

provided for in the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes."

James F. Tracey, of New York, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John T. McDonough, resigned.

ASSISTANT APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Edward J. Rodrigue, of Louisiana, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, to succeed Thomas S. Sholars, removed.

INDIAN INSPECTOR.

Frank C. Churchill, of Grafton, N. H., to be an Indian inspector, to fill the vacancy made by his temporary appointment June 1, 1905, as a special agent. (Reappointment.)

SECRETARY OF NEW MEXICO.

James W. Reynolds, of New Mexico, to be secretary of New Mexico, to take effect January 13, 1906, at expiration of his present term. (Reappointment.)

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn December 6, 1905.

Frederick S. Nave, of Arizona, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 6, 1905.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Elihu Root, of New York, to be Secretary of State.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Robert Bacon, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of State.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, COURT OF APPEALS.

Louis E. McComas, of Maryland, to be associate justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1905.

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

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

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

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

Mr. Robertson and Mr. Ransdell, Representatives from the State of Louisiana, appeared before the bar and took the oath of office.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the President; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Printing:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the Third Report of the United States Board on Geographic Names, constituted by Executive order of September 4, 1890.

The attention of the Congress is invited to the recommendations of the Board that, in addition to the number of copies of the report printed for the use of the Congress, 2,500 copies be printed for the use of the Board, and that an annual appropriation of \$2,500 be asked to enable the Board to conduct the necessary correspondence, make investigations of questions submitted, and prepare, print, and promptly distribute the decisions made by the Board.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 5, 1905.

CORRECTION OF JOURNAL.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I arise to propose a correction of the Journal of the House. I find on page 59 of the RECORD that two bills were introduced giving American registry to two steamers, one called the *Success* and the other the *Marie*, and it appears that they were sent to the Committee on Naval Affairs. I ask to correct the Journal so as to have it appear that the bills were sent to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Journal will be so corrected. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

PANAMA CANAL.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 480) supplemental to an act to provide for the construction of a canal, etc., be now laid before the House for immediate consideration in the House as in Committee of the

Whole House on the state of the Union, and that it may remain the special order until concluded.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent that the bill referred to be considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union under the rules of the House, and that its consideration be a continuing order until completed. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, pending the request—

The SPEAKER. Do I understand the gentleman from Iowa desires also to limit debate?

Mr. HEPBURN. No, sir.

The SPEAKER. I mean to limit debate upon this subject—that is, debate upon this bill.

Mr. HEPBURN. Upon the bill, yes, sir; not general debate in the ordinary sense of that term.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, pending the consideration of the request, will the gentleman grant me a few minutes—three or five minutes—in which to make a statement?

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, this is a rather unusual request, but it is also a rather unusual condition with which we are faced. Nobody upon this side of the House has any desire to delay or to obstruct the speedy construction of a trans-isthmian canal. We are very anxious not only to avoid an actuality of that sort, but any appearance of that sort. The request is somewhat unusual in this, that ten million dollars—a rather large amount from my section of the country at any rate, and not a contemptible one for any part of the world—has been spent within a short time. We have no detailed account of how it has been expended. I myself do not doubt it has been honestly expended. I might perhaps criticize the wisdom of the expenditure in some respects. The detailed statement in the RECORD this morning is not a detailed statement, but a summary of summaries; that is to say, the amount expended for sanitation is stated in one column and the amount expended for supplies in another, and the amount spent for another object in another, etc., and these were added up, giving the sum total in the RECORD. Now, Mr. Speaker, the sole difference between the request and the ordinary operation of the House is that the matter has not been considered by one of the standing committees. The matter, when it comes before the House, if the unanimous consent is granted, will come before it for its consideration with the usual right of amendment, with the usual right of debate in the Committee of the Whole and in the House, the only restriction upon that being that the general debate shall be confined to the subject-matter under consideration, namely, the bill itself. Under all the circumstances, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] and I, acting for the minority upon the Committee on Rules, have concluded that we ought to give unanimous consent to the request, and we shall make no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. LITTAUER. Will the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] yield me a moment?

Mr. HEPBURN. I will.

Mr. LITTAUER. Mr. Speaker, the bill under consideration is stated in its title to be—

A bill supplemental to an act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June 28, 1902, and making appropriations for isthmian canal construction, and for other purposes.

As a supplemental bill it was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The first section of the bill is supplemental to the Panama Canal act, but the second section of the bill, the one which appeals to me to be the more important, and surely the one which justifies immediate consideration of the bill, carries an appropriation of \$16,500,000 and is clearly a deficiency item. It is referred to by the President in his message as "an emergency appropriation." It comes under the head of a deficiency appropriation, and consequently under the rule is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations. I surely do not want to interpose any delay in the consideration of this act, as I approve its object thoroughly. Moreover, the estimate for the appropriation came to the House in the regular form of an item of deficiency, and which has been properly referred to the Committee on Appropriations. My only object is that, as an old member of the Committee on Appropriations, I desired to call the attention of the House to this matter, in order that this section may not at any future date be referred to as a precedent for the reference of Panama Canal appropriations to any other committee than the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the House and to my colleague [Mr. LITTAUER] that the second section of the

bill—I believe it is the second section—refers to the taxation of the United States bonds. Of course, that subject is a subject that is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means, but I have not raised any objection, and should not have said a word about it in the House, because the bill comes before the House as a bill without reference to its having been referred to any committee. If the request was to take the bill from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce I should still be in favor of it, because I do not believe that either of these sections of the bill belong to that committee, or that they have jurisdiction over them. But this is an easy method of getting at the bill for action, and I think that the House ought to act upon it as speedily as possible. Therefore, I hope there will be no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] includes in his request for unanimous consent, if the Chair understands it, the proposition to discharge the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce from further consideration of the bill.

Mr. HEPBURN. I did not make that motion, Mr. Speaker, for the reason that there is no Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, and I would have no authority to make that request.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, would not the proper request be to vacate the reference?

The SPEAKER. Probably that would be the better request, namely, to vacate the reference. The suggestion of the Chair is that there is no question about the bill being before the House.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I will put that in my request, namely, that the reference to the committee be vacated.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, the bill, I believe, has already been read?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. HEPBURN. Then I will attempt to discuss briefly—

The SPEAKER. The bill is upon the Union Calendar.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House now resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 480.

The motion of Mr. HEPBURN was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union (with Mr. VREELAND in the chair).

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 480) supplemental to an act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June 28, 1902, and making appropriation for Isthmian Canal construction, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That the bonds authorized by section 8 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June 28, 1902, shall be subject to the provisions of section 13 of the act entitled "An act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes," approved March 14, 1900, the same as though said bonds were issued under the provisions of said act of March 14, 1900.

Sec. 2. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$16,500,000 to continue the construction of the Isthmian Canal, to be expended under the direction of the President in accordance with the said act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, approved June 28, 1902, and for each and every purpose connected with the same, the said sum to continue available until expended: *Provided*, That all expenditures from the appropriation herein made shall be reimbursed to the Treasury of the United States out of the proceeds of the sale of bonds authorized in section 8 of the said act approved June 28, 1902.

Sec. 3. That a detailed statement of the expenditures from this and subsequent appropriations for the construction of the Isthmian Canal shall be made annually to Congress at the beginning of each regular session.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, before proceeding briefly to a discussion of this bill I want to say a word or two in order that the gentleman from New York in my front [Mr. LITTAUER] and the gentleman from New York on my left [Mr. PAYNE] may be able to possess their souls in patience. There is no subtle attempt upon the part of gentlemen who have heretofore been connected with the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to interfere with the jurisdiction of the respective committees that they so long have ornamented. We do not want to assume any of their functions. There is no purpose upon the part of the membership of that committee as it may be constituted to commit any act of violence upon their jurisdiction. We recognize the fact that these matters are disposed of by rules rather than by the preferences of gentlemen, and we find that the rule provides that all of those matters relating to commerce shall be referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign

Commerce; and it is because this great subject of the canal has relation to commerce that Congress thought it had the power under the Constitution to authorize its construction. It is part of the commerce of the country. It relates to that; and as this measure relates to that great enterprise, it has been thought probably just by the Speaker that in this particular case at least that committee should have jurisdiction. There is no usurpation upon their part, nor desire to usurp anything—

Mr. PAYNE. Will the gentleman allow me?

Mr. HEPBURN. And I hope gentlemen will be quiet and be able to sleep peacefully in their beds without being disturbed by fears that their prerogatives, just and proper, are in any way to be abridged.

Mr. PAYNE. Will the gentleman allow me a moment?

Mr. HEPBURN. Yes, sir; I yield.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, no one has charged that there was any subtle or surreptitious or felonious intent to get away with the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. No one has ever supposed up to five minutes ago that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] would claim for a moment that there was a word or line in this bill which indicated that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce had any jurisdiction whatever of the subject-matter. One section relates to appropriation, the other to taxation. Why, the gentleman may just as well claim that any bill relating to revenue, which raised the tariff or imposed a tax, was under the jurisdiction of that committee, the chairmanship of which he has so signally ornamented for the past few years in connection with this canal project. He might just as well claim that every such bill was subject to the jurisdiction of that committee, because a customs duty is supposed to bear some relation to the commerce—to the foreign commerce—of the United States.

I do not think the gentleman will try to maintain any such position as that when he reflects upon the matter. I was not even disposed to raise the question or suggest it until it was suggested by my friend formerly upon the Committee on Appropriations, because the request of the gentleman from Iowa was to oust his committee of the jurisdiction of this bill, to which they were not entitled, and bring it before the House, so that we might have speedy consideration and speedy action upon this question.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman has shown in this last remark of his that he perhaps does not understand this subject. [Laughter.] "The gentleman from Iowa" did not attempt to oust his committee or the Committee on Appropriations from jurisdiction of this matter. It was shown a moment ago, when he was addressed by the Speaker of the House; he recognized the fact that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce did not have an existence now—has not been appointed. I think the gentleman knew that. The gentleman is perhaps unhappy in the broad statement that he makes—"that up to five minutes ago no one supposed that a contention of this kind would be made." He ought to have changed that language, and said that those who were unfamiliar with the rules of the House might have had such a notion. [Laughter.] I get my idea from a reading of the rule, which says that all subjects relating to commerce shall be referred to that committee; and if this matter relates to commerce, then I submit that it has jurisdiction, notwithstanding the argument of my friend. I would not assume to attempt to discharge any of the duties of the Committee on Ways and Means. Oh, no! Those belong to the white-buttoned mandarins of the House. [Laughter.]

Mr. PAYNE. I do not like to be personal, but the gentleman does not think he is out of place, then, to be at the head of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee instead of on the Ways and Means Committee, if the white-button mandarins of the House are the people who are to be on the Committee on Ways and Means. [Laughter.]

Mr. HEPBURN. May I ask the Chair if that is an occult and hidden compliment to me? [Laughter.]

Mr. Chairman, the committee will remember that the bill to which this is supplemental provided for the issuance of \$135,000,000 of bonds, the proceeds of the sale of which was to meet the expenditures authorized in the construction of this canal. Those bonds at 2 per cent were not placed upon the same footing as other 2 per cent bonds, in this, that if used as a basis for circulation, the tax on that circulation would be 1 per cent a year, whereas under the other issues that tax would be but one-half of 1 per cent a year. The first section of the bill is to rectify that error and to place the bonds that may be issued under the act of June 28, 1902, upon the same footing as other 2 per cent bonds.

This bill makes an appropriation for \$16,500,000, estimated to

be necessary to meet the expenditures between this date and the 30th of June next. Ten million dollars have already been expended by the Commission, but a large portion of that was not expended by those gentlemen who are now charged with responsibility for the management of canal affairs. A detailed statement of those expenditures was printed in the RECORD of this morning, and a statement of the estimates necessary for the next seven months is also printed in the RECORD.

This aggregate sum seems to be a large one, but gentlemen must remember that this work is now being inaugurated, and extraordinary expenditures are necessary in the way of providing quarters for the vast army of men who must be employed, in providing proper machinery, and gathering together the laborers who are to conduct the work. It seems to be a large sum, and yet it is a necessary one. I want to remind the committee that they must not fall into the error of supposing that the machinery, the housing, and other items of expenditure of that kind were all covered and paid for in the \$40,000,000 paid to the French company. The work done, the buildings erected, and the materials assembled were supposed to be, in the aggregate, in the neighborhood of \$40,000,000 in value; but, as a matter of fact, when we came to take possession of those houses—three or four thousand of them in number—it was found that they were practically worthless. They were wooden houses; they had been unused for ten or twelve years. Buildings decay rapidly in that climate and under that intense rainfall of one hundred and thirty-odd inches a year. Many of them were abandoned as worthless, and all of the remainder had to undergo extensive and expensive repairs.

The machinery that was purchased turned out to be almost absolutely worthless. There were old-fashioned, obsolete dredges and digging machines, railroad locomotives of a pattern undesirable for use, and many of them having been exposed to the weather without any care or protection for a dozen years. When we attempted to use them they were found to be practically worthless.

The same might be said of the cars that were there in such great numbers—thousands of them, perhaps, but small, inefficient, and weather-worn to the extent of uselessness.

Our Commission has been compelled to replace these obsolete and worthless machines, to renew the buildings, and to provide generally the material that must be used in the construction from the stores of to day.

There is a pay roll containing the names of over 13,000 people. The payments are monthly and twice a month. The laborers are paid in the middle and at the end of each month. There is no sufficient fund for the payment that becomes due on the 15th of this month. If that payment is not made these laborers, being largely strangers to our people and our nation and our customs, will be fearful; the labor will be disturbed, and harm will be the result. Therefore we have asked that this emergency bill be passed.

I believe I have nothing more that I desire to say, unless some gentlemen have questions that I may be able to answer.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Will the gentleman from Iowa yield?

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I would like to inquire of the gentleman from Iowa what relation the item of \$1,080,000 found on page 40 for salaries and wages has to the item of the Isthmian Canal Commission, \$185,256.98, general expenses?

Mr. HEPBURN. Where is that item?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. The gentleman will find it on the right-hand side of the page. It says, "For salaries and wages, \$1,080,000." I would like to know what relation that item has to the item of \$185,256.98, being the first item in the schedule, "Isthmian Canal Commission, general expenses." I want to know what relation that item has to canal construction.

Mr. HEPBURN. I find the first item the gentleman alludes to, "General expenses, Isthmian Canal Commission, \$185,256.98." I suppose that that is the cost to the Government of the Commission prior to June 30, 1905, and for the three months following. But the first items in the left-hand column are the expenditures of the \$10,000,000 up to that date, from the very earliest, commencing, perhaps, as early as July, 1902.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. That is when we took charge of the enterprise.

Mr. HEPBURN. Immediately after the passage of the authorizing act. Now, the other item—

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. The first item I called the gentleman's attention to is on the top of the page, on the right-hand column—\$1,080,000 for salaries and wages.

Mr. HEPBURN. That is the estimate of the expenditures for October and November, 1905, \$1,080,000.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Then that simply includes salaries and wages only for those two months?

Mr. HEPBURN. The first seven or eight lines of the second column on page 40 are estimates for October and November, and the others are expenditures that are in the first column.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I see. One is the actual expenditures and the other are the estimates only.

Mr. HEPBURN. Yes; they have not got the report here yet.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Now, has the gentleman from Iowa information so that he can give anything like the details for salaries from the beginning until now?

Mr. HEPBURN. I am not sure that I can give a detailed statement of the salaries, but I can give this general statement, that of the salaries over \$5,000 there are 26, possibly 28. Salaries of \$5,000, 6; of \$4,000 and under \$5,000, 6; of \$3,000 and under \$4,000, 55; \$2,000 to \$3,000, 126. That includes engineers—

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. All the personnel.

Mr. HEPBURN. And the higher skilled men. Salaries, you will remember, must necessarily be much higher there than here.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Undoubtedly.

Mr. OVERSTREET. Will the gentleman from Iowa yield?

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly.

Mr. OVERSTREET. Will the gentleman explain what is the total amount of expenditures, approximately, thus far made toward the construction of this canal?

Mr. HEPBURN. The total known expenditures are \$8,095,092.15. The estimates for October and November that are now known, the expenditures being there and the office here, are \$1,892,000.

Mr. OVERSTREET. Does the gentleman pretend to say that only \$9,000,000 has been expended in all matters relating to the construction of this canal?

Mr. HEPBURN. Nearly \$10,000,000.

Mr. OVERSTREET. What is the total amount of bonds that has been authorized to issue?

Mr. HEPBURN. Authorized? No bonds have been issued.

Mr. OVERSTREET. I am speaking of the authority to issue bonds.

Mr. HEPBURN. One hundred and thirty-five million dollars.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Will the gentleman from Iowa yield?

Mr. HEPBURN. I will.

Mr. ALEXANDER. On page 40, at the top of the second column, it says, "Unpaid audited accounts." What Department has the auditing of these accounts?

Mr. HEPBURN. The Commission has an auditor here in the city of Washington and one on the Isthmus.

Mr. ALEXANDER. And distinct from any Department?

Mr. HEPBURN. That is my understanding. These expenditures are not made through a Department, excepting as the President makes them. The authority for the construction of this work is given to him, and the responsibility imposed upon him.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Then these accounts do not go regularly to any Department, but go to a board that has been or is yet to be created to be audited?

Mr. HEPBURN. It goes to an auditor already appointed and already performing that duty, as I understand. The gentleman will find that his name is signed here—E. S. Benson, general auditor.

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa yield to the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. HEPBURN. I yield.

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman from Iowa what valuation was originally placed upon the machinery and equipment of the railroad when this bargain was made with the French Government, if he can tell us?

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, it is a long time since I was familiar with those estimates. I think the estimated value of the stock of the railway was something in excess of \$7,000,000.

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. I am speaking of the equipment.

Mr. HEPBURN. The other material I can not now from memory state.

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. As a matter of fact, was it not represented that this machinery was valuable?

Mr. HEPBURN. Oh, yes.

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. And that the equipment was of such a character as would enable us to utilize it in the construction of this work?

Mr. HEPBURN. Well, utilize it to a considerable extent; yes.

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. But it now turns out to be practically all valueless?

Mr. HEPBURN. I think that is the conclusion that most people have arrived at.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa yield to the gentleman from New York?

Mr. HEPBURN. Yes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, this bill provides that detailed statements of the expenditures hereafter made shall be submitted to Congress. Is it the intention that the statements submitted shall be in the same form as the statement which appears in to-day's RECORD as to those already made?

Mr. HEPBURN. I have no knowledge that I can impart to the gentleman on that subject.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I ask the gentleman for this reason: It is impossible to tell for what purpose any amount stated here has been expended, except as stated under a general head. It is reported quite commonly, I understand, that this Commission to-day is employing a so-called "press agent," located in this city, at a salary of \$10,000 a year. It may be a very necessary position, but how could Congress ascertain if a thing like that was so; and if it be a fact and it was deemed improper, how could Congress prevent it?

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, this statement to which the gentleman refers as being in the RECORD does not assume to be a detailed statement. That is a mere summary. I suppose that a detailed statement would be a very different matter, and if I were called upon to perform that duty and had to define that word I would think that a very much fuller statement than the one that we have before us would be required by the language of the third section of this act.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Well, I had hoped that the gentleman himself would have insisted upon some such detailed statement for the information of this House before he asked for this appropriation of \$16,000,000, so that the House could be informed of the particular items which make up the summary; and I now ask the gentleman if he knows whether it is a fact that this Commission has employed in this city a so-called "press agent" at a salary of \$10,000 a year?

Mr. HEPBURN. I do not.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. FITZGERALD. Could the gentleman think that that was a necessary and proper expenditure by this Commission?

Mr. HEPBURN. Well, I would not think that a personage of that kind would equal in usefulness an Irishman who could well wield a shovel. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. That may be quite interesting to the House, but it is hardly a good defense of an appropriation of \$10,000 for such a purpose in any department of this Government. Everybody desires that this canal be built properly, and I am convinced the gentleman from Iowa wishes the money properly expended, and I believe that with his power of acquiring information it seems strange that this slight detail should escape his keen observation.

Mr. HEPBURN. Why, Mr. Chairman, the duty of the gentleman from Iowa to obtain information upon the very interesting subject that the gentleman from New York has referred to is no greater than the obligation to secure that information which rests upon the gentleman from New York; and as long as he has started in that direction, as long as he has given ear to rumor of that kind and knows where probably to put his finger upon those who know, why did the gentleman not pursue it? Why does he come here and attempt to encumber this debate and give a partisan aspect—

Mr. FITZGERALD. Not at all.

Mr. HEPBURN. To this debate by a query of that kind? The gentleman knows who to ask; he knows he has authority here as a Member of this House to bring a response to a question of that kind.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. HEPBURN. There is something in the nature of a charge of misappropriation of funds—

Mr. FITZGERALD. Not at all.

Mr. HEPBURN. Toward some one responsible for the distribution of those funds in the query that the gentleman has made. Why did not you, sir, exercise your right and learn the facts and bring home the charge to the man who misappropriated the funds of this nation if this is a misappropriation? [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HEPBURN. I yield; yes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I am inclined to think that perhaps my colleague from New York [Mr. PAYNE] was correct in suggesting that some other committee than the gentleman's should have taken jurisdiction of this matter. Whom else would I ask for information regarding the items making up these summaries of expenditures when an appropriation of \$16,000,000 is asked of this House other than the gentleman who comes here and submits the statement printed in the RECORD in order to obtain from this House the appropriation? I am reliably informed, not alone taking my information from the newspapers of the cities, but from other reliable sources [laughter on the Republican side], that there is a gentleman sitting in an office in this city, a gentleman appointed by this Commission, whose title, so far as can be ascertained, is that of "press agent"—

Mr. HEPBURN. Who is he; what is his name?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I do not know his name.

Mr. HEPBURN. Oh, yet you are "reliably informed."

Mr. FITZGERALD. If I did I would not have asked the gentleman. But I understand that this gentleman's sole business is to distribute information—

Mr. HEPBURN. I never heard of it before; that is the difference between the gentleman and myself.

Mr. FITZGERALD. If it be true that this Commission is paying \$10,000 a year to a gentleman for such services, it does not seem to me to be a proper use of this money. I am not seeking this information for a partisan purpose; I am asking the gentleman to act with me to have this money properly expended.

Mr. HEPBURN. Well, I will go just as far as the gentleman in reprobation if such a condition exists. I do not believe that is a proper appropriation of this money if it has been made. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I am not a friend of that kind of expenditure, but I know nothing of it, as I told the gentleman.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Oh, no; the gentleman abused me because I tried to find out if he knew it.

Mr. HEPBURN. Abused you? [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes, or attempted to; and the gentleman attempted to put me in the position of making political capital out of this matter.

Mr. HEPBURN. No, I did not try anything of that kind. I thought the gentleman probably had placed himself in that position.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Not at all. The gentleman from New York will not be misunderstood when he tries to make political capital out of anything; he will be able to make his position very plain. There is an item here to which I desired to call the attention of the gentleman, namely, estimated expenditures for October and November, 1905, at Washington, salaries and wages, \$30,000 for each month. It was to ascertain whether those items included provision for such an officer as I have mentioned that I started to interrogate the gentleman. I will ask the Commission within a day or two myself and see if they know more about it than the gentleman who asks for the appropriation.

Mr. HEPBURN. They certainly know more about it. Of course they know more about it; and I am only surprised that the gentleman from New York should have waited to be instructed by me in this manner with regard to who would know most about this business, the men who attend to it or the men who only occasionally have their attention called to it.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] yield to me for an interruption?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED]?

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly.

Mr. OLMSTED. I desire to ask, Mr. Chairman, if the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce can tell us as to the item entitled "Estimated expenditures for October and November, 1905," at Washington, "Material and supplies, \$559,000?"

Mr. HEPBURN. I suppose that those are purchases that are made by the purchasing agent located at Washington.

Mr. OLMSTED. Not for use at Washington?

Mr. HEPBURN. Oh, no, sir.

Mr. OLMSTED. I would like to ask one or two further questions, with the gentleman's permission.

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly.

Mr. OLMSTED. I notice the item "Estimated miscellaneous material purchases in the United States" down at the right-hand column on page 40 of the RECORD, \$2,300,000. And then above that the first item is \$4,000,000. Are we to infer from

the fact that one item is to be expended in the United States that the \$4,000,000 item is to be expended elsewhere?

Mr. HEPBURN. The first item, if the gentleman will notice, is "Estimated liabilities to December 1, 1905, covering material ordered and in transit." The other item is "Estimated miscellaneous material purchases in the United States from December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906." That is property, as I understand it, not yet delivered, but to be delivered and paid for in the interim between December 1 and June 30.

Mr. OLMSTED. My inquiry was directed more particularly—it may not be within the information of the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce—as to whether the \$4,000,000 item was for material purchases in the United States.

Mr. HEPBURN. I presume so; yes, sir. I think that is true.

Mr. OLMSTED. I would like to ask one or two further questions. Can the chairman state what proportion of the capital stock of the Panama Railway Company is now owned by the United States?

Mr. HEPBURN. It is all owned by the United States.

Mr. OLMSTED. And then the items numbered 4, 5, and 6, aggregating \$1,800,000, we are really paying to ourselves?

Mr. HEPBURN. Items 5 and 6. They are for improvements to our own property. That road was found to be in quite a dilapidated condition. The rails were light and had been in use for a long time. The locomotives and cars were old and insufficient in number. The track is being relaid, and a large amount of the necessary equipment is being procured.

Mr. OLMSTED. I wish to make a further inquiry, without any reflection upon the chairman or his committee, or upon anybody else, and that is whether in these days when we are insisting upon greater publicity in the affairs of corporations—and recent events have shown its importance—whether he thinks that in a matter involving so large an expenditure of money as we are now called upon to make we are not entitled to a fuller detailed statement of the expenditures already made than is herein contained?

I might take up time by calling attention to numerous items, but I will simply refer to the one on the bottom of the left-hand column of page 40 of the RECORD, which is merely illustrative of the lumping together of a good many items in other particulars, which is this: "Freight, advertising, etc., \$144,085.23." Now, that seems to me to be a very incongruous grouping of items. How much of it was for freight, and how much of it was for advertising? It gives ground for such suggestions as have been made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD], that there might be something covered up here that ought not to be covered. I do not charge that there is, I do not suppose that there is, but I think we ought to have from the proper department a detailed statement of these expenditures, so that we may know more fully in what direction the money has been used.

Mr. HEPBURN. I have no doubt at all that there is a complete statement in detail attached to the annual report the gentleman has in his mind. I am told that is the case.

Mr. OLMSTED. Ought not the House to have that information in passing upon this important matter?

Mr. HEPBURN. That is a question for the House to determine. This amount is due in a little while, and we do not want to make two bites of a cherry.

Mr. OLMSTED. I am going to support your bill under all the circumstances of the case, but I am not at all satisfied with the manner in which previous expenditures are accounted for in the only statement thus far submitted to the House, and I am making these remarks in the hope that they may lead to a better accounting hereafter of the money we are now asked to appropriate in what appears to be a pressing emergency.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, to lay the foundation for the question which I wish to ask, I will say that I understand that there is a very critical condition down on the Isthmus now. There is very little money left, and we will not be able to meet out of the appropriation their labor-roll obligations on the 15th day of December. We all want to give to the Canal Commission all that is necessary to continue the work without cessation. I know the character of colored labor, and I know that if some day, some Saturday evening, they do not receive pay—they are a suspicious lot of creatures and might come to the conclusion that the whole United States was bankrupt and a bad employer of labor, might move away. Now, the question I want to get at after laying this foundation is, Can the gentleman give the House some idea of the amount of money that will be absolutely necessary in order to carry on the work up to January 1 and meet the payments necessary to be met on the 1st day of January; because I propose to speak out perfectly frankly and say—and an explanation might help elucidate that question—that I

propose later to offer an amendment reducing the amount which this bill carries to the amount absolutely necessary to carry on the work without stoppage or cessation beyond the 1st day of January, and thus let the balance of the money contemplated to be appropriated by this bill to come in its regular order under consideration and investigation by the committee, and, after scrutiny, a regular report by the committee to the House. So that I ask the gentleman to give me some idea, if he can, of the amount of money necessary to meet the urgent expenditures that must be met for labor and for machinery to be paid for, that are due now or will be on or before the 1st day of January.

Mr. HEPBURN. I have no information that would allow me to state that. I will say this: I find that there is an estimate for October of \$1,005,000; for November of \$887,000. December, I understand, would be in excess of either of those months, for the reason that there is a constantly increasing number of employees, and that it would probably be something in excess of the estimate for October. Now, what there is carried for machinery furnished I am unable to say; but I understand that these sums amount to somewhere in excess of \$2,000,000.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Does not the estimate show—

Mr. WILLIAMS. The gentleman from Maine will permit me to conclude. I find here under the head of estimates and expenditures for October and November the sum of \$1,892,000, and if there were added to that a proportionate amount for the month of December, which would carry the work up to and beyond the 1st of January, until the mid-January payments on the 15th, the pro rata share of December, \$600,000, would run the total now required to \$2,400,000. I have concluded that \$2,500,000 would cover all the expenditures for October, November, and December.

Mr. HEPBURN. The gentleman is in error. If he will read a little further, the first item in the detailed statement composing the appropriation of \$16,500,000, just below where his eye has rested, he will find this: "Estimated liabilities to December 1, 1905, covering material ordered and in transit, \$4,000,000."

Mr. WILLIAMS. That, however, is an estimate.

Mr. HEPBURN. No, sir; a liability to December 1, 1905.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Already incurred?

Mr. HEPBURN. A liability already incurred for property.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then the gentleman is of the opinion that \$4,000,000 would cover that?

Mr. HEPBURN. Well, I do not know that I am at all sure of that. That is an item that is due December 1.

Mr. TAWNEY. That does not include labor?

Mr. HEPBURN. No.

Mr. PAYNE. Look at No. 3.

