F. Unland ;  
 A bill (H. R. 6236) to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes relating to the District of Columbia ; and

A bill (H. R. 7289) to confer upon the senior associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, in the absence or inability of the chief-justice of said court, the powers and duties now conferred upon said chief-justice, relative to the extradition of fugitives from justice.

ELECTION CONTEST—LEE VS. RICHARDSON.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. On the roll-call 180 members have responded to their names—more than a quorum.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I move that all further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. KASSON. I move to postpone the further consideration of the pending election case for four hours.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair thinks that would not be in order after the previous question has been ordered.

Mr. WHITE. I hope we will go on with this case.

Mr. KASSON. I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KASSON. Was the motion made to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered? My impression is it was not.

Mr. PETTIBONE. My recollection is that the motion to reconsider was made and laid upon the table.

Mr. MURCH. Would it be in order to move to take a recess at the present time?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair would entertain that motion.

Mr. MURCH. I move that the House take a recess until 10 o'clock.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman from Maine moves that the House take a recess until 10 o'clock this day.

Mr. MURCH. I withdraw that motion for the present.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The regular order is the call of the roll.

Mr. KASSON. I again submit the inquiry whether the motion to reconsider was made?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair is informed it was not made.

Mr. KASSON. Then I make the motion to reconsider.

Mr. DEZENDORF. And I move to lay that motion on the table. I give notice that you shall not pass anything between now and 12 o'clock to-morrow unless we have a decision on this question. [Cries on Democratic side of "All right!" "Go ahead!"]

Mr. MURCH. I renew my motion for a recess.

Mr. WHITE. I rise to a question of order.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. No question of order can be entertained until the House is in order.

Mr. WHITE. I rise to a question of order.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WHITE. I desire to know whether the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KASSON] can be recognized to make that motion if the record shows that he voted on the wrong side? I call for the record of the gentleman in order to ascertain on which side he voted.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair is informed that there was no roll-call on the question, and therefore there is no presumption one way or the other.

Mr. MACKEY. I desire to make a point of order.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MACKEY. I desire to call the attention of the Chair to clause 8 of Rule XVI.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose?

Mr. MACKEY. To show that this motion to reconsider can not be entertained.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not understand how that is applicable. That clause relates to a motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. MACKEY. By no means. I refer to the amended rule. This is the clause:

Pending a motion to suspend the rules, or on any question of consideration which may arise on a case involving the constitutional right to a seat, and pending the motion for the previous question, or after it shall have been ordered on any such case, the Speaker may entertain one motion to adjourn; but after the result thereon is announced, he shall not entertain any other motion till the vote is taken on the pending question; and pending the consideration of such case only a motion to adjourn or to take a recess (but not both in succession) shall be in order, and such motions shall not be repeated without further intervening consideration of the case for at least one hour.

Now my point of order is that pending the consideration of this case the Chair can entertain only a motion to adjourn or a motion to take a recess.

Mr. MURCH. Then I make the motion that the House now take a recess until 9 o'clock.

Mr. KASSON. It is always in order to move to reconsider.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KASSON] has made the motion that the vote by which the previous question was ordered upon the pending subject shall be reconsidered, and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. DEZENDORF] has moved to lay that motion on the table. The Chair thinks that both of these motions

are in order, notwithstanding the eighth clause of Rule XVI. The Chair understands that the point of order of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. MACKEY] is answered so far as that is concerned.

Mr. BURROWS, of Michigan. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BURROWS, of Michigan. I desire to inquire of the Chair if the calling of the roll can be interrupted by the motion to reconsider? The Speaker had directed the Clerk to call the roll, and the Clerk had called the first name on the roll.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair will inquire; if that is so, the Chair misapprehended it.

Mr. PETTIBONE. The first name was called.

Mr. MURCH. That point is too late; I insist upon my motion to take a recess.

Mr. BURROWS, of Michigan. The Clerk will know.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair thinks there is a misapprehension. He is informed that a name was called.

Mr. PETTIBONE. We all heard it.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. But no answer was made, and there is no record of the fact. The Chair must be guided by the statement of the Clerk.

Mr. MURCH. I insist on my motion for a recess.

Mr. PAGE. I desire to call attention of the House to Rule XVIII, and I ask that it may be read by the Clerk.

Mr. PETTIBONE. Read it yourself.

Mr. PAGE. I will read it; it is as follows:

When a motion has been made and carried or lost, it shall be in order for any member of the majority, on the same or succeeding day, to move for the reconsideration thereof, and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions except the consideration of a conference report, a motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn, to adjourn, or to take a recess, and shall not be withdrawn after the said succeeding day without the consent of the House, and thereafter any member may call it up for consideration: *Provided*, That such motion, if made during the last six days of a session, shall be disposed of when made.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair does not know what the point of the gentleman is.

Mr. PAGE. My point of order is that the motion to reconsider is in order.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair so holds, and has so ruled.

Mr. PAGE. I did not so understand the Chair.

Mr. DEZENDORF. And I move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. MACKEY. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MACKEY. Was not a motion to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered once made already this evening?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair is informed by the Clerk that that motion was not made. The gentleman will undoubtedly recollect that by unanimous consent the previous question was considered as ordered. It was not made in fact, but was an arrangement by unanimous consent.

Mr. MURCH. I insist upon my motion for a recess until 9 o'clock.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair thinks the motion to reconsider is first in order, this being the last day of the session.

Mr. POUND. I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. POUND. I understand the Chair to say that the previous question was ordered by unanimous consent. Is that so?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. It was so ordered.

Mr. POUND. Then a motion to reconsider is not in order, and has never been entertained under such circumstances.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair entertains the motion.

Mr. POUND. Unanimous consent is tantamount to a suspension of the rules, and a motion to reconsider a suspension of the rules has never been entertained.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Unanimous consent is conclusive evidence that everybody voted in favor of the motion; and therefore it is not competent to move to reconsider it.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair having disposed of the various points of order, will put the question. The motion is to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered and to lay that motion on the table. The question will be upon laying upon the table the motion to reconsider.

The question was taken by a *cava voce* vote, and the Speaker *pro tempore* announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ATHERTON. I call for a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 74, noes 24.

Mr. SPARKS and Mr. HOLMAN. No quorum.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The point being made that no quorum has voted, tellers will be ordered, and the Chair will appoint as tellers Mr. DEZENDORF, of Virginia, and Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found truly enrolled the bill (H. R. 5538) to reduce internal taxation, and for other purposes; when the Speaker signed the same.

ELECTION CASE—LEE VS. RICHARDSON.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 74, noes 13; no quorum voting.

Mr. PETIBONE. I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to, there being—ayes 101, noes 47.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, when the following-named members failed to answer:

Aiken,	Ermentrout,	Leedom,	Scales,
Belford,	Fisher,	Mackey,	Scoville,
Berry,	Flower,	Manning,	Scranton,
Black,	Fulkerson,	Marsh,	Shelley,
Blackburn,	Geddes,	Matson,	Singleton, J. W.
Blanchard,	Gibson,	McClure,	Skinner,
Bland,	Hammond, N. J.	McCold,	Smith, A. Herr
Blount,	Hardenbergh,	McLane, Robt. M.	Smith, Dietrich C.
Brewer,	Harris, Henry S.	McMillin,	Spaulding,
Browne,	Hazelton,	Miles,	Speer,
Brumm,	Henderson,	Mills,	Strait,
Buckner,	Hepburn,	Morrison,	Taylor, E. B.
Burrows, Jos. H.	Herndon,	Mosgrove,	Thomas,
Butterworth,	Hewitt, Abram S.	Moulton,	Thompson, Wm. G.
Cabell,	Hewitt, G. W.	Mutchler,	Townsend, Amos
Calkins,	Hiscock,	Neal,	Townsend, R. W.
Camp,	Hitt,	Nolan,	Turner, Henry G.
Campbell,	Hoblitzell,	Oates,	Urner,
Cannon,	Hooker,	Paul,	Vance,
Cassidy,	Horr,	Pettibone,	Van Aernam,
Chace,	Hubbell,	Phelps,	Wait,
Clardy,	Hubbs,	Phister,	Walker,
Cobb,	Jacobs,	Pound,	Washburn,
Converse,	Jadwin,	Ray,	Webber,
Cornell,	Jones, George W.	Reagan,	West,
Covington,	Jones, James K.	Rice, Wm. W.	White,
Crowley,	Jones, Phineas	Richardson, J. S.	Williams, Thomas
Culbertson,	Kelley,	Robertson,	Willis,
Darrall,	Kenia,	Robinson, Wm. E.	Willits,
Davis, Lowndes H.	Ketchum,	Ross,	Wise, George D.
Dugro,	Knott,	Russell,	Wood, Benjamin.
Dwight,	Ladd,		

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

During the roll-call a message from the Senate, by Mr. SYMPSON, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the bill (H. R. 7611) to adjust the salaries of postmasters.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House was requested, the bill (H. R. 7061) to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine, to encourage the American foreign carrying trade, and to amend the laws relating to the shipment and discharge of seamen.

The message further announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the bill (H. R. 7637) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for prior years, and for those certified as due by the accounting officers of the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the act of June 14, 1878, heretofore paid from permanent appropriations, and for other purposes.

Mr. PAGE. I move that the House non-concur in the amendment of the Senate to the shipping bill and ask a committee of conference.

Mr. DEZENDORF. I object. There is no business in order except proceeding with the unfinished business.

CONTESTED ELECTION—LEE VS. RICHARDSON.

The call of the roll was resumed and concluded.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. One hundred and sixty-four members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. ROBESON. I rise to a question of high privilege and submit the report of the committee of conference on the deficiency appropriation bill.

The report was read, 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. 7637) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for prior years, and for those certified as due by the accounting officers of the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the act of June 14, 1878, heretofore paid from permanent appropriations, and for other purposes, 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 3, 9, 10, 11, 13, 21, 22, 27, 31, 41, 42, and 50.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 43, 44, 48, 49, 51 and 52; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of said amendment insert the following:

"And the salaries due all District employes for current services shall be paid in full, notwithstanding suspensions heretofore made in the accounts of the commissioners of the District by the accounting officers of the Treasury."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$11,319.43;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Add at the end of said amendment the following:

"To pay D. F. Murphy, Official Reporter of the Senate, for extra services and

for clerk-hire paid out by him, \$1,000, for the second session of the Forty-seventh Congress."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Insert as a new paragraph after said amendment the following:

"To pay Charles Carter for cleaning extra room of Committee on Appropriations, \$60."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Insert as a new paragraph after said amendment the following:

"To pay W. B. Green for clerical work in completing the records of the Committee on Accounts, a sum equal to one month's pay, \$180."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 3 of said amendment strike out the word "second" and insert "seventh;" and the Senate agree to the same.

FRANK HISCOCK,  
GEO. M. ROBESON,  
S. S. COX,

Managers on the part of the House.

EUGENE HALE,  
WML B. ALLISON,  
F. M. COCKRELL,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

The statement accompanying the conference report was read, as follows:

The managers on the part of the House of the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the deficiency appropriation bill submit the following written statement in explanation of the conference report:

The amount appropriated by the bill as agreed upon is \$2,813,187.80, being \$527,853.69 more than was contained in the bill as it passed the House.

FRANK HISCOCK,  
GEO. M. ROBESON,  
S. S. COX,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. ROBESON. I desire to say that all the increases in this bill are audited accounts from the officers of the Treasury and a certain set of accounts; not large in amount, under a decision of the Supreme Court for repayment of balances on property sold for taxes. There is also an appropriation of \$150,000 to settle the title, under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, to the soldiers' cemetery at Arlington. With this statement I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered; and under the operation thereof the conference report was adopted.

Mr. ROBESON moved to reconsider the vote by which the report was adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. SPAULDING, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (H. R. 301) for the relief of Stephen P. Yeomans and Andrew Leech; and

A bill (H. R. 6930) to levy an assessment of the real estate in the District of Columbia in the year 1883, and every third year thereafter, for purposes of taxation.

EMMA H. COLLINS.

On motion of Mr. URNER, by unanimous consent, leave was granted for the withdrawal from the files of the House of the papers in the case of Emma H. Collins.

JEROME E. PAMPEL.

On motion of Mr. URNER, by unanimous consent, leave was granted for the withdrawal from the files of the House of the papers in the case of Jerome E. Pampel.

JAMES H. BONE.

On motion of Mr. WHEELER, by unanimous consent, leave was granted to James H. Bone to withdraw a paper filed by him as evidence with the Committee on War Claims.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPER.

On motion of Mr. WHEELER, by unanimous consent, leave was granted to withdraw from the Committee on Elections a paper designated "A notice to take evidence at Pleasant Hill," upon his depositing a certified copy of said paper.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. CONVERSE, by unanimous consent, was granted leave of absence for the rest of this night's session, on account of sickness.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. PAGE. I ask unanimous consent—

Mr. WHITE. Regular order.

Mr. PAGE. I ask by unanimous consent that the bill to remove burdens from American shipping be taken up, the Senate amendments non-concurred in, and a conference asked on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I object.

Mr. PAGE. I do not think gentlemen will object to take up the shipping bill when it is understood I only ask for non-concurrence and a committee of conference.

Mr. SPARKS. I object.

Mr. PAGE. I move to suspend the rules.

Mr. WHITE. I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is the consideration of the election case.

Mr. DEZENDORF. If the election case does not lose any of its rights I withdraw my objection.

Mr. PETTIBONE. But only on that understanding.

Mr. BRAGG. I object to that, as the regular business is to lay on the table.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California moves to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table the shipping bill, and to non-concur in the Senate amendments and ask for a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 99, noes 5.

Mr. SPARKS. No quorum has voted.

The SPEAKER appointed as tellers Mr. PAGE and Mr. SPARKS.

Mr. DINGLEY. I ask unanimous consent to make a single statement in regard to this bill.

Mr. SPARKS. I object.

The House again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 95, noes 3.

Mr. PAGE. I withdraw the motion, as I find there is no quorum present.

Mr. TUCKER rose.

Mr. WHITE. Regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is the contested-election case.

Mr. BRAGG. Can that motion be withdrawn except by unanimous consent?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman moved to suspend the rules and has now withdrawn it.

Mr. KASSON. I ask to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6018) to amend section 4919 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the recovery of damages for infringement of patents. It is known as the bill to relieve the farmers from vexatious patent suits. It passed the House at the last session and is now returned with Senate amendments which are not satisfactory.

Mr. WHITE. I object.

Mr. KASSON. I move to suspend the rules. It will not interfere with the election case but for a moment.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is the contested-election case.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I move to dispense with all further proceedings under the call.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 43, noes 23.

Mr. KASSON. Is it not in order to submit a motion on my bill to relieve the farmer from vexatious patent suits?

The SPEAKER. The regular order is the election case.

Mr. MCCOOK. I move we take a recess until 9 o'clock, and I insist on my motion being put.

Mr. HOLMAN. I rise to a question of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves the House take a recess until 9 o'clock.

Mr. DEZENDORF. We hold our place on the election case.

Mr. BRAGG. Hold on to everything you have got.

Mr. DEZENDORF. Do I understand the Chair to say we still retain our rights?

The SPEAKER. You lose no rights.

Mr. BRAGG. I tell you that man must have his money for service which he has never rendered.

Mr. MCCOOK. I withdraw my motion.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is on the resolution as amended in the contested-election case.

Mr. BRAGG. I make the point of order that is not the question.

The question as I understand it was on the motion of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KASSON] to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered, or rather it was on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. DEZENDORF], to lay that motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. HOLMAN. That is the motion.

The SPEAKER. That is the pending motion.

Mr. KASSON. I renew my request to take up House bill 6018 to amend section 4919 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the recovery of damages for the infringement of patent.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts. I object to that bill.

Mr. HOLMAN. What is it?

Mr. KASSON. I will state what it is.

Mr. WHITE. I ask that unanimous consent be given to the gentleman from Iowa for the purpose he has indicated, provided it does not prejudice the contested-election case now under consideration. When his case is disposed of will the election case be then the first thing in order?

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not able to hear the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. WHITE. That is because the Chair does not keep order.

Mr. KASSON. It does not lose any of its rights.

The SPEAKER. The pending question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. DEZENDORF], to lay on the table the motion of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KASSON] to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered, and on that motion the yeas and nays had been ordered.

The question was taken; and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 86, nays 6, not voting 199; as follows:

YEAS—86.

Anderson,	Harris, Benj. W.	Morey,	Smalls,
Barr,	Haseltine,	Norcross,	Smith, J. Hyatt
Bingham,	Heilman,	O'Neill,	Spooner,
Bisbee,	Henderson,	Page,	Steele,
Briggs,	Hitt,	Parler,	Strait,
Brumm,	Horr,	Payson,	Taylor, Joseph D.
Buck,	Houk,	Peell,	Thomas,
Carpenter,	Hubbs,	Peirce,	Townsend, Amos
Caswell,	Humphrey,	Pettibone,	Valentine,
Chace,	Jacobs,	Pound,	Van Aernam,
Cullen,	Jorgensen,	Ranney,	Van Voorhis,
Davis, George R.	Joyce,	Ray,	Walker,
Dawes,	Kasson,	Reed,	Ward,
De Molte,	Lewis,	Rice, John B.	Washburn,
Dingley,	Lord,	Rice, Theron M.	Watson,
Doxy,	Lynch,	Rich,	Williams, Chas. G.
Dunnell,	Mackey,	Ritchie,	Willits,
Farwell, Sewell S.	McCoid,	Robinson, Jas. S.	Wise, Morgan R.
Ford,	McCook,	Shallenberger,	Wood, Walter A.
Godshalk,	McKinley,	Sherwin,	Young.
Hammond, John	McLean, Jas. H.	Shultz,	
Harmer,	Miles,	Skinner,	

NAYS—6.

Browne,	Deuster,	Lacey,	Moore.
Calkins,	Farwell, Chas B.		

NOT VOTING—199.

