

Maryville, all in the State of Tennessee, praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. OVERMAN presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Elizabeth City, N. C., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Raleigh, N. C., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. HEYBURN presented a memorial of the city council of Wallace, Idaho, remonstrating against the repeal of the stone and timber law; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. ALDRICH presented petitions of American Council, No. 20, Order of United American Mechanics; the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union; the Mount Pleasant Baptist Young People's Association; the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor; the congregation of the Academy Avenue Congregational Church; the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Roger Williams Baptist Church; the Mount Pleasant Woman's Christian Temperance Union; the congregation of the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, and the Loyal Women of American Liberty, all of Providence; of the congregation of the First Baptist Church; the St. Luke's Sunday school; the Sunday school of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church; the congregation of the Swedish Lutheran Church; the Swedish Congregational Sunday school; the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, and the Epworth League, all of East Greenwich; of What Cheer Council, No. 9, Order of United American Mechanics, the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the congregation of the First Baptist Church, all of Wickford; of the congregation of the People's Free Baptist Church, of Auburn; of the Sunday school of the People's Free Baptist Church, of Auburn; of Coventry Council, No. 29, Order of United American Mechanics, of Washington; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Charlestown; of the congregation of the Free Baptist Church of Pascoag; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Warwick; of the Avondale Sunday school, of Westerly; of the congregation of the Congregational Church of Kingston; of the congregation of the Advent Christian Church, of North Scituate; of the congregation of the Six Principle Baptist Church, of Scituate; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Portsmouth; of the congregation of St. John's Church, of Portsmouth; of the congregation of the Christian Church of Portsmouth; of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Portsmouth; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Pawtucket; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Newport; of the Moshassuck Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Lincoln; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Georgiaville; of the congregation of the Free Baptist Church of Georgiaville; of the congregation of the Universalist Church of Georgiaville; of the Globe Congregational Church; of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Woonsocket; of the congregation of the Congregational Church of Westerly; of the Free Baptist Church of Warwick; of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Warwick; of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Centerville; of the Methodist Episcopal Mission Sunday school of Arctic Center; of the Rocky Hill Sunday school, of Warwick; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Warren; of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Wakefield; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Wakefield, and of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, all in the State of Rhode Island, praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. FRYE presented a memorial of St. Peter's Benevolent Society, of Lindsay, Tex., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the congregations of the Central Presbyterian Church and the Lake Avenue Baptist Church, of Rochester, N. Y., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

EXPOSITION AT PORTLAND, OREG.

Mr. MITCHELL. I present a joint memorial of the legislature of Oregon relative to the holding of a national and international exposition in Portland, Oreg., to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country, to be known as the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition. I ask that the joint memorial may be read and referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions.

The joint memorial was read, and referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions, as follows:

Senate joint memorial No. 1.

To the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialist, the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon, respectfully represents:

Whereas a national and international exposition will be held in the city of Portland, Oreg., from May 1 to November 1, 1905, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country (comprising all of the present States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and parts of Montana and Wyoming) by an expedition commanded by Capt. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, of the United States Army;

Whereas the exploring expedition of Lewis and Clark was conceived by Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, as part of his well-defined purpose to establish commercial communication with Asia through the heart of our own continent, to the accomplishment of which purpose President Jefferson devoted some of the best years of his life;

Whereas President Jefferson's plan to locate an American settlement on the northwest coast of North America was the first step of the United States toward continental expansion. It was proposed while Jefferson was yet United States minister to France, fully twenty years before any official of the Government of the United States had given thought to the idea of acquiring any territory west of the Mississippi, except the island of Orleans at the mouth of said river;

Whereas the discovery of the Columbia River by Capt. George Gray and the exploration of Lewis and Clark added to the national domain the Oregon country, comprising 307,000 square miles. The acquisition of Oregon preceded, by over forty years, the annexation of California, to which it was a contributory cause, and of Texas, to which it was closely allied in American political policy. The subsequent acquisitions of Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippines were results of the acquisition of Oregon. As a consequence of the expansion movement inaugurated by President Jefferson when he proposed to establish an American settlement on the Pacific northwest coast, nearly 2,900,000 square miles were added to the domain of the United States in the nineteenth century;

Whereas, properly to celebrate the important epoch in American history in which Jefferson, Lewis, and Clark are the foremost figures, the city of Portland has incorporated a stock company, with \$500,000 capital, to carry on the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, heretofore mentioned in this joint memorial;

Whereas the State of Oregon, as the State retaining and perpetuating the name of the country toward which President Jefferson, in planning commercial communication with Asia, directed the footsteps of Lewis and Clark one hundred years ago, has appropriated \$400,000 to pay the cost of collecting and installing its exhibits, and has appropriated the further sum of \$50,000 toward the cost of constructing a Lewis and Clark memorial building, as a monument to commemorate the achievements of America's first and greatest explorers;

Whereas, recognizing the national significance of said Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition and its value as an expositor of the advancement of the trans-Mississippi West, and as showing the true relation of the United States to its new trade field on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, the States of Missouri, Minnesota, North Dakota, Washington, California, Utah, Idaho, and Montana have, through their legislatures, voted to participate and have made provision for State exhibits of an aggregate value of \$1,000,000, including the exhibit of the State of Oregon;

Whereas there is now pending in the Congress of the United States a bill entitled "A bill to provide for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country by Capt. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark during their expedition from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean in the years 1804, 1805, and 1806; and to authorize a commission representing the United States to hold at the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon, a national, international, and oriental exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the rivers, soil, mine, forest, and sea in said State; and to provide and assist in the erection of a memorial building in said city of Portland, to be known as the Lewis and Clark Memorial Building; and to authorize an appropriation for all said purposes;"

Whereas said bill above referred to appropriates the sum of \$2,125,000 for the purpose of defraying the cost of exhibits to be made by and under the supervision and direction of the United States;

Wherefore the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon memorializes the Congress of the United States to enact into law, at the earliest practicable moment, the pending bill providing for Government participation in the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, and making an appropriation therefor.