Mr. HEPBURN. Then there is another item, the gentleman will notice, of \$500,000. It is the fifth item in the estimate. Then there is another, the sixth item, amount due the Panama Railway Company December 1.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I ask the gentleman, then, for my information and for the use of the House, to get the Canal Commission to give us an estimate of that sort, roughly, to come in to-day or to-morrow. I do not mean a detailed statement, but just the amount of money that they think will be necessary to run the work up to and including payments necessary to be made on January 1.

Mr. HEPBURN. The gentleman can get that information just as readily as I can.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The gentleman overestimates my weight with the Commission and underestimates his own. A request from the gentleman will be answered at once, and a request from me probably would not be.

Mr. HEPBURN. Well, I must say this, that I do not know anyone on that Commission, and I have never been in the rooms of the Commission since its reorganization.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Will the gentleman allow a question?

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I notice, on page 40, "purchase of steamers *Havana* and *Mexico*, \$1,300,000." That is a rather large item. Will the chairman give us any information as to the need for the purchase of those steamers and the purposes for which they are used? I take it they are purchased for the transportation of freight. I wanted to find out whether it would not have been better to do that work by contract.

Mr. HEPBURN. Well, I do not know. This is the method that has been adopted by the Commission.

When the United States became the owner of the Panama Railway, they found that that corporation was engaged in the carrying of freight and passengers between New York and Colon. They were the owners of three steamers.

Mr. WADSWORTH. They were a part of the Panama Railway Company's property.

Mr. HEPBURN. A part of the railroad. That business, as

I understand it, has been continued. In fact, it was the only regular means of communication between those two cities. There seems to be a public necessity for a continuance of it, and that there would have been a great derangement of large business interests in our coastwise trade if it had not been continued. When the new work began, and the assembling of new material, it was found that these three steamers were insufficient to carry on the business of the Government and this other service, so that in their judgment these two additional steamers were necessary and they were purchased, and are now engaged in that traffic at no expense, as I understand, to the United States, but with some profit to the United States and great convenience to the shipping public.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I understand that these steamers owned by the United States are now engaged in the carrying of freight and passengers for hire from Colon to New York.

Mr. HEPBURN. That is my understanding.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I did not know that before.

Mr. WANGER. Will the gentleman allow a question?

Mr. HEPBURN. Yes.

Mr. WANGER. As I remember the explanation of the purchase of the steamers *Havana* and *Mexico*, it was that the old steamers of the Panama Railway Steamship Company were not able to carry the larger machinery and supplies necessary on the Isthmus. These two steamers have very large hatchways and are in every respect the best adapted for shipping the necessary materials for the construction of the canal and reconstruction of the railway that the Commission could discover, and it was in order promptly to ship the materials which the Commission, and the railway company through the Commission, required that the two steamers were acquired.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Are they being operated as part of the Canal Commission or part of the railroad corporation?

Mr. WANGER. The steamers are being run by the Panama Railway Steamship Company under an arrangement with the Commission. The Commission has purchased the steamers, as I understand it, and leased them to the steamship company.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Do we own the transportation company also?

Mr. WANGER. We own the transportation company also.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Then it is all the same thing?

Mr. WANGER. Largely a matter of bookkeeping.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. There is the Panama Railway and then the Panama Transportation Company besides?

Mr. WANGER. The Panama Railway operates the steamship company.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Then there is no independent company, but the whole thing is operated by the railway company?

Mr. WANGER. Yes.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. And we own all the stock?

Mr. HEPBURN. Yes; we control the Panama Railway Company.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Does the gentleman know whether they are American or foreign bottoms?

Mr. WANGER. American bottoms, built in Cramp's shipyard.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Chairman, the third section of the bill reads "Detailed statement of the expenditures from this and subsequent appropriations for the construction of the Isthmian Canal shall be made annually to Congress at the beginning of each regular session." On page 40, second column, there is printed what purports to be a detailed statement of the amount composing the appropriation of \$16,500,000. It seems to me that that statement does not go into details as fully as the similar statement printed in the previous column. I submit that if that is the kind of detailed statement that is to be presented under this bill it would be exceedingly unsatisfactory to this House.

Mr. HEPBURN. I would think so, too, and that is what the gentlemen preparing it think, for when they have given us a summary of the expenditures, they have given it to us in much greater detail than when they have given us a statement of the payments covered by the appropriations asked for. In that instance they simply state them generally, while in the other they go more into detail.

Mr. TAWNEY. Does not the gentleman from Iowa think it would improve that section if we were to insert after the word "detailed" the words "and classified," so that it would read "detailed and classified statement?" Then they would not include in that statement salaries, incidental expenses, and things of that kind, all running in under one item.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. The gentleman means to segregate the classes.

Mr. HEPBURN. If the gentleman wants it more complete, let it be itemized.

Mr. TAWNEY. That might be too cumbersome.

Mr. HEPBURN. Then let it be itemized for sums above a given amount.

Mr. TAWNEY. I think that if it was a detailed and classified statement it would be better.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Insert the word "itemized."

Mr. LITTAUER. I think, Mr. Chairman, that the words of the act are the same as the ordinary provisions of law covering the Department, and no doubt the expenditures will be detailed to us in a manner similar to other expenditures of the War Department. They are submitted to us with their regular annual estimates; they are both classified and detailed, and you can go into every little item if you so desire. They give a general table of classifications.

Mr. TAWNEY. Inasmuch as this is under no Department I do not think it would do any harm to put in the words "detailed and classified."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, the first section of this bill is merely intended, as I understand it, to change the character of the bonds issued so that we may have a bond which will float at par owing to the diminished rate of taxation upon it. To that clause of the bill I have no objection. I want to give the House notice now of certain amendments which will be offered to the bill. I want them in the RECORD so that Members of the House may be studying them and may be able to pass upon them when we finally get to the stage of amendment, when the bill is read under the five-minute rule. This is a nonpartisan question. We are engaged in the construction of a great waterway connection between the two great oceans of the world. No part of the United States will be any more benefited by the completion of that work than that section in which I dwell. It has been a dream of southerners for years and years. No party can claim credit for first advocating a transisthmian canal. No individual can claim any preeminent credit for it. It has been pushed upon legislators because it was one of the foremost things in the minds and hearts of the people. In this great undertaking two things should be kept in mind as nearly as possible; first, a speedy construction of the work, and secondly, an honest expenditure of the money.

The strip which the United States owns down about the Isthmus of Panama has made itself celebrated for two apparently antagonistic characteristics—suddenness and gradualness. The suddenness with which it was acquired, the suddenness with which the money already appropriated has been expended, the gradualness with which the actual dirt is being actually moved. [Laughter.] The American people, above all things, should not be rendered dissatisfied and disgusted with that work. They wish to see it succeed. Our hearts are in it, and we wish to see it succeed; but we wish that all legislation should be of the right character.

Therefore it has seemed to me that to meet a peculiar condition of a critical character this rather unusual procedure ought to be taken by the American House of Representatives. It has not seemed to me, Mr. Chairman, that all of the provisions of this bill should be enacted into law. To some of those I propose now to call attention, and likewise to the amendments which will be offered at the proper time.

Section 2 reads as follows:

That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$16,500,000 to continue the construction of the isthmian canal, to be expended under the direction of the President in accordance with the said act, etc.

Mr. Chairman, when the proper time comes I am going to offer an amendment to strike out the word "sixteen," in line 3, on page 2, and insert in lieu thereof whatever sum I ascertain to be sufficient to carry on the work beyond the payments to be made upon the 1st day of January, because after that—certainly before the payments to be made for mid-January or the payments to be made for the last of January—the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will have been appointed and will have had ample opportunity to act. What sum I shall propose I do not myself now know. It seems to me from reading over this statement that the sum of \$5,000,000 would cover all that would be necessary by that time, including the payments to be made on January 1, and would leave a margin of something over; but whatever the amount may be I shall move to insert that amount in lieu of the sixteen millions herein provided for.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi yield to the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. In the estimate which the gentleman wishes to make of the amount that may be needed at once under his proposition, does he expect to include the amounts for material

and supplies purchased or simply the amount for salaries and labor?

Mr. WILLIAMS. The amount for salaries and labor and the amounts for materials and supplies already purchased which will fall due on January 1 or before that date—everything that is absolutely necessary.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman will pardon me a word, it is very difficult to tell exactly when a bill shall be paid. Most of the supplies are purchased in the United States. I only state this for the gentleman's benefit.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Of course, and they ought to be paid for in cash with a discount.

Mr. MANN. Most of the supplies, as I say, are purchased in the United States. They are not paid for until shipped to the Isthmus.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Certainly not.

Mr. MANN. And an acknowledgment made here when they arrive at the Isthmus. Of course it is desirable to pay them here as soon as the receipt is acknowledged in proper form.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I understand that—as soon as the goods are delivered. Then that is a cash payment, and the purchaser is entitled under ordinary business methods to a discount from the bills.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman will pardon me further, as to the sum estimated which is submitted, up to December 1, for materials and supplies purchased and in transit there are \$4,000,000 of liabilities. Of course probably all of that should be paid by the 1st of January, because it will become due as soon as an acknowledgment is received here.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have thought that, and for that reason included that amount.

Mr. MANN. Now, there will be probably several million dollars more on that basis.

Mr. WILLIAMS. There ought not to be after the Commission are informed by Congress of the fact that before any other appropriation is made, it must be considered by a committee. I presume that they have bought the bulk of their machinery now for future delivery. A great deal of it will be delivered by the 1st of December, and some of it by the 1st of January; but I presume that January would not carry over its proportionate share of that particular item.

Mr. MANN. Of course, they have purchased a very large amount of their machinery and implements, etc., and are urging speedy delivery. There is no question about their authority to make the purchase.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Of course not.

Mr. MANN. Of course, all they absolutely need, as far as that part of it is concerned, is enough to pay their salaries, their wages, and their bills as they become due.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is all.

Mr. MANN. That, of course, we want to get at.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And in getting at that, I expect to find the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], who has a much better faculty of getting at financial details than I have—I am not much of a business man—of very material assistance, and I shall invite his cooperation.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I find in section 2, beginning on line 10, the following language:

Provided, That all expenditures from the appropriation herein made shall be reimbursed to the Treasury of the United States out of the proceeds of the sale of bonds authorized in section 8 of the said act approved June 28, 1902.

When we reach that in due course of legislation I shall move to strike out the proviso, and for this reason: There are now lying in the national banks of the United States on deposit and virtually on loan without being required to pay a dollar's interest to the United States Treasury something like forty-odd million dollars. I do not know precisely what it is, but it was fifty-odd millions not long ago and not much decreased now. I do not see why the people of the United States should be taxed to float a bond at 2 per cent when there are lying in the Treasury nominally but really in the national banks on loan three times that amount, more than three times that amount, probably, of the people's money which is not paying to the people one dollar of interest. It is always foolish to borrow money when one has money in bank. At the last Congress this House took the position that the deposits in the national banks ought to pay interest to the Federal Government, and tacked upon a bill then pending an amendment with that intent. The bill went to the Senate, or wherever it went. At any rate it has never been heard of any more. It seems that the interests which were desirous of procuring these further deposits from the United States Government were not anxious enough for further deposits to be willing to pay interest upon those deposits or upon those which they already had. If the

proposed amendment to strike out that proviso shall be voted down by the House, then I shall offer another amendment, to which I wish to call your attention, and in order that you may understand it I will read the language of the amendment proposed and I will compare the language of that proviso with the language of the original act to which this act is supplemental. The proviso reads:

Provided, That all expenditures from the appropriation herein made shall be reimbursed to the Treasury of the United States out of the proceeds of the sale of bonds authorized, etc.

I shall move, if the motion to strike out the entire proviso is voted down, to strike out the word "shall" and substitute in its stead the language, "may in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury," so that it shall read:

Provided, That all expenditures from the appropriation herein made may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be reimbursed to the Treasury of the United States out of the proceeds of the sale of bonds authorized, etc.

Mr. MANN. Of course I know the gentleman has no intention of misleading the House.

Mr. WILLIAMS. No, indeed.

Mr. MANN. But the House may think that language in regard to reimbursement was in the original act.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Oh, no; I am just now going to call attention to the language of the original act.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in reinforcement of the wisdom and the expediency of passing these two amendments, especially the one striking out the entire proviso, I will read the language of the original act. It may not impress you at first blush, but this act makes mandatory what the original act makes discretionary.

Section 8 of the original act read:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time, as the proceeds may be required, moneys to defray the expenditures, etc.

It says "to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time, as the proceeds may be required." It was not made mandatory that he should do it. He was left at liberty to do it, and then to borrow it only from time to time, "as the proceeds might be required." Now, Mr. Chairman, I am aware of the fact that the yellow streak in a gentleman is always the fear of being called or considered a demagogue, and I am aware of the fact that very frequently people will not push forward good legislation because they are afraid of that sort of charge. I have nothing in the world against national banks or against any corporation doing business lawfully under the laws of the United States. Even when I do not consider the laws themselves wise, I have nothing against those who avail themselves of the status of the laws to do business in an honest manner; but I do think that when every State in the American Union, as far as I know, makes it a point that for its moneys on deposit in banks it shall be paid interest—some of them the interest offered by the highest bidder who gives absolutely good security; some of them in depositories selected otherwise, but paying the rate of interest fixed by law—it is an abuse to lend fifty millions of the people's money (at one time very much more than that, but somewhat less another year) to people who are not necessitous people, not poor people, but to people who do not need it, without the payment of one dollar of interest. Some time ago we were all up in arms at the socialistic scheme of depositing in warehouses cotton, tobacco, corn, and wheat and giving a loan of 80 per cent of their value to the producers at 2 per cent interest. And now, every year, with the evil uncurd and seemingly incurable, we lend money to the bankers of the country, and not only to the bankers of the country, but to a special class of bankers of the country—no State bank being allowed to come into this favored pool—whatever money we have, and when we need money to be expended for the very best possible purposes—to increase the commercial facilities of the Union, as this canal will, or to accomplish any other great purpose—everybody says at once, especially those who are afraid of being considered demagogues or of being considered as in an attitude of "making an attack upon vested interests" or something of that sort, that we must let the national banks and the money in the national banks alone, as if that money is not our money. I say that it is our money. We have a right to draw it out on our checks, just as I draw out my money on my check upon the Riggs Bank for the small amount I have on deposit there.

Mr. HEPBURN. Will the gentleman permit me to make an inquiry of him? A number of gentlemen desire to know about how long this debate will last. I would like to know of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] about what time he thinks will be necessary?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I frankly confess to the gentleman from

Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] that I myself have no idea in regard to that. The matter has been sprung suddenly. Nobody upon my side of this House has thus far asked me for any time. I suggest that the debate go on with the agreement that the previous question will not be called to-day, at any rate, and then tomorrow maybe we can arrive at some understanding.

Mr. HEPBURN. I have no objection to that. All I wanted to know was whether probably to-day would be consumed by general debate. Does the gentleman think it will?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes; it will take all of to-day, I think.

Now, Mr. Chairman, having dwelt upon that matter sufficiently for the purposes which I now have in view, I want to call attention to another thing.

Section 3 of this bill reads:

That a detailed statement of the expenditures from this and subsequent appropriations for the construction of the isthmian canal shall be made annually to Congress at the beginning of each regular session.

Now, the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] has suggested to me an amendment which I think is a good one, and which I think ought to be added to the bill. You will notice that all that is provided for here is for a detailed statement of money already spent. There is not to be a detailed statement of estimates submitted to the Congress of the United States beforehand, to be passed upon, just as there are detailed estimates for the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, detailed estimates for the Army, detailed estimates for the Navy, and all other work of the Government.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] permit an interruption?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] yield to the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. In the last Congress the House passed a bill in reference to the Panama Canal covering a number of questions of the same sort which the gentleman has now suggested. That bill failed. The House and Senate conferees could not agree with reference to the abolition of the Isthmian Canal Commission. I say to the gentleman frankly, there is no question that not only should the Isthmian Canal Commission or the proper department make an estimate for expenditures, but there are a number of other details of that sort which ought to be provided for by law, and that matter will be brought out and called to the attention of the House undoubtedly at this session of Congress, and, I think, will become a law. All of those questions can not be very well covered in this emergency bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I differ in that regard—

Mr. MANN. I will say that I simply wished to explain to the gentleman. I think the gentleman himself will say that on a matter pushed into the House in this way, because of an emergency as to money, there ought to be fuller latitude given with reference to the necessary legislation, and there is necessity for legislation along several lines in that direction.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I appreciate, Mr. Chairman, the weight of the objection the gentleman makes, and I would not attempt to make this bill a long, cumbersome, detailed bill, correcting all the evils in connection with the operation of the Commissioners' work; but when I find a clause of the character which I have just read, providing for detailed statements of expenditures already made, it will require very little time from this House to adopt, and it will require no degree of previous committee training to prepare a needful and wise amendment. These are the words of the amendment which I wish to add to the bill: "And at the same time there shall be submitted to Congress a detailed statement and classified estimate of all moneys required for the next ensuing fiscal year." That is only one sentence. It is in strict analogy with all the work of Congress, and it is necessary in order that Congressmen may understand what they are doing when they make appropriations. It is time honored in our manner of carrying on the government. There is no reason why there should be any exception made in this particular case. On the contrary, this is entirely a matter of engineering and of exact mathematics, and they can more nearly make accurate estimates than can be made, for instance, by the Agricultural Department or the Department of Commerce and Labor. I wanted merely to say that. Now, in conclusion—

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield a moment?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes.

Mr. MANN. On this point that the gentleman now refers to, the gentleman will pardon me. The proposition which the gentleman makes may not cover all the case. It is quite a difficult thing to get this into a detailed statement of this sort. We now own the Panama Railroad and are operating it both in connection with the canal and as a commercial enterprise. Now the question would arise, as affecting the railroad company,

as to whether they shall be required to make their amount of detailed statement which they can not exceed in this commercial business and if an appropriation is made, or whether they shall be permitted under certain restrictions to use their income, because it is a commercial purpose to carry on this road; and it is not a simple thing to answer.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not want to mix up this; I take it for granted that the Panama Railroad is making a profit; if it is not, it is very lately that they have got on the other side of the ledger.

Mr. MANN. It is difficult to tell whether it is making a profit or not.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It has been one of the most paying properties in the world.

Mr. MANN. Undoubtedly the commercial property is profitable, but being used in connection with the work of the Commission it would not be easy to segregate the items.

Mr. WILLIAMS. This amendment will not ask anything about that. I do not desire to mix this with the railroad business, and if the gentleman thinks that makes it apply to that, why he can offer any amendment which will cure that and it would be acceptable. The amendment is much easier to consider, and it requires much less labor to consider a simple amendment of this sort to this bill than to consider the bill itself. While I do not want to complicate matters, these various amendments I have suggested are proposed to be offered by me, and one of them by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] at the proper time, and I have taken the floor simply for the purpose of giving notice of them.

Before I sit down, Mr. Chairman, I wish to congratulate the House upon the fact that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] agrees with me, and agrees with all right-thinking men, that if there be an appropriation of \$10,000 a year for the purpose of paying the salary of a press agent it is a "misappropriation of public funds," to use the language of the gentleman from Iowa.

I am glad, also, to learn if it shall be determined that there is a misappropriation of public funds of that description he will stand with us in refusing to pay the amount. Whether there be or whether there be not I do not myself know. In fact, I never heard of the matter in connection with the Canal Commission until this morning, and I wish here to say that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN], having confessed that a payment of that sort, if there be one—an allowance of that sort, if there be one—is "a misappropriation of public funds," he can not in the same breath charge the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] with acting "as a partisan" when he inquires about the fact. Certainly Republicans are just as much in favor of stopping misappropriations of public funds as the Democrats are; certainly Republicans are just as much in favor of the honest expenditure, the lawful expenditure, of public money and as much opposed to its unlawful expenditure as Democrats are, and certainly a Democrat is not to be arraigned for partisanship when he calls attention to a question of that sort. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield on that point?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield to the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. There are two employees of the canal who receive each a salary of \$10,000 a year. One is Mr. Ross, the purchasing agent in the United States. I do not think that he has anything to do with press agencies. One is Mr. Bishop, the secretary of the Commission. Whether, in addition to his other duties as secretary, he is press agent for the Commission I am not informed.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Neither am I, frankly.

Mr. MANN. Certainly that is not his duty, but those are the only two employees receiving salaries of \$10,000, and the Commission has no press agent employed at any salary whatever.

Mr. WILLIAMS. In the course of this debate we wish to hear from the Commission upon that question, and I have no doubt they will communicate with us without being further urged thereto. They ought to.

Mr. MANN. We have a list of salaries here, and those are the only two employees receiving that salary.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I understand there is what is known as a publicity department. The name is a little sweeter, but the duties, I think, of the gentleman in charge of it would correspond to the designation which I gave it. Whatever that gentleman's nominal duties may be, his chief duties have been to distribute information about the work of this Commission to the representatives of the press in this city.

Mr. MANN. I will say to the gentleman that I have no doubt the secretary of the Commission does distribute information.

The only objection which I might make is that he does not distribute enough. He certainly has not distributed enough to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD].

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman a question before he yields the floor. Some months ago there was considerable talk in the press about open competition between the United States and foreign countries in supplying the machinery, supplies, etc., used in the construction of this canal. Can the gentleman inform the House to what extent machinery and supplies have been bought in open competition, and to what extent they have not, and what the line of procedure now is in that respect?

Mr. MANN. My impression is that there is open competition. As a matter of fact, nearly all of the modern machinery for the class of work which is done on the Isthmus is made in the United States. For instance, in the purchase from the French company we purchased a large number of French excavators. Our engineers have determined after experience that it is considerably cheaper for us to purchase new American excavators than it is to use the French excavators, because the reduction in the cost of excavation will much more than pay for the cost of the new machinery.

The CHAIRMAN. If no other gentleman desires to further debate the bill the Chair will direct that it be read by section under the five-minute rule.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I find that nobody on this side of the Chamber desires to participate in general debate at this moment. I suppose we shall have to go into the consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule. I understand that was the gentleman's proposition. I was in the cloakroom at the time.

Mr. HEPBURN. No; it was not my proposition. I asked the gentleman from Mississippi whether he thought that the debate would occupy to-day, and I understood him to say that that was his opinion.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It was.

Mr. HEPBURN. I made that inquiry because there were a number of gentlemen here who said they wanted to be present when the bill was being read by sections, but did not care to remain during the general debate. A large number of them have left the hall.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I did not know, for no one spoke to me about it, but I thought there would be enough Members who wanted to talk upon the bill to occupy the day. I find no one on this side who cares to take part in the general debate, and I suggest now to the gentleman from Iowa that instead of going into a reading of the bill under the five-minute rule this evening, that we let the bill stand aside for the present and take it up in the morning when the Members are here who want to be present when the bill is read under the five-minute rule. I think it would not be right to take it up now after these people are gone.

Mr. HEPBURN. There are gentlemen on this side who desire to address the committee.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I have no special word to the House on this subject, and I hardly think it is necessary at all, after the very exhaustive discussion of the subject by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] for me to even say a word. But I have had occasion, as well as I could for the last week or so, to look into the various items which go to make up the expenditures of the past and the estimates for the current fiscal year. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] has given us notice that he would offer an amendment to reduce the amount of the appropriation. It is undoubtedly true that we might appropriate \$1,000,000 and probably get along in a way until a deficiency bill could be reported and passed. It is true that we might appropriate \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000, but there is no doubt that there will be required before the end of the fiscal year the amount proposed in this bill. It will not surprise me if the amount shall be increased before the end of the fiscal year. We are in this position, that the more money the Commission asks for which it can appropriately expend at this time the better pleased we are, because the faster the work progresses the sooner we will realize upon our total expenses.

We are purchasing large quantities of the implements for carrying on the work. There were \$4,000,000 due on the 1st day of December for materials purchased. There will probably be three or four million dollars more due by the 1st day of January for materials purchased. These materials are to carry on the work. We buy new excavators, in addition to building the houses for the care of the laborers and the sanitary work. We not only have to buy new excavators, but to lay new railroad tracks; we reequip entirely the work in the canal in the way of new rails, new cars, new engines.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. MANN. I will.

Mr. CLAYTON. I want to ask the gentleman, as a matter of information, whether or not the work of the construction of the canal—that is, the excavation of the earth—has been begun?

Mr. MANN. I will say to the gentleman that the work of the excavation of the canal has never been discontinued. The new French company were carrying on the excavation of the canal when we purchased it. Their forces, instead of being disintegrated upon our taking control of the canal, were kept at work, and while the amount of expenditure for excavation has not been large in the total amount of expenditure, there has been expended for excavation work itself in the neighborhood of a million dollars or more to date.

Mr. CLAYTON. Will the gentleman tell me, if he knows, how much of the proposed appropriation mentioned in the pending bill will be used in the actual work toward the construction of the canal—not for the purchase of material, but in the actual work?

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman mean, by "actual work," digging?

Mr. CLAYTON. Digging—excavation of earth; yes.

Mr. MANN. That would probably be carried in the item in reference to the isthmian pay roll. The estimated isthmian pay roll—that is, the pay roll on the Isthmus from December 1 to June 30 next—is \$4,875,000.

Mr. CLAYTON. And the balance of it will be expended for preliminaries to the work?

Mr. MANN. The balance of it is expended mainly in getting the plant together for the work.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. SHERLEY. Has the gentleman any more information as to what moneys are needed and what they are going to be expended for than is contained in that statement?

Mr. MANN. Well, I will say to the gentleman, of course I have not other data in reference to what is needed.

Mr. SHERLEY. The gentleman has no other information from the Commission than what is contained in the statement there as to expenditures?

Mr. MANN. Oh, I have discussed the matter with officials of the Commission and with the Secretary of War, and I have been over the matter of this with the auditor of the Commission, who has charge of these bills and knows in reference to the amounts of the bills which are to be paid.

Mr. SHERLEY. The reason I ask the gentleman the question is because the Commission has not seen fit, though they knew in advance that there was going to be need of this money, to give us any real information at all, and if the gentleman has gotten privately from them the information I shall stay here to hear from him, as I should like to hear it, and I believe the House would.

Mr. MANN. I would say to the gentleman that I have not received from the Commission an itemized estimate as to what these items are, and if I had the gentleman would not remain here to hear me, because I would be required, probably, to talk for a week. The gentleman understands very well that there are thousands of items in reference to these supplies.

Mr. SHERLEY. The gentleman also understands that I did not expect that sort of a detailed statement, but I did expect something more explicit than what is given, which he himself nor no other Member has been able to explain.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman will pardon me, I am afraid the gentleman has not read the estimate carefully. The estimate is not in terms which can not be readily understood and appreciated. The first item is an estimate of \$4,000,000, estimated liabilities to December 1, 1905, covering the material ordered and in transit. I presume the gentleman read that item and said, "Why, there is nothing there to indicate what it is," and then dropped his eyes to the next numbered item; but the item does show what this \$4,000,000 does show. "Fuel, \$185,000." Now, they are accumulating and have to accumulate on the Isthmus—they have it on the way—a large quantity of coal to operate both their locomotive engines on the railway and their stationary engines in connection with their excavators. I do not know how they could be any more explicit without stating from whom they had purchased and to whom they had paid the money. "Explosives, \$45,920." Now, it is true that they might have differentiated that item and said so much for nitroglycerin and so much for dynamite; but the gentleman himself, being nitroglycerin and dynamite, ought not to object to their consolidation in this item. "Household

and office furnishings, \$165,773." The item of course covers an immense quantity of articles, for furnishing not only the offices, which is a small item, but for furnishing the buildings both for the white labor and to a certain extent for the colored labor on the Isthmus, which we have to provide. "Lumber and lumber products, \$957,061." That item might have been divided. It covers not only lumber for the building of the new buildings and for the repair of the old buildings, but principally, probably, or very largely at least, ties for putting in the new railroad tracks when they are put in, replacing the old railroad tracks, and for double tracking the Panama Railway.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Chairman, I understood the gentleman from Illinois to answer a while ago, in reply to a question from me, that whatever part of this proposed appropriation of \$16,000,000 would be used toward the actual work of excavation of the canal would be embraced in the item numbered 7, \$4,875,000, being the total amount of that item, the item reading: "Estimated Isthmus pay rolls, from December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, based on estimated pay rolls for November, with increase of 25 per cent from January 1, 1906, on gold rolls and 50 per cent on silver rolls."

Mr. MANN. I will say to the gentleman that if I made that statement I was mistaken about that. A portion of that is on other work on the Isthmus, but the bulk of it will probably be on the work of excavation now. It is proposed, I will say to the gentleman, to increase the amount of the common labor 50 per cent after the 1st of January; that is to say, they have what is known as a "silver" pay roll and a "gold" pay roll. The ordinary labor is done principally by negroes from the island of Jamaica. They receive their pay in silver and the white labor receives its pay in gold. The Commission estimate here that from the 1st of January on the railroad they will increase the silver pay roll 50 per cent between January 1 and June 30 and the gold pay roll 25 per cent. Most of that, of course, is in reference to excavation.

Mr. CLAYTON. For labor employed in excavating?

Mr. MANN. For labor employed in excavating.

Mr. CLAYTON. Now, will the gentleman answer me one other question? How much of this item of \$4,875,000 is used toward the payment of salaries of officials and the clerical force and help there?

Mr. MANN. Well, I say to the gentleman, not a very large amount.

Mr. CLAYTON. The answer of the gentleman, as I understand it, is that most of that item will go toward the pay of labor used in excavating the canal.

Mr. MANN. For labor used in excavating the canal and in preparation. I say to the gentleman a fair proportion of it will still be used in putting down railroad tracks which they are building there, in sanitation, and in other ways.

Mr. CLAYTON. Now, will the gentleman tell me why there are these two rolls—the gold pay roll and the silver pay roll—and whether or not the pay under one is as much as under the other, and why the difference?

Mr. MANN. The silver pay roll has been the pay roll on the Isthmus always for the ordinary laborers. At the time we went down there silver was the money basis.

Mr. CLAYTON. What is the pay—if I may interrupt the gentleman—of a laborer under the silver pay roll who is engaged in excavating?