Aiken,	Culberson,	Jones, Geo. W.	Robinson, Wm. E.
Aldrich,	Curtin,	Jones, James K.	Roscreans,
Armfield,	Darrall,	Jones, Phineas	Ross,
Atherton,	Davidson,	Kelley,	Russell,
Atkins,	Davis, Lowndes H.	Kenna,	Ryan,
Barbour,	Deering,	Ketcham,	Scales,
Bayne,	Dezendorf,	King,	Scoville,
Beach,	Dibrell,	Klotz,	Scranton,
Belford,	Dowd,	Knott,	Sessinghaus,
Belmont,	Dugro,	Ladd,	Shelley,
Beltzhoover,	Dunn,	Latham,	Simonton,
Berry,	Dwight,	Leedom,	Singleton, Jas. W.
Black,	Ellis,	Le Fevre,	Singleton, Otho R.
Blackburn,	Ermentrout,	Lindsey,	Smith, A. Herr
Blanchard,	Errett,	Manning,	Smith, Dietrich C.
Bland,	Evens,	Marsh,	Sparks,
Bliss,	Fisher,	Martin,	Spaulding,
Blount,	Flower,	Mason,	Speer,
Bowman,	Forney,	Matson,	Springer,
Bragg,	Fulkerson,	McClure,	Stockslager,
Brewer,	Garrison,	McKenzie,	Stone,
Buchanan,	Geddes,	McLane, Robt. M.	Talbott,
Buckner,	George,	McMillin,	Taylor, Ezra B.
Burrows, Julius C.	Gibson,	Miller,	Thompson, P. B.
Burrows, Jos. H.	Grout,	Mills,	Thompson, W. G.
Butterworth,	Guenther,	Money,	Townsend, R. W.
Cabell,	Gunter,	Morrison,	Tucker,
Caldwell,	Hall,	Morse,	Turner, Henry G.
Camp,	Hammond, N. J.	Mosgrove,	Turner, Oscar
Campbell,	Hardenbergh,	Moulton,	Tyler,
Candler,	Hardy,	Muldrow,	Updegraff,
Cannon,	Harris, Henry S.	Murch,	Upson,
Carlisle,	Haskell,	Mutchler,	Urner,
Cassidy,	Hatch,	Neal,	Vance,
Chapman,	Hazelton,	Nolan,	Van Horn,
Clardy,	Hepburn,	Oates,	Wadsworth,
Clark,	Herbert,	Pacheco,	Wait,
Clements,	Herndon,	Paul,	Warner,
Cobb,	Hewitt, Abram S.	Phelps,	Webber,
Colerick,	Hewitt, G. W.	Phister,	Wellborn,
Converse,	Hill,	Prescott,	West,
Cook, John C.	Hiscock,	Randall,	Wheeler,
Cook, Philip	Hoblitzell,	Reagan,	White,
Cornell,	Hoge,	Reese,	Whitthorne,
Covington,	Holman,	Rice, Wm. W.	Williams, Thomas
Cox, Samuel S.	Hooker,	Richardson, D. P.	Willis,
Cox, William R.	House,	Richardson, J. S.	Wilson,
Crapo,	Hubbell,	Robertson,	Wise, George D.
Craveus,	Hutchins,	Robeson,	Wood, Benjamin.
Crowley,	Jadwin,	Robinson, Geo. D.	

So the motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The following additional pairs were announced:

Mr. WELLBORN with Mr. DEERING.

Mr. SMITH, of Pennsylvania, with Mr. BARBOUR.

Mr. WAIT with Mr. COVINGTON.

Mr. MILES with Mr. SINGLETON of Illinois.

Mr. RYAN with Mr. ATKINS.

Mr. JONES, of New Jersey, with Mr. VANCE.

By unanimous consent the reading of the names was dispensed with. The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

Mr. BRAGG and Mr. HOLMAN. No quorum.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. What business is before the House?

The SPEAKER. The pending motion is to lay upon the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the previous question has been ordered in the contested-election case.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. Is it debatable?

The SPEAKER. It is not debatable.

Mr. BRAGG. Is not the question before the House a call of the House?

Mr. PETTIBONE. I move a call of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not think that motion is in order.

Mr. BRAGG. The point has been made that no quorum voted.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks there is a quorum in the House.

Mr. BRAGG. I would like to know whether the rule authorizes the Chair to judge that there is a quorum present when the roll-call shows that a quorum is not present?

The SPEAKER. It is determined under the rule by a count.

Mr. BRAGG. Is there any better count than the record of the vote?

The SPEAKER. There is a great deal better than the record on this vote. The Chair will state in response to the gentleman's point that the previous question has been ordered. After the previous question is ordered, unless it is ascertained upon actual count by the Speaker that there is no quorum present the motion for a call of the House is not in order.

Mr. BRAGG. I am very sorry that the Speaker overrules the judgment of the late occupant of the chair, who did entertain the motion.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman who occupied the chair did exactly right. The point was not called to his attention.

Mr. SPRINGER. Would it be in order to lay on the table the whole subject in regard to this election case?

The SPEAKER. There is a pending motion to lay on the table.

Mr. SPRINGER. There are some matters of public business that we must transact before to-day at 12 o'clock.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I understand that there is no quorum present on the last vote. I call for tellers on that question.

Mr. ELLIS. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry, or rather I desire to renew the inquiry made by the gentleman from Illinois, and ask if a motion to lay this contested-election case upon the table is not in order?

The SPEAKER. A motion is already pending to lay upon the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered, which motion is in order.

Mr. ELLIS. If the motion I suggest is in order, to lay the whole subject upon the table, I move that the contested-election case and all proceedings had therein be laid upon the table.

Mr. PEELE. The motion to lay upon the table is already pending.

Mr. SPRINGER. Well, this is to lay that on the table too.

Mr. WHITE. Before that question is decided I would like to be heard on the point of order.

Mr. WASHBURN. I move that the House take a recess until 9 o'clock.

Mr. SPARKS. I move to amend by inserting "10 o'clock."

The SPEAKER. A motion to take a recess would be in order. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the gentleman from Illinois.

The motion was not agreed to.

The question recurring upon the motion of Mr. WASHBURN, it was not agreed to.

Mr. SPRINGER. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SPRINGER. Under our rules the hour fixed for adjournment now is 11 o'clock, and unless we vacate that rule the session of this House will close at 11 o'clock to-day, or to-morrow, that being the end of our legislative day.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has heard the point of order raised by the gentleman from Illinois, and overrules it.

Mr. YOUNG. I desire to submit a motion to suspend the rules and take up a bill relating to foreign patents.

The SPEAKER. The motion can not now be entertained.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. SPAULDING, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found duly enrolled a bill of the following title; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (H. R. 6683) to authorize the construction of bridges over the Ogeechee, Oconee, Ocmulgee, Flint, and Chattahoochee Rivers, in the State of Georgia.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. SYMPSON, one of their clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, without amendments, bills of the House of the following titles, namely:

A bill (H. R. 1226) to amend section 4214 of the Revised Statutes, relating to yachts;

A bill (H. R. 4218) for the relief of Robert L. McConaughy;

A bill (H. R. 3537) for the relief of William D. Martin;

A bill (H. R. 151) for the relief of David S. Booth, M. D.;

A bill (H. R. 6308) for the relief of C. H. Miller;

A bill (H. R. 7462) to create three additional land districts in the Territory of Dakota;

A bill (H. R. 6889) for the relief of Mrs. Louisa F. Stone;

A bill (H. R. 4999) for the relief of E. S. Montell, executrix of the estate of James E. Montell;

A bill (H. R. 4926) for the relief of Charles Kortzenborn;

A bill (H. R. 814) making Saint Vincent, in the State of Minnesota, a port of entry in lieu of Pembina, in the Territory of Dakota;

A bill (H. R. 3850) for the relief of Joseph Westcott & Son;  
A bill (H. R. 3842) to pay Charles W. Button costs of advertising property levied on by the collector of the United States internal revenue for the fifth district of the State of Virginia;

A bill (H. R. 3267) granting a pension to Clara Wible;

A bill (H. R. 2294) granting a pension to John Glenn;

A bill (H. R. 1926) to amend section 1860 of the Revised Statutes so as not to exclude retired Army officers from holding offices in the Territories;

Joint resolution (H. R. 333) validating certain contracts executed by the Postmaster-General; and

A bill (H. R. 7148) to establish a railway bridge across the Illinois River, extending from a point within five miles of Columbiana, in Greene County, to a point within five miles of Farrowtown, in Calhoun County, in the State of Illinois.

The message further announced that the Senate had passed with amendments House bills of the following titles, in which amendments the concurrence of the House was requested:

A bill (H. R. 6928) to regulate licenses in the District of Columbia; and

A bill (H. R. 660) for the relief of Samuel Chase Barney.

#### CONTESTED ELECTION—LEE VS. RICHARDSON.

Mr. SKINNER. I rise to a question of order. When the roll-call discloses no quorum, are any motions in order except a motion to adjourn and a motion for a call of the House?

The SPEAKER. Some matter may come in of higher privilege.

#### JOHN BAILEY.

Mr. BISBEE. I rise to present a privileged report. I submit a report from the special committee raised to investigate the conduct of John Bailey, an officer of the House.

The SPEAKER. The report is privileged. Under the resolution appointing the committee it was authorized to report at any time.

Mr. McMILLIN. Can that report be received while the previous question is pending?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida submits a report from the special committee in relation to charges against John Bailey, an officer of the House. The report will be printed and laid on the table.

Mr. BISBEE. I ask to have the resolution reported by the committee read:

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the charges contained in the said resolution against John Bailey as an officer of this House are not proven, and do not furnish sufficient grounds for the conclusion that said Bailey is guilty of any improper conduct, and that your committee be discharged from the further consideration of the case.

RICHARD CROWLEY.  
WILLIAM ALDRICH.  
H. BISBEE, Jr.  
E. L. MARTIN.

Mr. WHITE. I make the point of order that the House having been found without a quorum, nothing is in order but a motion to adjourn, a motion for a recess, or a motion for a call of the House, and that this report is not in order.

The SPEAKER. Under a resolution of the House the report is in order at any time.

The report was ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table.

Mr. COX, of North Carolina. I ask permission to file the views of the minority.

The SPEAKER. Has the gentleman got them ready?

Mr. COX, of North Carolina. Yes, sir.

The SPEAKER. The views of the minority will be received and will be printed with the report of the majority.

Mr. KLOTZ. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD some remarks on the subject of that report.

Mr. BISBEE and others objected.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Ohio. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KLOTZ] be permitted to make his remarks now.

Mr. BISBEE. I do not object to that. I only object to remarks on this subject being printed which are not delivered in the House. Several members objected.

#### CONTESTED ELECTION—LEE VS. RICHARDSON.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered in the contested-election case. The Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 79, nays 4, not voting 208; as follows:

#### YEAS—79.

Anderson,	Davis, George R.	Houk,	Morey,
Barr,	Dawes,	Hubbs,	Norcross,
Bingham,	De Motte,	Humphrey,	O'Neill,
Bisbee,	Deuster,	Jacobs,	Peelle,
Bowman,	Dezendorf,	Lewis,	Peirce,
Briggs,	Farwell, Sewell S.	Lindsey,	Pettibone,
Brumm,	Harmer,	Lord,	Pound,
Buck,	Harris, Benj. W.	Lynch,	Prescott,
Butterworth,	Heilman,	Mackey,	Ranney,
Carpenter,	Henderson,	McKinley,	Ray,
Caswell,	Hepburn,	McLean, Jas. H.	Reed,
Chace,	Hitt,	Miles,	Rich,
Cullen,	Horr,	Moore,	Richardson, D. P.

Ritchie,	Shultz,	Taylor, Jos. D.	Watson,
Robinson, Geo. D.	Skinner,	Thomas,	White,
Robinson, Jas. S.	Smith, J. Hyatt	Valentine,	Williams, Chas. G.
Ryan,	Spencer,	Van Voorhis,	Willits,
Sessinghaus,	Steele,	Walker,	Wood, Walter A.
Shallenberger,	Stone,	Ward,	Young.
Sherwin,	Strait,	Washburn,	
		NAYS—4.	
Cannon,	Kasson,	Lacey,	Rice, Theron M.
		NOT VOTING—208.	
Aiken,	Davidson,	Jadwin,	Richardson, J. S.
Aldrich,	Davis, Lowndes H.	Jones, George W.	Robertson,
Armfield,	Deering,	Jones, James K.	Robeson,
Atherton,	Dibrell,	Jones, Phineas	Robinson, Wm. E.
Atkins,	Dingley,	Jorgensen,	Rosecrans,
Barbour,	Dowd,	Joyce,	Ross,
Bayne,	Doxey,	Kelley,	Russell,
Beach,	Dugro,	Kenna,	Scales,
Belford,	Dunn,	Ketcham,	Scoville,
Belmont,	Dunnell,	King,	Seranton,
Beltzhoover,	Dwight,	Klotz,	Shelley,
Berry,	Ellis,	Knott,	Simonton,
Black,	Ermentrout,	Ladd,	Singleton, Jas. W.
Blackburn,	Errett,	Latham,	Singleton, Otho R.
Blanchard,	Evins,	Leedom,	Smalls,
Bland,	Farwell, Chas. B.	Le Fevre,	Smith, A. Herr
Bliss,	Fisher,	Manning,	Smith, Dietrich C.
Blount,	Flower,	Marsh,	Sparks,
Bragg,	Ford,	Martin,	Spaulding,
Brewer,	Forney,	Mason,	Speer,
Browne,	Fulkerson,	Matson,	Springer,
Buchanan,	Garrison,	McClure,	Stockslager,
Buckner,	Geddes,	McCoid,	Talbot,
Burrows, Julius C.	George,	McCook,	Taylor, Ezra B.
Burrows, Jos. H.	Gibson,	McKenzie,	Thompson, P. B.
Cabell,	Godshalk,	McLane, Robt. M.	Thompson, Wm. G.
Caldwell,	Grout,	McMillin,	Townsend, Amos
Calkins,	Guenther,	Miller,	Townshend, R. W.
Camp,	Gunter,	Mills,	Tucker,
Campbell,	Hall,	Money,	Turner, Henry G.
Candler,	Hammond, John	Morrison,	Turner, Oscar
Carlisle,	Hammond, N. J.	Morse,	Tyler,
Cassidy,	Hardenbergh,	Mosgrove,	Updegraff,
Chapman,	Hardy,	Moulton,	Upson,
Clardy,	Harris, Henry S.	Muldrow,	Urner,
Clark,	Haseltine,	Murch,	Vance,
Clements,	Haskell,	Mutchler,	Van Aernam,
Cobb,	Hatch,	Neal,	Van Horn,
Colerick,	Hazelton,	Nolan,	Wadsworth,
Converse,	Herbert,	Oates,	Wait,
Cook, John C.	Herndon,	Pacheco,	Warner,
Cook, Philip	Hewitt, Abram S.	Page,	Webber,
Cornell,	Hewitt, G. W.	Parker,	Wellborn,
Covington,	Hill,	Paul,	West,
Cox, Samuel S.	Hiscock,	Payson,	Wheeler,
Cox, William H.	Hoblitzell,	Phelps,	Whitthorne,
Crapo,	Hoge,	Phister,	Williams, Thomas
Cravens,	Holman,	Randall,	Willis,
Crowley,	Hooker,	Reagan,	Wilson,
Culberson,	House,	Reese,	Wise, George D.
Curtin,	Hubbell,	Rice, John B.	Wise, Morgan R.
Darrail,	Hutchins,	Rice, Wm. W.	Wood, Benjamin.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the names be dispensed with.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. On this vote the yeas are 79 and the nays are 4.

Mr. BRAGG and Mr. SPARKS. No quorum.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I move that there be a call of the House.

The SPEAKER. That motion is not in order.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I understand the call of the roll showed that there was no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. It showed that no quorum voted.

Mr. PETTIBONE. Ah!

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I want to appeal to that side of the House—

Several members objected, and called for the regular order.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. This is the regular order. I want to appeal to that side of the House to stop this filibustering proceeding. I want to make a motion to go to the Speaker's table with a view to taking up the bonded bill.

Mr. WHITE. You certainly would not make a motion to take up the whisky bonded bill on the Sabbath day.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. I never knew you to be so concerned about the Sabbath day before. What I want is to get rid of this business and dispose of it. I therefore beg my friends on the other side—

Mr. HUMPHREY. Not to filibuster.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. Yes; so that we may go to business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. WHITE. I rise to a question of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WHITE. I call for the reading of Rule XVIII.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. WHITE. I make a point of order under Rule XVIII, which is as follows:

When a motion has been made and carried or lost, it shall be in order for any member of the majority, on the same or succeeding day, to move for the reconsideration thereof, and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions except the consideration of a conference report, a motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn, to adjourn, or to take a recess, and shall not be withdrawn after the said succeeding day without the consent of the House, and therefore any member may call it up for consideration: *Provided*, That such motion, if made during the last six days of a session, shall be disposed of when made.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. WHITE. My point of order is that the gentleman from Iowa having made a motion to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered, and this being within the last six days of the session, that motion must be settled now, and the gentleman from Ohio is not entitled to the floor.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky makes a point of order against that which is not before the House.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. I ask for a vote to be taken on the pending question, so that we may go to business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. RANDALL. I call for the regular order.

Mr. CALKINS. I desire to submit a proposition to this House to see if we can not come to some understanding with reference to the pending subject. I suggest that my colleague on the Committee on Elections [Mr. PETTIBONE] give notice that at a certain hour of to-day he will call up the contested-election case again for further consideration.

Mr. WHITE. I object to any such agreement, and call for the regular order.

Mr. CALKINS. It is not an agreement at all.

Mr. WHITE. No; and never will be.

Mr. CALKINS. It is a matter in the power of the gentleman in charge of the case. It is known to this House that there are many bills on the Speaker's table—

Mr. WHITE. Yes, and we do not want to go to the Speaker's table.

Mr. CALKINS. Which the Senate has passed and which this House ought to pass.

Mr. WHITE. What are they?

Mr. CALKINS. I do not ask that any rights be waived with reference to the pending subject. I only suggest to the gentleman in charge of it to give notice that at a certain time he will again call up the election case and proceed with its consideration, no right being waived by the gentleman. The question is whether that gentleman will consent to fix an hour at which he will again insist upon the consideration of this election case, and in the mean time allow the House to proceed to the consideration of bills which should be passed by this House.

