

trines of State rights and strict construction. I accept, I will say to the gentleman, his own designation of himself. I will not call him a monument, but I would call him a pillar of brass by day and a pillar of gas by night [laughter] to lead the wandering tribes of latter-day Democracy out of the desert in which they have been lost for 10; these many years. He is, it is true, ever and always untangling some nice crotchet of strict construction for an admiring throng of State-rights followers.

You do not get any thanks for it, my friend. When you go in for a Southern appropriation you are all right; but when your constitutional scruples trouble you about such a thing, then you are all wrong. Here is an editorial from a Bourbon journal, the Vicksburg Herald. Hear what it says to you:

Cox, and Democrats like him, are opposed to aiding us in any way. They opposed the appropriation for the Mississippi River, and Cox even went so far as to oppose the Government protecting the South from the cholera and yellow-fever.

And then it goes on to say:

We know there are some in the South ready to smooth over such things. In our opinion that is a great blunder. It is a blunder for the South to maintain party relations with men opposed to her material interests. The President who urged an appropriation for the Mississippi River and who is in favor of an effective national quarantine is entitled to our thanks and our support, but if Mr. SAM COX and men who agree with him are entitled to either we can't see why.

I have seen here in this House bills introduced by these old State-rights shriekers not only to regulate interstate traffic but to macadamize every little road in Virginia that runs from a depot to a Federal cemetery, and you never hear "State rights" once. The other day, when the question of giving \$300,000 to the Ohio sufferers came up, the first man who took me by the arm and asked me to help them pass the appropriation was the distinguished State-rights Democrat from West Virginia. I did vote for it, because I believe a great Government like ours strong enough to slay thousands to save itself is strong enough under its Constitution to save thousands and provide for the general welfare.

But if I had thought of it at the time I would have said to my narrow-gauged friend from West Virginia, I will vote for the bill only with this amendment, that the men who have this money in charge shall get on the lines between Kentucky and West Virginia, between Ohio and Indiana, between Indiana and Illinois, and with boat-hooks in their hands, never leaving the State lines, sticking to the lines where the States run so as not to invade their sovereignty, fish the drowning people out of the water as they pass.

I for one stand here and say that I am heartily weary of seeing this little bantam chicken, State rights, brought up here and pitted against the heavy rose-combed game-cock, the Union, for he is knocked into smithereens every time. [Laughter.] My father once said that Virginia had neglected her material interests and dwelt entirely upon abstractions, until her people, instead of feeding her cattle on a thousand hills, were compelled to chase the stump-tailed steer through the sedge patch to get a tough beefsteak. [Great laughter.] No sadder truth was ever told about her, although it was ludicrously put.

I believe our people, after a hundred years of puzzling over strict construction, have at last remembered what George Washington preached to them while living and left them as a legacy with his dying breath, namely: That this is their Union, filled with infinite love and succor and power to build them up, and that no policy could be more narrow, bigoted, or suicidal than to live in eternal jealousy and apprehension of their best friend.

In my opinion this bill is clearly constitutional and of great and immediate concern and benefit to my section. I will support it cheerfully, and hope it may pass.

LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. CULLEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent, as the hour is late and the time fixed for debate almost exhausted, to print in the RECORD the remarks I would have made had opportunity offered. There was no objection, and leave was given accordingly. [See Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time fixed by the order of the House for general debate on this bill has now expired.

Mr. HATCH, of Missouri. I move that the committee rise. The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CONVERSE reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3967) for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals, and had come to no resolution thereon.

COMMITTEE ON THE TENTH CENSUS.

The SPEAKER, in pursuance of the action of the House, announced the appointment of the following as members of the Select Committee to Ascertain the Results of the Tenth Census.

Mr. S. S. COX of New York, Mr. WILLIAM C. OATES of Alabama, Mr. JOHN B. STORM of Pennsylvania, Mr. HUGH BUCHANAN of Georgia, Mr. JAMES H. JONES of Texas, Mr. JOHN J. KLEINER of Indiana, Mr.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS of New Jersey, Mr. EBEN F. STONE of Massachusetts, Mr. RICHARD GUENTHER of Wisconsin, Mr. NEWTON W. NUTTING of New York, Mr. ROBERT R. HITT of Illinois, and Mr. JOHN S. WISE of Virginia.

DISTILLED SPIRITS IN BOND.

Mr. MORRISON. I am directed by the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill to extend the time for the payment of the tax on distilled spirits now in warehouse. I am requested to say, and perhaps I ought to say, that this is not a unanimous report.

The bill (H. R. 5265) was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. WHITE of Kentucky. I call for the reading of the report accompanying this bill.

Mr. SPRINGER. The bill is not before the House for consideration. Mr. WHITE of Kentucky. Is it not in order to have the report read? The SPEAKER. The bill, with the report, goes, under the rule, to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. The bill is not now before the House for consideration.

PRINTING OF EVIDENCE BEFORE A COMMITTEE.

Mr. SPRINGER. I ask unanimous consent to offer for present consideration the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the evidence taken by the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice be printed, and that 100 extra copies of such evidence be printed for the use of the committee.

Mr. REED. Is this the unanimous wish of the committee?

Mr. SPRINGER. I am requested by the committee to have this evidence printed. There is no objection in the committee. I will state that a number of gentlemen have desired copies of evidence taken by the committee, and the making of manuscript copies costs quite a large sum of money. Thus far the evidence is only in manuscript.

Mr. RANDALL. The expense of this printing will not exceed \$500, I suppose. If it will, the proposition must go under the rule to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. SPRINGER. The extra copies will not cost anything like that. There being no objection, the resolution was considered and adopted. Mr. SPRINGER moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

VOTING BY DELEGATES IN COMMITTEES.

Mr. BELFORD. I desire to offer a resolution which I think is privileged, and I ask for its present consideration.

The SPEAKER. The resolution will be read, after which the Chair will determine whether it is privileged or not.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That Delegates from the Territories, on any question arising before any committee of which they are members, be allowed to vote and have their votes recorded as members of such committee.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not think this a privileged matter. It is contrary to the law; and, in the opinion of the Chair, the House could not, by a simple resolution, change the law upon the subject.

Mr. KEIFER. Let it go to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. BELFORD. I desire a moment to make a statement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. KEIFER. There is.

Mr. RANDALL. Let it go to the committee.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado desires to make a statement, the objection being reserved.

Mr. BELFORD. I wish to make a statement, because it is important to determine this question one way or the other.

Mr. RANDALL. It is proper the resolution should have the consideration of a committee before being acted on by the House.

Mr. BELFORD. But I hope my friend from Pennsylvania will allow me to make a statement touching the necessity of this proposition.

Mr. RANDALL. I am not interfering with the gentleman's speech. [Cries of "Regular order!"]

Mr. BELFORD. I hope gentlemen will allow me to make a statement, because this is really an important matter.

The SPEAKER. There is no objection, as the Chair understands, to the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. BELFORD. Well, I would like to make a statement, and if I may have just three minutes I will do so. [Cries of "Go on!"] Today we had a meeting of the Committee on Public Lands. The committee was equally divided—five one way and five another. Several members objected.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made to the statement which the gentleman is about to make.

Mr. BELFORD. Then I ask that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Rules.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Rules.