Mr. MANN. I am not able to tell the gentleman accurately what the pay is now, but a year ago the silver pay down there was from 15 to 18 cents per hour for ten hours of labor, the 15 cents of silver being worth about 7 cents in gold. I am told by the Commission, or by members in connection with the Commission, that since the eight-hour law went into effect—

Mr. CLAYTON. Of what coinage is that silver?

Mr. MANN. It is Panama money.

Mr. CLAYTON. Now, then, about the gold?

Mr. MANN. The gold pay roll is made up of the higher class of labor, not only the salaries of the officials of the administration, but of the higher class of labor. Practically the silver pays the cheap day labor.

Mr. CLAYTON. In other words, then, the American white people who go down there as officers and the like get their pay in gold, but the Santo Domingo negroes, or whatever negroes who are engaged in this work there as common laborers, get their pay in Panama silver. Do I understand that to be the fact?

Mr. MANN. All of the ordinary cheap labor, the work of real day labor, is paid in silver; the others are paid in gold. The gentleman understands very well some of those paid in

gold are paid very well. An engineer in charge of an excavator receives over \$2,000 a year in gold.

Mr. CLAYTON. Does the Government of the United States buy Panama silver coined by the Panama Government from Panama and pay it to her laborers?

Mr. MANN. They arrange in some way about exchange there. Mr. CLAYTON. The gentleman is unable to tell me how that is arranged?

Mr. MANN. Well, I can not tell him how it is arranged now; I believe they were buying it a year ago down there.

Mr. CLAYTON. You do not know what we give the Panama people for their silver, but you do know how much we pay to the laborers?

Mr. MANN. I can not tell you how much we give, because that varies from month to month. We buy it at the market price.

Mr. CLAYTON. We put upon the common laborers there the cheap Panama money, as I understand it?

Mr. MANN. We get our labor there of all classes just as cheaply as we can as a business proposition. If the gentleman desires to pay the cheaper laborers in gold and double their wages, he is permitted to make that proposition.

Mr. CLAYTON. I was making no proposition of the kind; I was simply trying to get information.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman made an observation or I would not have made mine.

Mr. CLAYTON. I simply want information as to how the business of the Government is done there, and I want to understand how these expenditures occur. As the gentleman well knows, this bill has had no hearing before the Committee of the House—

Mr. MANN. Do not let the gentleman think I complain because he wishes information. If I can give him information, it is a pleasure.

Mr. CLAYTON. The gentleman is always kind, and I have heretofore found frequent occasion to refer to the gentleman to be informed on matters that come from his committee, and this does come from his committee.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Illinois is always pleased to help the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. CLAYTON. It should come from his committee, but it is a matter, unfortunately for the House, that has not gone to the gentleman's committee, and perhaps all of these questions would have been elucidated had it gone there. I am not complaining of the gentleman, but I am complaining of the action of the House in bringing in this measure and considering it here when it should have been better considered in the committee and all this information then brought out.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman will pardon me, I will say on that point that I appreciate the fact that there ought to have been an estimate for an appropriation in the sundry civil bill last year. When I was attending to a matter from the committee last winter in reference to the Panama Canal, I ascertained that there was no estimate for an appropriation. I called the attention of a gentleman connected with the Committee on Appropriations to that fact, and was shown a letter from the former Isthmian Canal Commission stating that they did not need an appropriation because they had \$130,000,000 of bonds to draw upon. I remarked at that time that it was almost funny that a commission which was appointed had never read the act organizing it, and that under the act creating the Commission they could not expend a dollar until it was appropriated. I also called the attention of the Commission to the fact that it ought to send in an estimate of appropriation last winter, so that the House would have plenty of time in which to consider it in the proper way and in the proper appropriation bill. But the Commission stated that they would not need the money.

Now that Commission has been removed. Since it has been removed and a new Commission appointed, the activity in reference to the canal has very greatly increased and the amount of expenditure has increased, so that while it is true that the gentlemen on the floor of the House have the right to criticize the bringing in of a bill at this time and in this way, still, having that right to criticize, and to feel that it is a subject for criticism, yet they will say as a gentleman very celebrated in the party of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. CLAYTON] once said, "This is a condition; not a theory." The gentlemen now connected with the canal have no criticism upon them, and we all want the work to progress.

Now, if I can give any further information to the gentleman it will be a pleasure for me to do so.

Mr. CLAYTON. The gentleman from Illinois has been very kind to answer my questions. The information sought by me has not been obtained very fully, but the gentleman has endeavor-

ored as best he could to answer, and I am satisfied. Had his committee had a hearing, he would have been able to answer more fully and more to my satisfaction.

But I desire with the gentleman's permission to ask one more question. I believe that so far we have expended the following amount in this work of building an isthmian canal, namely, \$40,000,000 for the purchase of this right from the French Company—that is, for whatever rights it had—and then \$10,000,000 to the Panama Government; and then \$10,000,000 was appropriated for immediate use for the work on the canal in the last Congress, and now it is proposed to appropriate \$16,500,000, if my mathematics be right, making \$76,500,000. And I would like to know how much of the work of the canal has been done, and, if the gentleman can tell me, how much, probably, this canal is going to cost us. The gentleman is on that committee and he has had these hearings and he has studied the question, and I would like for my own information some light on the subject of what the eventual expenditure will be, having already spent \$76,000,000 in a preliminary way.

Mr. MANN. I would be very glad indeed if I had time to go through with the gentleman some of the troubles which the Commission has met in reference to the type of construction. In my judgment, if the Commission shall proceed with the construction of a canal at a lock level of 85 feet, as proposed by the original preliminary commission, we will build the canal for less than the amount they estimated it would cost, which was \$145,000,000, besides the amount we paid to the French Company and Panama. In my judgment, the level of the canal will be changed from an 85-foot level to either a lower lock level or possibly a tide-level canal. I do not think it can be changed to a tide-level canal without the authority of Congress, and there is no authority to indorse or to adopt any project which contemplates an expenditure of more than \$145,000,000 from the beginning, exclusive of the amount paid to Panama and the French Company.

They have discovered, up to date, that by the use of new machinery the cost of excavation per unit is considerably less than the amount which was estimated for in the original estimate upon which we entered upon the project. In other words, they have discovered, for instance, that by the aid of compressed-air drills they can accomplish much more work. Gentlemen, understand that this excavated material has to be drilled and exploded. The French company, and we when we commenced, had ordinary hand drills which were used by the Jamaica negroes. They have introduced compressed-air drills, and a portion of the money which we are asking here to appropriate is for the purchase of 14 air compressors, in order to carry on the work of these compressed-air drills, which do the work of drilling at far less expense than can be done by hand. When the material has been exploded it has to be loaded into cars. The French company used a class of excavators much more expensive per unit than the excavators now being used. So that we can load the material into cars at considerably less than the original estimate. Then we are purchasing cars which will carry 40 to 50 tons, while the French company left us little dinkey cars and little dinkey locomotives. We are purchasing locomotives as large as are used in the United States, so that we can carry heavy train loads of the excavated material. The material all has to be carried by rail out of the canal cut and carried off to a distance and unloaded, and the carrying out of the material will be done at less cost per unit than we expected. And unless by lowering the level of the canal, which may be desirable, there be an increase in the amount of excavation, there will be paid for excavation, in my judgment, less than the amount we originally expected.

Now, the gentleman very naturally refers to the fact that after this appropriation shall have been made, if it be made, that \$76,000,000 will have been spent or appropriated by the Government and no work done yet, or very little, in the way of excavation. It is much like any other business. If a man proposes to go into the manufacturing business or into the contracting business anywhere the first thing he does is to provide his plant. Very often the plant may cost from 25 to 50 per cent of the total cost of the entire work. Here the cost of the plant will not equal that; but in order to do this work properly and cheaply it is necessary to rebuild all of the railroad track down there. It is necessary to double track the Panama Railroad. It is necessary to put in new engines and new cars and excavators and air compressors. It is necessary to furnish quarters for those people who work there; to provide the plant in order to be prepared to do the work. Now, this is the situation: We have to-day 13,000 names of people on the rolls of the Isthmian Canal Commission down there, and in addition to that 4,000 on the rolls of the railroad company—practically 17,000 men. They estimate probably that 75 to 80 per cent of these men may

be at work every day. They are like some other people whom the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. CLAYTON] is well acquainted with. They do not report for work every day, and because of the great necessity to have labor on the Isthmus, the labor which is on the Isthmus is very independent. Each man knows that if he does not turn up to-day they will be just as anxious for his services next week, no matter what they tell him about turning up to-morrow; and to a certain extent we have been obliged to put up with that condition. Now, these 17,000 men, just as rapidly as the preliminary work is done, will be transferred to the excavation work—the real work which is to be done—and as that increases we will have before the middle of next year at work on the canal at least 25,000 men.

Mr. HINSHAW. Will the gentleman permit me?

Mr. MANN. Certainly. I gladly yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. HINSHAW. Speaking of the character of the labor employed down there, is it a fact or not that the cheap labor of Santo Domingo or Jamaica is practically the only kind of manual labor that can be economically employed?

Mr. MANN. I will say to the gentleman from Nebraska that the Jamaica negro labor, which might include some from Santo Domingo, is practically the only cheap labor which up to date has been worth the pay down there or which has survived the work.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FITZGERALD. A few minutes ago the gentleman stated that there were two men in this city employed by the Commission at a salary of \$10,000 a year—one the purchasing agent and the other the secretary. The purchasing agent is responsible for the purchase of equipments and materials. I understand that that is his work.

Mr. MANN. Yes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Will the gentleman state what are the duties of the secretary?

Mr. MANN. Why, all the duties of the practical administrative officer here in charge of the offices. The chairman of the Commission receives a salary of \$30,000 a year. Of course, Mr. Shonts is not practically in local charge of the administrative offices here, although theoretically so. He is engaged upon administrative work for the canal.

Mr. FITZGERALD. What I wish to ascertain is what sort of duties are performed by the secretary of this Commission that have resulted in his compensation being fixed at a larger sum than the salaries of the Cabinet officials who preside over the great Departments of the Government.

Mr. MANN. I understand the gentleman's position. I believe in meeting a matter of that sort with perfect frankness. The gentleman understands me about that.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I am asking the gentleman because he has had a great deal to do with this Commission on account of his connection with the committee that has had charge of this legislation pertaining to it; and I assumed that, from the gentleman's necessary visits to the office of this Commission and his investigations, perhaps he knew of some duties or some reason why a salary of this size, which I do not say now is improper, but which I think is very large, is paid to this man.

Mr. MANN. Now, Mr. Chairman, I am not able to say whether the gentleman who holds that position is worthy of a salary of \$10,000 a year, or of 10,000 cents, or of 10 cents. The man who is secretary of the Commission is practically, by reason of that fact, in control, to a large extent, of the expenditure of money—

Mr. FITZGERALD. I thought there was an auditor.

Mr. MANN. To a certain extent he controls the work of the Commission here. If he does his work properly, as the secretary of a commission like this should do, if he is a man of the proper type, I do not say that this salary is too large. I know of no reason why Mr. Bishop should not be considered the proper man. It seems to me that he might well be worth \$10,000. I do not see that we will ever be able to determine in this House, or elsewhere, in a legislative body, with reference to the construction of this canal, with exact nicety, whether one man is receiving a dollar too much or a dollar too little. We never will construct a canal costing us \$150,000,000 on that basis. I have no criticism at all of the gentleman—

Mr. FITZGERALD. I agree with the gentleman that it would be impossible for us to determine whether a man is receiving a dollar too much or a dollar too little; but I think we can pretty nearly determine whether an office official, located here in Washington, is receiving thousands of dollars too much or thousands of dollars too little. Now, if this secretary has supervision of all the work of this canal from this city, perhaps he deserves the salary he is getting; but I should like to have

some comprehensive statement from somebody as to just what he does to justify this salary. I am not attempting to embarrass the gentleman from Illinois. I would not do it, because it would be very difficult to do it; but knowing the gentleman's superior information upon matters connected with the canal and the Commission, I thought perhaps he could enlighten the House upon that subject.

Mr. MANN. I think possibly the reason of the salary may be that it was considered necessary that some great man should be selected for this position, and hence they went to the city the gentleman represents, I believe, to secure this secretary. Of course it is not easy to get the best things out of New York, except in Congress, for a less salary than \$10,000 a year.

Mr. FITZGERALD. If the gentleman will permit me, I was under the impression that the gentleman to whom he refers was located here in Washington when he was selected for this position.

Mr. MANN. I have been informed that he was a New York newspaper correspondent.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Located in Washington.

Mr. MANN. Well, he might be located in Washington, but—

Mr. FITZGERALD. If the gentleman will permit me, the personality of the individual who occupies the place, in my judgment, has nothing to do with it. The question here is, Are the duties of the office such as to justify a compensation of this size?

Mr. MANN. I say personally, in my judgment, the duties of the office of secretary of the Commission are such that in order to get the best qualified man for the place there ought to be a salary of at least \$10,000 for a—

Mr. FITZGERALD. I would like to have the gentleman tell me what he thinks a member of the Cabinet ought to have.

Mr. MANN. I think he ought to get more than \$8,000 a year. Does not the gentleman from New York think so?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Undoubtedly.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman one more question.

Mr. MANN. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HINSHAW. If it should be eventually determined by Congress or otherwise that this should be a sea-level canal, will the work now being done and the materials purchased have been as economically and judiciously expended as if it had been known in advance just the character of a canal we were to have?

Mr. MANN. The material purchased will be the same in any event, whether it is a sea-level or a lock-level canal. So far as the work which is likely to be done for the next year or two is concerned, and perhaps longer than that, it will make little or no difference in the unit cost of the work whether it is finally a sea-level canal or a lock-level canal, for the reason that the work which is longest to be done, the work which is now being done, is excavating through what they call the Culebra cut, and that material comes out at whatever level the canal may be constructed.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the inquiries of my distinguished friend from New York in reference to the secretary are along the line of some items which have appeared in some of the newspapers at times, giving the impression that the men employed by the Commission were receiving exorbitant salaries. I frankly confess to the House that I had the impression myself that probably there had been a tendency to create a great many places at rather high salaries. But upon investigation I do not find that to be the fact, so far as my judgment is concerned. The chairman of the Commission receives a salary of \$30,000 a year. That is the largest salary. The engineer in charge receives a salary of \$25,000 a year. Governor Magoon, who is one of the Commission, and who is governor of the Canal Zone, and also our diplomatic representative at Panama, receives a salary of \$17,500 a year. The other Commissioners receive each a salary of \$7,500 a year, but as to three of those a large portion of the salary is cut out on account of their being naval and army officers, and, of course, the salaries are not duplicated. The secretary of the Commission here receives a salary of \$10,000. The general auditor receives a salary of \$10,000. I said a while ago that there were only two who received salaries of \$10,000—there are three. The purchasing agent receives a salary of \$10,000. The deputy purchasing agent receives a salary of \$6,480, but he is a United States naval officer, and the largest share of his salary comes from the Navy Department as a naval officer.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. That is, we do not pay out that sum, but his salary is deducted from that sum?

Mr. MANN. He gets a total of \$6,480. I can not say whether

the Commission pays the total salary or whether he receives from the Commission excess over his naval salary, but he does not receive both; it does not cost the Government any more. Now, take the purchasing agent at San Francisco. He receives \$5,076, but \$4,076 comes from the Army, and he only receives the additional thousand dollars salary. The man who receives all the supplies on the Isthmus, who has charge of them and the responsibility whether they are received in proper order, and who keeps track of them, stores them in the warehouses, hands them out, gives directions, and takes control of them, received a salary of \$6,000. But they had to put in a new man, and they could not get a competent one for less than \$9,000. He is undoubtedly worth the amount. The chief sanitary officer on the Isthmus, Colonel Gorgas, gets a salary of \$10,000. The chief justice and associate justices get salaries of \$6,500 and \$6,000, and the superintendent of the hospital gets a salary of \$7,000.

The chief quarantine officer receives a salary of \$7,000. One of the division engineers receives a salary of \$6,000. The assistant chief engineer receives a salary of \$15,000. The manager of labor and quarters receives a salary of \$7,200. Another division engineer in construction receives a salary of \$9,000, and another \$7,500. There are a few more salaries, two or three, over \$5,000, but of the salaries over \$5,000 there are only twenty-six places under the Commission.

Now, that, in my judgment, is not an exorbitant sum or a large list of salaries for this class of work. I doubt whether there is a large corporation in the United States having transactions of such financial magnitude which does not have a salary list of this kind more than twice or three times as large as this.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. Certainly; I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I notice, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman from Illinois in making his statement reads from apparently quite an extended detailed list of officers and salaries. I would suggest the propriety, perhaps, of inserting that in the RECORD for the information of the House, if it relates to details in the bill. Will the gentleman do that?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I will be glad, in response to the gentleman, to insert in the RECORD the paper I read from, which purports to give a list of salaries of all of the members and employees of the Commission receiving more than \$2,000 per annum, with this addition, namely, a statement from the auditor to the effect that the records have not been kept with the idea of determining salaries above the grade mentioned by myself in my request, and that therefore this report could not be immediately abstracted, but has been especially written for the purpose of replying to that inquiry, and that for that reason it is thought wise to carefully review the list and that that will be done at once when I shall be advised if there have been any errors or omissions made therein.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. That is, we are to understand that this is a tentative statement and not final.

Mr. MANN. With that explanation I would be glad to insert it in the RECORD.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. A further inquiry. Can we have a detailed statement of the expenditures of the Commission up to December 1, 1905, or not later than June 1, 1905, and if we can not, will the gentleman be kind enough to explain why?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, of course the Isthmian Canal Commission, like all other Departments of the Government, keep their books upon the basis of the fiscal year. It would be a very great expense to prepare a detailed statement of the expenditures from July 1 down to date, or at least a very considerable expense, and it would take considerable time. I asked the Commission to give me that data down to as late a period as they possibly could. Of course they could not give the data down to December 1, because the bulk of the money is paid out on the Isthmus. There is a disbursing officer here and there is a disbursing officer on the Isthmus. There is an auditor here and there is an auditor on the Isthmus. I have what is called "a detailed statement of expenditures" in considerably greater detail than the one which has been printed, down to June 30, covering twelve or fifteen pages, or possibly more, of large legal cap, which, if the gentleman desires, I would be glad to insert in the RECORD, although it only covers a detailed expenditure of \$4,000,000.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I would be glad, indeed, to have the gentleman insert it, and I think the House would also. Is the gentleman advised by the Commission whether or not they can give him a similar detailed statement coming down later than June 30, 1905, and, if so, about how far down and about when could we reasonably expect that, so that we can have it published for our general information?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I do not think it is possible to obtain a detailed statement such as the gentleman wants. It would be possible to obtain any of these items probably separately, but it would not be possible, in my judgment, to obtain a detailed statement by the time that this bill will probably be acted upon in the House.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Well, that may be, of course, to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. MANN. Yes.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. But at any time within the next few weeks is it contemplated by the Commission to give the House a thoroughly detailed statement of the expenditures, as near as may be, up to date—that is, since June 30, 1905?

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman will pardon me in that connection, the Commission, of course, has made an estimate for the next fiscal year. They have to have an appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year. That will come before the House, and I have no doubt that on account of there being plenty of time for that to be acted upon by the Committee on Appropriations the Commission will not only be willing, but will be anxious to furnish to the Committee on Appropriations and to the House a very full and complete detailed, and possibly itemized, statement of expenditures not only up to the present time, but up to the first of the year.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Of course the gentleman is not able to state now how soon we may expect that?

Mr. MANN. I am not able to state that.

Mr. Chairman, the necessity of this appropriation at this time is this: I understood the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] to say—and I suppose he had his information—that it was necessary to have this appropriation to meet the pay roll of December 15.

I do not so understand it. The silver pay roll is paid twice a month, and the gold pay roll is paid once a month. There is money enough on hand, as I understand it, to pay the silver pay roll on the 15th of this month, but there is not money sufficient to pay either pay roll on the 1st of January, and the auditor and Commission inform us that it is necessary, in ordinary dispatch of business, to have this appropriation before the 15th in order to place in the disbursing officer's hands at Panama the necessary money by the 1st of January.

Mr. GILBERT of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield for a question?

Mr. MANN. I yield.

Mr. GILBERT of Kentucky. It was stated here a while ago by the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] that he contemplated introducing an amendment to this bill confining the appropriation to actual necessities that might prove to exist on the 1st of January. Would that be a wise amendment; and if not, why not? I ask purely for information.

Mr. MANN. I was explaining to the committee a while ago when my very distinguished friend from Alabama interrupted me (and I would yield anything for the purpose of carrying on a conversation with him) what this estimate was. The \$4,000,000 of the first item is shown in the record to consist of items which are quite fairly itemized. Four million dollars, December 1, for materials which are in transit. The second item of that estimate is \$3,350,000, and it shows exactly what it is for. Eleven hundred steel flat cars, a hundred and twenty locomotives, forty-three steam shovels, eighteen unloading plow machines, and other implements of that kind. That machinery is all contracted for—

Mr. GILBERT of Kentucky. I do not think the gentleman catches my question—

Mr. MANN. Oh, yes, I do.

Mr. GILBERT of Kentucky. How would it embarrass the Commission or retard in any way the progress of the work if the appropriation should be confined to the actual necessities up to that time?

Mr. MANN. The gentleman will pardon me. I think I understood him. This \$3,350,000 is for material which is ordered and which we need. The Government is pushing the men to furnish it just as speedily as possible. As soon as these flat cars, engines, and other machines are on the ground the sooner the canal will be built. We are delayed now because we can not pay our bills. There has been bitter complaint made to the Commission, and, I think, with justice, that men who sold supplies to this Commission expecting to be paid when their goods were received in Panama and O. K'd here, have not been able to receive their money. Now, these people are not anxious to furnish the material so promptly to us which we are pushing them for unless we are prepared to pay the money. The Commission can not tell just when this material will be furnished.

They are egging the men on to furnish it as rapidly as possible, and probably if we do not pay our bills promptly it may affect, and will affect, the price of future orders.

Mr. GILBERT of Kentucky. It is not proposed not to pay the bills, but it is proposed to confine the appropriation to such sums as may be necessary to pay the bills; but as I understand all of the appropriation now sought in excess of about \$5,000,000 is speculative in character.

Mr. MANN. Oh, not all; a large share is now needed, but that in the future is speculative to the extent that we do not know whether it will be furnished at once or whether it will be several months from now. They have contracted to deliver within a certain time, and we know we will have to pay them, and we want to be able to pay as soon as possible. Now, it seems to me that there is no objection to making a sufficient appropriation so that the credit of the Government is maintained beyond question. I grant to all of the gentlemen here that if this were the only occasion for consideration of appropriations to the Commission it would be wise to segregate the amount of the appropriation and only appropriate a portion now, so that the House would have a further opportunity of discussion upon the other appropriations, but there will be another appropriation bill before the House carrying another item for the Commission for the next fiscal year, and all of the questions which the gentlemen might wish to inquire about now will come up at that time properly, so that the House will still retain control over the subject of appropriations for the Commission.

All I wish to say in conclusion, Mr. Chairman, is that although my first judgment was the judgment which the gentleman from Mississippi has expressed—that there ought to be appropriated now only a sufficient amount to carry the Commission until some time in January and then let them rely upon a deficiency appropriation bill coming in the regular form—that after an investigation of this matter as well as I could make one during the time I have been in Washington, for some two weeks, I have reached the conclusion in my own mind that it is better, if we want the work to progress without hindrance and without discredit to the Government, to give the sum asked for now, retaining control, as we will, of the general subject on the appropriations for the next fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to include in my remarks the following statement, which the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD] asked to have printed.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] to print certain statements. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The papers referred to are as follows:

List of salaries of members and employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission receiving more than \$2,000 per annum.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Army or navy pay deducted from salary paid by Commission.
T. P. Shonts.....	Chairman of Commission.....	\$30,000	.....
C. E. Magoon.....	Commissioner and governor of Zone.....	17,500	.....
M. T. Endicott, U. S. N.....	Commissioner.....	7,500	\$1,220
O. H. Ernst, U. S. A.....	do.....	7,500	5,220
P. C. Hains, U. S. A.....	do.....	7,500	4,125
B. M. Harrod.....	do.....	7,500	.....

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES AT WASHINGTON.

J. B. Bishop.....	Secretary to Commission.....	\$10,000	.....
W. L. Pepperman.....	Assistant chief.....	3,000	.....
E. S. Benson.....	General auditor.....	10,000	.....
H. C. Lewis.....	Chief deputy general auditor.....	2,800	.....
D. W. Ross.....	General purchasing officer.....	10,000	.....
H. J. Gallagher, U. S. N.....	Deputy general purchasing officer.....	6,480	\$3,500
J. G. Jester.....	Disbursing officer.....	3,100	.....
A. Anderson.....	Assistant purchasing agent, New York.....	2,400	.....
C. A. Devol, U. S. A.....	Assistant purchasing agent, San Francisco.....	5,076	4,076
W. P. Armstrong.....	Law clerk.....	2,400	.....
H. L. Stuntz.....	Auditing clerk.....	2,100	.....
E. B. Harden.....	Chief draftsman.....	2,400	.....
L. B. Cornish.....	Draftsman.....	2,700	.....
E. F. Maurer.....	do.....	3,000	.....
W. M. Smith.....	do.....	2,880	.....
J. T. Weighell.....	do.....	2,400	.....

List of salaries of members and employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission receiving more than \$2,000 per annum—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION ON ISTHMUS.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Army or navy pay deducted from salary paid by Commission.
W. B. Starke.....	Local auditor.....	\$4,500	
C. S. Todd.....	Chief clerk.....	2,400	
E. J. Williams ^a	Disbursing officer.....	5,000	
G. C. Schafer, U. S. N. ^a	do.....	5,000	\$2,400
W. M. Wood.....	Chief clerk.....	3,000	
J. P. Waldrop.....	Cashier.....	3,000	
C. T. Schwegler.....	Assistant chief clerk.....	2,400	
J. A. Embry.....	Pay clerk.....	2,400	
C. C. Metcalf.....	do.....	2,400	
E. Lepiez.....	Clerk.....	2,160	
J. E. Kidwell.....	Pay clerk.....	2,100	
E. C. Tobey, U. S. N. ^b	Chief, division material and supplies.....	6,000	2,400
W. G. Tubby ^b	do.....	9,000	
V. S. Jackson, U. S. N.....	Assistant chief, division material and supplies.....	4,500	2,400
E. Hanes.....	do.....	3,000	
J. Burk.....	do.....	2,700	
J. H. Cotter.....	do.....	2,500	
E. T. Paterson.....	Traveling inspector.....	3,000	
J. J. Jackson.....	Bookkeeper.....	2,500	
A. J. Hollenbec.....	Division storekeeper.....	2,500	
C. S. Prentiss.....	do.....	2,500	
L. R. Godwin.....	Assistant storekeeper.....	2,500	
M. H. Carpenter.....	Lumber inspector.....	2,500	
G. V. Crowell.....	Member board of appraisal.....	2,400	
H. Leonard.....	Chief clerk.....	2,100	

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND SANITATION.

C. E. Magoon.....	Governor.....	(c)	
H. D. Reed.....	Executive secretary.....	\$3,600	
R. A. Lane.....	Assistant secretary.....	3,000	
I. Galindo.....	Legal adviser.....	4,000	
J. J. Reidy.....	Plumbing inspector.....	2,400	
J. K. Baxter.....	Civil-service secretary.....	2,100	
J. M. Keedy.....	Prosecuting attorney.....	5,000	
J. M. Durand.....	Chief justice.....	6,500	
A. J. Gudger.....	Associate justice.....	6,000	
L. C. Collins.....	do.....	6,000	
W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A.....	Chief sanitary officer.....	10,000	\$4,950
E. C. Smith.....	Chief of division.....	2,100	
A. I. Kendall.....	Bacteriologist.....	3,000	
H. R. Carter, U. S. M. H. S.....	Director of hospitals.....	8,000	3,500
B. W. Caldwell.....	Physician.....	2,400	
R. T. Burr.....	do.....	2,400	
R. T. Bartlett.....	do.....	2,400	
W. F. Smith.....	do.....	3,000	
H. T. Summersgill.....	do.....	3,000	
J. P. Randall.....	do.....	3,000	
A. L. Haines.....	do.....	2,400	
J. L. Phillips, U. S. A.....	Superintendent hospital.....	7,000	3,850
T. C. Lyster, U. S. A.....	Surgeon and specialist.....	4,500	3,696
A. B. Herrick.....	Pathologist.....	4,000	
S. T. Darling.....	do.....	2,400	
J. P. Bates.....	Physician.....	3,000	
W. Brem, jr.....	do.....	2,400	
S. Coolidge.....	do.....	2,400	
J. P. Lacroisade.....	do.....	2,400	
H. C. Carl, U. S. A.....	Superintendent hospital.....	5,000	2,640
E. P. Beverly.....	Chemist.....	3,000	
L. Noland.....	Pathologist.....	3,000	
N. E. Williamson.....	do.....	2,400	
P. de Obarrio.....	Superintendent hospital.....	3,600	
J. H. Purnell.....	Health officer.....	3,600	
E. H. Wheeler.....	do.....	3,000	
J. A. Le Prince.....	Chief sanitary inspector.....	3,600	
J. F. Hoskinson.....	Assistant sanitary inspector.....	2,100	
J. C. Perry, U. S. M. H. S.....	Chief quarantine officer.....	7,000	3,250
M. E. Connor.....	Assistant quarantine officer.....	2,400	
J. Tomaselli.....	Physician.....	2,400	
G. R. Shanton.....	Chief of police.....	3,000	
T. M. Cook.....	Collector of revenues.....	5,000	
A. M. Miller.....	Surveyor.....	2,100	
C. E. Davis.....	Division engineer.....	6,000	
W. I. Baucus.....	Assistant engineer.....	2,700	
H. W. Durham.....	Resident engineer.....	3,600	
E. W. Clarke.....	do.....	3,600	
H. P. Linnell.....	do.....	3,600	
C. E. Marshall.....	Assistant engineer.....	2,700	
E. C. McFarland.....	Chief clerk.....	2,100	
R. G. Castel.....	Chief of division.....	2,100	
S. E. Braswell.....	Supervisor.....	2,100	
G. A. Heath.....	do.....	2,100	
J. E. Wood.....	do.....	2,100	
G. V. Barril.....	Instrument man.....	2,100	

^a Paymaster Schafer was succeeded as disbursing officer on the Isthmus of Panama by Mr. Williams in the latter part of November. The outgoing officer will be carried on the rolls while engaged in the closing of his accounts, when his services with the Commission will terminate.