Mr. RANDALL. I object, and call for the regular order.

Mr. HISCOCK. I rise to a privileged report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will present it.

#### SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HISCOCK. I rise to submit the report from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendments to the bill of the House (H. R. 7595) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The statement accompanying the report will be read.

The statement was read, as follows:

The managers on the part of the House of the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the sundry civil appropriation bill submit the following written statement in explanation of the conference report:

The bill as agreed upon in the conference appropriates \$24,206,147.47, being \$659,200 less than as it was passed by the Senate and \$1,683,210.59 less than the current appropriations.

FRANK HISCOCK,  
BENJ. BUTTERWORTH,  
JO. C. S. BLACKBURN,  
*Managers on the part of the House.*

Mr. HOLMAN. I now trust that instead of reading the report, which will furnish no information to the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. HISCOCK] will state what has been the result of the conference.

Mr. HISCOCK. Is that accepted in lieu of the reading of the report?

Mr. HOLMAN. I think there is no necessity for reading that report.

Mr. HISCOCK. Very well. This bill, as it passed the House, carried \$23,119,232.50; as it passed the Senate it carried \$24,565,347.47, and as we have agreed upon the bill it carries \$23,906,147.47. The amount yielded by the Senate is \$659,200.

Of items which have heretofore been included in other appropriation bills this bill carries about \$500,000, I believe. Therefore the amount in this bill which has usually been included in bills of this character is about \$23,406,147.47.

In regard to the real points of difference between the House and the Senate, I regret to say that we have yielded them all.

Mr. HOLMAN. Oh, dear!

Mr. HISCOCK. I refer to the points of difference stated when I presented the disagreeing conference report, and not to points of difference involving only amounts of money. The same principle exists with regard to them all. As I stated to the House when I presented the disagreeing report, the Senate conferees insisted that all the provisions in disagreement were of the character of affirmative legislation, and ought not to be upon a general appropriation bill, and insisted that it should be eliminated.

Your conferees unanimously came to the conclusion from that position the Senate would not recede. We were confronted with the alternative of yielding all the points on the part of the House, or having the bill fail, and we yielded.

I regret as much, I believe, as any member of this House the surrender; I especially regret the surrender of certain of them. It was insisted, especially with reference to the provision of the bill repealing the pre-emption laws, that there was no time afforded the Senate for the discussion and examination of so grave a question. What that suggestion was, made perhaps for the purpose of soothing our feelings while the Senate refused to concur with us upon the broader principle, I have stated. The Senate conferees planted themselves upon the doctrine that legislation would not be tolerated by the Senate upon a general appropriation bill.

This was the position of Senators on both sides of the Senate Chamber, neither side being more willing than the other to make concessions in this respect.

Mr. HOLMAN. The gentleman will allow me to ask whether the bill as now agreed upon by the conferees does not contain a Senate amendment which is to be regarded as general legislation—as much so as any of the five or six propositions which have been struck out?

Mr. HISCOCK. I think not.

Mr. HOLMAN. Why not?

Mr. HISCOCK. I suppose the gentleman refers to the provision in regard to the Cherokee Indians.

Mr. HOLMAN. Is there not a provision in regard to the Yellowstone Park?

Mr. HISCOCK. There is. If that is the one the gentleman refers to.

Mr. HOLMAN. I refer to both.

Mr. HISCOCK. A provision in regard to Yellowstone Park was included in the bill as it passed the House, a provision of affirmative legislation. For some reason—gentlemen, of course, can surmise as correctly as myself what that reason was—for some reason the point was not made against that legislative provision either in the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate or in the Senate. It was not stricken from the bill; but they proceeded to consider and amend. It was hardly proper for us to ask to strike our legislation from the bill. We all believe legislation on that subject desirable.

Mr. HOLMAN. Before my friend takes his seat will he not permit, for the information of the House, the reading of the three Senate amendments agreed to by this conference committee—one in regard to the sale of vessels, one in regard to the Yellowstone Park, and one authorizing the adjustment of the Cherokee Indian claim?

Mr. HISCOCK. The provision in regard to the sale of vessels was not in this bill, but in the deficiency bill.

Mr. HOLMAN. Then I ask that the other two may be now read.

Mr. HISCOCK. With reference to the Cherokee Indian provision it is doubtful whether as formulated by the Senate it is affirmative legislation. It appropriates a certain sum, a part of the sum which it is claimed is due from the United States to that tribe, and provides that the title to certain lands shall be conveyed to the United States in trust for certain Indian tribes.

Mr. HOLMAN. And that was put on by the Senate.

Mr. HISCOCK. It is in the form of a provision for carrying out treaty stipulations.

Mr. HOLMAN. It is a purely legislative measure.

Mr. HISCOCK. Of course the argument made on the part of the Senate was that the condition imposed upon the payment of the money was a proper condition, and not one of affirmative legislation.

I am not going to argue the question whether the Senate was right in this. I have had occasion heretofore to examine the subject. The sundry civil bill for the current year, as it passed the House at the last session, was amended in the Senate in respect to the Cherokee Indians. I was dissatisfied with the form of the provision proposed, and had too little time to examine the question; and the Senate amendment was disagreed to then. The conferees were not satisfied with its form as presented in this bill, as it came from the Senate without amendments. We were not, however, insisting there should be no legislation in the bill, and we perfected the Senate amendment.

Mr. BRAGG. What became of the Sioux ratification?

Mr. HISCOCK. The Sioux ratification is stricken from the bill, and a provision is inserted appropriating \$10,000 for the purpose of procuring the assent, I believe, of two-thirds of the adult males of that tribe to the treaty the House proposed to ratify.

Mr. HOLMAN. How much is appropriated?

Mr. HISCOCK. Ten thousand dollars. It was claimed on the part of the Senate that the old treaty, which the late treaty modified and changed, contained an express provision that future treaties between the tribe and the United States should only be entered into with the consent of two-thirds of the adult males of the tribe. The want of such assent was one of the objections made to our legislation, and the bill was amended so as to provide for procuring such assent.

Mr. VALENTINE. Do you provide for a ratification of the treaty?

Mr. HISCOCK. We do not. [Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"]

Mr. BLISS. I desire to ask my colleague [Mr. HISCOCK], the chairman of the conference committee, in what respect the amendment which provided for the sale of certain lands in the city of Brooklyn adjoining the navy-yard differs from the amendment which was attached to the deficiency bill providing for the sale of a certain number of vessels.

Mr. HISCOCK. I do not think, Mr. Speaker, there is the slightest difference in the world between them.

Mr. BLISS. If that is the case, then I hope that this report will not be concurred in.

Mr. NEAL. I hope it will.

Mr. BLISS. I am opposed to the Senate making any rule which deals differently with substantially the same propositions.

Mr. HISCOCK. In my judgment there is no substantial difference between the provisions. A proposition with reference to the sale of ships was upon the deficiency bill, and I do not think that it escaped the observation of the Senate. [Laughter.] Certainly no point was made against it. The point was made against the sale of a part of the Brooklyn navy-yard and against the sale of the Chelsea Hospital. In regard to the latter there certainly were members of the Senate, I suppose, who were very friendly to that provision, yet they strenuously insisted upon this point against affirmative legislation.

I submit to the House a statement exhibiting the appropriations at this session, and contrasted with those of the first session of this Congress and with the appropriations of the Forty-sixth Congress for the fiscal year 1882.

The aggregate of the appropriations at this session is \$229,327,511.36, as against \$295,510,639.86 by the first session of this Congress, and as against \$219,367,983.38 appropriated by the last session of the Forty-sixth Congress. You will bear in mind, however, that in last year's appropriations were \$24,000,000 in round numbers to be charged to the previous year, rendered necessary by the fact that the second session of the Forty-sixth Congress failed to make the necessary appropriations for the fiscal year 1882, for the payment of pensions and for branches of the service where the expenditure is not discretionary but regulated by law.

Deduct that amount from last year's appropriations, and we are below them in round numbers \$41,000,000; \$14,000,000 of this difference is in the pension appropriations; \$18,738,000 in the appropriations for rivers and harbors; showing our appropriations for the expenses of the Government and miscellaneous purposes for the next fiscal year to be about \$9,000,000 less than for the current year.

The appropriation for pensions for 1882 was \$66,000,000 only. For the next fiscal year we have appropriated \$86,000,000. Adding the difference, \$20,000,000, to the appropriations for the fiscal year 1882, exclusive of rivers and harbors, \$11,441,300, the aggregate is \$227,926,683.38, as against our appropriations for the next fiscal year of \$229,327,511.36. We have been compelled to provide for a two years' growth of the country, and we have appropriated over \$2,000,000 for the increase of the Navy.

Our deficiency bill this year carries only \$2,813,187.83; about \$500,000 of that only is for the current year, the balance to pay audited claims and judgments against the United States.

*History of the fourteen regular appropriation bills, 1883-'84.*

Title.	Estimates, 1883.	Estimates, 1884.	Date.	As reported.	Date.	As passed House.
Pension .....	\$100,000,000 00	\$101,575,000 00	Jan. 6.....	\$81,575,000 00	Jan. 13.....	\$86,575,000 00
Military Academy.....	419,574 47	420,644 93	Dec. 12.....	305,657 50	.....	305,657 50
Fortifications.....	1,230,000 00	1,000,000 00	Jan. 6.....	325,000 00	.....	325,000 00
Consular and diplomatic.....	1,315,055 00	1,390,905 00	Dec. 8.....	1,258,255 00	Dec. 9.....	1,258,255 00
Navy.....	17,249,148 46	23,481,078 54	Jan. 16.....	15,209,100 23	Jan. 25.....	15,208,800 23
Post-Office.....	43,661,800 00	46,741,111 25	Dec. 11.....	43,948,520 00	Dec. 20.....	44,229,520 00
Indian.....	5,841,713 91	6,725,731 54	Dec. 4.....	5,208,955 91	Dec. 7.....	5,208,955 91
Army.....	29,187,386 67	28,570,643 44	Dec. 19.....	24,681,500 00	Jan. 14.....	24,696,500 00
Legislative, &c.....	19,228,773 65	21,840,175 08	Feb. 2.....	20,367,463 05	Feb. 16.....	20,383,730 05
Sundry civil.....	26,312,259 01	34,186,376 35	Feb. 19.....	22,325,720 67	Feb. 24.....	23,119,232 50
District of Columbia.....	1,781,299 66	1,775,149 54	Jan. 4.....	1,682,772 23	Jan. 5.....	1,667,402 23
River and harbor.....	8,500,000 00	4,573,000 00	Feb. 20.....	7,987,000 00	Mar. 2.....	8,047,000 00
Deficiency.....	24,275,460 32	2,166,758 78	Feb. 25.....	2,037,989 09	Mar. 1.....	2,253,334 11
Agricultural.....	502,980 00	521,270 00	Dec. 12.....	406,820 00	Dec. 13.....	406,820 00
Miscellaneous.....	30,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	.....	730,000 00	.....	750,000 00
Totals.....	309,495,451 15	275,967,844 45	.....	228,069,753 68	.....	234,467,207 53
Exclusive of river and harbor.....	300,995,451 15	271,394,844 45	.....	220,082,753 68	.....	226,420,207 53

History of the fourteen regular appropriation bills, 1883-'84.—Continued.

Title.	Date.	Passed Senate committee.	Date.	Passed Senate.	Law, 1884.	Law, 1883.	Law, 1882.
Pension	Feb. 3	\$865,750,000 00	Feb. 10	\$86,575,000 00	\$86,575,000 00	\$100,000,000 00	\$66,000,000 00
Military Academy	Dec. 22	319,507 50	Jan. 4	319,507 50	318,657 50	325,557 04	322,435 37
Fortifications	Feb. 16	740,000 00	Feb. 21	740,000 00	670,000 00	375,000 00	575,000 00
Consular and Diplomatic	Dec. 18	1,316,755 00	Dec. 20	1,321,755 00	1,296,755 00	1,256,655 00	1,229,435 00
Navy	Feb. 9	15,727,434 23	Jan. 20	15,801,434 23	15,894,434 23	14,819,976 80	14,991,444 59
Post-Office	Jan. 16	44,539,520 00	Jan. 20	44,514,520 00	44,489,520 00	44,643,900 00	43,350,783 23
Indian	Dec. 15	5,363,155 91	Dec. 19	5,376,255 91	5,362,655 91	5,229,374 01	5,628,648 47
Army	Jan. 29	25,473,500 00	Feb. 24	24,949,900 00	24,681,350 00	27,258,000 00	27,207,800 00
Legislative, &c.	Feb. 25	20,598,879 55	Mar. 3	20,639,329 55	20,464,296 22	20,038,000 65	18,565,554 16
Sundry civil	Feb. 25	24,835,919 36	Mar. 3	24,865,347 47	23,906,147 47	25,589,358 06	24,715,492 75
District of Columbia	Feb. 17	1,635,889 73	Mar. 3	1,666,514 73	1,699,867 23	1,685,098 04	1,724,166 22
River and harbor	Mar. 2	2,834,813 27	Mar. 3	2,944,336 50	2,813,187 80	25,689,951 10	11,441,300 00
Deficiency	Dec. 20	404,640 00	Dec. 21	404,640 00	405,640 00	427,290 00	335,500 00
Agricultural		750,000 00		750,000 00	750,000 00	9,413,614 16	3,280,426 59
Miscellaneous							
Total		231,115,014 55		230,662,540 89	229,327,511 36	295,510,639 86	*219,367,983 38
Exclusive of river and harbor		231,115,014 55		230,662,540 89	229,327,511 36	276,771,764 86	†207,926,688 38

\*Appropriated. †Includes deficiencies provided for.

I now move the adoption of the report.  
 Mr. HOLMAN. I trust the gentleman from New York will allow those amendments to be read.

Mr. HISCOCK. I demand the previous question.  
 Mr. BROWNE. I hope the gentleman will yield to me for a moment.  
 Mr. HOLMAN. Division.  
 Mr. CANNON. The gentleman from New York did yield to the gentleman from Indiana, but the Chair did not hear him.

Mr. HISCOCK. I did yield to the gentleman from Indiana.  
 Mr. BROWNE. I desire but one minute. In eight hours, Mr. Speaker, this Congress will adjourn *sine die*. Upon my motion an amendment very important to me and, I believe, to the people of the United States was incorporated in this bill. It has been struck out by the conference committee. I do not now propose that the House shall refuse to concur in this report, but I desire in behalf of my people to protest against the action, particularly of the Senate conferees, in taxing the people of the United States to support a class of pensioners in the soldiers' homes and at the same time to pay them pensions.

I protest, also, against the conclusion which has been reached by which, under the present law, if the occupant of a home should die while in that soldiers' home, the balance of his pension shall go to his widow or personal representatives, while if he should happen to die when he is absent from the home on furlough, it is retained by the officers of the home and covered into the treasury of the home. It is inequitable, it is unjust, it is an outrage; and while I shall not oppose a concurrence in the report of the conference committee, because of the lateness of the hour, I feel it to be my duty to enter my solemn protest against that action. If I thought by non-concurrence a different result would be reached, I would ask the House to refuse to concur.

Mr. HISCOCK. A single word, which bears somewhat on what has been said by the gentleman from Indiana in behalf of the conferees on the part of the House. If we believed that non-concurrence in reference to that provision, and non-concurrence in reference to the provision repealing the pre-emption laws and non-concurrence in reference to one or two other provisions in this bill, would result in their enacting them into law, we would not have brought in this report.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I desire on behalf of the conferees of the House to say this: That the criticism of the gentleman from Indiana does not apply to those gentlemen selected by the House to settle the disputed points on this bill. I am very sure there was no effort spared by the representatives of the House to bring about the result contemplated by the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana. The chairman of this committee of conference on the part of the House, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, has stated fairly it was only after the conferees sent from this wing of the Capitol had become thoroughly satisfied it was impossible for them to carry out the wish of the House in this regard they ever consented to make a report yielding the views expressed by the House and held by themselves.

There are many things in this bill I am very sure this House does not desire to enact into law; that the conferees sent there by the House did not desire to make law; that did not receive my approval nor that of a single conferee that you have appointed. They come back and bring you a report which they say to you is the best they can get, and submit it for you to determine whether under the circumstances you will insist on a further conference.

Mr. HISCOCK. Mr. Speaker, while possibly if the bill fails it might not produce an extra session, because it would be in the power of Congress to pass a joint resolution continuing the law for the current year, yet that would inconvenience the Government, for it is very necessary the appropriations should be made on another basis or varied as to certain branches of the service. And we were therefore presented with the alternative of an extra session or the continuance of the law for the present year.

It is not unlikely if an extra session was the alternative of the

failure of this bill the Senate would have receded from its position, but I doubt not that branch of Congress was quite as well informed as ourselves, and appreciated the fact that at the last moment the joint resolution I have referred to could be passed. It of course would be free from the obnoxious legislation, and therefore what would be gained by insisting the bill under consideration should carry it? We can not force it upon the Senate.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 756) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes, 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 26, 31, 38, 40, 43, 56, 57, 58, 67, 73, 74, 77, 83, 84, 88, 89, 90, 91, 99, 102, 112, 116, 119, and 135.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 35, 39, 41, 42, 48, 49, 51, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, 71, 72, 75, 76, 78, 81, 85, 86, 87, 93, 94, 95, 96, 100, 101, 103, 105, 108, 108, 109, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, and 134, and agree to the same.