Mr. Williams is required to give bond in the sum of \$200,000 and to pay the annual premium thereon, amounting to \$360.

^b Paymaster Tobey was succeeded by Mr. Tubby, also in the latter part of November. This outgoing officer will be carried on the rolls only until he closes his accounts.

^c See commissioners' salaries.

List of salaries of members and employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission receiving more than \$2,000 per annum—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Army or navy pay deducted from salary paid by Commission.
J. F. Stevens.....	Chief engineer.....	\$30,000	
J. G. Sullivan.....	Assistant chief engineer.....	15,000	
E. P. Shannon.....	Private secretary.....	3,000	
H. F. Tenny.....	Assistant secretary.....	2,400	
C. F. Burtoncini.....	Chief of division.....	3,000	
J. Smith.....	Manager, labor and quarters.....	7,200	
H. Burnett.....	Assistant manager, labor and quarters.....	3,600	
R. E. Wood, U. S. A.....	Superintendent.....	3,000	\$1,935
W. Bodette.....	Hotel manager.....	2,280	
J. M. Maguire.....	Superintendent.....	2,400	
C. L. Parker.....	Chief clerk.....	2,100	
R. W. Glaw.....	Chief of division.....	2,100	
S. W. Settoon.....	Labor agent.....	2,400	
J. A. Tabor.....	do.....	3,000	
H. A. Smith.....	Assistant engineer.....	a 3,000	
L. Park.....	do.....	a 3,000	
J. J. Loftus.....	do.....	a 2,400	
W. E. Dauchy.....	Division engineer.....	9,000	
J. G. Holcombe.....	do.....	7,500	
G. D. Brooke.....	Superintendent motive power and machinery.....	6,000	
C. A. Strom.....	do.....	5,000	
F. B. Maltby.....	Division engineer.....	6,000	
W. Gerig.....	do.....	5,000	
R. M. Arango.....	do.....	3,600	
H. F. Dose.....	Resident engineer.....	4,800	
E. Zook.....	do.....	3,600	
A. B. Nichols.....	do.....	3,300	
W. G. Comber.....	do.....	3,300	
W. B. Ruggles.....	do.....	3,300	
A. C. Harper.....	do.....	3,300	
R. W. Hebard.....	do.....	3,000	
J. L. Little.....	do.....	3,000	
F. B. Bartles.....	Assistant civil engineer.....	3,000	
G. T. Kenley.....	do.....	3,000	
O. F. Lackey.....	do.....	3,000	
C. M. Du Bois.....	do.....	3,000	
C. L. Carpenter.....	do.....	3,000	
M. W. Tenny.....	do.....	3,000	
J. Hayes.....	do.....	2,700	
R. H. Anderson.....	do.....	2,400	
G. M. Wells.....	do.....	2,400	
A. Raggi.....	do.....	2,400	
F. O. Mattin.....	do.....	2,400	
J. A. Card.....	do.....	2,400	
E. C. Smith.....	do.....	2,400	
W. F. R. Griffith.....	do.....	2,400	
C. F. Auger.....	Steam-shovel engineer.....	2,280	
W. H. Bedell.....	do.....	2,280	
J. A. Baker.....	do.....	2,280	
P. M. Bates.....	do.....	2,280	
W. M. Bodette.....	do.....	2,280	
W. H. Bates.....	do.....	2,280	
T. Custy.....	do.....	2,280	
H. H. V. Fleming.....	do.....	2,280	
W. Holcomb.....	do.....	2,280	
F. Loulan.....	do.....	2,280	
B. F. Moore.....	do.....	2,280	
E. Elmooore.....	do.....	2,280	
J. J. Meehan.....	do.....	2,280	
L. Ward.....	do.....	2,280	
T. C. S. Froeman.....	do.....	2,280	
A. N. Arnold.....	do.....	2,100	
J. H. Averill.....	do.....	2,100	
E. C. Cummings.....	Master mechanic.....	3,600	
A. L. Robinson.....	do.....	3,000	
U. Lorantz.....	do.....	2,700	
W. J. Thomas.....	do.....	2,700	
E. C. Harrington.....	do.....	2,700	
E. J. Banta.....	do.....	2,400	
W. F. Carey.....	Superintendent.....	3,000	
J. Monahan.....	do.....	3,000	
T. W. Osterheld.....	do.....	3,000	
J. MacFarlane.....	do.....	3,000	
C. M. Boswell.....	do.....	3,000	
E. S. Claybourn.....	do.....	2,400	
L. L. Lepper.....	do.....	2,400	
T. Jove.....	Supervisor.....	2,400	
L. B. Murray.....	do.....	2,400	
C. L. Thorne.....	do.....	2,100	
E. E. Bigney.....	do.....	2,100	
M. J. Gallagher.....	do.....	2,100	
W. B. Waltman.....	do.....	2,100	
J. Gradison.....	do.....	2,100	
J. A. Purdum.....	do.....	2,100	
M. Rogers.....	Boss mechanic.....	2,100	
G. W. Steiner.....	General foreman.....	2,220	
J. D. Stevens.....	Shop foreman.....	2,100	
W. D. Holland.....	Foreman.....	2,100	
H. F. Younge.....	do.....	2,100	
W. W. Lindsey.....	do.....	2,100	
J. E. Morrissey.....	do.....	2,100	
J. F. Corbin.....	do.....	2,100	
H. B. Mattimore.....	do.....	2,100	
J. E. Fogarty.....	do.....	2,100	
J. A. Forander.....	do.....	2,100	
J. J. Eason.....	do.....	2,100	
O. J. Griffith.....	do.....	2,100	

^a Messrs. Smith, Park, and Loftus are temporarily engaged as labor agents, securing at points in the United States employees for the engineering department on the Isthmus.

List of salaries of members and employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission receiving more than \$2,000 per annum—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Army or navy pay deducted from salary paid by Commission.
H. F. Cody	Foreman	\$2,100	
H. C. Halleck	do	2,100	
A. K. Stone	Train master	2,400	
A. Sessions	do	2,400	
W. L. Thompson	Instrument man	2,100	
T. F. Boltz	do	2,100	
G. S. Walsh	do	2,100	
H. R. Clark	do	2,100	
R. B. Mauter	do	2,100	
S. Tatum	do	2,100	
A. Irvin	Chief clerk	2,400	
F. W. Doty	do	2,100	
S. J. Kennedy	do	2,100	
E. H. Morrice	Timekeeper	2,100	
W. M. Belding	Master builder	6,000	
A. M. Burt	Assistant master builder	3,000	
P. O. Wright	Architect	3,000	
J. H. Barbour	Chief clerk	2,100	
G. H. Ruggles	Assistant engineer	2,700	
W. Bugg	Master carpenter	3,000	
G. A. Caldwell	Draftsman	2,100	
W. H. Farrington	do	2,400	
P. Perkins	do	2,100	
C. L. Stockelberg	Superintendent	2,400	
H. E. Daly	do	2,400	
A. G. Evans	do	2,400	
C. A. Luck	do	2,400	
P. J. Downey	do	2,100	
L. M. Lipsett	do	2,100	
J. P. Kyte	do	2,100	
F. B. Thomas	do	2,100	
J. D. Wood	Expert machinist	2,400	
S. M. Hitt	Instrument man	2,100	
W. G. Uffendell	do	2,100	

E. S. BENSON, General Auditor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1905.

Statement of cost of construction and repairs of buildings to September 30, 1905.

	To June 30, 1905.	July 1 to September 30, 1905.	Total.
CONSTRUCTION.			
Quarters "gold" employees	\$15,205.99	\$6,565.85	\$21,771.24
Quarters "silver" employees	3,886.54	1,799.25	5,685.79
Hospitals	9,641.55	27,953.73	37,595.28
Hotels	78,328.41	33,818.98	112,147.39
Storehouses		3,378.17	3,378.17
Division buildings	1,689.40	1,335.47	3,024.87
Docks	15,176.65		15,176.65
Jails	8,249.80	9,199.59	17,449.39
Total	132,177.74	84,051.04	216,228.78
REPAIRS.			
Total cost of repairs:			
Labor	254,341.38	244,531.71	498,873.09
Material (estimated)	165,321.90	158,978.11	324,300.01
Total	419,663.28	403,509.82	823,223.10
Total cost of construction and repairs of buildings	551,841.02	487,610.86	1,039,451.88

NOTE.—The expenditures made for construction of buildings show an aggregate of \$216,228.78 was incurred. During the period to April 1, \$52,638.90; from April 3 to June 30, \$79,533.84, and from July 1 to September 30, 1905, \$84,051.04.

The expenditures for repairs of buildings are divided as between the periods, prior to April 1, \$233,848.48; from April 3 to June 30, \$183,814.80, and from July 1 to September 30, 1905, \$403,509.82.

E. S. BENSON, General Auditor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5, 1905.

Summary of expenditures in all departments.

	To April 1.	April 3 to June 30.	Total.
General expenses of the Commission	\$126,571.74	\$31,255.52	\$157,827.26
Department of administration	86,291.43	38,629.05	124,920.51
Department of government and sanitation	43,264.29	24,041.36	67,305.65
Department of construction and engineering	159,374.78	66,233.32	225,608.10
Sanitation	119,987.28	88,653.77	208,641.05
Hospitals and asylums	122,820.92	47,031.94	169,852.86
Construction of waterworks, sewers, and roads	112,457.75	83,590.63	196,038.38
Police and prisons	48,576.39	19,017.73	67,594.12
Canal construction	407,439.31	286,853.02	694,292.33

Summary of expenditures in all departments—Continued.

	To April 1.	April 3 to June 30.	Total.
Machine shop expenses ^a	\$18,730.65	\$149,110.79	\$167,841.44
Repairs to equipment ^a	75,417.82	116.67	75,534.49
Materials and supplies purchased	897,061.49	151,512.72	1,048,574.21
Cost of purchase, handling, and transportation of material and supplies	145,561.09	105,325.95	250,887.04
Purchase of furniture, equipment, and instruments	36,754.89	2,307.54	39,152.43
Purchase of La Boca shops	8,425.79		8,425.79
Purchase of land and buildings	41,790.00	4,500.00	46,290.00
Construction and repair of buildings	159,874.80	145,225.81	305,100.61
Purchase of Panama Railroad stock	155,657.49		155,657.49
Total	2,766,057.91	1,243,485.85	4,009,543.76

^a Prior to April 1 work done by machine shops was charged directly to the division of work receiving the benefit.

Statement of general and department of administration expenditures.

	To April 1.	April 3 to June 30.	Total.
GENERAL.			
The Isthmian Canal Commission:			
Salaries of Commissioners	\$75,530.28	\$8,400.01	\$83,930.29
Per diem and traveling expenses	16,725.93	109.65	16,835.58
Transportation employees to and from Isthmus	11,120.17	12,832.83	23,953.00
Contingent expenses	7,129.74	5,875.96	13,005.70
Office of committee on engineering:			
Salaries and wages	3,597.65	2,050.18	5,647.83
Contingent expenses	135.84		135.84
Special commissioners:			
Salaries and wages of commissioners	310.00		310.00
Per diem and traveling expenses	8,043.07	1,986.29	10,029.36
Contingent expenses	4.06	.60	4.66
Expenses under section 291, Revised Statutes, in connection with treaty	3,985.00		3,985.00

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

The chairman:			
Salaries and wages		5,500.00	5,500.00
Office of administration:			
Salaries and wages	29,083.33	11,064.32	40,147.65
Per diem and traveling expenses	1,494.14	82.60	1,576.74
Contingent expenses	17,480.36	3,226.97	20,707.33
The general auditor, Washington office:			
Salaries and wages	11,572.51	7,353.33	18,925.84
Per diem and traveling expenses	225.23	11.25	236.48
Contingent expenses	241.84	2.05	243.89
The general auditor, Isthmus office:			
Salaries and wages	1,689.86	3,504.68	5,284.54
Per diem and traveling expenses	3.25	23.65	26.90
Contingent expenses	2.19	12.70	14.89
Disbursing officers, Washington office:			
Salaries and wages	6,313.91	2,210.42	8,524.33
Per diem and traveling expenses	64.10		64.10
Contingent expenses	125.85		125.85
Disbursing officers, Isthmus office:			
Salaries and wages	11,840.66	4,595.08	16,435.74
Per diem and traveling expenses	394.85	97.03	491.88
Contingent expenses	658.75	820.00	1,478.75
The land department:			
Salaries and wages	5,089.73		5,089.73
Contingent expenses	10.87		10.87

MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES.

Purchased in United States	716,525.43	118,191.32	834,716.75
Purchased on Isthmus	169,359.49	33,321.40	202,680.89
Manufactured on Isthmus	11,176.57		11,176.57

COST OF PURCHASE, HANDLING, AND TRANSPORTATION OF MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES.

The general purchasing officer, Washington office:			
Salaries and wages	1,863.24	8,853.21	10,716.45
Per diem and traveling expenses	121.05	183.05	304.10
Services of inspectors	1,864.70	1,033.82	2,898.52
Per diem and traveling expenses of inspectors	29.50		29.50
Contingent expenses	1,766.26	1,756.02	3,522.28
Assistant purchasing and shipping agents, New York office:			
Salaries and wages	2,030.03	1,884.51	3,914.54
Per diem and traveling expenses	276.00	8.50	284.50
Contingent expenses	650.18	82.26	732.44
Assistant purchasing and shipping agents, New Orleans office:			
Salaries and wages		650.00	650.00
Contingent expenses	28.40	16.95	45.35
Material and supplies division on Isthmus:			
Salaries and wages	116,642.07	88,728.52	205,370.49
Per diem and traveling expenses	512.35	29.15	541.50
Contingent expenses	810.99	27.73	838.72
Freight, advertising, etc.	18,966.32	2,072.33	21,038.65

Statement of general and department of administration expenditures—Continued.

	To April 1.	April 3 to June 30.	Total.
PURCHASE OF FURNITURE, EQUIPMENT, AND INSTRUMENTS.			
Isthmian Canal Commission.....	\$21.36	\$300.59	\$321.95
Office of administration.....	4,354.57	831.07	5,185.64
General auditor, Washington office.....	279.51	132.39	411.90
General auditor, Isthmus office.....		7.00	7.00
Disbursing officers, Washington office.....	225.00	48.96	303.96
Committee on engineering.....	111.61		111.61
The general purchasing officer.....	861.55	547.44	1,408.99
Assistant purchasing and shipping agents:			
New York office.....	199.91	266.69	466.60
New Orleans office.....	55.00	202.30	257.30
Miscellaneous.....	2,172.29		2,172.29
PURCHASE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.			
J. Vasquez and Santa Rosa estates.....	41,790.00		41,790.00
One-half of Tivoli estate.....		4,500.00	4,500.00
Purchase of Panama Railroad stock.....	155,657.49		155,657.49
Construction and repair of buildings.....	51,812.68	10,282.75	62,095.43
SUMMARY.			
General:			
The Isthmian Canal Commission.....	110,496.12	27,218.45	137,714.57
Office of committee on engineering.....	3,733.49	2,050.18	5,783.67
Special commissioners.....	12,342.13	1,986.89	14,329.02
Department of administration:			
Office of administration.....	48,057.83	19,903.89	67,961.72
The general auditor, Washington office.....	12,039.58	7,366.63	19,406.21
The general auditor, Isthmus office.....	1,095.30	3,636.08	5,331.33
Disbursing officers, Washington office.....	6,508.86	2,210.42	8,719.28
Disbursing officer, Isthmus office.....	12,894.26	5,512.11	18,406.37
The land department.....	5,100.60		5,100.60
Material and supplies purchased.....	897,061.49	151,512.72	1,048,574.21
Cost of purchase, handling, and transportation of material and supplies.....	145,561.09	105,325.95	250,887.04
Purchase of furniture, equipment, and instruments.....	8,300.80	2,336.44	10,637.24
Purchase of land and buildings.....	41,790.00	4,500.00	46,290.00
Purchase of Panama Railroad stock.....	155,657.49		155,657.49
Construction and repair of buildings.....	51,812.68	10,282.75	62,095.43
Total disbursements, first department.....	1,513,046.72	343,842.46	1,856,889.18

Statement of department of government and sanitation expenditures.

	To April 1.	April 3 to June 30.	Total.
The executive office:			
Salaries and wages.....	\$15,927.13	\$10,701.59	\$26,628.72
Per diem and traveling expenses.....	234.10	45.87	279.97
Contingent expenses.....	2,037.97	276.39	2,314.36
The Zone treasurer:			
Salaries and wages.....	377.50	287.50	665.00
The administration of justice:			
Salaries and wages.....	8,594.97	4,705.01	13,299.98
Per diem and traveling expenses.....	139.53	139.53	279.06
Contingent expenses.....	61.79		61.79
Division of internal revenue:			
Salaries and wages.....	6,686.82	5,767.52	12,454.34
Per diem and traveling expenses.....	148.57	147.98	296.55
Contingent expenses.....	384.37		384.37
Postal service:			
Salaries and wages.....	4,419.55	1,390.00	5,809.55
Per diem and traveling expenses.....	222.05	22.25	244.30
Mail transportation.....	81.50	97.25	178.75
Contingent expenses.....	3,948.44	600.00	4,548.44
Police and prisons:			
Salaries and wages.....	46,075.49	18,440.26	64,515.75
Per diem and traveling expenses.....	623.10	176.25	799.35
Contingent expenses.....	1,877.80	401.22	2,279.02
Sanitation, hospitals and asylums, office of chief sanitary officer:			
Salaries and wages.....	33,744.56	40,882.41	74,626.97
Per diem and traveling expenses.....	3,167.85	249.69	3,417.54
Contingent expenses.....	967.80		967.80
Director of hospitals:			
Salaries and wages.....	891.84	1,997.00	2,888.84
Per diem and traveling expenses.....		15.15	15.15
Ancon Hospital:			
Salaries and wages.....	76,866.99	28,191.69	105,058.68
Per diem and traveling expenses.....	2,370.37	3.90	2,374.27
Contingent expenses.....	616.13	39.75	655.88
Bohio Hospital:			
Salaries and wages.....	1,206.18	145.00	1,411.18
Per diem and traveling expenses.....	125.00		125.00
Contingent expenses.....	25.00	21.67	46.67
Colon Hospital:			
Salaries and wages.....	13,599.56	8,107.54	21,677.10
Per diem and traveling expenses.....	115.67	43.05	158.72
Contingent expenses.....	147.13	160.00	307.13
Cristobal and line as far as Bohio:			
Salaries and wages.....	1,148.14	126.00	1,274.14

Statement of general and department of administration expenditures—Continued.

	To April 1.	April 3 to June 30.	Total.
Culebra Hospital:			
Salaries and wages.....	\$1,882.85	\$636.33	\$2,519.18
Contingent expenses.....	99.41		99.41
Gamboa and Bas Obispo:			
Salaries and wages.....	25.84		25.84
Gorgona Hospital:			
Salaries and wages.....	2,494.24	1,219.88	3,714.12
Per diem and traveling expenses.....	86.92		86.92
Miraflores Hospital:			
Salaries and wages.....	1,687.06	1,855.92	3,542.98
Per diem and traveling expenses.....	10.99		10.99
Contingent expenses.....	3.05		3.05
Panama, Corozal, and La Boca dispensary:			
Salaries and wages.....	150.00	532.50	682.50
Convalescent station at Taboga Island:			
Salaries and wages.....	1,595.48	79.62	1,675.10
Contingent expenses.....	1.65		1.65
Hospital service, general:			
Salaries and wages.....	9,528.59	40.00	9,568.59
Per diem and traveling expenses.....	134.58		134.58
Contingent expenses.....	505.23		505.23
Quarantine station, Panama:			
Salaries and wages.....	2,958.08	1,415.72	4,373.80
Per diem and traveling expenses.....	121.09	35.80	156.89
Contingent expenses.....	81.82		81.82
Quarantine station, Colon:			
Salaries and wages.....	2,785.21	1,421.67	4,206.88
Maritime quarantine:			
Salaries and wages.....	323.49	416.67	740.16
Per diem and traveling expenses.....	1.25		1.25
Detention barracks, Panama:			
Salaries and wages.....	338.77	420.83	759.60
Per diem and traveling expenses.....		6.25	6.25
Detention barracks, Colon:			
Salaries and wages.....	863.31	100.00	963.31
Health officer, Panama and Colon:			
Office of health officer—			
Salaries and wages.....	126.20	26,788.51	26,914.71
Per diem and traveling expenses.....	16.35	168.75	185.10
Contingent expenses.....	44.50		44.50
Street cleaning, Panama:			
Salaries and wages.....	5,841.22	7,190.96	13,032.18
Per diem and traveling expenses.....	6.50		6.50
Contingent expenses.....	2,595.00	4,190.50	6,785.50
Mosquito, contagious diseases, and disinfecting service, Panama:			
Salaries and wages.....	827.60	2,087.78	2,915.38
Per diem and traveling expenses.....	35.31		35.31
Contingent expenses.....	95.30	76.00	171.30
Street cleaning, Colon:			
Salaries and wages.....	1,328.43	432.63	1,761.06
Contingent expenses.....		1,412.50	1,412.50
Mosquito, contagious diseases, and disinfecting service, Colon:			
Salaries and wages.....	215.25	5,174.04	5,389.29
Contingent expenses.....	215.00		215.00
Street cleaning, general:			
Salaries and wages.....	69,256.68		69,256.68
Per diem and traveling expenses.....	449.13		449.13
Contingent expenses.....	1,054.50		1,054.50
Improvement of Zone highways, construction division:			
Salaries and wages.....	9,249.67		9,249.67
Contingent expenses.....	27.83		27.83
Street paving, Panama:			
Salaries and wages.....	68.33	538.39	606.72
Construction of waterworks and sewers, Panama, Ancon, and Rio Grande:			
Salaries and wages.....	78,002.79	50,493.99	128,496.78
Per diem and traveling expenses.....	150.71	8.00	158.71
Construction waterworks and sewers, Colon:			
Salaries and wages.....	12,094.45	5,781.67	17,876.12
Intermediate water supply:			
Salaries and wages.....	12,714.72	26,686.83	39,401.55
Per diem and traveling expenses.....	149.25	101.75	251.00
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF BUILDINGS.			
For government and sanitation purposes.....	42,912.09	34,564.11	77,476.80
PURCHASE OF FURNITURE, EQUIPMENT, AND INSTRUMENTS.			
Hospital at Colon.....	7.47	61.10	68.57
Sanitary department, general.....	930.02		930.02
Sanitary department, general, disinfecting apparatus.....	6,180.00		6,180.00
SUMMARY.			
Department of government and sanitation:			
The executive office.....	18,199.20	11,023.85	29,223.05
The Zone treasurer.....	377.50	287.50	665.00
The administration of justice.....	8,736.29	4,705.01	13,441.30
The collector of revenue.....	15,891.30	8,025.00	23,916.30
Police and prisons.....	48,576.39	19,017.73	67,594.12
Sanitation.....	119,487.28	88,653.77	208,141.05
Hospitals and asylums.....	122,830.92	47,031.94	169,862.86

Statement of department of government and sanitation expenditures—Continued.

	To April 1.	April 3 to June 30.	Total.
SUMMARY—continued.			
Department of government and sanitation:			
Improvement of Zone highways	\$9,277.50		\$9,277.50
Street improvement, Panama	68.33	\$538.39	606.72
Construction of waterworks and sewers	103,111.92	83,042.24	186,154.16
Construction and repair of buildings	42,912.69	34,564.11	77,476.80
Purchase of furniture and equipment	7,117.49	61.10	7,178.59
Total disbursements, second department.	497,136.81	296,950.64	794,087.45

Statement of department of construction and engineering expenditures.

	To April 1.	April 3 to June 30.	Total.
Office of chief engineer:			
Salaries and wages	\$113,741.77	\$13,439.17	\$127,180.94
Per diem and traveling expenses	27,554.45	555.85	28,110.30
Contingent expenses	6,086.50	128.08	6,214.58
Principal assistant engineer in charge of records and office:			
Salaries and wages		9,467.03	9,467.03
Per diem and traveling expenses		10.85	10.85
Mechanical engineer:			
Salaries and wages	1,592.42	7,467.00	9,059.42
Per diem and traveling expenses	12.11	66.95	79.06
Office of general manager, labor and quarters:			
Salaries and wages	13.34	14,180.76	14,194.10
Per diem and traveling expenses	.40	164.18	164.58
Bureau of water works, sewers, and roads:			
Salaries and wages	1,714.66	8,339.00	10,053.66
Per diem and traveling expenses	68.61	76.70	145.31
Bureau of architecture and buildings:			
Salaries and wages	243.33	6,333.16	6,576.49
Per diem and traveling expenses	11.10	133.55	144.65
Contingent expenses		15.00	15.00
Bureau of telegraph, telephone, and electric lights:			
Salaries and wages	868.19	1,440.01	2,308.20
Per diem and traveling expenses	18.10	21.98	40.08
Bureau of meteorology and river hydraulics:			
Salaries and wages		342.33	342.33
Bureau of map making, lithography, and printing:			
Salaries and wages	7,449.80	4,051.72	11,501.52
Canal construction, Colon division, office of division engineer:			
Salaries and wages	25,594.07	19,800.23	45,394.30
Per diem and traveling expenses	530.15	14.10	544.25
Contingent expenses	15.80	30.00	45.80
Excavation:			
Salaries and wages	7,624.23	2,323.44	9,947.67
Tracks:			
Salaries and wages	1,250.87	4,223.87	5,474.74
Docks, foundations:			
Salaries and wages	1,080.41	884.85	1,965.26
Bohio dam:			
Salaries and wages	26,756.66		26,756.66
Per diem and traveling expenses	738.73		738.73
Contingent expenses	24.67		24.67
Surveys, Colon division:			
Salaries and wages	6,227.11		6,227.11
Per diem and traveling expenses	27.41		27.41
Chagres division, office of division engineer:			
Salaries and wages	2,733.53	12,801.29	15,534.82
Per diem and traveling expenses	70.56	4.00	74.56
Contingent expenses		1.00	1.00
Excavation:			
Salaries and wages	106.75		106.75
Gamboa division, office of division engineer:			
Salaries and wages		804.79	804.79
Gamboa dam:			
Salaries and wages	32,282.83		32,282.83
Per diem and traveling expenses	2,367.86		2,367.86
Contingent expenses	23.75		23.75
Gatun dam:			
Salaries and wages	17,826.62		17,826.62
Per diem and traveling expenses	873.22		873.22
Contingent expenses	84.32		84.32
Culebra division, office of division engineer:			
Salaries and wages	55,342.31	66,701.57	122,043.88
Per diem and traveling expenses	13.11	122.74	135.85
Office of resident engineer in charge of surveys:			
Salaries and wages	32,383.71	2,753.31	35,137.02
Per diem and traveling expenses	190.90	27.92	218.82
Cuts—excavations:			
Salaries and wages	51,684.09	66,436.48	118,120.57
Tolls and implements	2,012.79		2,012.79
Repairs to equipment	11,242.31		11,242.31
Contingent expenses	19,333.00		19,333.00
Cuts—dumps:			
Salaries and wages	21,064.29	15,445.76	36,510.05

Statement of department of construction and engineering expenditures—Continued.

	To April 1.	April 3 to June 30.	Total.
Cuts—mining:			
Salaries and wages	\$16,019.79	\$8,945.57	\$24,965.36
Cuts—tracks:			
Salaries and wages	70,176.77	66,064.36	136,241.13
Per diem and traveling expenses	29.50		29.50
La Boca division, office of division engineer:			
Salaries and wages	1,450.63	17,193.49	18,644.12
Per diem and traveling expenses	6.54	47.70	54.44
Contingent expenses	4.50		4.50
Excavation:			
Salaries and wages		1,057.50	1,057.50
Harbors and dredging:			
Salaries and wages	185.52	1,169.05	1,354.57
Bas Matachin machine shops: ^a			
Salaries and wages	7,655.95	59,374.08	67,030.03
Per diem and traveling expenses	38.25	27.10	65.35
Small tools	712.29	233.86	946.15
Contingent expenses		2.40	2.40
Cristobal machine shops:			
Salaries and wages	3,670.07	27,549.17	31,219.24
Small tools	394.05	181.96	576.01
Culebra machine shop:			
Salaries and wages		21,997.84	21,997.84
Empire machine shop:			
Salaries and wages	3,197.45	29,327.67	32,525.12
Per diem and traveling expenses	22.80	4.75	27.55
Small tools	85.50	83.39	168.89
La Boca machine shop:			
Salaries and wages	2,954.29	10,328.57	13,282.86
Purchase of La Boca shops	8,425.79		8,425.79
PURCHASE OF FURNITURE, EQUIPMENT, AND INSTRUMENTS.			
Office of chief engineer	286.60		286.60
Canal construction:			
Excavating and dredging machines	21,050.00		21,050.00
Construction and repair of buildings	65,149.43	100,378.95	165,528.38
EXCAVATING AND DREDGING MACHINES.			
Repairs	8,319.12		8,319.12
Superintendence	119.33		119.33
RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT.			
Repairs of rolling stock	26,204.70		26,204.70
Repairs of machine and hand tools	15,164.59		15,164.59
Superintendence	1,359.44		1,359.44
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT.			
Repairs of floating equipment not dredges	14,408.14	116.67	14,524.81
Repairs of furniture, etc	247.60		247.60
Repairs of machine and hand tools	9,594.90		9,594.90
SUMMARY.			
Chief engineer	159,374.78	66,233.32	225,608.10
Colon division	69,870.11	27,276.49	97,146.60
Chagres division	2,910.84	12,806.29	15,717.13
Gamboa division	53,458.60	804.79	54,263.39
Culebra division	279,552.57	226,497.71	506,050.28
La Boca division	1,647.19	19,467.74	21,114.93
Machine shop expenses	18,730.65	149,110.79	167,841.44
Purchase of La Boca shops	8,425.79		8,425.79
Purchase of furniture, equipment, and instruments	21,336.60		21,336.60
Construction and repair of buildings	65,149.43	100,378.95	165,528.38
Repairs of excavating and dredging machines	8,433.45		8,433.45
Railroad construction and repair of railroad equipment	42,728.73		42,728.73
Repairs of miscellaneous equipment	24,250.64	116.67	24,367.31
Total disbursements, third department	755,874.38	602,692.75	1,358,567.13

^aPrior to April 1 expenses of machine shops were distributed to the division of the work receiving the benefit of the work done by machine shops.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I should hesitate very much to offer an amendment to a bill of this kind if I did not know that I was doing it with the consent of the gentleman in charge of the bill. In order that my remarks may perhaps be more clearly understood, I will send the amendment to the Clerk's desk, to be read for information, as the text of the amendment which I propose to offer, or am considering the wisdom of offering to-morrow, or whenever the bill shall come up for action.

The CHAIRMAN. As the time for amendment has not arrived, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] will be read for information only.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out section 1, and insert in place thereof the following:
 "That every national banking association having United States bonds on deposit to secure its circulating notes shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States, in the months of January and July, a tax of

one-fourth of 1 per cent each half year upon the average amount of its notes in circulation, and such taxes shall be in lieu of all existing taxes on circulating notes of national banking associations: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to circulating notes secured by bonds issued under the following titles, or any reissue of such bonds bearing the same rates of interest: Loan of 1908 to 1918, authorized under act approved June 13, 1898, and bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum; funded loan of 1907, authorized under acts approved July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum; loan of 1925, authorized under act approved January 14, 1875, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum."

Three years ago, when the original Panama bill was passed, I called the attention of certain members of the Senate, the day after it was passed there, to the fact that bonds were authorized as 2 per cent bonds, but required to be sold at not less than par, and it would be impossible to sell them at par as a basis for circulation with a 1 per cent tax, and from that time to this the effort has been made to have that mistake corrected.

I hold in my hand the advance copy of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued to-day, and which the Members will find in their mail this evening, I suppose. I will read one clause from it, as follows:

By act of Congress approved June 28, 1902, an issue of bonds was authorized in aid of the isthmian canal now in process of construction.

The act provides that the bonds shall bear interest at 2 per cent, and shall not be sold below par. In former reports I have called attention to the fact that these bonds, if now issued, would not be available as security for national-bank circulation at a less rate of taxation than 1 per cent per annum, and, therefore, would not be worth par. I believe a general statute should be enacted making all future issues of the Government bonds available for national-bank circulation subject to a tax of but one-half of 1 per cent, as in the case of the consols authorized by act of March 14, 1900.

Now, the amendment which, as I stated, is offered by the consent, at least, of the gentleman in charge of the bill, will do precisely, and nothing more, than that which is asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report to-day. It distinctly exempts the threes and fours outstanding, and covers 2 per cent bonds hereafter issued. It covers also the privilege of reissue, and that is the particular reason why I offer it. Within eighteen months we shall have the termination of the first period of the \$115,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds now outstanding. The Government would save a large amount in interest if this tax which it is now proposed to apply to the Panama bonds shall apply to these also in their extension. It will also cover thirty-five millions of 3 per cent Spanish war bonds, which will expire in thirty months. In both of these instances the Treasury Department has the right of option of extending them—the 4 per cent indefinitely, the 3 per cent for ten years.

Now, it is apparent to the business sense of every Member of this House that if the Secretary of the Treasury did not wish to pay the \$115,000,000 4 per cent bonds, but did have it in his power to say to the holders of these bonds, "We will extend them, at discretion, at 2 per cent interest, with the additional feature of having it possible to use them as a basis of circulation at a tax of one-half per cent," he would have the power in his own hands to protect the interests of the Treasury so far as these two issues of bonds are concerned.

Now, I want to be perfectly frank with the House and to state that there is another issue of bonds which would be made available for bank circulation besides these two, a bond which has been authorized, but which has never been issued. And I think that every Member of the House, on both sides, will concur with me and with the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury as well, that this change be made so far as those are concerned. I refer to the authorized bond for the maintenance of the credit of the Government which bears 3 per cent interest and a one year's term. No such bond has ever been issued, but no human being can tell how soon or how far in the future the issue of that bond may be required. And I submit it to you that it will be impossible to sell a 3 per cent bond at par under the circumstances in which such sale would necessarily be made, unless it could be used as a basis for circulation by the banks, at the reduced rate of tax.

The amendment excludes the present issue of 3 and 4 per cents, but includes the reissuance of those bonds at lower rates, which would enable the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue, under the option he has, at 2 per cent instead of 3 and 4, and also includes the Panama bonds as well.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I did not understand the gentleman as to the last class of bonds he refers to—when they were issued.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. They were authorized to maintain the gold reserve and the credit of the country, but never have been issued, and I hope that the necessity for such issue will never arise.

Mr. BOUTELL. And they were limited to \$100,000,000.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. And limited to only one hundred millions. I think it is perfectly apparent to every gentleman

that they can not be sold at par, and the law forbids their being sold at anything less. There is no question about that. I dislike very much to bring in a proposition about banking into this House in view of my past experience.

Mr. MANN. Permit me to say to the gentleman that he need not interject it upon this bill.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. I do not want to interject it; but some gentlemen may not be aware of the fact that the great bulk of the bank circulation is based on the 2 per cent bonds, and these will continue to be used as the basis of circulation. Now, as a matter of fact, the supply of 2 per cent bonds is about exhausted; practically all of them are held for bank circulation. Possibly there may be from thirty to fifty millions in the market, but I am perfectly satisfied, gentlemen, that the 2 per cent bonds are being controlled and manipulated because of the shortage of supply. I am satisfied of it, and I think the very wisest possible course that Congress can take in regard to this matter is to make this a general statute, which the Secretary of the Treasury asks for, in order that at least that thing may be controlled and prevented. I will be glad to answer any question any gentlemen may desire to ask.

Mr. PRINCE. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question or two?

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Yes.

Mr. PRINCE. Are not we as Members of the House seeing the effect of taking up and disposing of a measure without having it properly go to a committee; that we are first legislating on matters pertaining to the Appropriations Committee, and next to the Ways and Means Committee, then to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, and now finally landing in the Banking and Currency Committee, seeking to make a general statute recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report to us a part of emergency legislation? Does not the gentleman from Connecticut think that it would be wiser in this House at this time to pass an emergency appropriation for a limited amount to meet the urgent necessities of the case?

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. I would state in reply to the gentleman's question that the Committee on Banking and Currency would have nothing to do with the proposition referred to in this bill or the amendment I am offering. The amendment is purely a question with which the Committee on Ways and Means would have to deal, relating solely to taxation and the bonded debt, and it has been referred to the Ways and Means Committee. The reasons why the amendment is offered are, because the Secretary of the Treasury distinctly and specifically recommends it, and it is only a change of form and not of principle from that recommended in the pending proposition. If the bill was not here relating to the Panama bonds the amendment would not be offered with reference to the others. I think the gentleman's question is fully answered.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Ought we in this Panama bill to deal with any other bonds except the Panama bonds?

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Instead of doing it for this specific issue, it might be made general law, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury as set forth in a bill which I introduced day before yesterday, but I submit it to Members here for their consideration whether it would not be wise to make general that which it is now proposed to make specific. By doing so it would create a saving of several million dollars in interest in the next few years. I think when the Government option of extension matures that the interest on the 3 and 4 per cent bonds can be reduced to 2 per cent by making this a general statute. That is the whole proposition.

Mr. PRINCE. Do I understand the gentleman from Connecticut, then, that he now seeks to withdraw this question?

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Oh, no; not at all. I leave it open for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. PRINCE. The gentleman insists upon it?

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. It is the substitution of one form for another.

Mr. MANN. I understood the gentleman to say that the Secretary of the Treasury was in favor of the action which he speaks of.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. I read the statement in which he said he advised it.

Mr. MANN. But he has not made any request that it be acted upon in this bill.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. He is out of the city and could not make any such recommendation.

Mr. MANN. Oh, I beg the gentleman's pardon. This same proposition that is in this bill was submitted in person to the Secretary of the Treasury himself, and he made no suggestion in reference to the matter which the gentleman offers.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. I went to the Treasury Department to-day, and the Assistant Secretary told me that the Secre-

tary was out of the city, but that he would be glad to have this proposition enacted. I will add, furthermore, that when this proposition was pending last year the Secretary of the Treasury distinctly recommended it. I have his letter in my pocket recommending it, and I will state that the verbatim language in the amendment was submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by him.

Mr. MANN. I have no doubt of that, but I want the House to understand, which it might not understand from the gentleman's statement, that the Secretary of the Treasury does not ask that it be done on this emergency appropriation bill. He has not asked that a change of the current law with reference to bonds be made in that way.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Oh, I do not know anything about that. I submitted the amendment to the gentleman in charge of the bill before I offered it.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, I know of no other gentleman who desires to participate in the general debate, and I ask that the bill be read.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I would suggest to the gentleman from Iowa that a good many of the Members on both sides have been under the impression that the bill would not be read for amendment until to-morrow morning, and for that reason it would be better to have unanimous consent—I will not intrude by asking it myself if the gentleman will ask it—to let the bill go over without detriment, to be read under the five-minute rule to-morrow morning, the first thing after the approval of the Journal, and continued in due course until finished.

Mr. PAYNE. I suggest to the gentleman, why not have the first section read for amendment, which will, of course, end the general debate, and then commence to-morrow morning on that section?

Mr. WILLIAMS. We can get unanimous consent, no doubt, to have it go over.

Mr. HEPBURN. I ask that the first section of the bill be read.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then, are we going to continue the reading?

Mr. PAYNE. I do not know whether there has been any understanding that the bill shall go over until to-morrow morning.

Mr. WILLIAMS. No; there has been none, but I am trying to get an understanding. There was an understanding on the part of a great many Members of the House that the bill could not possibly reach consideration under the five-minute rule to-day. I was partially responsible for that understanding, which turns out to be a misunderstanding, and the gentleman from Iowa in charge of the bill will see that some Members, in consequence of what we expected, thought they could go home, and they will be taken rather by surprise if the bill is read for amendment this evening when they are not here.

Mr. HEPBURN. I am only asking that the first section be read, and then I will move to rise.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But if the first section is read, all amendments to that section will be cut off.

Mr. HEPBURN. Oh, no; we will not proceed to the next section. It will be open for amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then, amendments to the first section will be in order to-morrow morning?

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly.

Mr. OLMSTED. Quite a number of Members have made arrangements to go away to-morrow morning, with the understanding that the bill would be finished to-day. I merely make that suggestion.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The difference is that there was no reason for their having that understanding—none under the sun. They arrived at it unaided and unassisted. These other gentlemen have arrived at their understanding by being misled.

Mr. OLMSTED. It seems that the gentlemen I refer to were right in their understanding that it could be finished to-day if it were proceeded with under the regular order.

Mr. PAYNE. This illustrates the folly of leaving the House when a bill is pending. If gentlemen will all understand here at the opening of the session that a vote is liable to be taken at any time in Committee of the Whole, or that a bill is liable to be voted upon at any time, and will regulate their business in accordance with the business of the House, it will be a great deal better for all concerned. I have no objection to the suggestion of the gentleman from Iowa that we read the first section and then stop there, leaving it open for amendment.

Mr. TAWNEY. I think, Mr. Chairman, that we have as full an attendance here now as we will have to-morrow. There are a great many Members in the Capitol who are not on the floor, and there is no reason for postponing a vote on the matter until to-morrow on account of the absence of Members.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I know of several Members myself who have gone home.

Mr. TAWNEY. There will be a great many more who will not be here to-morrow.

Mr. WILLIAMS. They will have full notice to be here to-morrow.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, I shall not make any request with regard to the postponement of the subject.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I will ask unanimous consent that the bill go over without detriment and that it be taken up the first thing to-morrow morning after the reading of the Journal under the five-minute rule, to be read for amendment.

Mr. TAWNEY. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HEPBURN. I raise the point of order that the Committee of the Whole can not give unanimous consent.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my request; it escaped me for the moment that we were in Committee of the Whole.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would suggest that the first section can be read and then a motion made for the committee to rise. If no Member wishes to debate the bill, the Clerk will read.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Chairman, as I may not be able to be here to-morrow, I would like five minutes to-night.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania desire to debate the bill?

Mr. OLMSTED. I wish to debate the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Chairman, I am as fully aware as any Member of this House of the great importance to the country of the construction of this isthmian canal. I am fully aware of the urgent importance of action upon this measure at this time, but I desire also to record my protest against this House being so often called upon from time to time to vote upon this great and important matter without being more fully advised, in appropriating large sums of money, as to the details of expenditures of moneys which have already been made.

Now, we are told that there have been expended the sum of \$8,950,092.15 of a former appropriation, but I defy any Member, from the statement which has been submitted here, presumably coming from the Commission itself, to tell in what way or for what purpose, except in the most general manner, that money has been expended. For instance, the very first item is this: "Isthmian Canal Commission, \$185,256.98." Whether that was for salaries or traveling or other expenses of the Commission, how much for either or both, or what it was expended for, no Member on the floor of this House knows. The next item is "Special commissioners, \$18,265.90." Some one may know the full meaning of that term; I do not. Then we find the item "Office of administration, \$102,012.76." I defy anybody to tell me what that means.

Mr. MANN. That is very easy. It means the payment of the administration of the office here.

Mr. OLMSTED. Will the gentleman tell me the distinction between that and the first item, "Isthmian Canal Commission, \$185,000?"

Mr. MANN. That pays the salaries of the Isthmian Canal Commission and this pays the administration force of the Commission here.

Mr. OLMSTED. "The administration force." Then the disbursing officer, I take it, is a part of the administration force, and yet he gets a separate \$32,826.28 for something we are not told what.

Mr. MANN. The administration force of the Commission is like the salary for secretary's office over here, which we constantly appropriate for, and then we appropriate money for auditor and disbursing officer, which is part of the administrative force.

Mr. OLMSTED. Then I find the item, "Executive office, \$52,371.89." Whether that is for salaries or expenses, or for what purpose it was expended, we do not know. Then we have the item, "Administration of justice, \$22,886.35." What that is for we have not the slightest idea.

Mr. MANN. Oh, the gentleman knows that that is for the administration of justice—the payment of the salaries of judges, etc., in the Canal Zone. The gentleman knows that, I think.

Mr. OLMSTED. Then I find this item, "Department of construction and engineering"—and this foots up—"Office of the chief engineer, \$209,000." Whether that is for salaries or what it covers we are not told. The only item which we can definitely understand is the purchase of the Panama Railroad stock, \$155,657.49. That is specific, except we are not told how much they purchased nor what price they paid for it. I had one more specific item which I had lost for the moment. Here it is: "Canal construction, \$1,010,014.62." Now, I supposed

that that whole appropriation—the whole eight millions—was, in a sense, for canal construction. There is the item of expenditure, but we do not know how much of that went for salary or wages or material or what any of it was paid for. Then we have "Material and supplies purchased, \$2,091,258.72." Isn't that a part of canal construction? Next we have "General purchasing officer in Washington, \$39,890.57." Now, was that for things that he purchased or was it for salaries of men in his office? Next there are assistant purchasing agents at other places. Then we have "Division of material and supplies, Isthmus, \$342,381.07." Is that for salaries? Is it for wages? Is it for materials, or what on earth is it for? The mere explanation that it was expended for the "division" is not clear. Next we have this singular item, "Freight, advertising, etc., \$144,085.23." Who ever heard or saw in an account of expenditures the grouping together of two such incongruous items as freight and advertising? How much was for freight and how much was for advertising? Why are we not informed?

Mr. Chairman, we are in these days insisting upon great publicity in the affairs of corporations, and very properly so. Recent events have shown the importance of demanding such publicity; but I say that there is no corporation in the country whose stockholders would be content with an accounting of the expenditure of \$8,000,000 which was no more full, no more detailed, and no more specific than this account of expenditures which has been rendered to us by this Commission. I find that the salaries and wages estimated for October and November amount to the sum of \$60,000—\$30,000 a month—here in Washington. Certainly, with such a force as that, there is ample ability and force of men to prepare a statement which could be laid before this House showing in detail what has been done with our money. I do not mean to reflect upon any officer of the Government or any member of the Commission. I am going to take it for granted this time that this money has all been properly expended. I believe it has been, but I do think that in a matter of this importance, an enterprise that is going to cost such a vast sum of money, do the best we may, we ought to have a most careful accounting for every dollar that we appropriate. I have thought of offering an amendment to that effect. If I am not here when that section is decided I am sure the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] will offer such an amendment, and I sincerely hope that when it is offered to the third section of this bill it will be adopted by the House, so that as to the appropriations we are about to make we will hereafter receive a full, detailed, and classified statement of expenditures.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, just a word. I desire to say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED] that I think he will find in connection with the report of the Secretary of War which is now in the hands of the President, and which will be transmitted to us at a very early date, all of that information that his soul craves.

Mr. OLMSTED. I hope that is so, Mr. Chairman, but it certainly is not in the statement of expenditures which has been given to the House as the basis of our action upon this bill. There is no requirement of law that it shall be in the report of the Secretary of War, and in any event it will come too late to be of service so far as this bill is concerned.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Chairman, at the outset permit me to say that I concur in all the criticism indulged in by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED]. He criticizes these items of expenditures already made up to September 30, 1905. He is correct in saying that no corporation or business firm in the country would be content with that sort of a statement rendered by its fiscal officer or agent as to the manner in which he had used the funds of that corporation or business concern. It shows to my mind, Mr. Chairman, a want of business methods in the conduct of the building of this canal. It shows to my mind that the money of the people may be used to some extent for unnecessary purposes, for experimenting, for exploiting some particular man, some newspaper man, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] has suggested—a press agent. Now, we want to know and the country is entitled to know, not in a general way how the revenues have been expended, but in a specific and definite way how the party in power is expending the moneys of the public. Now, this case illustrates the folly, I might say, of this House undertaking to legislate on a matter as important as this without having the measure first considered by a committee. What Member of this House can know about this? The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] was asked questions, and he confessed again and again that he could not explain matters pertinent to this important discussion. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED] is correct in his criticism. It may be that all of these items

were properly expended. I do not know. I do not know for what these items grouped together under general terms were expended. Now, what he has said relates to what has already been expended, and his criticism is well taken. I desire to direct further criticism to the expenditure of the \$16,500,000 which it is now sought to have us appropriate.

Now, for what purposes are we going to appropriate \$16,500,000? In a general way we are told for preliminary expenses, for hospitals, and for houses and the like of that. If this matter had gone to a committee and there had been an investigation we would have found out how much hospital money was necessary, how many houses were necessary, and what other items were necessary. I do not know what the general statements mean. Under subdivision 3 in the second column, page 40 of the Record, "Estimated miscellaneous material purchases in United States from December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, \$2,300,000." Does any man on this floor have any idea of what these materials are, for what that money is to go?

Mr. MANN. The items are right there.

Mr. CLAYTON. It is simply in general terms.

Mr. MANN. It is specified what it is.

Mr. CLAYTON. "Estimated miscellaneous material purchases in the United States, December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906." What sort of miscellaneous material? For what purpose? You have specified a whole lot of materials and now you bring in a sort of omnibus clause under the head of miscellaneous expenses. I want to know what these miscellaneous matters consist of which calls for this money. Then you take the next one, item 4, "Estimated miscellaneous material purchases on the Isthmus and miscellaneous expenditures from December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, consisting of hotel and hospital and other supplies, transportation of laborers from West Indies, etc., \$800,000."

I would like to know more particularly about that. And then you come now to item 7, for I can not now undertake to criticize each one of these omnibus clauses in this so-called estimate of expenses, but take item 7. "Estimated Isthmus pay roll from December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, based on estimated pay rolls for November, with increase of 25 per cent from January 1, 1906, on gold rolls and 50 per cent on silver rolls." And yet, Mr. Chairman, in spite of the long statement made by the gentleman from Illinois, I am still in the dark as to how much of this money is going to be spent on the actual work of constructing the canal. The gentleman says that it was estimated that it would cost a hundred and forty million dollars to complete this canal; that without further legislation of Congress no more than that could be spent for that purpose. Well, we have already appropriated, if this bill passes through, including \$10,000,000 heretofore appropriated, \$26,000,000 out of the hundred and forty million dollars for the work of construction, to say nothing of the forty millions paid to the company from which the canal was purchased and ten millions to the Panama Government. I want to know, Mr. Chairman, what is the purpose of all this money? To what use it is going to be devoted? I know I am heartily in favor of building an Isthmian Canal, but we want to go about it in a businesslike way. We want to know what we are doing and how the people's money is being expended and how it is proposed to expend it.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Alabama yield for a question?

Mr. CLAYTON. Certainly.

Mr. JAMES. Under section 3, estimated miscellaneous material purchases in United States from December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, does that mean they have to purchase in the United States notwithstanding they might pay more than they could get it for elsewhere?

Mr. CLAYTON. I do not know. The gentleman from Kentucky will have to ask the whispering winds, because the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] on the committee could not answer that. We do not know; we are in the dark.

Mr. Chairman, this is the first time, I believe, during my limited service here in this House that we have been called upon to vote upon so important a matter, to vote so much of the people's money without accurate and definite information as to what has been done with some of that money, and as to what will be done with the money for which we are asked to vote, except in one case, and that was in the great emergency that confronted the country at the beginning of the Spanish war, when that great heart lived in the White House and every patriot here voted to put into his hands \$50,000,000 as an emergency war fund. We could not in time of war wait for itemized statements, we are

willing to trust our President, but here in time of peace, in purely a business matter, involving business questions, no emergency, with nothing of extraordinary nature confronting us, why this matter should be rushed through without explanation I demand to know.

I demand to know, to have more information about these items. What will this money be used for? Here are \$26,500,000, that we appropriated and to be appropriated, of the proposed \$140,000,000. How much work has been accomplished and how much will be accomplished by this? It may come to pass, Mr. Chairman, if we go on from time to time without due investigation, without any inquiry into this, we will find ourselves confronted with this condition, namely, that we will have spent \$140,000,000, and most of it will have been expended upon items headed "Miscellaneous expenditures," and that then the canal will hardly have begun to be constructed. It illustrates the unwisdom of putting such a measure as this through at this time without due investigation.

There is a matter as important in the estimation of the country and more urgent in the minds of the people than this, and yet that is not brought forward by the party in power. That is waiting for the regular course; that must wait until after recess; that can wait at least until after the committees are appointed. I refer to the demand of the country for the regulation of the great transportation companies, to prevent the inequalities, the injustices, and the discrimination practiced by them against the producers, consumers, and shippers as well as the traveling public. That I consider a question just as important and as urgent as this, and the party in power will take time to deliberate upon it. But when it comes to this matter of expending sixteen millions of the money of the people, you bring in a measure here without reference to the committee and largely under the head of "Estimated miscellaneous expenses." I am complaining of the attitude of this House in asking us to vote for a measure without having the explanation. We ought to have it, and I register this protest and criticism. It is unbusinesslike, it is unfair to the country, and it is unfair to the membership of this House. This matter ought to be investigated, elucidated, and explained, so that all might know exactly for what they are voting. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HEPBURN. I would be glad if there could be a more detailed statement before the House at this time. I have no doubt but that a detailed statement is in the report of the Secretary of War. But I submit to the gentleman that there is no great innovation in this particular matter of estimates, only the sum is a larger one than usual. Take, for instance, the Book of Estimates with regard to appropriation for river and harbor improvements, as follows:

Improving the Black Warrior and Tombigbee rivers: For continuing improvements by the construction of locks and dams Nos. 1 and 2 in the Tombigbee River and the completion of Lock and Dam No. 1 in the Tombigbee River, near Demopolis, and Nos. 2 and 3 in the Black Warrior River, next above, and for the construction of bridges and lock houses as authorized.

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

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly.

Mr. CLAYTON. The information is that the committee had those items under investigation. They had the report—

Mr. HEPBURN. Here is the Book of Estimates as it is furnished by the War Department.

Mr. CLAYTON. And the committee gave a hearing on those items.

Mr. HEPBURN. They might have done so and they might not. I am speaking of the estimate and the form in which the estimates are made. Has the gentleman from Georgia information as to the cost of Dam No. 1 and Lock No. 2, and how much concrete there must have been, and how much of timber, and how much of labor, and how much of engineering? Those matters are never included in the estimates. The bulk sum is given, and that is done here. I think they might have adopted a different plan, and there might be connected with every estimate a detailed statement of every expenditure if a letter should have been addressed to a contractor with the necessary postage stamps. Then it might properly be included in the estimates that might be considered; but it has never been done. It is not the custom. When estimates are made they are made in this form. Here are 100 items of various amounts estimated for by the Secretary, and substantially the same language is used. There is nothing of a definite nature. It is not expected of them that the Congress will be informed in regard to every matter of this kind. Something is left to the engineer in charge; something of credibility rests on his statement.

Mr. CLAYTON. May I interrupt the gentleman?

Mr. HEPBURN. Surely.

Mr. CLAYTON. Does the gentleman find in there any item

as uncertain as this: "To equipment purchased or contracted for delivery not later than June 30, 1906?"

Mr. HEPBURN. I do not know. I have not investigated.

Mr. CLAYTON. Does the gentleman find anything in there as indefinite as this: "Estimated miscellaneous material purchases in the United States from December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906?"

Mr. HEPBURN. Here, for instance, is an item I pick up at random: "Construction of keepers' dwellings, Sunken Island Station, St. Lawrence River, New York, \$5,000." How indefinite that is. Now, probably, the gentleman would like to know something of the style of architecture, whether it is Gothic or something more modern than that, or whether the Queen Anne style would be preferred. It might be wise and proper to gratify curiosity in that way; but in this department, in making estimates for these expenditures, that kind of minute detail is never indulged in. It is supposed that when the proper officer was authorized to construct this keeper's dwelling, that there was a limit upon him to keep within the expenditure of \$5,000, and that as an honest officer he would do with the money what was best for the interest of his Government. Something has to be assumed as to the integrity of the individual instrumentality by which these works must be carried on.

Now, these gentlemen know what they want to expend during the year—what is necessary to carry on the work. Suppose there was a detailed estimate made. So many thousand dollars for cement, so many thousand dollars for sand, so many thousand dollars for the other materials necessary to make concrete, so many thousand dollars for labor in the preparation of this material at one point, so much at another point. What would this House know as to whether or not these estimates were rightful? Will the gentleman insist that if they were made here, as a Member of the House or as a member of the committee, would take them up item by item, figure out the amount, learn somewhere else the unit of probable cost, and base his judgment upon that? No one would pay any attention to these details if they were given. We have got to rely upon these officers. If they are honest men, then a mistake has been made. If that is true, neither the guardianship nor the watchful care or scrutiny of the gentleman from Alabama or myself can prevent dishonesty. It lies inherent in the personality of the man who has the discretion, and who in the nature of things must have discretion.

These estimates are made by men that have been selected for the purpose of this great work. The responsibility is upon them. They are scrutinized by the officers of the War Department. They have the confidence of those officers. In turn, the President of the United States, charged with the responsibility, upon whose shoulders rests all the responsibility of the selection of men to select the right instrumentalities—the man who above all others will suffer if there is dereliction of duties and failure to perform on the part of those selected by him—he, in turn, has given that scrutiny that it was possible under the circumstances for him to give; and so they come down to us in that way. I confess that it might have been better if infinitely more of detail had been indulged in. It might have been better if I and the gentleman from Alabama had information about these particular items of conjectural expenditure; but we would have known no more had we had them. What does he or I know about the cost of construction there? What does he or I know of the state of the market of materials here in the United States or in the markets where these particular things must be bought? It might have been better for us; but, after all, I think it would serve no useful purpose, for probably neither he nor I would have looked on them except in the cursory manner in which men examine details of that kind.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Chairman, may I interrupt the gentleman?

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly.

Mr. CLAYTON. Then, in view of the profound ignorance which, I take it, the gentleman's admission attributes to the membership of this House, we can not know anything about anything, and we must simply take the estimates furnished by the Departments. What is the use, then, of having committees to investigate any of these things? Why not take the estimates of the Departments on everything and put them through without the intermediary of a committee?

Mr. HEPBURN. As a rule, that is what is done. The estimates of the Departments, as a rule, govern, and it is only in exceptional cases, where unusual information is within the reach of gentlemen, that there is investigation other than that which produces any practical result.

Mr. COCKRAN. Will the gentleman allow me?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa yield to the gentleman from New York?

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly.

Mr. COCKRAN. I ask the gentleman's attention to this language:

I earnestly recommend to the Congress the need of economy, and to this end, of a rigid scrutiny of appropriations.

Mr. HEPBURN. Yes.

Mr. COCKRAN. Would the gentleman regard that, then, as superfluous?

Mr. HEPBURN. No; I think this is rigid scrutiny. I think this is as complete scrutiny as would be given under any circumstances. I think there is no man in this House who would set his judgment against the judgment of this board of engineers with regard to the necessities of an appropriation for a given work. We would accept what they are bound, under the law of the land and under the law of honor, to give to us here truthfully.

Mr. COCKRAN. I just merely wanted to ascertain what the gentleman conceives to be the duty of the House. By scrutiny of appropriations does the gentleman mean a scrutiny of what these officers say or a scrutiny for themselves of the necessities of government?