Amendments numbered 2 and 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2 and 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of "\$1,500" insert "\$1,800;" and in lieu of "\$2,500" insert "\$3,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$630,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$185,700;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$361,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: Strike out the language proposed to be inserted by said amendment, and strike out in line 6, page 10 of the bill, the word "ten" and insert "seven;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: Strike out the language proposed to be inserted by said amendment, and in line 8, page 10 of the bill, strike out "fifteen" and insert "twelve;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: Strike out the language proposed to be inserted by said amendment, and in line 10, page 10 of the bill, strike out "1,000" and insert "700;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert "\$10,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment, and strike out after the word "dollars," in line 26, page 21 of the bill, down to and including line 4, page 22; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"FOR THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

"For compensation and personal expenses of members of the board, \$10,000." And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert "\$1,500;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert "\$1,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by said amendment insert "for the enlargement and construction of such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary, \$200,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with amend-



ments as follows: Strike out of said amendment the words "for West India reports, \$4,000," and in lieu of "\$12,000" insert "\$7,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$42,500;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty-five;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In line 27, page 32 of the bill, after the word "dollars," insert "the same to be immediately available;" and in lines 3 and 4 of said amendment strike out the words "next fiscal," and add after the word "year" "1884;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 16, page 33 of the bill, after the word "law," insert "and exclusive of officers detailed for Arctic Sea service;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In lieu of "forty-five" insert "twenty-five," and after the word "mules," in line 14, page 34 of the bill, insert the words "and six horses;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of "\$4,500" insert "\$3,100;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$87,651.75;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 36, line 10 of the bill, after the word "approved," insert "March 3;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$275,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 79: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 79, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$25,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 80: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 80, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "60,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 82: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$425,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 92: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 92, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$100,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lines 8 and 9 of said amendment strike out the words "for the tracts occupied by" and insert "to the United States in trust only for the benefit of;" and in line 10 of the amendment, after the word "Osages," insert "now occupying said tract, as they respectively occupy the same, before the payment of said sum of money;" and after the word "money," in line 11, strike out the balance of said amendment; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 98: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 98, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by said amendment insert:

"For the purpose of procuring the assent of the Sioux Indians as provided by article 12 of the treaty between the United States and the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians made and concluded April 29, 1868, to agreement made with said Sioux Indians transmitted to the Senate February 3, 1883, by the President, with such modification of said agreement as will fully secure to them a title to the land remaining in the several reservations set apart to them by said agreement, and to the Santee Sioux the proceeds of that portion of their separate reservation not allotted in severally, \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 104: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 107: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 2 of said amendment, after the word "and," insert the words "not exceeding;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,500,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 118: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 118, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,402,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendments numbered 132 and 133: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 132 and 133, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendments insert:

"To enable the Acting Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House to pay the officers and employes of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, borne on the annual and session rolls, on the 3d day of March, 1883, one month's extra pay at the rate of compensation then paid them by law, which sum shall be immediately available.

"That a joint commission consisting of three Senators, to be appointed by the Presiding Officer of the Senate, and three members-elect of the Forty-eighth Congress, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall during the recess of Congress consider the question of the salaries and compensation of the officers and employes of the Senate and House, respectively; and also the number of such employes necessary for the official transaction of the business of the two Houses, and shall report to the two Houses on the second Monday of December next their conclusions with reference to the whole subject, and

shall recommend legislation respecting the same, if in their judgment any legislation is necessary."

And the Senate agree to the same.

FRANK HISCOCK,  
BENJ. BUTTERWORTH,  
JO. C. S. BLACKBURN,  
*Managers on the part of the House.*  
W. B. ALLISON,  
EUGENE HALE,  
JAS. B. BECK,  
*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

The SPEAKER. The question is on the demand for the previous question on the report of the conference committee.

The previous question was ordered.

The question was taken.

Mr. HOLMAN. I call for a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 84, noes 8.

Mr. HOLMAN. I believe that is no quorum. Owing to the lateness of the hour, Mr. Speaker, I do not feel justifiable perhaps in insisting upon the point of order that no quorum is present, although I must be permitted to say that it has very seldom occurred within my experience of the conduct of business in this House where the reading of a paper, which is also a very short one, and which was necessary to be read for the information of the House, whose reading would occupy but a moment, was refused, while ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes of discussion was allowed. That has been unexampled in my experience here.

Mr. HISCOCK. I understood the gentleman to ask for a discussion in lieu of the reading of the statement.

Mr. HOLMAN. I asked that the two legislative clauses should be read for the information of the House, so that the fact might appear on the record in connection with the proceedings of the House on this bill, and with reference to the matter of how entirely inexcusable the Senate was in their demand that the House should recede from its position with reference to legislation, while they themselves were legislating in a manner equally objectionable, as far as the question of applying legislation to appropriation bills is concerned, upon the same bill. It was to show this fact conclusively that I desired to have these items read.

I withdraw the point of order.

So (no further count being demanded) the report of the conference committee was agreed to.

Mr. HISCOCK moved to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was concurred in; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

PREPARATION OF INTERNAL-REVENUE DIES, PLATES, STAMPS, ETC.

Mr. HISCOCK, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 367) making appropriations for the alteration of internal-revenue dies, plates, and stamps, and for providing blanks for rebate.

Mr. HISCOCK. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of that joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. The joint resolution will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the sum of \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the alteration of dies, plates, and stamps, and such other expenses as are incident in preparing for the collection of the taxes on tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes and special taxes at the reduced rates provided in the act of the present session reducing internal-revenue taxation, and for the preparation of the proper blanks for claims for the rebate provided for in said act.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. RANDALL. Is there any provision there for additional force?

Mr. HISCOCK. No. The joint resolution explains itself fully, and so I will ask the House to vote upon it at once.

The joint resolution was read a first and second time, ordered to be engrossed and read the third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HISCOCK moved to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE—LEE VS. RICHARDSON.

Mr. HISCOCK. I move that the House take a recess until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Mr. PEELE. I raise the point of order upon that. The only business in order is the consideration of the contested-election case.

The SPEAKER. What point of order does the gentleman raise?

Mr. PEELE. I raise the point of order that a motion to take a recess has been voted down once since the consideration of this election case began.

The SPEAKER. How long ago has it been?

Mr. PEELE. It is true that other business has intervened—

The SPEAKER. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. HISCOCK. I will modify my motion that we take a recess for five hours.

Several MEMBERS. That is right.

Mr. ROBESON. I suggest that it be limited to four hours.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. Mr. Speaker, there is very important business upon the Speaker's table to be attended to, and as we have very few hours of this session remaining I hope the House will not agree to take a recess.

Mr. HISCOCK. I make the motion to take a recess for five hours.

The SPEAKER. That will be until half-past 9 o'clock.

Mr. HOLMAN. I move to amend by making it 10 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will submit the motion of the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; the House divided, and there were—ayes 67, noes 55.

Mr. HOLMAN, Mr. BUTTERWORTH, Mr. BLACKBURN, and others. No quorum.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. I move to proceed to business on the Speaker's table.

The SPEAKER. The only business in order is the appointment of tellers.

Mr. HISCOCK and Mr. BLACKBURN were appointed tellers.

The House again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 68, noes 53.

Mr. WILLIS. No quorum.

The SPEAKER. The tellers will keep their places.

Mr. BROWNE. Would it be in order to ask unanimous consent to pass over the pending business temporarily to take up the pension cases which have been reported and are now on the Private Calendar and dispose of them at once? I ask unanimous consent that that be done.

Mr. WHITE. I object. The only business before the House is the contested-election case. I do not want to waive any rights in that case.

Mr. HISCOCK. I suppose that there is no objection to other gentlemen taking the places of the tellers for a short time?

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection the Chair thinks the tellers might be relieved if tired.

Mr. ROBINSON of Massachusetts, and Mr. THOMPSON of Kentucky took the places of the tellers.

Mr. BISBEE. I ask unanimous consent to submit a proposition.

Mr. MORSE. Oh, no!

Mr. ROBESON. Would it be in order to ask unanimous consent to suspend for the present the pending order and proceed to business under a suspension of the rules?

Mr. BRAGG and Mr. WHITE objected.

Mr. ROBESON. It could not do any harm.

Mr. BISBEE. I hope the House will listen to my proposition. Will the gentleman from Tennessee withdraw his privileged question for a moment? Then we can take up the bonded-extension bill for consideration.

Mr. WHITE. I object.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. I ask that the tellers make their report so that if a quorum is not present there may be a call of the House.

The SPEAKER. The tellers have reported ayes 69, noes 53.

Mr. WILLIS. No quorum.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks there is a quorum present on a count.

Mr. MCKENZIE. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Will it be in order to make a few remarks on the general political situation?

The SPEAKER. By unanimous consent only.

Mr. BISBEE. I move that the gentleman have leave to print.

Mr. RANDALL. I ask that my colleague [Mr. KLOTZ] be allowed to print some remarks in the RECORD.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found duly enrolled a bill of the following title; when the Speaker signed the same:

An act (H. R. 7148) to establish a railway bridge across the Illinois River, extending from a point within five miles of Columbiana, in Greene County, to a point within five miles of Farrowtown, in Calhoun County, in the State of Illinois.

CONTESTED ELECTION—LEE VS. RICHARDSON.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. I move a call of the House.

The SPEAKER. The previous question is pending.

Mr. RANDALL. I did not hear any objection to the request I made that my colleague [Mr. KLOTZ] have leave to print some remarks.

Several members objected.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. I rise to make a parliamentary inquiry. I understand the Speaker to have decided there is a quorum present by count.

The SPEAKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. If that is so, then the motion I desire to make is in order. I move that the morning hour be dispensed with.

Several members called for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is the contested-election case.

The previous question has been ordered, and a motion is pending to lay upon the table the motion of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KASSON] to reconsider the vote ordering the previous question. The regular order is the call of the yeas and nays on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

Mr. PAGE. I ask unanimous consent that we take a recess for five hours.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I object.

Mr. PAGE. Four hours then.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I object to taking a recess for any time. I desire to make an inquiry of the Chair. I am a teller, and I wish to know how long I have to stay here.

Mr. SPRINGER. I rise to make a proposition to the House. All of the cases on the Private Calendar relating to pensions except two or three have been reached and disposed of. On Friday night of this week the chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions had the right to have these cases called up. But other business was very pressing and the pension business was allowed to go by. I ask unanimous consent that we take up these cases that are left and dispose of them.

Several members objected.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has been requested to state that there are on the Speaker's table a number of House bills with Senate amendments. In the case of some of these bills the amendments are very unimportant, but unless they are considered the bills would fail. The Chair has been requested to ask unanimous consent that such of these bills be taken up and considered as there is no objection to.

Mr. RANDALL. I object, unless my colleague has the right to print. That is a courtesy which has never been refused before.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. I object also. Let business proceed in its regular order.

Mr. WHITE. We will never consent to pass the whisky bill on Sunday.

Mr. HOOKER. I make the point of order that if we go to the Speaker's table, we shall take up the business there in its order.

The SPEAKER. There is no question pending as to that. The regular order is called for. The Clerk will call the roll on the pending question, which is to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered in the election case.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 71, no 1, not voting 219; as follows:

YEAS—71.

Anderson,	Dunnell,	Moore,	Robinson, Jas. S.
Barr,	Harmer,	Morey,	Sherwin,
Bingham,	Harris, Benj. W.	Morse,	Skinner,
Bisbee,	Haskell,	Parker,	Smalls,
Briggs,	Henderson,	Payson,	Smith, J. Hyatt
Buck,	Hepburn,	Peelle,	Spooner,
Butterworth,	Hiscock,	Peiros,	Steele,
Calkins,	Hitt,	Pettibone,	Strait,
Cannon,	Horr,	Pound,	Taylor, Joseph D.
Carpenter,	Houk,	Prescott,	Thomas,
Chace,	Hubbs,	Ranney,	Valentine,
Cullen,	Humphrey,	Ray,	Van Horn,
Davis, George R.	Jacobs,	Reed,	Wadsworth,
Dawes,	Lacey,	Rice, Theron M.	Walker,
De Motte,	Lindsey,	Rich,	White,
Dezendorf,	Lynch,	Ritchie,	Williams, Chas. G.
Dingley,	Mackey,	Robeson,	Young.
Doxey,	McLean, Jas. H.	Robinson, Geo. D.	

NAY—1.

Browne.

NOT VOTING—219.

Aiken,	Clements,	Geddes,	Kenna,
Aldrich,	Cobb,	George,	Ketcham,
Arnfield,	Colerick,	Gibson,	King,
Atterton,	Converse,	Godshalk,	Klotz,
Atkins,	Cook, John C.	Grout,	Knott,
Barbour,	Cook, Philip	Guenther,	Ladd,
Bayne,	Cornell,	Gunter,	Latham,
Beach,	Covington,	Hall,	Leedom,
Belford,	Cox, Samuel S.	Hammond, John	Le Fevre,
Belmont,	Cox, William R.	Hammond, N. J.	Lewis,
Beltzhoover,	Crapo,	Hardenbergh,	Lord,
Berry,	Cravens,	Hardy,	Manning,
Black,	Crowley,	Harris, Henry S.	Marsh,
Blackburn,	Culberson,	Haseltine,	Martin,
Blanchard,	Curtin,	Hatch,	Mason,
Bland,	Darrall,	Hazelton,	Matson,
Bliss,	Davidson,	Hellman,	McClure,
Blount,	Davis, Lowndes H.	Herbert,	McCoid,
Bowman,	Deering,	Hendon,	McCook,
Bragg,	Deuster,	Hewitt, Abram S.	McKenzie,
Brewer,	Dibrell,	Hewitt, G. W.	McKinley,
Brumm,	Dowd,	Hill,	McLane, Robt. M.
Buchanan,	Dugro,	Hoblitzell,	McMillin,
Buckner,	Dunn,	Hoge,	Miles,
Burrows, Julius C.	Dwight,	Holman,	Miller,
Burrows, Jos. H.	Ellis,	Hooker,	Mills,
Cabell,	Ermentrout,	House,	Money,
Caldwell,	Errett,	Hubbell,	Morrison,
Camp,	Evins,	Hutchins,	Mosgrove,
Campbell,	Farwell, Chas. B.	Jadwin,	Moulton,
Candler,	Farwell, Sewell S.	Jones, Geo. W.	Muldrow,
Carlisle,	Fisher,	Jones, James K.	Murch,
Cassidy,	Flower,	Jones, Phineas	Mutchler,
Caswell,	Ford,	Jorgensen,	Neal,
Chapman,	Forney,	Joyce,	Nolan,
Clardy,	Fulkerson,	Kasson,	Norcross,
Clark,	Garrison,	Kelley,	Oates,

O'Neill,	Ryan,	Stone,	Ward,
Pacheco,	Scates,	Talbot,	Warner,
Page,	Scoville,	Taylor, Ezra B.	Washburn,
Paul,	Scranton,	Thompson, P. B.	Watson,
Phelps,	Sessinghaus,	Thompson, Wm. G.	Webber,
Phister,	Shallenberger,	Townsend, Amos	Wellborn,
Randall,	Shelley,	Townsend, R. W.	West,
Reagan,	Shultz,	Tucker,	Wheeler,
Reese,	Simonton,	Turner, Henry G.	Whitthorne,
Rice, John B.	Singleton, Jas. W.	Turner, Oscar	Williams, Thomas
Rice, Wm. W.	Singleton, Otho R.	Tyler,	Willis,
Richardson, D. P.	Smith, A. Herr	Updegraff,	Willits,
Richardson, J. S.	Smith, Dietrich C.	Upton,	Wilson,
Robertson,	Sparks,	Urner,	Wise, George D.
Robinson, Wm. F.	Spaulding,	Vance,	Wise, Morgan R.
Rosecrans,	Speer,	Van Aernan,	Wood, Benjamin
Ross,	Springer,	Van Voorhis,	Wood, Walter A.
Russell,	Stockslager,	Wait,	

Mr. PEELLE. I ask that the reading of the names be dispensed with.

Mr. ATHERTON. I object.

The names of those voting were then read.

Mr. BRAGG. I make the point that no quorum has voted.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. SYMPSON, one of its clerks, informed the House that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill of the House of the following title:

A bill (H. R. 7595) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the Senate had passed and requested the concurrence of the House in a bill of the following title:

A bill (S. 1745) to authorize the President to restore Tenedore Ten Eyck to his former rank in the Army and to place him on the retired list of Army officers.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (H. R. 7462) to create three additional land districts in the Territory of Dakota.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. HOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KLOTZ] have leave to address the House on the general question.

Several members objected.

Mr. YOUNG. I ask unanimous consent that at 11 o'clock we take a vote on the bonded-extension bill without discussion.

Mr. RANDALL. I object.

Mr. YOUNG. I also ask that following that we take a vote on this election without discussion.

Mr. WHITE. Do I understand the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. YOUNG] to propose to swap off a colored Representative for whisky?

Mr. YOUNG. I do. [Great laughter.]

Mr. WHITE. On the Lord's day?

Mr. YOUNG. I would rather have a colored Representative here than a crank. Why should my friend from Pennsylvania object to the proposition that at 11 o'clock to-day we take a vote on the bonded-extension bill without discussion and after that take a vote on the contested-election case? We can in that way decide two questions; and that will permit us to take a recess now. If that is objected to, then we will have to stay here, Mr. Speaker, until your hammer falls.

Mr. WHITE. Whisky may go up after this case is over, perhaps, but not now.

Mr. PRESCOTT. I ask for the present consideration of House bill No. 7469.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. I object.

Mr. PRESCOTT. It does not appropriate any money.

Mr. WILLIS. Then I object to it. [Laughter.]

Mr. PRESCOTT. It is all right; it only provides that a poor woman may have her claim examined by the War Department.

#### FRENCH SPOILIATION BILL.

Mr. WALKER. I have been appealed to by gentlemen on both sides of the House and have been instructed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs to ask to take from the Speaker's table a Senate bill in which gentlemen here are interested, or many of their constituents are. It does not take a dollar from the Treasury. It is known as the French spoliation claims bill.

Mr. BRAGG. I object.

Mr. WALKER. It is Senate bill 1465.

Mr. VALENTINE. The bill I want to take up is No. 1492.

Mr. WALKER. The purpose of the bill is—

Mr. BRAGG. I have made objection to the bill, and that objection has not been withdrawn, and debate is out of order. The regular order is that the House shall proceed with the contested-election case, which

is a question of the highest privilege, and I must insist that our colored friends shall have their rights.

Mr. PETIBONE. I call for the regular order.

Mr. WALKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin objected under a misapprehension of the character of the bill. He has withdrawn his objection.

Mr. BRAGG. If the purpose of the bill is to relieve the House from it and to get it out into some other place, I will not object.

Mr. WALKER. That is the only purpose of the bill.

Mr. RANDALL. Let the bill be read.

Mr. WHITE. I reserve all points of order upon it.

Mr. RANDALL. There is an understanding that the election case comes up immediately after this.