Mr. HEPBURN. I understand it to be that scrutiny that business men would make of a given expenditure in which they were about to engage, and I undertake to say that if a railway corporation or any other great corporation appoints its engineers to conduct a certain improvement, when those engineers have carefully considered that matter and have made their report, as business men the board of directors would act upon that report of the man whose duty it was to make it, and to make it honestly—the man who had been selected because of his integrity and his wisdom to make it—and it would be insolence, I think, on the part of nonprofessionals who happen to sit upon that board to say without something to attract their suspicions that their judgment was better than that of the expert whom the wisdom of all had called to engage in the enterprise.

Mr. COCKRAN. The gentleman will, of course, understand that I merely seek to have his views on this subject for the benefit of the House. I would like to know what the gentleman desires us to understand is the business of Congress. Is it to accept the figures contained in the estimates and, using his own expression, that it would be impertinent to verify those figures by independent inquiries by a regularly appointed committee?

Mr. HEPBURN. Oh, I have no desire to inform the gentleman upon any subject of that kind.

Mr. COCKRAN. Well, I ask the gentleman's attention then to this: Take the case he presents, where a board selects its own agents to make inquiries of a technical character, and acts upon that report. Does he consider that analogous to the action of a department of the Government, called upon to exercise its judgment on the actions, not of its own agents, but of appointees of another department?

Mr. HEPBURN. In a sense these men are our appointees. We have invested the President with the power to make these selections. The President has made the selections. I believe that he has been wise in the selections. These men whom he has selected have been engaged in the performance of this duty. They are learned upon this subject and familiar with it. I at least for one am not. I would regard it as insolent for me to put my judgment upon a great subject of engineering of which I have no knowledge at all against that of a man recognized throughout the world as great and eminent in his profession.

Mr. COCKRAN. Mr. Chairman, I had not intended to participate in this debate; but it seems to me that the question is now put upon a plane where every Member of this House must ask himself and his colleagues a very important question. If the enactment of this measure in this very unusual manner is justified by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] upon the ground that the House of Representatives, in exercising the power of appropriation, can not scrutinize the estimates of an executive office without exposing itself to an imputation of insolence? And insolence in a legislative body closely approaches treason to its duty.

I can not understand what function is left to us if we are to be considered impertinent when we ask any officer for an explanation of the reasons why millions of dollars should be taken from the Treasury. If putting and pressing that very inquiry be not our function, why, we have no function. It would be idle to call such a meaningless performance as the gentleman from Iowa describes a duty or a power. Nothing could be more ridiculous than to require this body to solemnly enact a law in order to justify the expenditure of money if the extent of our duty and our power is simply to express our approval of whatever the engineers of the War Department or any other officer may certify.

Mr. Chairman, just conceive the position in which we are

placed. We are asked to appropriate \$16,000,000, an amount larger than the entire revenue of a great many States, and it is asked to do it upon a piece of paper that not one man in the House can undertake to explain. If there be impertinence anywhere, let me submit to the gentleman from Iowa that it does not lie in scrutiny of estimates by Members of this House, but it lies with those who deny the right of this House, charged with the public purse, to satisfy itself in advance of any appropriation as to the necessity of every expenditure, the direction in which it will go, and the grounds on which it is asked. [Applause.]

What is the precise status of the measure before this body now? The gentleman from Iowa, among the most distinguished Members of the House, one of its brightest ornaments, stood on the floor this morning and vindicated the right of his committee to take charge of this bill. On what is the right of a committee based to take charge of a bill before this House? Upon the assumption that the committee can prosecute more efficiently than the whole House inquiries into the reasons offered for its enactment, and that the result of those inquiries will be spread before all the Members, either in a report or in answer on the floor, when a question is asked. It is only upon that assumption that the gentleman could be justified in standing here and claiming the right to take charge of this measure—a right we all conceded, because back of the claim he advanced lies a long record of effective service in that direction.

Now, he undertakes to tell us that the very efficiency on which he had a right to pride himself, which we consider a glorious feature of this House, was really an impertinence which any member of the Executive Department, if he had chosen, might have rebuked. If that be the extent of our power over appropriations, it had better be wiped from our constitutional system and the people of this country no longer left to believe that when the House of Representatives appropriates money the estimate of the officer recommending the expenditure had passed the scrutiny of a competent body. Let us acknowledge the truth, and proclaim it that executive officers can open the door of the Treasury and help themselves to its contents whenever they choose to assert that an expenditure of money is necessary for the public service.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I had hoped that at some time or other somebody in the course of this debate would explain to us the necessity for each of these expenditures; would tell us how this Commission came to expend moneys beyond the amount appropriated; would tell us, when they asked for the enormous sum of eight or nine million dollars in addition, just when and how and where it would be expended; but so far not a member of the committee has been able to answer a single question on this head, but the debate has reached its culmination of vagueness with the declaration of the gentleman from Iowa that such questions would be impertinent. Sir, if that be true, I do not want to sit on the floor of this House. If a question asked in the discharge of my duty as a custodian of the public treasure is to be considered impertinent, then the requirement of the Constitution that money can be taken from the Treasury only after an appropriation by the House of Representatives is a hollow mockery.

I hope that the Administration responsible for this enterprise, responsible for this demand made upon the House, will take an attitude more favorable to our Constitution, more respectful to our system of government than that which the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] has thought proper to take here upon its behalf to-night. I hope that the House will be informed of the necessity for each of these expenditures; that we will be given some more definite information than this, for instance:

Estimated miscellaneous material purchases in United States from December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, \$2,300,000."

I hope we will be vouchsafed some more information about this material than the statement that it is "miscellaneous" before we appropriate such a stupendous sum for the purchase of it. And so through every item the right of the House to scrutinize estimates will, I hope, be asserted and recognized before one dollar is appropriated. And here, sir, I ask the attention of the House again to this language, which we listened to with respect yesterday when read by the Clerk:

I earnestly recommend to the Congress the need of economy, and to this end of a rigid scrutiny of appropriations.

If in the past that duty has been neglected, it is time now that it should be discharged. I ask this House to decide now that requests for information on subjects as important as this are not an impertinence, but an obedience to the oath of office which all of us took no later than yesterday when, with uplifted hands we swore to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States—one of whose chief features provides that

the Treasury of the Union shall be guarded by us, not in a perfunctory manner, but with vigilance, with unswerving determination to guard the safety of every dollar in its vaults until it is withdrawn by us to be expended in promoting the welfare of our whole citizenship. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, I do not propose that the gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN] shall place me in the position that he reiteratedly has tried to do. I made no such declaration as he has declared. I have not denied the right of scrutiny to any Member of this House with regard to appropriations. What I said was this, and I was talking of a practical matter. I said that when an estimate was made by a man learned in his profession, with regard to that which he understood and with regard to a duty that he was charged to perform, I would regard it as insolence on my part, not a professional, to attempt to criticise his estimate. That is what I said, and when I carried it further to the board of directors, and it was something in the line of duty of an engineer who made his estimates to them on a subject about which they had no professional knowledge, I said that it would be regarded as insolence for them to criticise the knowledge of the man who had been selected by them as the expert. And out of that, for the purpose of the gentleman, in order that he may deliver one of his general diatribes upon public virtue and upon the Constitution of the United States, he attempts to distort the purpose of my language into a denial of scrutiny on the part of the membership here of the business that comes before us. I said that had there been the utmost of detail with regard to these engineering matters they would have amounted to nothing to us, for the simple reason that we have no knowledge upon that subject, and that we would accept what was said notwithstanding the fact that we did not technically and professionally know whether or not those estimates were right. What would we know, I again say, as to the units of cost? We may have some knowledge here—possibly some professionals would—but we would have no knowledge of the correct unit in other places, where labor conditions were so different, where climatic influences were so remarkably changed from ours. Practically, it would have amounted to nothing if we had them; and therefore I said what I said, and not what the gentleman so glibly and repeatedly tried to put in my mouth. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. COCKRAN. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa yield to the gentleman from New York?

Mr. HEPBURN. I yield.

Mr. COCKRAN. Oh, I thought the gentleman was through.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized in his own right.

Mr. COCKRAN. Mr. Chairman, I merely wished to say that no one would be slower to do injustice to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] than myself. I value too highly as a national possession the very brilliant record which the gentleman has made in this House even to stand idly by if the slightest reflection were cast improperly upon his fame, but I think after the gentleman finished his statement that not a Member of the House here could find the slightest difference between his description of what he had said and mine. I repeat my statement of it now, and if the gentleman will show me where it is wrong in the slightest degree I shall correct it on the spot, with ample apologies to him and with great personal joy at finding I misapprehended him. I understand the gentleman to say now that if experts employed by the War Department certify to an expense, make an estimate of what some public work will cost, and send it to Congress, it would be superfluous and insolent on the part of this House to scrutinize this estimate on the ground—

Mr. HEPBURN. No, sir.

Mr. COCKRAN. Pardon me—

Mr. HEPBURN. Wait a moment. The gentleman should make the distinction.

Mr. COCKRAN. Then let us have the distinction from the gentleman himself.

Mr. HEPBURN. I said that where an expert, a scientist, a man who had knowledge, is called upon under the solemnities of a great duty to perform an obligation, for me to set my information against his would be insolent, and I say that still and I believe it.

Mr. COCKRAN. Well, I will accept that. I will accept the gentleman's own statement of his statement. I shall not undertake to describe it myself again, because it would suffer in my imperfect rendering of it. [Laughter.]

I accept the statement exactly as the gentleman from Iowa has made it. It seems that the eminence of the expert is the test by which the insolence of the House is to be determined

if it undertakes to examine the estimate he has made. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Now, I do not believe there is any degree of eminence that any expert ever reached in the history of mankind that would make it impertinent or insolent for the House of Representatives to scrutinize estimates prepared by him, or to scrutinize any act, condition, or case whatever upon which an appropriation of money, under our oaths, must be made.

Mr. HEPBURN. I have said what I would regard as insolence on my part; I have not stated it would be insolence for the House, if it concluded, to engage in any kind of investigation it wanted.

Mr. COCKRAN. In view of the explanation, Mr. Chairman, for which I am very grateful, I must say I should regard it as most calamitous, indeed, if the House had to separate itself from the gentleman from Iowa under any circumstance. [Applause on the Democratic side.] But, now, for the purpose of showing the gentleman from Iowa that, even where experts prepare estimates, there are abundant matters upon which Members of the House can exercise intelligent judgment before making appropriations, I ask his attention to paragraph No. 2 of the estimate or figures before us, and he will see there that 1,100 steel flat cars are certified to have cost \$1,071,000. Now, it is a very fair and proper subject upon which any business man in this House can exercise his own judgment as to whether this is an extravagant price or not. And so with the item of 120 locomotives which appear to have been purchased.

Almost any person can tell about what the cost of a locomotive should be, given its weight, dimensions, and power. Here an expenditure of some three million dollars was made, and the items are given. We can all scrutinize them, and every Member of the House can see that the figures are about correct and fair. Why could not that same amount of information be given to us upon the other items? All this is information to which we are entitled. We, as the lawmaking body charged with the care of the Treasury, should exercise our own judgment as to whether any expenditure of money is a proper or an improper use of the public treasure, and I ask the gentleman from Iowa to remember that even though we may refuse appropriations or correct estimates it does not follow that we are impeaching the integrity of the expert who has made the estimates or of the Department recommending the appropriation. We can not put the judgment of the expert in place of our own. We can only use his information or figures to enlighten ourselves. Under our Constitution the Treasury door can not be opened by anybody except by this House, and by this House acting on its own conscience and judgment, that conscience and judgment enlightened, perhaps, by experts, but never controlled by them. But surely, Mr. Chairman, it is not extravagance to say that nobody on this floor has contributed more powerfully and more signally to establishing the ability of this House to discharge all of its functions than the gentleman from Iowa, and it is therefore in defense of the fame which he has won and of the record which he has made that I stand when I insist on the right of the House of Representatives to be governed by its own conscience and judgment in every appropriation of public funds and deny its right to accept the judgment of anybody, expert or other, in discharging a duty which the Constitution places on us and which it does not allow us to delegate to anyone, be he the wisest or best or most expert in all the world. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, the debate has tended to what seems to me to be dangerous ground. This morning it was stated that this was an emergency measure. This House is always ready to act upon emergencies if it is necessary, but I am sorry from my standpoint of view to feel that the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in his zeal for the passage of this measure leads us logically onto very dangerous ground. He holds up the Book of Estimates and says, "Here is our authority; let us follow the Book of Estimates."

Mr. HEPBURN. I beg your pardon, I did not say authority. I said that was the usual method in which estimates were made.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations for several years, I will say that estimates are nearly always made by experts—that is, by those who are believed to be peculiarly well qualified to estimate the necessities of the case under consideration. They are made by the friends of the enterprise sought to be promoted. Now, I want to say, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, if this House is to follow the Book of Estimates, it will mean to bankrupt the Treasury of the United States. [Applause on the Democratic side.] When the House assumes to abrogate its prerogative as guardian of the Treasury of the nation, and there is allowed to a coterie of men, experts

though they may be, in any and every department, and back of any and every enterprise, the spending of the money of the United States, it means that we will go many millions of dollars into debt. We ought to save the people from that.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Will the gentleman permit a suggestion right there, to the effect that if this principle were once declared and acted upon consistently the Agrostologist, the Entomologist, and the Biologist of the Agricultural Department alone would take all of the money out of the Treasury each year. [Laughter.]

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield to a question?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. Yes, sir.

Mr. MANN. I beg to ask the gentleman whether, with his experience on the Appropriations Committee, it has not been the usual and invariable rule of the committee, where contracts have been authorized by Congress, to appropriate the amount to carry on the work under contract which the engineering department or other department finally said was necessary for expenditure during the coming fiscal year.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. But there is a difficulty in this case, and it shows the predicament in which the House finds itself in having no committee to investigate this particular subject. As a general proposition, the gentleman's query would be answered in the affirmative, but it does not necessarily follow from that that the expenses may not be extravagant and therefore ought to be scrutinized.

I believe, gentlemen, we have entered upon an enterprise here that will bring scandal upon the whole country, not upon the Republican party or the Democratic party, but upon the United States, unless we put our hands upon the financial throttle and say to those responsible for the work as carried on "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." [Applause on the Democratic side.] Between us and the people who pay the money there is no other authority, no other power, to say you shall not put your hands into the Treasury and take this or that. I repeat again, study the Book of Estimates and you will find that every man magnifies his office. Every man seeks to build up his department, not at the expense of others, but at the expense of the General Government. I will here say publicly what I have often said privately, that if the country knew the millions and millions of dollars that are saved to the people by the faithful guardianship of the Members of this House over the public Treasury they would have a greater appreciation of our services than many do at the present time.

I hope, sir, that this bill will pass as an emergency measure, but not as a precedent for future action, and that every step in the progress of this colossal enterprise may be made open and public, in order that the people may not only know what it cost to construct and complete it, but that the vast sums necessarily used have been wisely and economically expended.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, for fear that we might forget the laws which we have already provided in reference to the canal and the powers under which the Commission and the President are now acting, I beg leave to call the attention of the House to the act of Congress which we enacted providing for this canal and by which we directed the President to construct the Panama Canal and under which we authorized him—the gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN] to the contrary notwithstanding—to enter into contracts, and obligated ourselves to appropriate for the payment of those contracts from time to time the money necessary to build the canal, to the extent, at least, of \$135,000,000 in addition to the \$10,000,000 carried by the act.

Here we have a case where we have required the President to enter upon a work; where we have authorized him to incur the expenditures. The distinguished gentleman from New York was mistaken, in my opinion, when he stated that the Executive had incurred expenditures without authority of law. We passed the law; we gave the authority; we imposed the duty; they only obeyed our behest; and the only judgment which we can properly use in reference to the future expenditures is as to whether the amount that is asked for is necessary at this time.

Mr. COCKRAN. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. COCKRAN. I would like the gentleman to point out where "the gentleman from New York," if he referred to me, stated that these contracts had been made without authority of law.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from New York stated, or at least I understood him to state, that they had incurred large expenditures without authority of law. If the gentleman did not so state, I am certainly sorry to have misquoted him.

Mr. COCKRAN. I certainly did not so state, and could not so state, for I did not know anything about it.

Mr. MANN. When the gentleman revises the proof of his

speech, I think he will find that he did. He may have done it by inadvertence.

Mr. COCKRAN. The question was entirely unconnected with the basis of my discussion. But I would like to ask the gentleman this: Do "estimated miscellaneous material purchases" refer to contracts already made?

Mr. MANN. Very likely.

Mr. COCKRAN. But do they? I want the gentleman to say whether they do or not.

Mr. MANN. A portion of them I know do, but whether they do or not we have authorized the President to enter into contracts, and whether he has already entered into contracts through the Commission or whether he has advertised for bids or whether he only proposes to advertise for bids makes no difference. We have conferred the authority and imposed the duty upon the Executive in regard to these expenditures. It is true we have the right—and it is not only a right, but it is a duty on our part—when these expenditures are incurred to inquire into them and see whether they have been honestly and economically incurred. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. COCKRAN. The gentleman's last admission puts us in a position of perfect harmony.

Mr. MANN. I have no doubt that the House ought to be most careful about the expenditures upon this canal work. I do not believe that we can frame any law which will be too strict, because I realize the fact, the Executive realizes the fact, the head of the Department which has this work under control realizes the fact that with the utmost endeavor upon the part of those in authority it will sometimes be difficult to prevent extravagance and corrupt expenditure of money when the work is carried on 2,000 miles away from here.

Mr. WILLIAMS. My recollection is the last Congress enacted a proviso rendering it unlawful for an executive officer to anticipate appropriations. Did that proviso become law or not—does the gentleman remember?

Mr. MANN. That proviso became law; but I will say it has no application in this case.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If that proviso became law, then is not any anticipation of actual appropriation unlawful, even in the case of a promised appropriation?

Mr. MANN. I will say to the gentleman distinctly not. If it were so you could not carry on any public building in the United States satisfactorily, and could do no river and harbor work. We authorize the Secretary of War to enter into contracts for river and harbor improvements. These contracts are entered into because in this way the work is done more economically than by making contracts from year to year. They have made them for expenditures beyond the amounts which have already been appropriated.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then the gentleman thinks that \$135,000,000 have been appropriated?

Mr. MANN. I do not think that \$135,000,000 have been appropriated. Ten million dollars have been appropriated, and only \$10,000,000 have been expended; but contracts have been entered into for more, as we authorized the President. Does the gentleman from Mississippi say that we ought not to go ahead with any of this work on the canal, that we should stop everything now until—

Mr. WILLIAMS. No; "the gentleman" does not say that. On the contrary, the gentleman is perfectly willing to give whatever amount is absolutely necessary to prevent the work from stopping, up to the time that the committees can properly act.

Mr. MANN. That is what I understood.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But I was talking about whether they had not violated the law in putting us in this predicament.

Mr. MANN. They clearly have not violated the law. That proviso which we enacted does not at all relate to this authority which we grant. It has no reference to contracts authorized by statute. Now, we have conferred this authority upon the President. We have imposed this duty upon him. If we were in the position where we wanted to make just as small an appropriation as possible, we ought carefully to scrutinize the items for the future; but we are in the position where we want as much money expended as can possibly be expended properly and with economy. We want the work to progress. I do not see that there is any occasion for charging that these people have not presented a proper estimate for this work.

Mr. PRINCE. I want to ask my colleague a question.

Mr. MANN. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. PRINCE. I do not desire to appear in the attitude of objecting to any reasonable amount that is required by the Commission to prosecute this work speedily and properly. In view of this statement will my colleague inform me, and through me the House, whether we can make a less appropriation than

\$16,500,000 and not in the slightest degree interfere with the progress of this work, leaving the difference between what we ought to appropriate now as an emergency and \$16,500,000 for the committee to consider later and report later to this House?

Mr. MANN. I say to my colleague that I have no doubt it would be possible in some way to segregate the amounts and to differentiate between the amount necessary immediately and the amount necessary between now and the 30th of June. On the other hand, I wish to say to my colleague further that in the effort to make this differentiation, in the effort to segregate these amounts, between the amount absolutely needed at present and the amount which might be needed at any time I changed the conviction which I started out with, that an appropriation of three or four million dollars would be sufficient, and expressed my judgment at least in favor of appropriating the entire amount, believing, as I do, that we will probably have a deficiency appropriation to make anyway. The people on the canal work are forming their organization in such a way that they are progressing more rapidly than anybody expected, and I believe it would be a serious detriment unless the money is appropriated as needed; and in my judgment they will need it before another bill is likely to be passed through both Houses of Congress.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Chairman, I do not desire to detain the House very long, but I desire to call attention to the fact that this is the first opportunity the House has had for taking a part of the good advice given to it by the President in his recent message. Some people have criticized his message because, it is said, he sermonized to some extent, that he indulged in a lecture as to public duty, and that he referred frequently to doing things decently.

Now, here we have an opportunity to do the very thing that he preaches in his message which was read yesterday, an opportunity to scrutinize a coordinate department of this Government in the expenditure of the people's money, not only the expenditure that has already happened, but the proposed expenditure.

The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] begs the question when he tries to make this case analogous to the report of a chief of engineers for cement and for stone used in building locks on the Warrior or the Tombigbee River. That was a matter that had expert investigation. That was a matter that underwent the scrutiny of a committee of this House and underwent the scrutiny of this House, and it was well understood.

Now, there we have right here the difficulty—a want of information that perhaps precipitated this discussion. In the beginning of this discussion to-day the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] asked a pertinent question—if it be true that \$10,000 a year of the people's money appropriated to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was used for the purpose of paying a press agent, and, if it was so used, what was the necessity for employing a press agent. This question was not answered. It has not been answered yet. If this had been a specific statement, a detailed statement, that information would now, perhaps, be in the possession of the gentleman from New York. Isn't it a matter fairly for comment and for criticism that \$10,000 of the people's money appropriated for digging the canal should be used in paying a press agent? What do we want with a press agent, if there is one? Can he tell this House anything about Panama more than it already knows? He is a resident here in Washington. What are his duties? Where does value received come from such extraordinary services as that of a press agent?

Now, I want to call the attention of the House to another peculiarity of this statement. You will find at the top of column 2 on page 40 of the record, "Estimated expenditures for October and November, 1905." Estimated expenses! October and November are buried in the past. Now, that time has passed and yet this matter is brought here and defended under the head of "Estimated expenses."

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman will pardon me, the distinction in the two items is between the auditor's office—one here and one on the Isthmus. The auditor in Washington has accounts all the way from California to New York. These accounts have not all been returned, and it is impossible to tell exactly the amount of these expenses, either in Washington or at the Isthmus.

Mr. CLAYTON. Not even for October? Salaries and wages for October already spent, and you don't know what it is? It is high time then, Mr. Chairman, that the people should know how their money is being expended.

Mr. MANN. It is impossible to tell, either for October or November, exactly the amount expended in the United States for any of these items running all the way from California to New York. Now, in order to prevent any claim that there was

an error in them, it is made as an estimate. It is supposed to be the exact amount of the expenses, I will say to the gentleman, but this statement was made to me by the auditor in submitting the estimates.

Mr. CLAYTON. You will find another peculiarity in this item. It says, "Salaries and wages at Washington for October, \$30,000; for November, \$30,000," making in all \$60,000. Now, farther down in the same column you will find an item in subdivision 8 which says: "Salaries, incidental expenses, etc., in the United States, from December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, covering Washington office, including commissioners' offices, of assisting purchasing agents at New York, New Orleans, and Tacoma, cable and telegraph service estimated at \$25,000 per month," \$5,000 less than what seems to be embraced in the item of expenditure for October and November mentioned above.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I repeat that if this very item of \$10,000—and it is not a small item for a press agent. It is asked what services he rendered. "Oh, miscellaneous, miscellaneous." Everything is hid away under the word "miscellaneous" and "estimated." Follow these items through and you will find the word miscellaneous is used very often. Now, I want to know what is embraced in "miscellaneous?" I suppose the House has a right to know something about it; it is our duty to know about it when we come to appropriate the people's money. Let us carry out the injunction of the President and begin now and exercise some scrutiny over the expenditures of the public money. That is our business, and let us do it, and now is a good time to carry into practice the sermon which the President preached to us yesterday.

Mr. WANGER. Mr. Chairman, I have always believed that we should have the most thorough exposition of every item of expense in connection with the building of the isthmian canal, and I beg to call the attention of the committee to the fact that the act authorizing the acquisition of the Panama Canal Company's assets, approved June 28, 1902, to which the pending bill is an amendment, provides that "the Commission shall in all matters be subject to the direction and control of the President, and shall make to the President annually and at such other periods as may be required, either by law or by order of the President, full and complete reports of all their actings and doings, and of all moneys received and expended in the construction of said work, and in the performance of their duties in connection therewith, which said report shall, by the President, be transmitted to Congress."

I understand, as stated by my colleague, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN], that those reports have been transmitted to Congress, and that as soon as they are received from the Public Printer the House will have all the information with reference to past expenditures which has been desired; and if it has not been furnished, I am ready to join in the earliest effort to call for it, because there is no doubt of the fact that the accounts have been fully kept in every detail, and that it is a mere matter of copying and printing to give them to the House and the country. And in connection with the importance of this matter, specially called to our notice by the impressive warning of my friend from Michigan [Mr. GARDNER], I submit to the consideration of Members of this body whether it would not be well, whatever the cost, to have each month printed for general distribution every item of expenditure, no matter how insignificant. It is possibly the only way to avoid at some time in the future that terrible calamity of dishonor and disgrace which would come from a diversion of the moneys appropriated for this great work to private advantage and profit. I know not why the general auditor submitted such an estimate of possible expenditures for the future. I am very sure, from the character of the present chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, that had he been on his feet in his office there would have been a much more extended and explicit estimate of expenditures for the ensuing months. Consider his situation. Called to this position but a few months since, with other great duties to discharge and which he could scarcely leave, and which required some attention from him part of the time since his employment, he went immediately to the Isthmus, and found that while thousands of workmen had been gathered together there no adequate provision for their housing, their feeding, for the care of the sick—and an epidemic of yellow fever and other diseases was then raging on the Isthmus—had been made.

It was a crisis which required the rushing in of material, the construction of piers, equipment, and double tracking of the railroad, which required large expenditures of money; first, for housing and for treatment in hospital, and, second, for getting and distributing machinery with which to employ the thousands of workmen that were then there; for had he simply looked to housing and feeding and made no provision for a speedy unloading of ships and the handling of materials and machinery

upon the Isthmus with speed and economy and of beginning the great work of excavating the canal, this force of workmen would have disappeared or at least have become disorganized and disorderly, and there would have been serious obstacles in the way of resuming the work. Therefore, I thank God that Theodore P. Shonts pushed this work onward and did endeavor to expend the largest possible amount of public money in facilitating the progress of the work. I believe he did it honorably, wisely, and purely. I believe that full accounts have been kept of every item. If errors have been made, they have been errors of judgment, which can be criticised and corrected hereafter. At this time it seems to me the only duty upon the membership of the House in this connection is to endeavor to maintain the credit of this Commission, and the most effective condition of the forces upon the Isthmus, and to maintain the credit of the Commission in the markets of the world, so that they can secure the best materials for the cheapest prices hereafter, and thus encourage and expedite the herculean work of constructing the canal, a duty we can best perform by passing the bill introduced by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN], now under consideration.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman desires to encourage the purchasing of materials in the open markets of the world, I would ask him what he has to say in respect to estimate 3, which says:

Estimated miscellaneous material purchases in the United States from December 1, 1903, to June 30, 1906, \$2,300,000.

Why limit it if we desire to go to the open markets of the world?

Mr. WANGER. I understand that that language relates to purchases by purchasing agents in the United States.

Mr. JAMES. But it does not say that.

Mr. WANGER. They can receive bids from anybody anywhere around the globe.

Mr. JAMES. It does not say that and does not use that language as to other articles, but limits this expenditure of \$2,300,000 to the United States.

Mr. WANGER. They have purchasing offices in two places only—one upon the Isthmus and the other in the United States—and with the advertising for proposals by the Commission all manufacturers of machinery and materials that are required by them in the work become acquainted with their wants, and if foreign manufacturers can meet the prices of the producers in this country there is no obstacle to their successful competition. The invitations for proposals—

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield to the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. WANGER. Certainly.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Can you tell me to what extent, if at all, we have bought any of these goods in competition with foreign markets?

Mr. WANGER. I have no information upon that subject. They advertised for proposals very generally.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Where?

Mr. WANGER. Wherever they supposed there were persons to offer them.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Did they advertise in foreign countries?

Mr. WANGER. I have no information upon that subject, but I beg to suggest that the manufacturers abroad have agents in the United States ready to inform their principals whenever a market opens for their products.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. If the gentleman will pardon me, I would like to finish that line of inquiry, as I desire to get all the information I can, as we are all interested in it. My information is for a while Governor Taft, the Secretary of War, bought a great deal of machinery and many supplies in the open markets of the world. A great howl was raised about it in some quarters, and possibly he abandoned it. I do not know whether he did—

Mr. WANGER. I do not know at all, but I know the question of whether or not the supplies, especially for the Panama Railroad Company, were properly advertised for was a special subject of investigation by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the last Congress, pursuant to which arrangements were made to secure more free competition in the purchase of supplies and give the fullest opportunity for competition by all producers and persons having the required articles for sale.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield?

Mr. WANGER. Yes, sir; with pleasure.

Mr. JAMES. You see, section 3 relates to purchases in the United States. I ask you whether or not the eleven hundred steel flat cars were to be purchased or were purchased only in the United States.

Mr. WANGER. I understand they were.

Mr. JAMES. Why did they not use the language "purchased in the United States" there?

Mr. WANGER. I think they discriminate between the mainland of the United States and the Isthmus.

Mr. JAMES. I know, but the point is that the purchase of this material to the extent of \$2,300,000 is to be made in the United States. Now, here are purchases of steel flat cars, locomotives, steam shovels, water tanks and towers, and things of that character, and I desire to know why they did not use the same language in regard to that which they use in regard to this other item?

Mr. WANGER. I direct my friend's attention to the fact I had nothing at all to do with the preparation of these estimates.