Mr. MORSE. There is no understanding at all. The only thing is unanimous consent to consider this bill.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I object.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read.

The bill was read, as follows:

A bill to provide for the ascertainment of claims of American citizens for spoiliations committed by the French prior to 31st day of July, 1801.

*Be it enacted, &c.,* That such citizens of the United States, or their legal representatives, as had valid claims to indemnity upon the French Government arising out of illegal captures, detentions, seizures, condemnations, and confiscations prior to the ratification of the convention between the United States and the French Republic concluded on the 30th day of September, 1800, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 31st day of July following, may apply by petition to the Court of Claims within two years from the passage of this act, as hereinafter provided: *Provided,* That the provisions of this act shall not extend to such claims as were embraced in the convention between the United States and the French Republic concluded on the 30th day of April, 1803; nor to such claims growing out of the acts of France as were allowed and paid, in whole or in part, under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Spain concluded on the 22d day of February, 1819; nor to such claims as were allowed, in whole or in part, under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and France concluded on the 4th day of July, 1831.

SEC. 2. That the court is hereby authorized to make all needful rules and regulations, not contravening the laws of the land or the provisions of this act, for executing the provisions hereof.

SEC. 3. That the court shall examine and determine the validity and amount of all the claims included within the description above mentioned, together with their present ownership, and, if by assignee, the date of the assignment, with the consideration paid therefor: *Provided,* That in the course of their proceedings they shall receive all suitable testimony on oath or affirmation, and all other proper evidence, historic and documentary, concerning the same; and they shall report all such conclusions of fact and law as in their judgment may affect the liability of the United States therefor.

SEC. 4. That the court shall cause notice of all petitions presented under this act to be served on the Attorney-General of the United States, who shall be authorized, by himself or his assistant, to examine witnesses, to cause testimony to be taken, to have access to all testimony taken under this act, and to be heard by the court. He shall resist all claims presented under this act by all proper legal defenses.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to procure, as soon as possible after the passage of this act, through the American minister at Paris or otherwise, all such evidence and documents relating to the claims above mentioned as can be obtained from abroad; which, together with the like evidence and documents on file in the Department of State, or which may be filed in the Department, may be used before the court by the claimants interested therein, or by the United States, but the same shall not be removed from the files of the court; and after the hearings are closed, the record of the proceedings of the court and the documents produced before them shall be deposited in the Department of State.

SEC. 6. That on the first Monday of December in each year the court shall report to Congress for final action the facts found by it and its conclusions in all cases which it has disposed of and not previously reported. Such finding and report of the court shall be taken to be merely advisory as to the law and facts found, and shall not conclude either the claimants or Congress. And nothing in this act shall be considered as committing the United States to the payment of any of such claims.

SEC. 7. That there shall be in each case a right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which appeal may be granted on the same terms as are usual in appeals from the Court of Claims.

Mr. WALKER. There is probably not a gentleman on this floor—

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I withdraw my objection.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I renew the objection.

Mr. HOUSE. Do not do that.

Mr. HOLMAN. Regular order.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I object to any French spoliation claim.

Mr. WALKER. Allow me to make a brief statement. If gentlemen will give me their attention for a single moment I think I can convince them that the bill ought to pass.

There is probably not one among the members of this House who does not number among his constituents one or more who are interested in this bill. For eighty years they have been pleading to Congress, and Congress has responded by forty-three reports in their favor.

All the bills which have heretofore been reported have looked to the creation of a commission; and appropriated a specific sum, from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000, to meet these claims. Twice both Houses have passed a bill and sent it to the Executive, and in each case it was vetoed. The first time it was vetoed practically because we had not enough money to meet the claims of this kind. The second time it was vetoed because it was considered that there was a war existing between France and the United States at the time, which would render these claims invalid as claims upon the United States.

I will state that the purpose is simply to send these people to the Court of Claims. The action of the court is to be merely advisory. Whatever the court may do is to be reported to Congress, and must have the final action of Congress. This bill can not in any way commit the Government.

Mr. WILLIS. So I understand that Congress must assent to the decision of the court before anything can be paid?

Mr. WALKER. Unquestionably; and there is a specific provision that Congress is not committed to the decision of the court.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is understood that no rights are waived in regard to this bill.

Mr. BUCHANAN. There is too much money involved in this bill to permit it to be taken up and passed in this way.

Mr. WALKER. Let me say to my friend that there is not a dollar of appropriation involved. The bill does not commit the Government to an expenditure of one cent.

Mr. WILSON. This is as honest a measure as ever was reported to the House.

Mr. WALKER. The bill was passed in the Senate without a division. It was unanimously reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in this House. It is the least that we can do to grant these people a hearing. For eighty years they have been knocking at these doors; and the matter has been reported upon favorably again and again.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. CALKINS. Do I understand that objection is made? [Cries of "No!" "No!"]

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BUCHANAN] objects.

Several MEMBERS (to Mr. BUCHANAN). Withdraw the objection.

Mr. CALKINS. If we can have order, I desire to make a statement to the House.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, my friend from Georgia withdraws his objection to the bill. I ask for a vote. [Cries of "Regular order!"]

Mr. CALKINS. If the gentleman from Georgia withdraws his objection to the French spoliation bill, I desire that it shall be first considered before I make my statement.

Mr. RANDALL. Regular order!

Mr. WILSON. This is the regular order. The bill has been read.

Mr. CALKINS. Does my colleague [Mr. HOLMAN] object to the French spoliation bill?

Mr. HOLMAN. For what purpose is my colleague [Mr. CALKINS] recognized?

Mr. CALKINS. I desire to make a statement to the House as soon as the French spoliation bill is out of the way.

Mr. RANDALL. The French spoliation bill has not been entered upon.

The SPEAKER. Certainly not.

Mr. HOLMAN. The regular order has been called for.

Mr. CALKINS. Do I understand the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RANDALL] to object to this bill?

Mr. RANDALL. I never will agree to pass a bill with the House in its present condition.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin. No bill was ever better considered in both Houses than this.

Mr. HOUSE. If objection is made to this bill I desire to know who objects.

Mr. RANDALL. I object.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, may I rise to a parliamentary inquiry? Who objects to the present consideration of this bill?

The SPEAKER. It has just been stated.

Mr. WALKER. I ask who objects.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HOLMAN] called for the regular order.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Since making my objection I have been informed that this bill passed the Senate unanimously. I withdraw my objection.

Mr. HOLMAN. I call for the regular order.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. CALKINS. I rise for the purpose of unhinging, if I can, the lock in which the House has found itself. I desire to make a statement which I believe will be satisfactory to all. Both sides of this Chamber recognize the fact that there are many bills which can be called up and considered by the House in regular order, and which ought to be so considered, to many of which there is no objection. For instance, my friend from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY] desires to call up the amendments of the Senate to the shipping bill, a measure of vital interest to the country. Other gentlemen have in their charge pension bills. Now, I desire to make a proposition to the House upon which, in my judgment, all sides will unite. It is that the present dead-lock on the election case shall be postponed, say, until 8 or 9 o'clock.

Mr. RANDALL. I object. Regular order.

Mr. HATCH. The election case can not be postponed by unanimous consent.

Mr. CALKINS. Will the gentleman hear me a moment?

Mr. HATCH. It is not necessary for the gentleman to go any further than his proposition to postpone the case. It can never be done with my consent.

Mr. CALKINS. Of course if the feeling of this House is that no further public business shall be transacted my statement is at an end.

But if the feeling on both sides of the Chamber is that public business should go forward in an orderly manner, I hope that an honorable agreement may be arrived at between the two sides of the House. I ask gentlemen on both sides to agree to something which is reasonable, so that the public business may be proceeded with.

Mr. RANDALL. The public business is about through.

Mr. CALKINS. I admit that, but there are a great many of these bills which can be taken up and one objection will save all rights. There can be no hasty legislation in the present temper of the House. Any one of us can stop it, but if the business on the table is ready to be presented to the House there can be no objection to taking it up. Why not let it come up? I do not want any business passed which is deleterious to the country, but I simply submit whether we can not agree now in common fairness and in common honesty.

A MEMBER. And in common decency.

Mr. CALKINS. And in common decency, as my friend says, to postpone the dead-lock on the election case until 9 o'clock this morning.

A MEMBER. Ten o'clock.

Mr. CALKINS. Well, 10 o'clock, when that case shall be taken up without further obstruction, and during that time other business may be considered. Is there anything, Mr. Speaker, objectionable to any member on the floor in that?

Mr. HATCH. As the gentleman has occupied about five minutes in his statement and explanation, can not we have one minute on this side? When you talk about common fairness and common honesty and common decency we on this side believe there is less fairness and less honesty and less decency in this election case; and if you gentlemen on that side—

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. I call the gentleman to order, and ask that his words be taken down. [Great laughter.]

Mr. HATCH. You must take the responsibility of it.

Mr. REED. I think we ought to have the regular order.

Mr. CALKINS. Now, Mr. Speaker, if a majority of this House wishes to decide that question, ought it not in common honesty to be permitted to do so? Suppose the majority shall be reversed—

Mr. ERMENTROUT. It has been already reversed by the fiat of the people.

Mr. CALKINS. Suppose the majority was reversed and my friends on the other side determined a certain thing should be done, I ask my friend whether he would not change his tactics and believe, the majority having been changed, it ought to be permitted to decide questions as they arise?

Mr. HATCH. If you go to the record in the Forty-sixth Congress you will find that you did the same thing day in and day out.

Mr. CALKINS. In election cases? Never.

Mr. HATCH. In cases more important than this.

Mr. CALKINS. Never in an election case.

Mr. HATCH. More important by far than this election case.

Mr. CALKINS. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. THOMPSON] for a question.

Mr. ERMENTROUT. I call the gentleman to order. This proceeding is all out of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman must come to order.

Mr. ERMENTROUT. I object to these interlocutory remarks between the two sides of the House.

Mr. CALKINS. I have yielded to the gentleman from Kentucky for a question.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has yielded to me for a question. If I understand the proposition of the gentleman from Indiana, it is that this election case shall be postponed until 10 o'clock. Furthermore the consideration of this case shall then be proceeded with without further obstruction.

Mr. CALKINS. And during the time other bills shall be taken up.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. And in the mean time that other bills shall be taken up.

Mr. RANDALL. I object to it.

Mr. MANNING. Does the gentleman mean by there being no further obstruction that we are then to take a vote in this case.

Mr. CALKINS. Yes.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I hope our side will understand this. It will afford the opportunity to press a great many important bills in which we are all deeply interested. We are not trading off the rights of our constituents. We should accomplish nothing if we hang on as we have been. While agreeing to the gentleman's proposition we will be able in the mean time to take up and act on a great many important bills.

Mr. MANNING. Let the gentleman from Kentucky appeal to the other side of the House for such an understanding.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I appeal to my own side, because they have sense enough to appreciate we are not now accomplishing anything.

Mr. CALKINS. My friend from Kentucky will yield to me. The other side of the House will bear me out in the fact that I have voted all the way through to sustain the report of the majority in this case. I voted constantly and expect constantly to vote that the contestee is

entitled to his seat, but I am unwilling if I can prevent it to see the House prevented from taking up the other business, and I think we will be able to take up the business on the Speaker's table if this matter shall be postponed until 10 o'clock, and then that we shall have a vote without further obstruction on this election case.

Mr. MONEY. Then I understand the gentleman proposes to take up this case at 10 o'clock just as it is now?

Mr. CALKINS. I hope we will be able to make some arrangement that will obviate the present difficulty.

Mr. MONEY. And you expect us to yield on this side. If it is proposed to take a recess, and this matter is then to be called up in exactly the same condition that it is now, I shall have no objection; but it must be in the same condition that it is at this moment, and none other.

Mr. CALKINS. Of course if the other side is united in that conclusion, that they will not vote to make a quorum, undoubtedly that is the end of the matter, and there is no opportunity for a conference between us, because there is nothing to be agreed to.

Mr. SPRINGER. We can agree to non-concur.

Mr. HATCH. I understand the gentleman from Indiana to say that he is asking us to cast our votes in order to make a quorum in reference to this election case?

Mr. CALKINS. No; all that I ask you to do is to vote your sentiments upon the case.

Mr. HATCH. We are doing that now. I demand the regular order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I understand my friends on this side are unwilling that anything whatever shall be done, but insist upon occupying the same position that they now hold.

Mr. HATCH. I have demanded the regular order.

Mr. SIMONTON. The gentleman from Indiana proposes to postpone this election case until 10 o'clock to-day. This is Sunday morning. Let me ask him if he would not be willing to postpone it, say for a week longer, until next Sunday?

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I sincerely hope our friends on this side will agree to this proposition.

Mr. ERMENTROUT. No, we will not agree to it; it is not a reasonable proposition.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. There are some men that do not see reason in anything.

Mr. ERMENTROUT. That is generally the observation of gentlemen who want to have their own way without reference to the sentiments or opinions of anybody else.

Mr. HATCH. I must insist upon the regular order.

Mr. CALKINS. I believe I have the floor.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has not the floor.

Mr. CALKINS. I asked unanimous consent, and have been endeavoring to get at an understanding with the other side.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not seem to be successful in his efforts.

Mr. CALKINS. Of course an objection necessarily ends the thing, and no agreement can be arrived at. But it does not put an end to the effort, nor does it hide the fact that if we should be assured that enough gentlemen on the other side would vote their sentiments upon that question, the election case, when it comes up, it would be sufficient to make a quorum, and we would then have an opportunity of reaching and disposing of matters of public importance which are now upon the Speaker's table. I recognize, of course, the fact that we can not make any agreement where objection is made, but if enough gentlemen on the other side would pledge themselves to stand by and vote to make a quorum, then there would be no difficulty about a conclusion.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. There are many bills here upon the Speaker's table which demand our attention. But in response to the request of my friend from Indiana let me ask him if we consent to take a vote on the election case, if he will not precede it by giving us a vote, those of us on this side who desire to get a vote upon it, on the bonded spirits bill? [Cries of "No!"]

The SPEAKER. The House will be in order. Gentlemen must take their seats, otherwise the Sergeant-at-Arms will see to it that order is maintained in the Hall.

Mr. HATCH. I have called the regular order, Mr. Speaker, and I insist upon the demand.

Mr. CALKINS. Of course having by unanimous consent obtained the floor to make this statement, I can not be taken off it until I get through.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is called for and the Chair will be compelled to recognize the demand. The regular order is the motion to lay upon the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered.

Mr. CALKINS. Allow me a moment longer. If I can not obtain unanimous consent there is still hope that we may be able to come to some arrangement about this matter.

Mr. NEAL. Regular order.

Mr. THOMAS. I rise to a question of order. I want to know when the regular order is called and a gentleman is speaking in violation of

the rules if he is to be allowed to go on and on in the face of the demand for the regular order?

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. Of course he is. That is what these rules were made for. [Laughter.]

Mr. CALKINS. The gentleman from Illinois has no right to take me off my feet in that manner.

Mr. THOMAS. After the regular order has been called the gentleman has no right to the floor.

Mr. CALKINS. I deny that you can take me off my feet by calling the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The gentlemen are entirely out of order.

Mr. ROBESON. I ask my friends on both sides of the House to permit me to make a brief statement. Of course I know it is out of order and can be made only by unanimous consent.

It is now 6 o'clock in the morning. We are pursuing public business in the face of the country. We are making a record for history. This Congress, and every individual member here present, must remember that what we are doing now is being done in the face of the country. I wish to make no criticisms upon the actions or the motives of anybody; but I think it will be for the interest of good legislation, that it will be for the common good of this country, that we now take a recess for three hours. I ask unanimous consent then in the interest of good government, in order to avoid the necessity of remaining here when it will be difficult, if not impossible, to secure the presence of a quorum when every member is fatigued and no business can be safely transacted, to avoid anything that may arise in the shape of personal controversy, to avoid difficulty in the transaction of the public business, and the putting of ourselves thereby in a false attitude before the country—I ask unanimous consent that we now take a recess for three hours and that the differences now existing remain exactly as they are until we reassemble.

It will give gentlemen time to reflect. The Senate has taken a recess. It will give every man time to cool. Then let us come back in three hours and try to do our duty according to our convictions.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. ROBESON] asks unanimous consent that the House take a recess until 9 o'clock.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. I object. I desire to suggest—

The SPEAKER. Objection being made the Clerk will call the roll. The question was taken; and there were—yeas 67, nays 6, not voting 218; as follows:

## YEAS—67.

Anderson,	Doxey,	McLean, Jas. H.	Smalls,
Barr,	Dunnell,	Moore,	Spooner,
Bingham,	Guenther,	Norcross,	Steele,
Bisbee,	Harner,	Parker,	Stone,
Briggs,	Harris, Benj. W.	Peelle,	Strait,
Brumm,	Hascitine,	Peirce,	Taylor, Joseph D.
Buck,	Haskell,	Pettibone,	Thomas,
Butterworth,	Hepburn,	Prescott,	Urner,
Cannon,	Hitt,	Ranney,	Valentine,
Carpenter,	Horr,	Ray,	Van Aernam,
Chace,	Hubbs,	Rice, Theron M.	Van Voorhis,
Davis, George R.	Humphrey,	Rich,	Walker,
Dawes,	Jacobs,	Ritchie,	Ward,
De Motte,	Klotz,	Robinson, Geo. D.	White,
Deuster,	Lindsey,	Robinson, Jas. S.	Williams, Chas. G.
Dezendorf,	Lynch,	Shallenberger,	Young.
Dingley,	Mackey,	Skinner,	

## NAYS—6.

Browne,	Jones, Geo. W.	Reed,	Wadsworth.
Calkins,	Lacey,		

## NOT VOTING—218.

Aiken,	Clements,	Garrison,	Kasson,
Aldrich,	Cobb,	Geddes,	Kelley,
Armfield,	Colerick,	George,	Kenna,
Atherton,	Converse,	Gibson,	Ketcham,
Atkins,	Cook, John C.,	Godshalk,	King,
Barbour,	Cook, Phillip,	Groat,	Knott,
Bayne,	Cornell,	Gunter,	Ladd,
Beach,	Covington,	Hall,	Latham,
Belford,	Cox, Samuel S.	Hammond, John	Leedom,
Belmont,	Cox, William R.	Hammond, N. J.	Le Fevre,
Beltzhoover,	Crapo,	Hardenbergh,	Lewis,
Berry,	Cravens,	Hardy,	Lord,
Black,	Crowley,	Harris, Henry S.	Manning,
Blackburn,	Culberson,	Hatch,	Marsh,
Blanchard,	Cullen,	Hazelton,	Martin,
Bland,	Curtin,	Heilman,	Mason,
Bliss,	Darrall,	Henderson,	Matson,
Blount,	Davidson,	Herbert,	McClure,
Bowman,	Davis, Lowndes H.	Herdson,	McCold,
Bragg,	Deering,	Hewitt, Abram S.	McCook,
Brewer,	Dibrell,	Hewitt, G. W.	McKenzie,
Buchanan,	Dowd,	Hill,	McKinley,
Buckner,	Dugro,	Hiscock,	McLane, Robt. M.
Burrows, Julius C.	Dunn,	Hoblitzell,	McMillin,
Burrows, Jos. H.	Dwight,	Hoge,	Miles,
Cabell,	Ellis,	Holman,	Miller,
Caldwell,	Ermentrout,	Hooker,	Mills,
Camp,	Erret,	Houk,	Money,
Campbell,	Evins,	House,	Morey,
Candler,	Farwell, Chas. B.	Hubbell,	Morrison,
Carlisle,	Farwell, Sewell S.	Hutchins,	Morse,
Cassidy,	Fisher,	Jadwin,	Mosgrove,
Caswell,	Flower,	Jones, James K.	Moulton,
Chapman,	Ford,	Jones, Phineas	Muldrow,
Clardy,	Forney,	Jorgensen,	Murch,
Clark,	Fulkerson,	Joyce,	Mutcher,

Neal,	Robeson,	Sparks,	Wait,
Nolan,	Robinson, Wm. E.	Spaulding,	Warner,
Oates,	Rosecrans,	Speer,	Washburn,
O'Neill,	Ross,	Springer,	Watson,
Pacheco,	Russell,	Stockslager,	Webber,
Page,	Ryan,	Talbot,	Wellborn,
Paul,	Scales,	Taylor, Ezra B.	West,
Payson,	Scoville,	Thompson, P. B.	Wheeler,
Phelps,	Scranton,	Thompson, Wm. G.	Whithorne,
Phister,	Sessinghaus,	Townsend, Amos	Williams, Thomas
Pound,	Shelley,	Townsend, R. W.	Willis,
Randall,	Sherwin,	Tucker,	Willits,
Reagan,	Shultz,	Turner, Henry G.	Wilson,
Reese,	Simonton,	Turner, Oscar	West, George D.
Rice, John B.	Singleton, Jas. W.	Tyler,	Wise, Morgan R.
Rice, Wm. W.	Singleton, Otho R.	Updegraff,	Wood, Benjamin
Richardson, D. P.	Smith, A. Herr	Upson,	Wood, Walter A.
Richardson, J. S.	Smith, Dietrich C.	Vance,	
Robertson,	Smith, J. Hyatt	Van Horn,	

The SPEAKER. On this vote the yeas are 67 and the nays are 6. Several MEMBERS. No quorum.

Mr. WHITE. I ask that Rule XVII be read.

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen can not have rules read unless there is some reason for it.

Mr. HOUSE. It is perfectly apparent we are doing nothing, and worse than nothing. Let us agree to take a recess.

Mr. ROBESON. I move that the House take a recess until half past 9.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 65, noes 14.

Mr. KLOTZ. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered (only 10 members voting therefor).

So the motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 20 minutes a. m., Sunday, March 4) the House took a recess until half past 9 o'clock.

MORNING SESSION.

The recess having expired the House reassembled at 9 30 o'clock a. m.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio. I ask unanimous consent to make a statement to the House for two minutes.

Mr. HOLMAN. On the condition that that shall make no change in the status of the pending question.

Mr. ANDERSON. I rise to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TOWNSEND] will state what his purpose is.

NEWBURGH CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio. I will state my purpose and then will make my request known to the House.

Congress at its last session passed a joint resolution appropriating \$25,000 to pay for a monument and centennial celebration at Newburgh, New York, Washington's Headquarters. The terms of that resolution were such as to appropriate \$10,000 for the monument and \$15,000 for the other incidents connected with the celebration. The committee in charge of the work and also the Secretary of War desire to have that joint resolution so amended as to permit them to use the \$25,000 in the erection of the monument, leaving to the State of New York and the citizens of Newburgh the expenditures incident to the celebration. It is a more simple and a more satisfactory method, and puts the national contribution where it would be lasting and more permanent. It is to make that slight change in this resolution that I ask the consent of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is it a Senate resolution on which the gentleman desires action?

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio. It is. It passed the Senate. The Secretary of War is anxious it should be so arranged, and I do not know any reason why it should not be.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TOWNSEND] asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table for consideration at this time a Senate joint resolution, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S. R. 138) concerning the erection of a memorial column at Washington's Headquarters, at Newburgh, New York.

*Resolved, &c.*, That sections 2 and 3 of the joint resolution of Congress approved July 1, 1882, authorizing the Secretary of War to erect at Washington's Headquarters, in the city of Newburgh, New York, a memorial column, and to aid in defraying the expenses of the centennial celebration to be held at that city in the year 1883, be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to read as follows: "That the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the erection of a suitable monument or column on the grounds belonging to the State of New York, and known as Washington's Headquarters, with such inscriptions and emblems as may properly commemorate the historical events which occurred at Newburgh and vicinity during the war of the Revolution: *Provided*, That the design for said monument or column, with the inscriptions and emblems to be placed thereon, shall be subject to the approval and adoption of the joint select committee directed to be appointed by the joint resolution to which this is an amendment: *And provided further*, That no part of the said sum of \$25,000 shall be used in defraying the expenses of said centennial celebration."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration at this time of the joint resolution which has just been read?

Mr. HOLMAN. I hope the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TOWNSEND]

will explain again the purpose of this joint resolution; repeat briefly his statement in regard to the action of the State of New York touching the other expenses contemplated by the original joint resolution of Congress.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio. The State of New York has appropriated, I think, \$15,000, and the citizens of Newburgh and the council of Newburgh have appropriated another sum, perhaps ten or fifteen thousand dollars, which amounts they expect will be sufficient to pay for certain outside property and the ordinary expenditures of the celebration.

The terms of the appropriation made by Congress limited the expenditures for the memorial column to \$10,000, and the remainder, \$15,000, was to be expended for general expenditures. The committee thought that it would be more satisfactory to the public, after the Yorktown celebration, that the Government should have nothing to do with the ordinary expenses, such as brass bands, ice-cream, and all that, but that all the money appropriated by the Government should be expended upon the memorial column, and the citizens of New York think so too.

Mr. HOLMAN. That seems to be a very proper measure.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was taken from the Speaker's table, read three several times, and passed.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio, moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate joint resolution was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. TUCKER. I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table for consideration at this time Senate bill No. 565.

Mr. HOLMAN. I rise to a question of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOLMAN. It is that these requests for unanimous consent are to be understood as not interfering at all with the condition of the pending business before the House.

The SPEAKER. Certainly not. The Chair would like to submit a proposition to the House, which has been requested by gentlemen on both sides of the House. It is that House bills with Senate amendments, of which there are a great number, may be taken up subject to objection.

Mr. RANDALL. Subject to one objection?

The SPEAKER. To one objection, if that is desired.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I object to that arrangement.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the Senate has done the same thing with Senate bills with House amendments.

Mr. HOLMAN. I wish to say that I will not object to that arrangement, for it is fair enough, perhaps, but I hope it will be coupled with the understanding that inasmuch as nearly all of these bills are of a private character, some opportunity will be given to bring forward also in the same manner bills of a more general character which may be regarded as of considerable importance.

The SPEAKER. The proposition suggested by the Chair was only to include House bills with Senate amendments, upon the Speaker's table, or which had been reported from committees of the House.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I will withdraw my objection for the present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection to the proposed arrangement.

SILAS Q. HOWE.

Mr. TUCKER. I now ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill which I indicated a moment ago.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 565) for the relief of Silas Q. Howe, surviving partner of William T. Pate & Co.

*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Silas Q. Howe, surviving partner of William T. Pate & Co., of Patriot, Indiana, the sum of \$19,385; the same being the amount due them for taxes paid the 16th of March, A. D. 1867, on distilled spirits which had already paid the tax required by law; and an amount sufficient to pay the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I object to that bill.

Mr. TUCKER. I desire to state that this bill was reported favorably to the Senate from the Committee on Finance and passed by the Senate.

Mr. MANNING. I desire to state that General BROWNE, from Indiana, who was district attorney at the time and prosecuted in the Federal court the persons proposed to be relieved by this bill, would state, if he were present, that he had become convinced that the assessment was erroneous and there was improper seizure thereon, and that the parties should be relieved.

Mr. TUCKER. I desire to state that the Committee on Ways and Means of this House reported the bill unanimously. I hope the objection will be withdrawn.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I can not withdraw my objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. SYMPSON, one of its clerks, informed the House that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which

the concurrence of the House was requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

A bill (H. R. 7327) to establish certain post-routes.

A. SCHUYLER SUTTON.

The SPEAKER. The agreement made a few moments ago was that House bills returned from the Senate with amendments should be taken up at this time subject to one objection. The Clerk will report the first bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5771) to amend an act entitled "An act granting a pension to A. Schuyler Sutton," approved June 4, 1872.

*Be it enacted, &c.,* That the act entitled "An act granting a pension to A. Schuyler Sutton," approved June 4, 1872, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of A. Schuyler Sutton, late acting lieutenant-colonel of the Ninety-fifth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, at the rate of \$40 per month, from and after the passage of this act."

The amendment of the Senate was, in line 11 of the bill, to strike out the words "the passage of this act" and insert in lieu thereof the words "March 4, 1883;" so that it would read "at the rate of \$40 per month from and after March 4, 1883."

Mr. BRAGG. Before that bill is acted upon, I would like to know if it shows what the disability is for which \$40 a month is to be given?

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I will object to this bill and to all of them.

Mr. HOLMAN. In view of that fact, I call for the regular order.

#### PAY OF HOUSE EMPLOYÉS.

Mr. PEELLE. I desire to offer a resolution which has been handed to me at the suggestion of the Clerk, directing that officer immediately upon the adjournment to pay to the employés of the House borne on the annual roll their salary for the month of March.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution.

Mr. HOLMAN. I desire to make a single remark. Mr. Speaker, we can not overlook the fact that this is Sunday. On such days, in the past history of this country, measures which were indispensable for the administration of the Government have been considered; but within my recollection there has been, in respect to the common credit of the country, no disposition to go into general legislation upon the Sabbath day.

The SPEAKER. The resolution sent to the desk by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. PEELLE] will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved,* That the Clerk of the House be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed immediately after the adjournment to issue to the employés of the House borne on the annual roll, their respective salaries for the month of March.

There being no objection the resolution was considered and adopted.

JOHN P. MALONEY.

Mr. MARTIN. I have a resolution similar in character to that just adopted. I think when it has been read there will be no objection to it. It provides simply for paying to the messenger of the official reporters the salary which he earned before he was sworn into office. It would no doubt have been inserted in the deficiency appropriation bill if that bill had not been passed under a suspension of the rules. I ask the Clerk to read the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved,* That the Clerk of the House be directed to pay to John P. Maloney, messenger of the Official Reporters, the sum of \$38 out of the contingent fund of the House.

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and adopted.

#### EDUCATION REPORT FOR 1881.

Mr. VAN HORN. I ask that the resolution of the Senate in reference to printing the report of the Commissioner of Education for 1881 be taken from the Speaker's table, that the amendments of the House be insisted upon, and that the request of the Senate for a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses be agreed to.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. VAN HORN, Mr. ANDERSON, and Mr. RANDALL as the conferees on the part of the House.

Mr. HOLMAN. I must interpose my objection to any other legislation to-day than such as is absolutely necessary to carry on the Government. I think this decent respect to the common credit of the country has always been recognized in our legislation.

#### REPORT ON FORESTRY.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, last evening I objected to and made a point of order upon the amendment of the gentleman from Minnesota to a bill then before us, that amendment providing for printing the forestry report. I then stated that I would report from the Committee on Printing, with the amendments of the committee, the resolution sent to us on that subject. In pursuance of the promise I then made I now report that resolution, with the amendments of the committee, and will allow the matter to rest with the House.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved by the House (the Senate concurring),* That there be printed 20,000 copies of the third annual report of the Commissioner of Forestry, transmitted to the House in May last by the Commissioner of Agriculture; 13,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, 5,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 2,000 copies for the Commissioner of Forestry.

The amendments reported by the Committee on Printing were read, as follows:

Strike out "twenty" and insert "eight;" strike out "thirteen" and insert "five;" strike out "five" and insert "two;" strike out "two" and insert "one;" so as to provide for 8,000 copies in the aggregate, 5,000 for the House of Representatives, 2,000 for the Senate, and 1,000 for the Commissioner of Forestry.

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to reconsider the vote just taken; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

#### PRINTING OF TAX AND TARIFF ACT.

Mr. SPRINGER. I have another resolution on the subject of printing.

The SPEAKER. Is it privileged?

Mr. SPRINGER. Yes, sir.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved,* That there be printed for the use of the House of Representatives 15,000 extra copies of the pamphlet edition of the "act to reduce internal-revenue taxation, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1883; that the Door-keeper be directed to forward, in separate wrappers, the quota of each Representative and Delegate to his address at the earliest date practicable.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore* (Mr. BLACKBURN). The Chair will state to the gentleman from Kentucky that this is the regular order.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Illinois. Is not this subject to objection? It is, I object. This is not a privileged report.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair will state that the resolution is privileged; it was not read subject to objection. The question is upon agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. When the House took a recess we then had a motion to reconsider and a motion to lay that motion to reconsider upon the table, upon which the House was dividing.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair will state that under the rule the committee making this report has the right to report at any time, and reports a privileged resolution, which it is now in the pleasure of the House to adopt or reject.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Illinois. I demand a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 64, noes 16.

So the resolution was adopted.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

#### VOTE OF THANKS TO SPEAKER.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved,* That the thanks of this House are hereby tendered to the Hon. J. WARREN KEIFER, the Speaker, for the ability and courtesy with which he has presided over the deliberations of the House during the Forty-seventh Congress.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I desire to know, Mr. Speaker, whether one objection will prevent the consideration of that resolution?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. It is a matter of privilege, and one objection will not suffice to prevent its consideration.

Mr. McMILLIN. Under what rule? [Cries of "Question!"]

Mr. RANDALL. Under the rule of propriety.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The ayes seem to have it by the—

Mr. BLANCHARD. I demand a division. [Cries of "Oh!"]

The House divided; and there were—ayes 86, noes 8.

So the resolution was adopted.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I now demand the regular order of business.

Mr. BINGHAM. Will the gentleman from Tennessee yield to me for one moment?

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

Mr. BINGHAM. I ask unanimous consent to take up the bill H. R. 7327, which is the post-route bill, in order that the amendments of the Senate may be concurred in.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I demand the regular order of business against everything.

Mr. WHITE. This is an important public measure, and I trust the gentleman from Kentucky will not insist upon his objection.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I hope the gentleman from Indiana will consent to pass my bill. I demand the regular order of business.

Mr. BINGHAM. I ask recognition, then, Mr. Speaker, to suspend

the rules and concur in the amendments of the Senate to the post-route bill.

Mr. BRAGG. I make the point of order against that motion. The House was operating under the previous question on the election case. By general consent that election case was waived for the purpose of taking up House bills with Senate amendments to be considered under the rule of unanimous consent, one objection preventing consideration.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The point of order is sustained. The present occupant of the chair was not advised of the motion which was pending at the time the recess was taken by the House.

Mr. HOLMAN. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOLMAN. This bill being of public concern ought to pass by common consent, and I would ask the Chair whether it will in any way interfere with the business pending before the House.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair will state, in answer to the gentleman, it will not affect the status of that bill in any way.

Mr. HOLMAN. Or anything else before the House?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Not in the slightest degree.

Mr. BRAGG. I only made the point of order, Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of having it understood that it should not interfere in any way with the matter existing before the House.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair so understands.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I demand the regular order of business.

Mr. CANNON. Does the Chair hold it is not in order to suspend the rules?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. On the contrary the Chair has held it is in order to suspend the rules.

Mr. BINGHAM. Then I call for a vote.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Then the question recurs on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the post-route bill.

Mr. ELLIS. I rise to a question of order.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman will state it. The Chair will be glad to hear gentlemen, but he can not hear more than one at a time.

Mr. ELLIS. I trust the Chair will not recognize any gentleman claiming attention who is out of his seat.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair sustains the point of order, and gentlemen will resume their seats in order that the business of the House may proceed.