Mr. JAMES. I know you did not, but I want to find out why it was done. It is not part of the bill, but if you pass the bill relying upon that estimate, then it will be assumed as a direction for the expenditure of the \$2,300,000 in the limited market of the United States and not the open market of the world.

Mr. MANN. It is simply a differentiation in the—

Mr. HEPBURN. If the gentleman from Kentucky had investigated more closely the language he would have found in one place reference is had to past transactions, purchases already made, and in the other instance to estimates of purchases yet to be made.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no further debate the Clerk will report the bill by sections for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the bonds authorized by section 8 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June 28, 1902, shall be subject to the provisions of section 13 of the act entitled "An act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes," approved March 14, 1900, the same as though said bonds were issued under the provisions of said act of March 14, 1900.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to, and accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. VREELAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration of the bill H. R. 480, and had directed him to report that the committee had come to no resolution thereon.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State covering statements showing the receipts and disbursements of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company for the months of November and December, 1904, and the months of January, February, March, and April, 1905, furnished by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission in pursuance of section 11 of the "Act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana territory," etc., approved March 3, 1901.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 6, 1905.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs:

The Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the Fifth Annual Report of the Governor of Porto Rico, covering the period from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 6, 1905.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leaves of absence were granted as follows:

To Mr. PATTERSON of Pennsylvania, indefinitely, on account of important business.

To Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee, for ten days, on account of important business.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned to meet to-morrow, December 7, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the findings as to the claim of the Indiana State board of agriculture—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, with a recommendation, a draft of a bill for the continuation of a naphtha launch at Norfolk, Va.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Attorney-General, transmitting a list of judgments rendered against the United States in Indian deprecation claims—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the year ended June 30, 1905—to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of State submitting explanations in connection with his estimates for foreign intercourse—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed, except documents already printed.

A letter from the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, transmitting an inventory of property in his charge—to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Merchant Marine Commission, transmitting a supplementary report—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report of the commissioner of the interior for Porto Rico—to the Committee on Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report of the commissioner of education for Porto Rico—to the Committee on Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report of the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane—to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GREGG: A bill (H. R. 4424) to provide for the protection against storms and floods of the property adjacent to Fort Crockett Reservation, on Galveston Island, Texas, lying between Thirty-ninth and Forty-fifth streets, in the city of Galveston, Tex.—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: A bill (H. R. 4425) to amend and supplement an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 4426) to extend the privilege of immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise to various supports in the customs collection district of Puget Sound, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4427) to extend the privilege of immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise to various supports in the customs collection district of Puget Sound, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 4428) to secure the use of United States rural mail equipment and to place the rural service on a paying basis—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4429) for the consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter under the title of "merchandise," and for the insurance of all mail matter against loss or damage, and for the establishment of a parcels post—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 4430) providing for the hearing of cases upon appeal in the circuit

court of appeals for the ninth district in the State of Washington—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 4431) to establish a fish-hatching and fish station in the State of Wyoming—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4432) to provide for medical care and surgical treatment of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4433) granting to the State of Wyoming 50,000 acres of land to aid in the continuation, enlargement, and maintenance of the Wyoming State Soldiers and Sailors' Home—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4434) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Sheridan, in the State of Wyoming—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4435) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Rawlins, in the State of Wyoming—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 4436) to provide for the entry of agricultural lands within forest reserves—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ZENOR: A bill (H. R. 4437) for the erection of a public building at Jeffersonville, Clark County, Ind.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. NORRIS: A bill (H. R. 4438) limiting the hours of labor for railroad employees—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CASSEL: A bill (H. R. 4439) to provide for the extension and enlargement of the public building at Lancaster, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WEBB: A bill (H. R. 4440) to regulate postage on newspapers deposited for delivery in letter-carrier offices—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 4441) to establish an agricultural experiment station in the Sixth Congressional district of the State of Mississippi—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4442) making an appropriation for dredging a channel from Ship Island Harbor to Gulfport, Miss.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4443) to amend chapter 182, volume 28, of the Statutes at Large of the United States, so as to relieve homestead entrymen on naval reserve lands in Mississippi and Alabama from the payment of greater prices for said lands than in other cases—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 4444) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Macon, in the State of Missouri—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 4445) to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy" and the use of injunctions and restraining orders in certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4446) to authorize the organization of cities of the first class in the Indian Territory—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4447) to prevent monopoly and trusts and to secure free competition in trade among the States and Territories of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4448) donating to the State of Arkansas 100,000 acres of public land for the purpose of establishing, equipping, and maintaining a textile school in said State—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4449) defining a legal day's work, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4450) to refund the cotton tax—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4451) to revive the right of action under the captured and abandoned property acts, and for other purposes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4452) prescribing certain duties of internal-revenue collectors, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4453) to remove the restrictions upon the alienation of lands in Indian Territory—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4454) to provide for levees and improvement of the Red River from the Louisiana line to Fulton, Ark.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SMYSER: A bill (H. R. 4455) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Newark, in the State of Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4456) providing for the purchase of a site

and the erection of a public building thereon at Wooster, in the State of Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. VREELAND: A bill (H. R. 4457) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Olean, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN: A bill (H. R. 4458) authorizing a public building at Highpoint, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 4459) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make regulations respecting the rights and privileges of the fish wharf—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4460) requiring the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to prepare a report upon the improvement of the Anacostia River flats—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4461) to provide for the abatement of nuisances in the District of Columbia by the Commissioners of said District, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4462) to regulate the employment of child labor in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4463) to amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4464) to classify the officers and members of the fire department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4465) to create a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4466) to preserve Sixteenth street NW. as a residence street, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4467) to create a board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4468) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1895—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4469) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make regulations respecting the public hay scales—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4470) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1895—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 4471) to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph and telephone line in the district of Alaska—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. THOMAS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 4472) for an additional appropriation for a public building at Warren, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4473) for a public building at Ashtabula, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 4474) granting carriers in the rural free-delivery service an annual leave of absence with pay—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. TYNDALL: A bill (H. R. 4475) providing for the erection of a public building at Cape Girardeau, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MURPHY: A bill (H. R. 4476) to repeal chapter 541, acts of Fifty-fifth Congress, approved July 1, 1898, and as amended February 5, 1903—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 4477) to add 10,000 acres of land, by purchase or condemnation, to the Chattanooga and Chickamauga National Military Park, and appropriating \$200,000 for that purpose—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 4478) to amend section 64 of the bankruptcy act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 4479) to make use of the money due the estates of deceased colored soldiers of the late civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOPKINS: A bill (H. R. 4480) to prevent the adulteration of blue-grass, orchard-grass, and clover seed—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MOORE: A bill (H. R. 4481) making an appropria-

tion for a public building at Houston, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4482) to provide for the improvement and completion of the grounds of and approaches to the United States post-office and court-house building at Abilene, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4483) to provide for the erection of a public building at San Angelo, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TIRRELL: A bill (H. R. 4484) to protect our national food supply by the extermination of dogfish or dogfish sharks of the Atlantic coast of the United States of America included between Cape Hatteras and Eastport, Me.—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4485) to provide for the erection of a public building at Marlboro, Mass.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 4486) for the erection of a post-office building at Pontiac, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4487) for the erection of a post-office building at Lincoln, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 4488) to make oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia into which they are transported, and to change the tax on oleomargarine, and to impose a tax, provide for the inspection and regulate the manufacture and sale of certain dairy products, and to amend an act entitled "An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August 2, 1886—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4489) providing for a tax on wood alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4490) to amend the internal-revenue laws—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BANKHEAD: A bill (H. R. 4491) for the erection of a public building at Tuscaloosa, Ala.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 4492) to prevent the issue of internal-revenue special-tax receipts to retail liquor dealers in communities where the sale of liquors is prohibited by State laws—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHNEEBELI: A bill (H. R. 4493) to amend sections 2 and 3 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions for widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DENBY: A bill (H. R. 4494) for the erection of an additional public building at Detroit, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BURTON of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 4495) to amend, modify, and simplify the pension laws of the United States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARSONS: A bill (H. R. 4496) to provide for an additional judge of the district court of the United States for the southern district of New York—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN WINKLE: A bill (H. R. 4497) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Jersey City, N. J.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: A bill (H. R. 4498) authorizing certain extensions to be made in the lines of the City and Suburban Railway, of Washington, the Washington Railway and Electric Company, and the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 4499) to provide for the erection of a monument to the heroes of the war of the American Revolution—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4500) to establish a national military park at Fort Frederick, Md.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4501) to amend an act entitled "An act to extend the free-delivery system of the Post-Office Department, and for other purposes," approved January 3, 1887—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4502) in reference to the civil service and appointments thereunder—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. GILLESPIE: A bill (H. R. 4503) to amend section 551 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 4504) to grant carriers and substitute carriers in the rural free-delivery service fifteen days' leave of absence in each year—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4505) to provide pensions for those who are blind or so nearly blind as to require the services of an attendant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTLETT: A bill (H. R. 4506) to regulate the trial of contempts of courts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4507) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, as amended by act approved February 5, 1903, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4508) to amend section 5200 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, so as to amend the national banking act, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4509) to provide for the recutting of the Great Seal of the United States from the original model—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4510) to increase the pensions of widows of soldiers of the Mexican war to \$12 per month—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4511) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Griffin, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4512) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Milledgeville, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 4513) to restrict the unlimited transfer of merchandise in bonded warehouses—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POLLARD: A bill (H. R. 4514) to purchase a site and provide for the erection of a public building at Plattsmouth, Nebr.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 4515) for the erection of a post-office building at Kewanee, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BEALL of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4516) to refund the cotton tax—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4517) to prescribe the jurisdiction of suits, both in law and in equity, brought by or against receivers or managers of property appointed by Federal courts or judges thereof—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 4518) to promote the national defense, to create a force of naval volunteers, to establish American ocean mail lines to foreign markets, to promote commerce, and to provide revenue from tonnage—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BOWIE: A bill (H. R. 4519) providing that the question of loyalty be not considered in certain cases before the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A bill (H. R. 4520) to amend section 45 of an act entitled "An act to reduce revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved October 1, 1890—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 4521) for the erection of a public building at Calais, Me.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 4522) regulating the duties and fixing the compensation of the customs inspectors at the port of Boston—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4523) to authorize the purchase of the statue "America," by Cyrus Cobb—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4524) requiring corporations operating street railways within the District of Columbia to equip open cars with guard rails, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GREENE: A bill (H. R. 4525) relating to widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4526) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to increase the pension of pensioners on attaining the age of 64 years—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 4527) for preventing the adulteration or misbranding of foods or drugs, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WALDO: A bill (H. R. 4528) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4530) for the erection of a public building

in Westerly, R. I.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4530) for the erection of a public building in Westerly, R. I.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4531) making appropriation for site and pedestal of a statue of the late Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside in the city of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4532) to provide United States district attorneys with the Supreme Court Reports—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 4533) to amend the internal-revenue laws so as to provide for publicity of its records—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KNOWLAND: A bill (H. R. 4534) to amend the immigration laws of the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 4535) to provide for the erection of a public building at Pittsburg, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 4536) to provide relief for such employees in United States navy-yards as may be disabled by accident while in the performance of duty, and, in the event of fatal casualties, for the relief of surviving dependents—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 4537) to establish a life-saving station at the Isles of Shoals on Six Town Point, Lake Ontario—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BROOKS of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 4538) to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before registers and receivers of the land offices"—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4539) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to gather statistics relating to the number of live stock in the United States, and raising revenue to defray the expense thereof—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 4540) providing for subsistence for rural free-delivery carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4541) to provide for a macademized roadway from the town of Sharpsburg, Md., to the Connecticut monument on the battlefield of Antietam—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4542) to establish a fish hatchery and fish station in the State of Maryland—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. TYNDALL: A bill (H. R. 4543) granting pensions to Missouri Home Guards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNOWLAND: A bill (H. R. 4544) for the relief of ship keepers at the Mare Island Navy-Yard, Cal.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BROOKS of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 4545) creating the Royal Gorge National Park—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4546) ceding to the city of Canon City, Colo., certain lands for park purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ELLIS: A bill (H. R. 4547) providing for procurement of site and erection of a public building at Independence, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 4548) to amend the immigration laws of the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 4549) for the consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 4550) to authorize the governor of the State of Mississippi to select certain lands in part satisfaction of its grant for university purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DE ARMOND (by request): A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 38) for the relief of Daniel B. Watts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GREENE: A resolution (H. Res. 39) asking information concerning the underground transportation between the Government Printing Office and the Capitol—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A resolution (H. Res. 40) authorizing the appointment of an assistant clerk to the Committee on Pensions—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. KNOWLAND: A resolution (H. Res. 41) to pay to the widow of the late Fred M. Campbell certain sum of money—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Memorial of the legislature of the State of Maine, asking the repeal by Congress of section 20 of Title XXXIII of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A resolution (H. Res. 34) providing for the printing of 1,000 copies of the History of the United States Navy-Yard at Boston, Mass.—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A resolution (H. Res. 35) requesting information of the Secretary of the Interior concerning the San Francisco Mountain Forest Reserve in Arizona—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DRAPER: A resolution (H. Res. 36) directing the Doorkeeper of the House to employ Hugh Williams as an additional page in the press gallery—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. BOWIE: A resolution (H. Res. 37) asking the Secretary of Agriculture for a reprint of the Special Report on the Swine Plague—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: A resolution (H. Res. 38) expressing the sentiments of the American people respecting the recent massacres in Russia and extending sympathy to the sufferers, etc.—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolution of the legislature of Connecticut, favoring the consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the legislature of Connecticut, concerning pure foods, drugs, and medicines—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of the legislature of the State of Connecticut, favoring a uniform law of marriage and divorce—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 4551) granting an increase of pension to William P. Diehl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4552) granting an increase of pension to Edward Treasure—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4553) granting an increase of pension to William R. Wilkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 4554) to remove the charge of absence without leave and reported desertion from the military record of J. F. Wisniewski—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BANKHEAD: A bill (H. R. 4555) for the relief of the personal representatives of James Rhodes, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4556) for the relief of John W. White, of Tuscaloosa County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4557) for the relief of Mrs. Ann E. Sanders—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4558) for the relief of the estate of Daniel H. Avery—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4559) for the relief of the estate of Martha J. Bailey, deceased; Martha J. Ozment, Alabama Bell, Eugene A. Bailey, and estate of Amanda Jones, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARTLETT: A bill (H. R. 4560) granting a pension to James M. Browning—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4561) granting a pension to Julia A. Fletcher—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4562) granting a pension to Stewart Hardee—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4563) granting an increase of pension to William T. Wright—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4564) granting an increase of pension to E. F. McCormick—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4565) granting a pension to Nelson Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4566) for the relief of Pinkney Persons—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4567) for the relief of Aaron B. Stripling—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4568) for the relief of Thomas G. Verdine—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4569) for the relief of the estate of Archibald W. Tanner, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4570) for the relief of Mrs. G. W. Ross, Mrs. H. C. Cary, Mrs. Annie Brooks, L. C. Wilcoxon, and Willie Wilcoxon, heirs at law and representatives of Wiley Franks, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4571) for the relief of Mrs. Izabella R. Napier—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4572) for the relief of the estate of Daniel Brewer, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4573) for the relief of the estate of Samuel M. Farrar, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4574) for the relief of G. W. Clark & Son, a firm composed of G. W. Clark and J. H. Clark, of Spalding County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4575) for the relief of the heirs at law of Emily R. Hathorn, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4576) for the relief of the legal representatives of J. P. Lamar, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4577) for the relief of Sabini Jones—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4578) for the relief of the McCaw Manufacturing Company—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4579) for the relief of W. T. Morgan—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BEALL of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4580) for the relief of Blank & Parks, of Waxahachie, Tex.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 4581) for the relief of the heirs of Robert McCoy, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4582) for the relief of the heirs of Bethel A. Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4583) for the relief of the estate of John Ivey, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4584) for the relief of the estate of John G. Snell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4585) for the relief of the estate of William H. Hugley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4586) for the relief of Mrs. R. E. Miller—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4587) for the relief of J. B. Barry—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4588) for the relief of John J. Mullins—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 4589) for the relief of James G. Clay—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4590) granting a pension to Alberta Noulén—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4591) granting a pension to Joseph F. Hathaway—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4592) granting a pension to W. C. Short—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4593) granting a pension to William C. Short—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4594) granting an increase of pension to Joshua S. Ditto—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4595) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Tallant—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4596) granting an increase of pension to John J. Hughes—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4597) granting an increase of pension to Martin Ellison—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4598) granting an increase of pension to James B. Barry—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 4599) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Wakeland Heryford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BEDE (by request): A bill (H. R. 4600) for the relief of George B. Hughes—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BELL of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 4601) granting a pension to Mary J. Prator—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4602) granting an increase of pension to Lucretia A. Keith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4603) for the relief of G. A. Anderson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4604) for the relief of Jephtha B. Harrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4605) for the relief of George W. Hansard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4606) for the relief of Gilbert E. L. Falls—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: A bill (H. R. 4607) to restore to the pension roll the name of Annie Gaebel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BIRDSALL: A bill (H. R. 4608) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Mitch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4609) granting an increase of pension to William J. Millett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4610) granting an increase of pension to William H. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4611) granting a pension to Ellen Messenger Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4612) granting an increase of pension to J. Henry Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4613) granting an increase of pension to John R. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4614) granting an increase of pension to Robert Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4615) granting an increase of pension to Armstrong Walton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4616) granting an increase of pension to William W. West—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 4617) to refund R. D. Bounds the sum of \$435.42, stolen from the post-office at Seminary, Miss., by burglars, without fault or connivance of said Bounds—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4618) granting a pension to Lucinda Matkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4619) for the relief of June Poitevent, administrator of the estate of William J. Poitevent, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4620) for the relief of Emily Donnelly—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROOKS of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 4621) to correct the military record of Charles H. Kellen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4622) granting a pension to J. C. Terry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4623) granting a pension to Edward Dunscomb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4624) granting a pension to William Fernsworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4625) granting a pension to Anderson J. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4626) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Montgomery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4627) granting an increase of pension to James H. Morse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4628) granting an increase of pension to Henry Hatch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4629) for the relief of William H. Gowdy—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4630) for the relief of S. H. Caldwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4631) for the relief of Alfred James Saynor—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4632) for the relief of Frank S. Donahue and Howard J. Donahue—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4633) granting an increase of pension to Fannie E. Morrow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 4634) for the relief of the widow and children of Daniel McDonough, deceased—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4635) granting a pension to M. Elizabeth Kent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 4636) granting an honorable discharge to Samson Davis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4637) granting an honorable discharge to Isaac P. Clark—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4638) granting a pension to Henry Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 4639) for the relief of Cumberland University, of Lebanon, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4640) for the relief of Howard Female College, Tennessee—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4641) for the relief of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Granville, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4642) providing for payment to Putnam County, in the State of Tennessee, for the burning and destruction of its court-house during the late war between the States—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 4643) granting an increase of pension to Orlena F. Seaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4644) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Dickens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4645) granting an increase of pension to David A. Mowry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4646) granting an increase of pension to John S. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4647) granting an increase of pension to David C. Austin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4648) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Dedrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4649) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Owen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4650) granting a pension to George F. Holland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4651) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Jane Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4652) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Whitaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4653) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Cassidy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4654) granting an increase of pension to Edward Larkin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4655) granting an increase of pension to James H. Rickard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4656) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Snell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4657) granting an increase of pension to George B. Albro—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4658) granting an increase of pension to Waller Arnold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4659) granting an increase of pension to John F. Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4660) granting an increase of pension to John Flood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4661) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Blanchard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4662) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus F. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4663) granting an increase of pension to Horace B. Tanner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4664) granting an increase of pension to Terence McDuff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4665) granting an increase of pension to Minerva K. Perrin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4666) granting an increase of pension to David A. Carpenter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4667) granting an increase of pension to Kate Duffie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4668) granting a pension to William A. Luther—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4669) granting a pension to Joseph E. Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4670) granting an increase of pension to Edward B. Tanner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CASTOR: A bill (H. R. 4671) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Brady—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4672) for the relief of James Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHANEY: A bill (H. R. 4673) granting a pension to Samuel Rowe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4674) granting a pension to James Faubion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4675) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Fell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: A bill (H. R. 4676) granting an increase of pension to David Gibney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4677) granting an increase of pension to Granville E. Stout—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4678) granting an increase of pension to John F. Casper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4679) granting an increase of pension to Franklin D. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4680) granting an increase of pension to C. M. Lyon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4681) granting an increase of pension to John Hensly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4682) granting an increase of pension to James Whiteman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4683) granting an increase of pension to David Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4684) granting an increase of pension to Louis Frick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4685) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Rich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4686) granting an increase of pension to William M. Coleman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4687) granting a pension to Margaret J. Nipper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONNER: A bill (H. R. 4688) granting a pension to Torkild A. Rossing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CROMER: A bill (H. R. 4689) granting an increase of pension to James Reeder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4690) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Slinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4691) granting an increase of pension to George L. Janney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4692) granting an increase of pension to Levi Welch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4693) granting an increase of pension to Harvey B. Utley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4694) granting an increase of pension to James S. Maxwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4695) to correct the military record of William A. W. Daly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4696) to amend the military record of Charles Cannon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 4697) granting an increase of pension to Walter I. Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4698) granting an increase of pension to Timothy E. Furnald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4699) granting an increase of pension to Irene A. Cochrane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4700) granting a pension to Sallie S. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 4701) granting a pension to Elijah T. Hurst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DENBY: A bill (H. R. 4702) to reimburse \$337.52 to Col. Phillip Kirschner—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4703) granting a pension to William J. Allmand—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4704) granting a pension to Alice Rourke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4705) granting a pension to Harriet E. Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4706) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Gardner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4707) granting an increase of pension to John H. Pitman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4708) granting a pension to William T. Wiley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4709) granting a pension to Mary N. A. Seeley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4710) granting an increase of pension to James K. Brooks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4711) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph Vallard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4712) for the relief of Francis E. Rosier—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4713) granting a pension to Mary Manning—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4714) granting a pension to John Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4715) granting an increase of pension to John H. Whiting—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4716) granting an increase of pension to Helen Harriett Hulbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4717) granting a pension to Marshall U. Gage—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4718) granting a pension to Cornelia S. Swaine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4719) granting a pension to Mary J. Trumbull—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4720) granting an increase of pension to Louis B. Moon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4721) granting a pension to Pierre L. Carmouche—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DICKSON of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 4722) granting an increase of pension to Alpheus B. Houston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4723) granting an increase of pension to William Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4724) granting an increase of pension to George M. Vincil—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4725) granting an increase of pension to Charles Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4726) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Wachtel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4727) granting a pension to Emma M. Boyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4728) granting an increase of pension to Lewis N. Tohill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4729) granting an increase of pension to James W. Walters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4730) granting an increase of pension to Meshach L. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DIXON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 4731) granting an increase of pension to Robert McMullen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4732) granting an increase of pension to James Scrogum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4733) granting an increase of pension to John L. Files—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4734) to restore Lieut. James Hampton to the pension roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DIXON of Montana: A bill (H. R. 4735) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Adair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4736) for the relief of the county of Custer, State of Montana—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4737) granting an increase of pension to Odilia Logan—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ELLERBE: A bill (H. R. 4738) granting an increase of pension to Henry Roberts—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4739) granting an increase of pension to Lawrence B. Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4740) granting an increase of pension to Ransom L. Logan—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 4741) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Dickerson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4742) granting an increase of pension to Edward Coy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4743) granting an increase of pension to Hiram N. Goodell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4744) granting an increase of pension to Thomas O'Connor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4745) granting an increase of pension to Henry D. Stiehl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4746) granting an increase of pension to William B. Hemphill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLACK: A bill (H. R. 4747) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4748) granting an increase of pension to Robert Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 4749) granting an increase of pension to Oliver C. Loomis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOWLER: A bill (H. R. 4750) granting an increase of pension to William L. Shipps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4751) granting an increase of pension to Joseph J. Sparling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4752) granting a pension to Mary E. Hoffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4753) granting a pension to Josephine Colbath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4754) for the relief of the estate of Dorothy A. Rickard—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4755) for the relief of the estate of James S. Stearns, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4756) to correct the military record of Joseph A. Blanchard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4757) granting an increase of pension to Edward Willis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4758) granting a pension to Abraham M. Cory—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 4759) granting an increase of pension to Jane E. Bullard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 4760) granting a pension to George Rodgers—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4761) granting a pension to Isaac Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4762) granting an increase of pension to Henry D. Lively—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4763) granting an increase of pension to John C. Matheny—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARBER: A bill (H. R. 4764) granting an increase of pension to Abijah Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4765) granting an increase of pension to George W. Shepherd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4766) granting an increase of pension to John Deardourff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4767) granting an increase of pension to William Van Tilburgh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4768) for the relief of the heirs of Frederick Dieker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GLASS: A bill (H. R. 4769) for the relief of the Methodist Protestant Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GILLET: A bill (H. R. 4770) granting an increase of pension to Robert Gawthorp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4771) granting an increase of pension to Isaac C. Dennis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4772) granting a pension to Mrs. Stapelton Hayes—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 4773) to pay to Leopold Luchs moneys laid out and expended by him in the improvement of a tract of ground in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GREGG: A bill (H. R. 4774) for the relief of Cooper Walker—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GUDGER: A bill (H. R. 4775) granting a pension to Salina E. West—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4776) for the relief of the estate of Joseph W. Green, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4777) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Jackson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4778) granting a pension to Samuel F. Williams—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4779) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Nowell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4780) granting an increase of pension to James C. Clampett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 4781) for the relief of the personal representatives of Mitchell J. Childress, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4782) granting a pension to J. T. Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4783) granting a pension to William H. Shillings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4784) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Keeble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4785) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4786) granting a pension to John V. Mays—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4787) granting an increase of pension to Robert Osborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4788) granting an increase of pension to Robert Orr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4789) granting a pension to Frank Medlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4790) granting a pension to Daniel Burkett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4791) granting an increase of pension to George W. Qualls—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4792) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin R. Ricketts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4793) granting an increase of pension to William G. French—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4794) granting an increase of pension to George C. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4795) granting an increase of pension to Frances M. Gravitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4796) granting an increase of pension to Henry Blevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4797) granting an increase of pension to J. R. Doty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4798) for the relief of the estate of John Chesney, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4799) granting a pension to Sarah Williams, widow of William Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4800) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Shields—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4801) granting an increase of pension to George R. West—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4802) granting a pension to John McGhee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4803) granting an increase of pension to George W. Aldridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4804) for the relief of William Spears—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 4805) granting a pension to Ida R. Mason—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4806) granting a pension to Melita Latta—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4807) granting an increase of pension to David A. Henderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4808) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Neal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4809) granting an increase of pension to John W. Hatfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 4810) granting an increase of pension to Jerome Goodsell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4811) granting an increase of pension to John Fryer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4812) granting an increase of pension to Alvin S. Dean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4813) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Fortney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4814) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4815) granting an increase of pension to Thaddeus Ely—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4816) granting an increase of pension to John A. Sherwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4817) granting a pension to Amos O. Rowley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4818) granting an increase of pension to Orvin P. Waterbury—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4819) granting an increase of pension to William H. Powell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4820) for the relief of Henry Crangle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 4821) for the relief of John Thomas Power—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 4822) granting an increase of pension to Gabriel Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 4823) granting an increase of pension to John G. McFarlane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4824) granting an increase of pension to Franklyn Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4825) granting compensation to Joseph Dawson—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HILL of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 4826) granting a pension to Leola V. Franks—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CROMER: A bill (H. R. 4827) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Morrow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILL of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 4828) granting a pension to Leonard S. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4829) for the relief of W. F. Lockhart—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4830) for the relief of W. F. Lockhart—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4831) for the relief of the estate of Solomon Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 4832) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Yates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 4833) granting an increase of pension to S. F. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4834) granting an increase of pension to Silas V. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4835) granting an increase of pension to Henry L. Bynum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 4836) granting a pension to Columbus A. Bailliff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4837) granting a pension to Nora Stokes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4838) for the relief of Joseph H. Thompson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4839) for the relief of the estate of David Wise—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 4840) for the relief of the Ditmar Powder and Chemical Company, of New York City—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4841) for the relief of Henry A. Tolbert—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4842) for the relief of James Willett—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 4843) granting an increase of pension to James H. Marcum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4844) granting an increase of pension to George W. Childers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 4845)