Mr. VAN HORN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make some adverse reports from the Committee on Printing.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair can not recognize the gentleman while a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill is pending.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. Is it in order to move a suspension of the rules when there is a motion pending to reconsider and lay upon the table the vote ordering the previous question on the contested-election case?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair would say in response to the gentleman from Kentucky that the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania is to suspend all rules; and under the rules of the House that motion is to be entertained during the last six days of a session.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I make the point of order that that is not absolutely binding upon the Speaker. The rules provide that the Speaker may entertain the motion, not that he shall entertain it. It is discretionary with the Speaker. The rule says that during the last six days of the session the Chair may entertain motions to suspend the rules. But the language is only directory, and he can not, pending a motion to reconsider and lay upon the table, when there is a privileged question pending and that motion is made in reference to it, he can not set that aside and entertain any other motion.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair does not disagree with the conclusions reached by the gentleman from Kentucky. But the Chair will state that the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to take up and consider the post-route bill, the title of which has been reported to the House, was entertained by the Chair before any point of order was made by the gentleman from Kentucky or any other gentleman.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I have been standing in my place here demanding the regular order from the very first moment of the reassembling of this House after the recess until now. I have never omitted a single occasion to demand the regular order when anything was attempted to be brought before the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair admits that the gentleman from Kentucky demanded the regular order. But the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was submitted to the House, when, as the Chair understands it, there was no objection until the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BRAGG] rose in his place and made the point of order that by an understanding which obtained in the House before the recess the motion could not probably be entertained if that point of order was pressed against it. The Chair will state also that it was in answer to the inquiry of the gentleman from Wisconsin that the present occupant of the chair stated that he was not advised of the condition of this bill and the mo-

tion pending when the House took a recess. The Chair hardly feels under the circumstances that it would be dealing fairly with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, after having received and entertained his motion to suspend the rules for the purpose indicated, to entertain the point of order made now. The Chair thinks it is too late.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I insist that if this course is to be determined upon there should be some regularity about these recognitions, and the House should be permitted to know what motions the Chair will entertain. If it is held in order to move a suspension of the rules and pass this bill on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the situation of the House upon the election case, it must be in order to move to suspend the rules for any other purpose. But if that be the understanding of the House, and it be recognized that such motions may be made and entertained by the Chair, I will withdraw my objection; that is to say, if we exclude this election case and take up the general business pending before the House, I shall be content. That is all I ask. You can bring in all the measures you want if you will do that. But I insist that the first thing to be done is to get rid of this election case in some manner. I do not care how you dispose of it, but get it out of the way, so that we can get to the consideration of the public business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Illinois. I make the point of order that the Chair is fully informed of the fact that there is no quorum present, and hence that it requires unanimous consent in the absence of a quorum, of which fact, I have said, the Chair is sufficiently informed, to do any business whatever.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair has no official information of that fact.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Illinois. The Chair must have official information of the fact, because the effort has been made time and again within the last six hours to discover the presence of a quorum in the House without success.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair has no such information; on the contrary, on a vote taken immediately preceding the recess the Chair has official information that there was a quorum.

Mr. ROBESON. The Chair is not informed of the absence of a quorum. Indeed the House at the hour that it took a recess this morning, by a vote which required a quorum, the last detailed vote taken, found itself with a quorum.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Illinois. The regular order, then, which has been demanded, is the further consideration of the election case.

Mr. BRAGG. Let me state, Mr. Speaker, that I made the point of order against the bill called up by the gentleman from Pennsylvania on the motion to suspend the rules. The Speaker declared that the point of order was well taken. Upon the suggestion of the Chair then that this bill if acted upon would not change the relations of the election case, the business before the House, I withdrew the point of order with that understanding. After that the bill was received by the Speaker and the motion entertained; and the point of order subsequently to that I hold comes too late, not having been renewed at the time that I withdrew it.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair agrees entirely with the conclusions of the gentleman from Wisconsin, and has already in substance so stated.

The question is upon agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table and agree to the Senate amendments to the bill the title of which has been reported by the Clerk.

The motion was agreed to (two-thirds voting in favor thereof).

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found duly enrolled a joint resolution and bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

Joint resolution (H. Res. 333) validating certain contracts executed by the Postmaster-General;

A bill (H. R. 151) for the relief of David S. Booth, doctor of medicine;

A bill (H. R. 814) making Saint Vincent, in the State of Minnesota, a port of entry in lieu of Pembina, in the Territory of Dakota;

A bill (H. R. 1226) to amend section 4214 of the Revised Statutes, relating to yachts;

A bill (H. R. 1926) to amend section 1860 of the Revised Statutes so as not to exclude retired Army officers from holding civil office in the Territories;

A bill (H. R. 2294) granting a pension to John Glenn;

A bill (H. R. 3337) for the relief of William D. Martin;

A bill (H. R. 3850) for the relief of Joseph Wescott & Son;

A bill (H. R. 3267) granting a pension to Clara Wible;

A bill (H. R. 3842) to pay Charles W. Button the costs of advertising property levied on by the collector of United States internal revenue in the fifth district of the State of Virginia;

A bill (H. R. 4218) for the relief of Robert L. McConaughy;

A bill (H. R. 4926) for the relief of Charles Kortzenborn;

A bill (H. R. 4990) for the relief of E. S. Montell, executrix of the estate of James E. Montell;



A bill (H. R. 6308) for the relief of C. H. Miller; and  
A bill (H. R. 6889) for the relief of Mrs. Louisa F. Stone.

## REPORT ON EDUCATION.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces as a conferee on the part of the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the resolution relating to printing the educational report Mr. SHERWIN, of Illinois, in place of Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, who asks to be excused.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. WHITE. I rise to a question of order. I call for the regular order, and I insist the regular order, under Rule XVIII, is the contested-election case.

The SPEAKER. The Chair so understands.

Mr. HASKELL. I ask the gentleman from Kentucky to withhold his call for the regular order.

Mr. WHITE. For what purpose?

Mr. HASKELL. For a resolution about to be introduced.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky. I demand the regular order, and shall not withdraw the demand.

## CORRECTION OF CLERICAL ERROR IN ENROLLMENT.

Mr. BINGHAM. I send to the desk a privileged resolution for immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Committee on Enrolled Bills be, and they are hereby, authorized to correct a clerical error in the bill of the House (H. R. 7611) to adjust the salaries of postmasters, by inserting after the word "two" the word "hundred," under the third class, where the gross receipts do not exceed \$2,700.*

Mr. HOLMAN. I think there will no public interest suffer by a delay in making that correction. I call for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. This is the regular order. It is a privileged matter to correct a clerical error in enrollment.

Mr. HOLMAN. I do not think this is in itself a privileged motion. The bill itself should never have passed the House.

The SPEAKER proceeded to put the question on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. HOLMAN. I hope the RECORD will show that I called for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The RECORD may show that. This is a matter pertaining to the business of the House and has always been treated as privileged.

Mr. HOLMAN. I make the parliamentary inquiry whether this is a privileged motion?

The SPEAKER. It has been always so held and that has been the practice.

The question was taken, and on a *viva voce* vote the Speaker stated that the "ayes" evidently had it.

Mr. HOLMAN. I call for a division. There is no privilege in this, and never has been.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 118, noes 5.

Mr. HOLMAN. I raise the question of a quorum.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as tellers the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. HOLMAN, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. BINGHAM.

The House again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 144, noes 3. So the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. BROWNE. I rise to ask unanimous consent to introduce and put on its passage a joint resolution providing for the appointment of an assistant Journal clerk of this House.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I object.

Several MEMBERS. Do not object.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I withdraw my objection.

Mr. HOLMAN. I rise to move that the House take a recess for such time as may be deemed proper.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will first submit the proposition of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BROWNE]. He asks unanimous consent to introduce for consideration at this time a joint resolution for the purpose he has indicated.

Mr. SKINNER. I object.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I call for the regular order.

Mr. KNOTT addressed the Chair.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Kentucky rise?

Mr. KNOTT. Mr. Speaker, I have been a member of this House for twelve years. During that time I have never trespassed upon its courtesy. I have never refused a courtesy to any gentleman with whom I have been associated. In an hour and a half I close my Congressional career forever. Under these circumstances I appeal to the courtesy and magnanimity of the gentlemen around me to allow me to have taken from the Speaker's table a bill in which my constituents and the people of my State are profoundly interested.

Mr. WHITE. What is that bill?

Mr. KNOTT. I will tell the gentleman if he will wait. In order that we may have the poor privilege of voting upon an amendment to that bill proposed by the Senate, I appeal to the courtesy and magnanimity of this House to allow us to have taken from the Speaker's table the House bill No 5656, the bonded-spirits bill.

Mr. WHITE. The whisky bill? Never, on Sunday! I call for the regular order.

Mr. WHEELER. I hope under such circumstances the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. KNOTT] will be granted, and that he may have the privilege of allowing the House to vote upon the amendment to which he refers.

Mr. ALDRICH. I, too, hope the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. KNOTT] will be granted.

Several members called for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen will be patient. There is no danger of the bill being taken up under objection.

Mr. KNOTT. I move to suspend the rules in order to take up the bill I have indicated, so that we may have a fair vote.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I object.

Mr. WHITE. I call for the regular order. [After a pause.] Mr. Speaker, I call for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears the call of the gentleman.

## ELECTION CONTEST—LEE VS. RICHARDSON.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I ask again for the regular order, in order that we may dispose of the pending election case of Lee against Richardson.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is the motion of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. DEZENDORF] to lay upon the table the motion of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KASSON] to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered on the contested-election case. The yeas and nays have been ordered upon the motion to lay on the table. It relates to a case involving the right of a member to his seat in this House, and is one of high constitutional privilege. Otherwise the Chair would feel bound to recognize members to move to suspend the rules.

Mr. TUCKER. Is it in order, notwithstanding the pending of this election case, to move to suspend the rules and take up a bill?

The SPEAKER. As against a matter of high constitutional privilege, the Chair is in doubt. The Chair, however, does not see any difficulty in disposing of the pending case if the House desires to get it out of the way.

Mr. TUCKER. Then I move to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up the Senate bill which I indicated a few moments ago.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I object.

Mr. WHITE. I call for the regular order. The motion of the gentleman from Virginia is not in order under Rule XVIII.

## ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. ALDRICH, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the following title; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (H. R. 7327) to establish certain post-routes.

## ELECTION CONTEST—LEE VS. RICHARDSON.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I call for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote ordering the previous question.

Mr. TUCKER. I was about to submit a motion to suspend the rules.

The SPEAKER. The Chair can not entertain that motion.

Mr. WILLIS. Is it in order to move to lay this election case on the table? If so, then I move to suspend the rules and lay the case on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain that motion, because it relates to the pending question of privilege.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts. It will require a two-thirds vote to carry the motion in the form in which it is put?

The SPEAKER. The motion is to suspend the rules and lay on the table the pending election case and all propositions connected with it.

Mr. WILLIS. On that motion I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. WHITE. I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WHITE. My point of order is that when the House took a recess this morning there was no quorum here. After we had been here for hours there was no quorum in the Hall.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. WHITE. My point of order is that under those circumstances the Speaker has no right to entertain a motion to suspend the rules.

The SPEAKER. The point of order is overruled.

Mr. WHITE. Then the Speaker takes the responsibility.

The SPEAKER. The motion to suspend the rules relates to the pending case before the House.

Mr. CANNON. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CANNON. Even if we had a quorum here, are there not five roll-calls which may be had between this and the determination of the



that the committee had examined and found truly enrolled joint resolutions of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

Joint resolution (H. Res. 367) making appropriations for the alteration of internal-revenue dies, plates, and stamps, and for providing blanks for rebate; and

Joint resolution (H. Res. 281) to pay the Capitol police one month's extra pay.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. SYMPSON, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had agreed to the resolution of the House for printing the report of the Commissioner of Forestry.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the resolution of the Senate for printing the report of the Commissioner of Education for 1881.

#### DEATH OF HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Mr. REESE. Mr. Speaker, in behalf of the Georgia delegation, I desire, upon information just received of the death of our governor, Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, and my predecessor in this Congress, to offer the following resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That this House has just learned with the deepest sorrow of the death of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, governor of the State of Georgia, and so long a useful, faithful, and distinguished member of this House; and that this House herewith expresses its heartfelt sympathy with the people not only of Georgia but the people of the whole country in the loss of a statesman and patriot.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

#### EDUCATION REPORT FOR 1881.

Mr. VAN HORN. I submit a privileged report.

The Clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House of Representatives to the resolution to print 32,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Education for 1881, having met, after a full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House of Representatives numbered 1 and 2.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Insert in lieu of the proposed amendment the word "twelve."

R. T. VAN HORN,  
SAM. J. RANDALL,  
J. C. SHERWIN,  
*Managers on the part of the House.*  
JOS. R. HAWLEY,  
H. W. BLAIR,  
A. P. GORMAN,  
*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

The conference report was adopted.

Mr. VAN HORN moved to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

#### LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. WHEELER, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to print in the RECORD some remarks on the case of Lee against Richardson. [See Appendix.]

Mr. GROUT, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to print in the RECORD some remarks on the bill (S. 1465) relative to French spoliation claims. [See Appendix.]

Mr. KLOTZ. I ask permission to print in the RECORD some remarks on the investigation of the Chief Clerk of the House.

Mr. HAZELTON. That is objected to, because it would be the most unfair thing in the world.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made, and leave to print is refused.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. SYMPSON, one of its clerks, announced the passage of the bill (H. R. 6682) to fix the salary of the collector of customs of the district of Chicago, Illinois.

#### UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Mr. BINGHAM, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, reported back the bill (H. R. 7542) to authorize the appointment of a commission to examine into the telegraph service of the United States; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. LYNCH. I move to suspend the rules—

Mr. PETTIBONE. I call for the regular order.

#### COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. HISCOCK. I offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three members of the House be appointed, to join a similar committee on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses of Congress are ready to adjourn if he has no further communication to make to them.

The resolution was adopted.

The SPEAKER appointed as members of such committee on the part of the House Mr. HISCOCK, Mr. ROBESON, and Mr. ATKINS.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS.

Mr. SIMONTON submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That all documents and books ordered by the present Congress to be published which are actually furnished prior to the first Monday of December next shall be allotted as heretofore to the members of the present Congress and transmitted as fast as printed, unless otherwise ordered by the members thereof.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SIMONTON moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

#### QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. KLOTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KLOTZ. On the 6th day of January of this year I made certain charges against one of the employes of this House. I charged that that employe was connected with the Washington Gaslight Company, and that he had been using his official position in this House for the purpose of defeating all legislation adverse or inimical to that company. After I had made that statement the gentleman from Maine [Mr. MURCH], without consulting me with reference to the matter, offered a series of resolutions embodying what I had stated and asking for a committee of investigation. The resolution was adopted, and on the following day another resolution was also passed. The committee was then appointed and the investigation commenced. Shortly afterward, at a meeting of that investigating committee—

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that he does not perceive wherein he presents a question of personal privilege.

Mr. KLOTZ. I am coming to that; I will state it in a moment. I say that after that investigation had commenced the gentleman from Maine withdrew from the support of the resolutions he had presented and left me to fight it out myself. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman submit his question of privilege?

Mr. KLOTZ. I am proceeding now to state what it is.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not think the gentleman presents a question of personal privilege.

Mr. KLOTZ. I am just coming to the point, if the Chair will bear with me for a moment. What I wish to say is that this withdrawal, and the subsequent action of the committee, places me in a false position at home with my people, and the assumption might go out among them that in this matter I had been guilty of some wrong. After having made the charges I did, and after the resolution appointing the committee of investigation was adopted, I deemed it incumbent upon me that I should sustain the charges or else it would have been assumed at my home that I had made them without proper consideration or information on my part, and therefore I was, under the circumstances, necessitated to employ an attorney at my own expense and a clerk and to follow up that investigation for three or four weeks. That investigation was finally concluded after bringing testimony from different parts and hearing the various officers and employes of the House who were supposed to have any information upon the subject.

Finally the investigation was concluded and the committee agreed upon a report. That was some two or three weeks ago, but that report, Mr. Speaker, was only submitted to the House this morning. The House did not read the report. The views of the minority were submitted at the same time, and the House did not read them. I had no opportunity myself to examine the committee's report. The House as yet knows nothing of its contents.

And when I asked the House a short time ago either to permit me to make a brief statement of my connection with this investigation upon the floor, as a matter of justice to myself, or in the event that objection was made to that to permit me to print a statement of the case, I was denied the privilege. That objection, Mr. Speaker, coming from the committee that investigated the charges, I may be permitted to say, comes from them with very ill grace when they gave me no opportunity of seeing the report. Now, the question of personal privilege which I submit is that this, under the circumstances, since it tends to place me in a false position, I think gives me a right either to make a brief statement or to print some facts which will vindicate myself from having made unjust accusations and charges in connection with the subject. As the session is now about concluded, I simply ask leave to print a statement as a matter of justice to myself.

Mr. HAZELTON. I object to any leave to print in connection with the matter.

Mr. KLOTZ. Have I not the right under the circumstances? I claim it as a matter of privilege that I be permitted to print a statement in this connection.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made. The Chair thinks the gentleman does not present a question of privilege.

Mr. MURCH. Mr. Speaker, I wish to make a very brief statement to the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair can only recognize the gentleman by unanimous consent.

Mr. MURCH. I ask unanimous consent to be permitted to make a remark.

Mr. PETTIBONE. Regular order.

Mr. MURCH. The gentleman from Pennsylvania in his question of personal privilege has made an allusion to me as withdrawing from the investigation of the charges submitted against one of the employes of the House. Now, I wish to set myself right before the House.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I object.

Mr. HAZELTON. There is no attack upon the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. MURCH. I construe it as an attack upon me.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I do not yield. I move a call of the House.

A MEMBER. Print what you want to say.

Mr. MURCH. I do not want to print.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine?

Mr. ERRETT. I object.

Mr. MURCH. Then I ask the privilege of printing, since objection is made to hearing my statement.

Mr. HAZELTON. I object, unless we know exactly what it is the gentleman desires to insert. I object to striking any man without his having a chance to strike back. This is an attack on John Bailey which will give him no opportunity whatever to reply.

#### REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Mr. VAN HORN, from the Committee on Printing, reported back the following concurrent resolution of the Senate:

*Resolved by the Senate of the United States (the House of Representatives concurring). That of the report on industrial education furnished by the Commissioner of Education to the Senate, in compliance with the resolution of December 15, 1882, there be printed 1,000 copies for the use of the Senate, 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 5,000 copies for distribution by the Commissioner of Education.*

The committee recommend the following amendments:

Amend by striking out so that it will read "2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, 4,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 2,000 copies for distribution by the Commissioner of Education."

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

Mr. VAN HORN moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

#### ADJUSTMENT OF SALARIES OF CONGRESSIONAL EMPLOYÉS.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires at this time to announce the appointment of Mr. HISCOCK, Mr. BLACKBURN, and Mr. FORNEY as members of the joint commission authorized in the sundry civil appropriation bill for the next fiscal year to consider the question of the salaries and compensation of the employes of the Senate and House of Representatives, and also as to the number of such employes necessary for the official transaction of the business of the two Houses.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to Mr. CHAPMAN to withdraw from the files of the House the petition and papers for the relief of Charles N. Mullan.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. ALDRICH, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found duly enrolled a bill of the following title; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (H. R. 7637) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for prior years, and for those certified as due by the accounting officers of the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the act of June 14, 1878, heretofore paid from permanent appropriations, and for other purposes.

#### ADVERSE REPORTS.

Mr. SMITH, of Pennsylvania, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on War Claims, reported back with adverse recommendations a bill and sundry petitions as follows; and the same were laid upon the table, and the accompanying reports ordered to be printed:

A bill (H. R. 5357) for the relief of Norah Walsh;

The petition of Mrs. Nora Walsh, of Mississippi;

The petition of Julia A. Nutt, widow and executrix of Haller Nutt;

The petition of G. R. Brandon;

The petition of Pleasant H. Thompson;

The petition of the trustees of the Indiana Methodist church, of Norfolk County, Virginia; and

The petition of Joseph J. Farrow, of Heyward County, Tennessee.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. ALDRICH, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found duly enrolled a bill of the following title; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (H. R. 7611) to adjust the salaries of postmasters.

#### ADVERSE REPORTS.

Mr. HOLMAN, from the Committee on War Claims, by unanimous consent, reported back with adverse recommendations the following bills and petitions; which were severally laid on the table, and the accompanying reports ordered to be printed:

The petition of Helen A. Newlin;

A bill (H. R. 2978) for the relief of Jackson Briscoe;

A bill (H. R. 3341) for the relief of George F. Brott;

The petition of Edward B. Smith;

The petition of Elizabeth M. Patterson; and

A bill (H. R. 5358) for the relief of Alfred Smith.

#### REPORTS TO BE FILED WITH THE CLERK.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state a number of members have indicated they had reports which they desired to submit. If there be no objection these reports may be filed with the Clerk and be entered upon the Journal as though they had been presented formally in the House.

Mr. HOLMAN. I suggest that the period of the presentation of such reports be limited to three days.

The SPEAKER. It being understood that they shall be presented within three days. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

#### RELIEF OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Mr. STEELE. I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4676) for the relief of certain volunteer officers of the Army for services actually performed during the rebellion, for the purpose of moving concurrence in the Senate amendment thereto. This bill gives relief to as deserving, if not the most deserving, class of our soldiers of the late war; men who were prevented from muster through no fault or neglect on their part, most frequently because of being sick in hospital or prisoners of war.

Mr. SPARKS. I do not know that there is any objection to the bill mentioned by the gentleman from Indiana. But gentlemen on the Republican side must remember that the first and only business now in order is the contested-election case of Lee vs. Richardson, which they forced upon the House in the expiring hours of this Congress, and got their "foot in it." [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. STEELE]?

Several members objected.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. SYMPSON, one of its clerks, informed the House that Mr. ANTHONY and Mr. BAYARD had been appointed a committee on the part of the Senate to join such committee as might be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that Congress having finished its business is now ready to close its session by adjournment.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I call for the regular order which is a question of the highest privilege.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is called. The question is on laying on the table the motion of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KASSON] to reconsider the vote ordering the previous question in the contested-election case.

Mr. ATHERTON. The pending question, I suggest, is a call of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has correctly stated the question.

#### EDWARD ELLIS.

On motion of Mr. HOUK, by unanimous consent, leave was given to withdraw from the files of the House the papers in the case of Edward Ellis; and the same were referred to the Quartermaster-General for investigation.

#### SECOR & CO., ETC.

Mr. SKINNER. I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the bill (H. R. 4044) for the relief of Secor & Co., Perine, Secor & Co., and Zeno Secor, with the accompanying papers, there having been no adverse report thereon.

I desire to state that I introduced this bill at the first session of this Congress, under a total misapprehension of its contents or nature, at the request of a personal friend who desired to discuss it before the proper committee. I disclaim in full any purpose to urge its consideration, and have refused to advance it in any way.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. SKINNER]?

There was no objection.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. ALDRICH, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found duly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (H. R. 7595) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes; and

A bill (H. R. 6682) to fix the salary of the collector of customs of the district of Chicago, Illinois.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. SHERWIN, by unanimous consent, leave was given to withdraw from the files of the House papers in the claim of A. C. Fassett, there being no adverse report thereon.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. McLEAN, of Missouri. I desire to call up for present consideration a Senate bill—

Mr. PETTIBONE. I object. I call for the regular order.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Georgia. Call the roll.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will submit the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. McLEAN]. He asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table for present consideration a bill, the title of which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2504) to amend the act of August 5, 1882, making appropriations for the naval service.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, and others objected.

Mr. CHAPMAN. I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 660) for the relief of Samuel Chase Barney, for the purpose of moving concurrence in a verbal amendment made by the Senate.

Mr. BERRY. I object.

Mr. CHAPMAN. I hope the gentleman will not object until he hears the amendment read.

Mr. BERRY. I withdraw the objection.

Mr. ANDERSON. Read the bill.

The SPEAKER. The amendment of the Senate may be read.

The amendment of the Senate was read.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I object.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, asked and obtained consent to withdraw from the files of the House papers in the case of H. W. Hippen.

PHEBE C. DOXSIE.

Mr. LACEY. I ask consent to take from the Speaker's table for passage at this time Senate bill No. 43, granting a pension to Phebe C. Dossie.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that this bill at one time was lost between the two Houses and failed to pass for that reason. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, and others objected.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made, and the bill is not before the House.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. HOUK asked consent to withdraw from the files of the House papers in the case of J. D. Hale, and that the same be referred to the Quartermaster-General and Third Auditor; no adverse report.

Mr. BERRY. I object to that.

The SPEAKER. The question is upon granting leave to withdraw the papers indicated.

The question was taken, and leave was granted accordingly.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. KASSON. I report back from the Committee on Civil Service Reform Senate bill No. 2288 to prevent officers or employes of the United States from collecting moneys from other officers or employes of the United States, and to prevent officers and employes of the United States from paying moneys to other officers or employes of the United States for political objects. I will state that the provisions of this bill are incorporated into existing law; and therefore I move that the bill be laid upon the table.

The bill was laid on the table, and the accompanying report ordered to be printed.

TENEDORE TEN EYCK.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois. I ask consent to take from the Speaker's table for consideration at this time Senate bill No. 1745 to authorize the President to restore Tenedore Ten Eyck to his former rank in the Army and place him on the retired-list of Army officers.

Several members objected.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made, and the bill is not before the House.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. RYAN asked and obtained consent to withdraw from the files of the House papers in the case of W. H. Wilson.

MARTHA J. COSTON.

Mr. WARD. I ask unanimous consent to take from the Private Calendar and pass Senate bill No. 706, for the relief of Martha J. Coston.

Mr. BERRY and others objected.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois. Let the bill be read.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made, and the bill is not before the House.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I call for the regular order, the case of Lee vs. Richardson.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN TEXAS.

Mr. WELLBORN. I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table and pass at this time Senate bill No. 2299.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I object.

The SPEAKER. The title of the bill will be read.

The Clerk read the title of the bill, which was:

A bill (S. 2299) to fix and render certain the terms of the United States circuit and district courts in the eastern and northern districts of Texas.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

There was no objection; and the bill was accordingly taken from the Speaker's table, read three several times, and passed.

Mr. WELLBORN moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I now move a call of the House.

The SPEAKER. That motion is not in order.

PHEBE C. DOXSIE.

Mr. LACEY. I now ask consent to take from the Speaker's table Senate bill No. 43, granting a pension to Phebe C. Dossie.

Mr. BERRY. I object.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF SANDUSKY.

Mr. RICE, of Ohio. I ask consent to take from the Speaker's table and pass at this time Senate bill No. 2445, to amend section 2603 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, fixing the boundary of the northern district of Sandusky.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Ohio. I object.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. HOOKER. I ask consent to take up Senate bill No. 1075. It passed the Senate unanimously.

Mr. PETTIBONE. I object.

Mr. HOOKER. Oh, don't. [Laughter].

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

An act (H. R. 3258) granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hendrickson;

An act (H. R. 5543) to confirm certain entries on public lands; Joint resolution (H. Res. 331) for the printing of the Agricultural Report for the year 1883.

An act (H. R. 7482) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 110) to refund the State of Georgia certain money expended by said State for the common defense in 1777;

An act (H. R. 2638) for the relief of J. J. Coffey and Rebecca S. Lewis, mother of Burge Rawle Lewis;

An act (H. R. 2911) for the relief of the German National Bank of Louisville, Kentucky;

An act (H. R. 6946) for the relief of Clinton D. Smith;

An act (H. R. 684) to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government;

An act (H. R. 5661) to modify the postal money-order system, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 5653) for the relief of Kirk W. Noyes;

An act (H. R. 7226) to punish larceny from the person in the District of Columbia;

An act (H. R. 5200) authorizing and directing the Postmaster-General to readjust the salaries of certain postmasters in accordance with the provision of section 8 of the act of June 12, 1866;

An act (H. R. 5300) to amend chapter 58 of volume 20 of the United States Statutes at Large, relating to contracts under the War Department;

An act (H. R. 7240) for the relief of William H. Donohoe;

An act (H. R. 5538) to reduce internal-revenue taxation, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 832) for the relief of Marzel Altmann;

An act (H. R. 3243) for the relief of Ernest F. Unland;

An act (H. R. 3220) to ratify the issuance of duplicate checks in certain cases by the superintendent of the mint of the United States at San Francisco;

An act (H. R. 7289) to confer upon the senior associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, in the absence or inability of the chief-justice of said court, the powers and duties now conferred upon said chief-justice relative to the extradition of fugitives from justice;

An act (H. R. 6236) to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes relating to the District of Columbia;

An act (H. R. 4757) to exclude the public lands in Alabama from the operation of the laws relating to mineral lands;

Joint resolution (H. Res. 277) providing for a new mixed commission in accordance with the treaty of April 25, 1866, with the United States of Venezuela;

Joint resolution (H. Res. 281) to pay the Capitol police one month's extra pay;

Joint resolution (H. Res. 307) making appropriations for the alteration of internal-revenue dies, plates, and stamps, and for providing blanks for rebate;

An act (H. R. 3267) granting a pension to Clara Wible;

An act (H. R. 6308) for the relief of C. H. Miller;

An act (H. R. 7327) to establish certain post-routes;

An act (H. R. 301) for the relief of Stephen P. Yeomans and Andrew Leech;

An act (H. R. 3842) to pay Charles W. Button the costs of advertising property levied on by the collector of United States internal revenue in the fifth district of the State of Virginia;

An act (H. R. 2294) granting a pension to John Glenn;

An act (H. R. 3850) for the relief of Joseph Wescott & Son;

An act (H. R. 1226) to amend section 4214 of the Revised Statutes, relating to yachts;

An act (H. R. 151) for the relief of David S. Booth, doctor of medicine;

An act (H. R. 6889) for the relief of Mrs. Louisa F. Stone;

An act (H. R. 7462) to create three additional land districts in the Territory of Dakota;

An act (H. R. 7637) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for prior years, and for those certified as due by the accounting officers of the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the act of June 14, 1878, heretofore paid from permanent appropriations, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 814) making Saint Vincent, in the State of Minnesota, a port of entry, in lieu of Pembina, in the Territory of Dakota;

An act (H. R. 4999) for the relief of E. S. Montell, executrix of the estate of James E. Montell;

An act (H. R. 3837) for the relief of William B. Martin;

An act (H. R. 1926) to amend section 1860 of the Revised Statutes so as not to exclude retired Army officers from holding civil offices in the Territories;

An act (H. R. 6683) to authorize the construction of bridges over the Ogeechee, Oconee, Ocmulgee, Flint, and Chattahoochee Rivers, in the State of Georgia;

An act (H. R. 6930) to levy an assessment of the real estate in the District of Columbia in the year 1883, and every third year thereafter, for purposes of taxation;

An act (H. R. 4218) for the relief of Robert L. McConaughy;

An act (H. R. 7611) to adjust the salaries of postmasters;

An act (H. R. 7595) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 6682) to fix the salary of the collector of customs of the district of Chicago, Illinois;

An act (H. R. 4926) for the relief of Charles Kortzenborn;

An act (H. R. 7148) to establish a railway bridge across the Illinois River, extending from a point within five miles of Columbiana, in Greene County, to a point within five miles of Farrowtown, in Calhoun County, in the State of Illinois; and

Joint resolution (H. Res. 333) validating certain contracts executed by the Postmaster-General.

#### NOTIFICATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. HISCOCK. The committee appointed on the part of the House to wait upon the President of the United States, in conjunction with the committee appointed on behalf of the Senate, have performed that duty and report that the President has requested them to inform the two Houses of Congress that he has no further communication to make to them.

#### VALEDICTORY OF THE SPEAKER.

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen, the time has come when our official relations as Representatives in the Forty-seventh Congress are to be dissolved. In a moment more this House of Representatives will be known only in history. Its acts will stand, many of them, it is believed, through the future history of the Republic.

On the opening day of this Congress I ventured the suggestion and the expressions of a hope that it should be marked "as peculiarly a business Congress."

It has successfully grappled with more of the vital, material, and moral questions of the country than its predecessors. Many of these have been settled wisely and well by appropriate legislation. It would be quite impossible at this time to enumerate the many important laws which have been enacted to foster and promote the substantial interests of the whole country.

This Congress enacted into a law the first 3 per cent. funding bill known to this country, and under it a considerable portion of the Government debt has been refunded at lower rates than ever before.

It did not hesitate to take hold of the question of polygamy, and it is believed it has struck the first effective blow in the direction of destroying that greatest remaining public crime of the age.

Laws have been passed to protect the immigrant on his way across the sea and upon his arrival in the ports of this country.

Laws have also been passed to extend the charters of the banking institutions so that financial disorder can not take place which would otherwise have come at the expiration of old bank charters.

Many public acts will be found relating to the Indian policy and the land policy of this country which will prove to be wise.

The post-office laws have been so changed as to reduce letter postage from 3 to 2 cents, the lowest rate ever known in the United States.

No legislation of this Congress will be found upon the statute-books revolutionary in character or which will oppress any section or individual in the land. All legislation has been in the direction of relief.

Pension laws have been enacted which are deemed wise, and liberal appropriations have been made to pay the deserving and unfortunate pensioner.

Internal-revenue taxes have been taken off and the tariff laws have been revised.

Sectionalism has been unknown in the enactment of laws.

In the main a fraternal spirit has prevailed among the members from all portions of the Union. What has been said in the heat of debate and under excitement and sometimes with provocation is not to be regarded in determining the genuine feeling of concord existing between members. The high office I have filled through the sessions of this Congress has enabled me to judge better of the true spirit of the members that compose it than I could otherwise have done.

It is common to say that the House of Representatives is a very turbulent and disorderly body of men. This is true more in appearance than in reality. Those who look on and do not participate see more apparent confusion than exists in reality. The disorder that often appears upon the floor of the House grows out of an earnest, active spirit possessed by members coming from all sections of the United States, and indicates in a high degree their strong individuality and their great zeal in trying to secure recognition in the prompt discharge of their duty. No more conscientious body of men than compose this House of Representatives, in my opinion, ever met. Partisan zeal has in some instances led to fierce word-contests on the floor, but when the occasion which gave rise to it passed by party spirit went with it.

I am very thankful for the considerate manner in which I have been treated by the House in its collective capacity. I am also very thankful to each individual member of this body for his personal treatment of me. I shall lay down the gavel and the high office you clothed me with, filled with good feeling toward each member of this House. I have been at times impatient and sometimes severe with members, but I have never purposely harshly treated any member. I have become warmly attached to and possessed of a high admiration not only for the high character of this House as a parliamentary body, but for all its individual members. I heartily thank the House for its vote of thanks.

The duties of a Speaker are of the most delicate and critical kind. His decisions are in the main made without time for deliberation, and are often very far-reaching and controlling in the legislation of the country on important matters, and they call out the severest criticism. The rules of this House which leave to the Speaker the onerous duty and delicate task of recognizing individuals to present their matters for legislation render the office in that respect an exceedingly unpleasant one. No member should have the legislation he desires depend upon the individual recognition of the Speaker, and no Speaker should be compelled to decide between members having matters of possibly equal importance or of equal right to his recognition.

I suggest here that the time will soon come when another mode will have to be adopted which will relieve both the Speaker and individual members from this exceedingly embarrassing if not dangerous power.

During my administration in the chair very many important questions have been decided by me, and I do not flatter myself that I have in the hurry of these decisions made no mistakes. But I do take great pride in being able to say that no parliamentary decision of mine has been overruled by the judgment of this almost evenly politically balanced House, although many appeals have been taken.

I congratulate each member of this House upon what has been accomplished by him in the discharge of the important duties of a Representative, and with the sincerest hope that all may return safely to their homes, and wishing each a successful and happy future during life, I now exercise my last official duty as presiding officer of this House by declaring the term of this House under the Constitution of the United States at an end, and that it shall stand adjourned *sine die*. [Heartily and continued applause.]

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

The following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk under the rule, and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Mon-

tana Territory relative to the military reservation of Fort Keogh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAINE: The petition of John T. Caine, for compensation as Delegate in the Forty-seventh Congress—to the Committee on Elections.

By Mr. DINGLEY: The resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Maine, relative to the French spoliation claims—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MACKEY: The petition of the Chamber of Commerce on Charleston, South Carolina, protesting against the transfer of the revenue-marine service to the Navy Department—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SKINNER: The petition of Walter Cook and others, of New York, in relation to the importation of works of art—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WASHBURN: Memorial of the Legislature of Minnesota, asking an appropriation for the construction of a light-house at Grand Marais, on Lake Superior—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a joint resolution asking for the construction of a bridge across

the Saint Croix River between Wisconsin and Minnesota—to the same committee.

By Mr. WATSON: The petition of W. C. Evans, Hon. W. G. Galbrant, and 40 others, citizens of Erie, Pennsylvania, for the establishment of an international peace congress—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER: Papers relating to the pension claim of Edna Roberts and of W. J. Duly—severally to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of Mrs. Elizabeth L. Coleman, for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of J. M. Huston, of Mrs. Mary A. Gibbs, of George W. Kennard, of W. R. Newsom; of James T. Morgan, administrator; of John Young, and of Mrs. Caroline Devan—severally to the same committee.

By Mr. YOUNG: The petition of James Dalton and others, praying Congress to continue the immigrant inspection service—to the Committee on Commerce.