granting a pension to Josephine Toliver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4846) for the relief of estate of P. M. M. Alexander—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4847) for the relief of the heirs of B. T. Terry, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4848) for the relief of A. T. Mitchell and others—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4849) for the relief of the heirs of Louis Cato—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4850) for the relief of the heirs of William Hunt, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4851) for the relief of the estate of A. W. McAllister, deceased, late of Washington County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4852) for the relief of the heirs of A. M. Harton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4853) for the relief of the heirs of Jacob Kuykendall, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4854) for the relief of the heirs of U. H. Buck, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4855) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas J. Babb, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4856) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. C. M. J. Williamson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4857) for the relief of the heirs of J. B. Clark, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4858) for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin Whitehead, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4859) for the relief of James K. Hamblen—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4860) for the relief of the estate of Nancy Barrow, deceased, late of Bolivar County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4861) for the relief of Mrs. Mercy C. Harvey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4862) for the relief of Mrs. Emily Miller—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4863) for the relief of Jane P. Moore, of Bolivar County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4864) for the relief of the heirs of R. H. Montgomery, of Holmes County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4865) for the relief of the estate of William F. Strather, deceased, Holmes County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4866) for the relief of the heirs of J. H. Peebles, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HUNT: A bill (H. R. 4867) granting a pension to Louisa Gregg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 4868) for the relief of Joseph T. Chance and the heirs of John R. Burton, deceased, late of Accomac County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4869) for the relief of David R. Mister—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4870) for the relief of John Henry Edwards—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4871) for the relief of William J. Lewis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4872) for the relief of Thomas Johnson or his legal representatives—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4873) for the relief of John T. Spence, or his legal representatives—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4874) for the relief of the heirs of Lemmis J. Spence, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4875) for the relief of William H. Howard and Oliver D. Lewis—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 4876) granting a pension to William L. Beeks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 4877) to resubmit claim of James Q. Shirley and the estate of Francis De Long, deceased, to the Court of Claims, with instruction to enter judgment on the findings and return same to Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KETCHAM: A bill (H. R. 4878) granting an increase of pension to Isaac H. Witherwax—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 4879) granting an increase of pension to John W. Roache—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4880) granting a pension to Clarissa Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNOWLAND: A bill (H. R. 4881) to correct the military record of Charles M. Mayberry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4882) for the relief of the heirs of John G. Winter, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 4883) granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Michael—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4884) granting an increase of pension to John Bokart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4885) granting an increase of pension to James Hennon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4886) granting an increase of pension to Marcus D. Burket—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4887) granting an increase of pension to John F. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4888) granting an increase of pension to William Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4889) granting an increase of pension to Bennett S. Shaug—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4890) granting a pension to Effie Sullivan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FREDERICK LANDIS: A bill (H. R. 4891) granting an increase of pension to George W. Swadley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAW: A bill (H. R. 4892) granting an increase of pension to Francis J. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LE FEVRE: A bill (H. R. 4893) for the relief of James E. Fuller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 4894) to reimburse the State of Georgia money advanced in removal of the Creek and Cherokee Indians—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4895) for the relief of James A. Kennedy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4896) for the relief of the estate of James A. Gregory—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4897) for the relief of the legal representatives of James Doyle—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4898) for the relief of Big Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Atlanta, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4899) for relief of estate of Willis Ramsey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4900) for the relief of the estate of C. E. Rosser, deceased, late of Clayton County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4901) for the relief of Andrew J. Wells—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4902) for the relief of J. W. McConnell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4903) for the relief of Joseph H. Davis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4904) for the relief of the estate of James A. Stewart—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4905) for the relief of the legal representatives of Alexander L. Williams, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4906) for relief of W. R. Harris—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4907) for the relief of George P. Howard—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4908) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas W. McArthur, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4909) for the relief of Charles L. Bradwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4910) for the relief of Mrs. Emily Evans—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4911) for the relief of John J. Hart—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4912) for the relief of Mrs. Sarah E. Youngblood—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4913) for the relief of William Ellis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4914) for the relief of the Atlanta (Ga.) Female Institute—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4915) for the relief of estate of Margaret Barge, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4916) for the relief of Ambrose Chewning—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4917) for the relief of Elsas, May & Co.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4918) for the relief of Edman Green—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4919) for the relief of Samuel I. Gustin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4920) for the relief of Mark Miller—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4921) for the relief of Miss Honora Ryan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4922) for the relief of George T. Reeves—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4923) for the relief of the estate of John M. Nace, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4924) for the relief of the estate of Henry Banks, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4925) for the relief of the heirs of William Markham, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4926) for the relief of the St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Atlanta, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 4927) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Marietta—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 4928) for the relief of John B. Luttrell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4929) for the relief of Johnathan Y. Bridges—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4930) for the relief of Chester Bethel—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4931) granting an increase of pension to Clark Tritt—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4932) for the relief of Wilburne R. Lee, of Logan County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4933) for the relief of Lucinda E. Howard, of Pike County, Ark.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4934) to authorize the Secretary of War to revoke and vacate sentence of court-martial against Daniel Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4935) for the relief of Mrs. Sallie Brown, of Arkansas—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4936) for the relief of John A. Welch, of Kirby, Ark.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4937) correcting the military record of Jesse L. Meeks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4938) correcting military record of James M. Wright—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4939) for the relief of George T. Epperson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4940) for the relief of H. C. Hayman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4941) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles Phillips—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4942) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Robert Shoddon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LORIMER: A bill (H. R. 4943) for the relief of Catherine Grace—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McCARTHY: A bill (H. R. 4944) granting a pension to Jennie A. Gibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4945) granting an increase of pension to Elias H. Funk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4946) granting an increase of pension to William H. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCREARY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 4947) granting an increase of pension to Christian H. Goebel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4948) to reimburse James M. McKee for expenses incurred in the burial of Mary J. De Lange, a deceased pensioner—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4949) to place Pendleton G. Watmough upon the retired list of the United States Navy as lieutenant-commander—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4950) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca M. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4951) granting an increase of pension to Lucien B. Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4952) granting a pension to Marion L. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4953) for the relief of Edward De Vanney—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4954) granting a pension to Ellwood I. Beatty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKINLAY of California: A bill (H. R. 4955) granting a pension to William McElroy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 4956) granting an increase of pension to James C. Bryant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4957) granting an increase of pension to Elijah J. Snodgrass—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAHON: A bill (H. R. 4958) granting an increase of pension to George Wineland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 4959) granting a pension to Mary A. Barrand—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MONDELL (by request): A bill (H. R. 4960) to validate certain certificates of soldiers' additional homestead right—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4961) granting a pension to Esther H. Stilwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4962) granting an increase of pension to William J. Sturgis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4963) granting an increase of pension to Abbie C. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4964) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Stillwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4965) granting an increase of pension to Samuel P. Holland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4966) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Dewey—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 4967) granting an increase of pension to Joshua Holcomb—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4968) granting an increase of pension to George W. Holland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4969) for relief of William Postell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4970) for the relief of the heirs of Margaret Sivley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4971) for the relief of Lovenia Hodges (née Grant)—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4972) for the relief of the estate of Washington Pryor, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4973) for the relief of Jesse A. Wallace—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4974) for the relief of William Roberts—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4975) for the relief of Edward D. Pickett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4976) for the relief of the estate of John A. Pickett, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4977) for the relief of the estate of Joshua Easterly—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4978) for the relief of M. V. Easterly—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4979) for the relief of Jasper Hackworth—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4980) for the relief of the estate of Austin Hackworth, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4981) for the relief of the estate of Martin Hartman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MURPHY: A bill (H. R. 4982) granting a pension to James M. McGoodwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 4983) granting an increase of pension to Louie A. Sterick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4984) for the relief of Dr. Thomas P. Robinson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4985) to reimburse and indemnify the town of Frederick, in the State of Maryland—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4986) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Frederick County, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4987) for the relief of La Grange Lodge, No. 36, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Boonsboro, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4988) granting an increase of pension to David Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4989) granting an increase of pension to Dominick Arnold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4990) granting a pension to James W. Reynolds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4991) granting an increase of pension to William R. Glisan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4992) granting an increase of pension to Albert G. Lovell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4993) for the relief of Mrs. Inez Shorb White—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4994) for the relief of the heirs of Abel Welton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4995) for the relief of Margaret M. Groves—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4996) for the relief of Daniel Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4997) for the relief of Adam Ault—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4998) for the relief of the heirs of Henry N. Harris, deceased, late of Montgomery County, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4999) for the relief of Sampson Kinnea—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5000) for the relief of Francis C. Renner and W. A. Renner, executors of Isaac Renner, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5001) for the relief of James H. Forsythe, executor of the estate of William Forsythe—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5002) for the relief of Elizabeth Cramer, administratrix of J. Henry Cramer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5003) for the relief of Johnson Benson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5004) for the relief of Joseph White—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5005) for the relief of Isaiah J. Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5006) for the relief of Nathan Shaw—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5007) for the relief of the estate of Susanna Fleming—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5008) granting a pension to Maggie E. Bamford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5009) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Keplinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5010) granting an increase of pension to William A. Stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5011) granting a pension to Amelia Gertrude Henshaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5012) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Samuel A. Motter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5013) to carry into effect the finding of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of William Viers Bouie, administrator of the estate of Elijah Thompson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5014) for the relief of Everett Wroe—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PERKINS: A bill (H. R. 5015) granting an increase of pension to Edwin R. Goodell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5016) granting an increase of pension to Francis Carey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POLLARD: A bill (H. R. 5017) to authorize the President of the United States to appoint certain persons in the Regular Army and place them on the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5018) to give a true military status to the Nebraska Territorial Militia—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 5019) granting an increase of pension to Melinda H. Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 5020) granting a pension to Julia A. F. Bassett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5021) granting a pension to Amanda C. Welch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5022) granting an increase of pension to Joseph B. Nichols—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5023) granting an increase of pension to August Westfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5024) granting an increase of pension to John W. Coons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5025) granting an increase of pension to Herbert C. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5026) granting an increase of pension to Asa Tout—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5027) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Knight—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5028) granting an increase of pension to Samuel P. Carl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5029) granting an increase of pension to Beverly W. Sullivan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLMSTED: A bill (H. R. 5030) to correct the military record of Lieut. John W. Geiger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5031) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Michael Neidinger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5032) granting a pension to Annetta Vale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5033) granting a pension to Silas W. Rank—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5034) granting a pension to Francis S. Griest—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5035) granting a pension to George W. Ennery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5036) granting a pension to John D. Deihl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5037) granting a pension to John Culp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5038) granting an increase of pension to Stephen W. Pomeroy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5039) granting an increase of pension to John Person—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5040) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Montgomery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5041) granting an increase of pension to I. Frank Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5042) granting an increase of pension to Maria A. Meily—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5043) granting a pension to Henry S. Matter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5044) granting an increase of pension to Hiram G. Hoke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5045) granting an increase of pension to Lee P. Garrett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5046) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Garland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5047) granting an increase of pension to Joanna R. Forster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5048) granting an increase of pension to William A. Failer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5049) granting an increase of pension to Jared Boyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5050) granting an increase of pension to Ephraim M. Boltz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5051) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Benner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5052) granting an increase of pension to Harry Beitzel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5053) granting an increase of pension to Adam Baum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5054) granting an increase of pension to James Appleton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5055) granting an increase of pension to John A. Walter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5056) granting an increase of pension to Lewis C. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REID: A bill (H. R. 5057) granting an increase of pension to John McCann—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5058) granting a pension to Bernard Sutton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5059) granting a pension to John Taylor Winbery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 5060) granting a pension to John Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5061) granting a pension to Rhoda C. O'Neil—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5062) granting a pension to Eli Tippet—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5063) to increase the pension of William G. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5064) for the relief of Benjamin S. Harper—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5065) to authorize the Secretary of War to correct the record of Calboun Malone—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5066) for the relief of B. F. Ludwig, former postmaster at Huntsville, Ala.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5067) for the relief of the executor or administrator of the estate of C. C. Spiller, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5068) for the relief of Elizabeth A. Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5069) for the relief of the estate of James H. Ware, deceased, late of Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

- Also, a bill (H. R. 5070) for the relief of the estate of Mary McCaa, deceased, late of Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5071) for the relief of the heirs of Sarah Schrimsher—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5072) for the relief of La Grange College—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5073) for the relief of the trustees of Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Huntsville, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5074) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Robert Herstein, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5075) for the relief of the trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Huntsville, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5076) for the relief of Amanda M. Warren, of Lawrence County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5077) for the relief of James M. Gullatt—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5078) for the relief of the heirs of the estate of John Hogan—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5079) for the relief of the estate of Bradford Hambrick—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5080) for the relief of the estate of Alfred Hambrick—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5081) for the relief of W. P. Hooper—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5082) for the relief of J. W. Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5083) for the relief of James G. Porter—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5084) for the relief of William Moseley, administrator—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5085) for the relief of James Hilliard—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5086) for the relief of M. H. Carr—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5087) for the relief of Thomas W. White—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5088) for the relief of Henry C. Martin and Robert D. Martin—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5089) for the relief of the estate of A. L. Logan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5090) for the relief of the estate of F. L. Hammond, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5091) for the relief of Mrs. E. L. Raney—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5092) for the relief of the estate of Peter S. Baker—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5093) for the relief of the estate of William P. Tanner—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5094) for the relief of Parks S. Townsend—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5095) for the relief of B. F. Hembree—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5096) for the relief of the legal heirs of James I. Donegan—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5097) for the relief of the estate of Henry Ingram, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5098) for the relief of W. C. Tipton—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5099) for the relief of the estate of W. W. McCrary—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5100) for the relief of James R. Nance—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5101) for the relief of the trustees of the Missionary Baptist Church, at Waterloo, in Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5102) for the relief of Fabius Varin—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5103) for the relief of H. C. Armistead—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5104) for the relief of successor of William R. Rison, deceased, trustee of Harriett M. Barnard and others—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5105) for the relief of Mary B. Dancy—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5106) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Hughes—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5107) for the relief of the trustees of First Baptist Church, Decatur, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5108) for the relief of Houston L. Bell—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5109) for the relief of Alfred O. Williamson—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5110) for the relief of John T. Lehman—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5111) for the relief of Nancy J. Howard—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5112) for the relief of Boling King—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5113) for the relief of Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Pleasant Springs, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5114) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Foster, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5115) for the relief of Jason Howard—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5116) for the relief of the heirs of John Pettipool—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5117) for the relief of Eli Schrimsher—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5118) for the relief of John Till—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5119) for the relief of Mary Haney—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5120) for the relief of Jacob A. Paulk, of Lauderdale County, Ala., administrator of Johnson A. Paulk—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5121) for the relief of William Cunningham—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5122) for the relief of the estate of Joseph A. Martin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5123) for the relief of the estate of Elizabeth Thompson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5124) for the relief of Bettie Linder, administratrix of B. Franks, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5125) for the relief of John Graves Turner—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5126) for the relief of the estate of James Williams, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5127) for the relief of the estate of Marius B. Cawthon, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5128) for the relief of Stephen Fanning—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5129) for the relief of James H. Young, Benjamin F. Young, and F. A. Young, of Jackson County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5130) for the relief of George Stovall—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5131) for the relief of Green Henry—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5132) for the relief of Thomas H. Streeter—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5133) for the relief of John T. Lehman—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5134) for the relief of William J. Wilcoxson—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5135) for the relief of the heirs of Eliah Matheny—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5136) for the relief of the estate of W. R. Hanserd, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5137) for the relief of Patrick Daily—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5138) for the relief of Mattie H. Ligon—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5139) for the relief of the heirs of Robert Bynum—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5140) for the relief of the estate of John Black, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.
- By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 5141) granting an increase of pension to Orrin J. Wells—to the Committee on War Claims.
- By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 5142) to refer the claim of Nancy Taylor against the United States to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5143) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the claim of the trustees North Alabama College, of Huntsville, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5144) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the Presbyterian Church of Huntsville, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.
- By Mr. SCHNEEBELI: A bill (H. R. 5145) for the relief of Isaac Sutton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.
- Also, a bill (H. R. 5146) for the relief of James Heiney, late of Company G, Two hundred and fourteenth Regiment Pennsyl-

vania Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5147) for the relief of George E. Hoffman—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5148) for the relief of John Conway, Company E, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5149) granting a pension to David Everett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5150) granting a pension to Mary N. Haintz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5151) granting a pension to Howard S. Gardner—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5152) granting a pension to Leonard Andre—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5153) granting a pension to John J. Gangwere—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5154) granting a pension to Elmer E. Frederick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5155) granting a pension to Michael Kresge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5156) granting an increase of pension to Morris H. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5157) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Nell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5158) granting an increase of pension to Ephriam N. R. Ahl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5159) to correct the military record of Patrick O'Conner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 5160) granting an increase of pension to Elbert M. Saxton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 5161) granting an increase of pension to Henry P. Mesick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5162) granting an increase of pension to James F. Travis—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SIBLEY: A bill (H. R. 5163) granting a pension to William U. Mallorie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5164) granting an increase of pension to Lestina M. Gifford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 5165) for the relief of Samuel B. Bootes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5166) for the relief of George W. Guyer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5167) for the relief of William H. Stiner & Sons—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 5168) granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 5169) for the relief of W. B. Sutter—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5170) granting an increase of pension to David R. Pringle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5171) granting an increase of pension to George W. Kinsel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5172) granting an increase of pension to Milton Strattan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5173) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Henninger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5174) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Turney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5175) granting an increase of pension to William W. Nesbit—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5176) granting an increase of pension to George Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5177) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5178) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Pantall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5179) granting an increase of pension to Mary Tracy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5180) granting an increase of pension to Archibald George—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5181) granting an increase of pension to William C. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5182) granting an increase of pension to Robert S. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5183) granting an increase of pension to George W. Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5184) granting an increase of pension to John Kilpatrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5185) granting an increase of pension to Joseph B. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5186) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Fulton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5187) granting an increase of pension to Robert John—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5188) granting an increase of pension to Jane Barr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5189) granting a pension to Catherine W. Stoops—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5190) granting a pension to Jonas J. Boal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5191) granting a pension to Kate D. Marlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5192) granting a pension to Peter Washington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A bill (H. R. 5193) to correct the military record of Edward S. Knappen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5194) to authorize payment to the Henry Philipps Seed and Implement Company for seed furnished to and accepted by the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year 1902—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5195) for the relief of the Milburn Wagon Company, of Toledo, Ohio—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5196) to refund to A. L. Flack & Co., of Tiffin, Ohio, money paid for internal-revenue stamps lost in the mails—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5197) granting an increase of pension to Ignatious Saunders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5198) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Thornburgh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5199) granting an increase of pension to William Geyser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5200) granting an increase of pension to John F. McBride—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5201) granting a pension to Ruel Sherman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5202) granting a pension to Jennie R. Hunt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5203) granting a pension to Mary Kirk—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5204) granting an increase of pension to James H. Waddell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5205) granting a pension to William D. Jordan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 5206) for the relief of E. D. Cook—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5207) for the relief of Z. T. Taylor—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 5208) granting an increase of pension to Susan J. Rounds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5209) granting an increase of pension to Edward R. Dunbar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5210) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. R. L. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5211) granting a pension to Louisa D. Foote—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5212) granting an increase of pension to Giles Q. Slocum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 5213) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Brisbane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5214) granting an increase of pension to Truman S. Walden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5215) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Little—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5216) granting a pension to Mary J. Kincaid—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TIRRELL: A bill (H. R. 5217) for the relief of Agnes W. Hills and Sarah J. Hills—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5218) granting a pension to Clara A. Howe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TYNDALL: A bill (H. R. 5219) granting an honorable discharge to George H. Smythe—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5220) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Montgomery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 5221) for the relief of Edward King, of Niagara Falls, in the State of New York—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WALDO: A bill (H. R. 5222) granting an increase of pension to Lewis R. Stegman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5223) to reimburse Quong Hong Yick for one case of opium erroneously condemned and sold by the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 5224) granting an increase of pension to Nowen Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5225) granting an increase of pension to John A. Markley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5226) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus T. Swain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5227) granting an increase of pension to Joseph O'Neal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5228) granting a pension to Sarah Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5229) granting an increase of pension to A. E. Bonsall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5230) granting a pension to Louisa McConnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5231) granting an increase of pension to Louisa H. Colyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5232) granting an increase of pension to James M. Barnett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5233) granting an increase of pension to Ethan S. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5234) granting an increase of pension to Isaac C. Spears—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5235) granting an increase of pension to E. S. Van Cleve—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEBB: A bill (H. R. 5236) granting an increase of pension to Mary Greene—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5237) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Garland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5238) granting an increase of pension to Lockey Stewart—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WEBBER: A bill (H. R. 5239) granting an increase of pension to Martin V. McCollins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5240) granting an increase of pension to William H. Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5241) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Schroeder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5242) granting an increase of pension to James B. Snyder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5243) granting an increase of pension to Edgar J. Hueston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5244) granting an increase of pension to Hiram W. Cope—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ZENOR: A bill (H. R. 5245) to correct the military record of Noah Rickard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5246) for the relief of the estate of Samuel H. Patterson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5247) to correct the military record of William F. Songer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5248) for the relief of Hugh J. Needham—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5249) granting an increase of pension to William Churchill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5250) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth McLain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5251) granting an increase of pension to James M. Graham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5252) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5253) granting an increase of pension to Greenberry Suddarth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5254) granting an increase of pension to Travis W. Tichenor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5255) granting an increase of pension to Albert T. Weathers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5256) granting a pension to David Melton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5257) granting a pension to Spencer Woods—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5258) granting a pension to George A. Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5259) granting a pension to William M. Howell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5260) granting a pension to Sarah L. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5261) granting a pension to George Washington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5262) granting a pension to George Heishman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5263) granting a pension to Joseph R. Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5264) granting a pension to William R. Knibbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5265) granting a pension to Bridget A. Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5266) granting a pension to Hardin Howe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5267) granting a pension to John McIntyre—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5268) granting a pension to James Faulkenborough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5269) granting a pension to Hiram G. McLemore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5270) granting a pension to Henry Graybrook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5271) granting a pension to John Hammond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5272) granting a pension to Joseph Vernia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5273) granting a pension to John H. Lagle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 5274) granting an increase of pension to William T. Brannon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIS: A bill (H. R. 5275) for the relief of Faxon, Horton & Gallagher, and other parties—to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Humboldt Chamber of Commerce, protesting against modification or repeal of the act for the exclusion of the Chinese—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Rockford (Ill.) Manufacturers and Shippers' Association, relative to regulation of freight rates of railways engaged in interstate commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the American Medical Association, recommending aid to the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the American Medical Association, praying for legislation regulating the practice of medicine in Alaska—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, memorial of American citizens resident on the Isle of Pines, praying for the protection of life and property on that island—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ACHESON: Paper to accompany bill for retirement of Army officers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petitions of A. B. Means and others, of Washington, Pa.; Friendship Council, No. 201, and Star of the Valley Council, No. 136, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and Charles M. Foulk and others, of Newcastle, Pa., favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of William H. Crouch, James W. Milligan, and C. C. Wolfe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania: Petition of the United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CAPRON: Resolutions of Eagle Council, No. 8, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Providence, R. I., and Washington Council, No. 2, Junior Order United American Mechanics, for the restriction of immigration and naturalization—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CROMER: Petitions of Dunkirk Council, No. 14, and Boundary Council, No. 59, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Morris & Writer, of Portland, Ind., for placing hides on free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of Holmes Brothers, of Portland, Ind., and the Brannaham Company, of Indiana, for two classes of mail only—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of W. F. Ferris and others, for general arbitration between nations—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS: Petition of citizens of Leavenworth, Kans., favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of citizens, asking for restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DALZELL: Petition of United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. ESCH: Affidavits to be filed with bill to pension Hiram N. Goodell, Company A, Third Michigan Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to be filed with bill for relief of Edmund Coy, Company C, Second New York Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, affidavits to accompany bill to increase the pension of Stephen Dickerson, Company C, Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of postal convention, relative to permitting postmasters more discretion and liberty in expenditures for small expenses—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry D. Stiehl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of Wisconsin Consumers' League, asking for Congressional investigation of conditions among women employed as laborers in various occupations—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Trades League of Philadelphia, relative to Chinese immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolution of Wisconsin Retail Grocers and General Merchants' Association, against parcels-post legislation—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of American members of the Educational Association of China, to protect Chinese students from insult at ports of entry—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FLACK: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Joseph C. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOWLER: Petition of the Town Improvement Association, Agnes White Holt, secretary, for the preservation of Niagara Falls—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of citizens of Elizabeth, N. J., favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FULLER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Jane E. Bullard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAFF: Letter from Department of Commerce and Labor, regarding a bill for the relief of Cooper Walker—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petitions of the United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania and Vine Cliff Council, No. 107, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Merchants' Association of New York, favoring negotiation of new treaty with China relative to immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. GRANGER: Petitions of the Basset Jewelry Company, the T. W. Rounds Company, Ford & Carpenter, Press & Court, the George W. Dover Company, the Fletcher Manufacturing Company, the Barstow Stove Company, George B. Brooks, A. J. Magoon & Son, H. J. Astle, the American and British Manufacturing Company, John R. White & Sons, the Rhode Island Malleable Iron Works, the National Ring Traveler Company, the Crucible Steel Company of America, and H. W. Marcy, favoring passage of a postal law for two classes of mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, of Providence, R. I., favoring increased appropriation for agriculture—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, of Providence, R. I., for placing of basic slag meal on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: Petition of Coal Union No. 2737, of Sugar Creek, Ohio, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. GUDGER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Samuel F. Williams—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Mrs. Solena West—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Jonathan Nowell—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: Petition of 108 citizens of Virginia, for restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, papers to accompany bill for relief of James Borden—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of citizens of Virginia, favoring restriction of

immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of citizens of Mount Crawford, Va., favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Gabriel Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAYES: Papers for a pension to Benjamin Hamell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: Petition of residents of Virginia, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of John Sindbead and others, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia: Papers to accompany bill for relief of Joseph T. Chance and the heirs of John Burton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers in support of the claim of William H. Howard and Oliver D. Lewis—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KNAPP: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Clarissa Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany a bill granting a pension to John W. Roache—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KNOWLAND: Petition of the Humboldt Chamber of Commerce, against attempt to modify Chinese exclusion law—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LACEY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Bennett S. Shaug—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of Nome Chamber of Commerce, recommending establishment of a land office at Nome, Alaska—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Papers in support of bill H. R. 1962, granting an increase of pension to George C. Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in support of bill H. R. 1957, granting a pension to Joseph Glassick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in support of bill H. R. 1960, granting an increase of pension to Conrad Lanckenman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of R. W. Smith Post, No. 270, of Wrightsville, Pa., urging the granting of a pension to Ida L. and Clara H. Winters, to accompany bill H. R. 1958—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTAUER: Petition of Painters and Decorators' Local Union No. 32, of Amsterdam, N. Y., favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LLOYD: Petition of citizens of Hannibal, Mo., favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

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

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

By Mr. MACON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Eliza Snodgrass—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of James C. Bryant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAHON: Resolution on the reorganization of the Army Medical Department as adopted by the Cumberland Valley Medical Association, of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: Papers to accompany a bill for the relief of William Portell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bill for relief of George W. Holland, of Whitwell, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Beverly W. Sullivan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: Papers to accompany bill granting a pension to John Young, of Jackson County, Ala.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RYAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John Seymour, Edward Keating, Hudson J. Van Scoter, and Capt. George H. Hodges—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Valley Grange, No. 52, Patrons of Husbandry, favoring amendment to oleomargarine law striking out "knowingly"—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STERLING: Petition of Local Union No. 15, United Union Workers of America, of Lincoln, Ill., favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. TAWNEY: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of Giles I. Slocum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for relief of Louisa D. Burnet, now Foote—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for relief of Edward R. Duubar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEBB: Petition of citizens of Charlotte, N. C., in regard to the massacres and persecutions of Jews in Russia—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of Virgin Spring Council, No. 69, of Cornelius, N. C., and Belwood Council, No. 84, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Belwood, N. C., in favor of restricting immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Rebecca Garlands, Lockey Stewart, and Mary Greenes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 7, 1905.

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

THE JOURNAL.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, while at this early stage of the session I do not think it is desirable to dispense with the reading of the Journal, it is so very long to-day and the whole proceeding yesterday was so formal, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading be dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine asks unanimous consent that the further reading of the Journal be dispensed with. Is there objection? There is none, and the reading will be dispensed with.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. HALE. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905; which was referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON EDUCATION IN PORTO RICO.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the commissioner of education for Porto Rico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and ordered to be printed.

MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERIOR FOR PORTO RICO.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the commissioner of the interior for Porto Rico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and ordered to be printed.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of a letter from Dr. William A. White, superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, together with a report showing in detail the receipts and expenditures thereof; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

LAWS OF HAWAII.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the acting governor of Hawaii, transmitting a copy of the senate journal, regular and extra sessions, of the third legislative assembly of the Territory of Hawaii; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Territories.

REPORT OF BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law,

the fifteenth annual report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905; which, with the accompanying paper, were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the forty-third annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1905; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

KINGSTON HARBOR (MASSACHUSETTS) SURVEY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, together with a report from Col. W. S. Stanton, relative to a preliminary examination of Kingston Harbor, Massachusetts; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a letter from the Director of the Geological Survey relative to examinations and surveys for the location and construction of irrigation works for the storage, diversion, and development of waters, including artesian wells, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on the Geological Survey, and ordered to be printed.

REGENTS OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT appointed Mr. LODGE and Mr. BACON Regents on the part of the Senate of the Smithsonian Institution, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes relative to that institution, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of Orville H. Platt and by the expiration of the term of Francis M. Cockrell.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the legislature of Georgia, praying for the repeal of the present Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A resolution urging the repeal or modification of the Chinese-exclusion act.

Whereas the Chinese-exclusion act is now bearing its evil fruits in the boycott of American goods, and is likely to effect seriously our southern products, as well as the Christian mission work in China, unless repealed or modified: Therefore,

Resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Georgia (the senate concurring), That the President of the United States and the Congress thereof are respectfully urged to repeal or so modify what is known as "the Chinese-exclusion act" as will not only restore friendly relations, but extend our commerce with that country.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President, Vice-President, and Speaker of the National House of Representatives.

JOHN M. SLATON,
Speaker of House.
JNO. T. BOIFEUILLET,
Clerk of House.
W. S. WEST,
President of Senate.
C. S. NORTHERN,
Secretary of Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, praying for the enactment of legislation imposing a duty on all coffee imported from foreign countries into the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent resolution.

Be it resolved by the house of representatives and the senate of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Whereas the coffee industry of this Territory is now in a depressed condition and many of the plantations are threatened to be abandoned on account of the continued low price of the product and the large quantities of coffee imported into the United States from Mexico and Central America free of duty; and

Whereas there are within this Territory large areas of land suitable to the cultivation of coffee and there are large areas of coffee lands in the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, new possessions of the United States; and

Whereas large amounts of American capital are now invested in this industry in the Territory of Hawaii and in the new possessions of the United States, providing employment to many citizens unable to compete with the peon labor of South and Central America; and

Whereas it is meet and proper that this industry and the citizens engaged in it should be encouraged and protected for the benefit of the Territory of Hawaii and the whole of the United States and its possessions; and

Whereas a distinguished commission of the honorable Senate of the United States, which lately visited the Territory of Hawaii and reported the same to the Senate of the United States, recommended that a bounty of 4 cents per pound be paid the producers of coffee within this Territory for each pound of coffee produced: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to impose a duty on all coffee imported from foreign countries into the United States, or in lieu thereof to provide a suitable bounty