The legislative assembly of the State of Oregon specially sets forth to the Congress of the United States that the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition will be representative in every respect of the tremendous progress and development of the great West in the century just past, and, as an undertaking of so far-reaching a character, merits the full measure of cooperation and support from the National Government. The Pacific coast, notwithstanding the large and important part it has played in the upbuilding of the nation, and in rounding it out in its fullness as a world power, never has been favored with a Government appropriation for an exposition. Over its shores the American flag waved in its first journey around the world from Boston and return, by way of the Columbia River and China. The humble fort that Lewis and Clark built at Clatsop in the winter of 1805 gave the United States its first foothold upon the Pacific Ocean—that theater of the world's new activities—and paved the way for the expansion that has increased the national domain from 827,000 square miles in 1783 to 3,727,000 square miles in 1903. The philosophy that taught President Jefferson that the mountain chain feeding so considerable a river as the Missouri on the east must be the source of another large stream flowing westward opened the path of civilization to the Pacific, and provided, through our own country, the route to India which was for centuries the dream and hope of every navigator from Columbus down to recent times. At the Columbia River, San Francisco Bay, Puget Sound, Honolulu, and Manila, the United States is fortified to occupy in war or in peace the high station in the council of nations to which events in the Pacific have called it. Having faithfully discharged to the nation every obligation imposed upon it as an integral part of the Union, or falling to it by reason of its environment; having in time of war responded to every call made upon it for the national defense; and having in time of peace poured forth its wealth of mine, farm, and range for the general welfare, the Pacific coast now asks from Congress, in the matter of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, the consideration which its past service to the nation and the merit of its cause deserve.

The secretary of state of the State of Oregon is hereby instructed to forward certified copies of this joint memorial to the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United

States, at Washington, D. C., and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Oregon.

L. T. HARRIS,
Speaker of the House.
GEO. C. BROWNELL,
President of the Senate.

Indorsed: Senate joint memorial No. 1. Introduced by Senator Brownell.
Adopted by the senate December 21, 1903.

S. L. MOREHEAD, *Chief Clerk.*
Read and adopted in house December 22, 1903.

A. C. JENNINGS, *Chief Clerk.*
Filed December 29, 1903, 11.30 a. m.

F. I. DUNBAR, *Secretary of State.*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF OREGON,
Office of the Secretary of State:

I, F. I. Dunbar, secretary of state of the State of Oregon and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and complete copy of senate joint memorial No. 1, adopted by the special session of the legislative assembly of 1903, as the same is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon.

Done at the capitol, at Salem, Oreg., this 30th day of December, A. D. 1903.
[SEAL.] F. I. DUNBAR, *Secretary of State.*

RURAL FREE-DELIVERY SERVICE.

Mr. MITCHELL presented a memorial of the legislature of Oregon, praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the compensation of rural free-delivery letter carriers; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial No. 2.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Whereas the Congress of the United States has heretofore enacted certain laws whereby the citizens of the several States of the Union residing in rural districts are, by reason of the rural free delivery, daily receiving their mail delivered at their homes; and

Whereas the present compensation fixed by law for the letter carriers of the rural free-delivery routes is but \$900 per annum; and

Whereas said compensation is inadequate for the time employed and outlay required to properly equip a person for such service: Therefore,

Resolved, That, in justice to the rural letter carriers of the United States, Congress should pass a law increasing compensation of such carriers to an amount not less than \$800 per annum.

Be it further resolved, That this memorial be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the request that they present the same and urge the immediate passage of a law in accordance therewith.

Adopted by the senate December 22, 1903.

GEO. C. BROWNELL,
President of the Senate.

Adopted by the house December 23, 1903.

L. T. HARRIS, *Speaker of the House.*

Indorsed: Senate joint memorial No. 2.

S. L. MOREHEAD, *Chief Clerk.*

Filed December 29, 1903, 11.30 a. m.

F. I. DUNBAR, *Secretary of State.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Oregon, Office of the Secretary of State:

I, F. I. Dunbar, secretary of state of the State of Oregon and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and complete copy of senate joint memorial No. 2, adopted by the special session of the legislative assembly of 1903, as the same is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon.

Done at the capitol, at Salem, Oreg., this 30th day of December, A. D. 1903.
[SEAL.] F. I. DUNBAR, *Secretary of State.*

MISSOURI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. STONE. On November 20 I presented a petition of citizens of St. Louis County, Mo., praying that an appropriation be made to protect lands from destruction by the Missouri River, and it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. It seems that that committee thinks it has not jurisdiction over the matter. I now present the petition at the instance of that committee, and move that it be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce. The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2435) to amend an act to regulate the height of buildings in the District of Columbia, reported it without amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon:

A bill (S. 2133) to change the name of Madison street to Samson street; and

A bill (S. 1958) for the opening of a street in Mount Pleasant, District of Columbia.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2794) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act relating to tax sales and taxes in the District of Columbia,'" approved May 13, 1892, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2525) authorizing the purchase of sites for buildings for the

accommodation of the Interior, Treasury, and War Departments of the United States, the District of Columbia, and for other public purposes, in connection with removing the Botanic Garden fence and improving the grounds, together with the development and encouragement of ramie-fiber, silk, and flax preparation and manufacture and their production and profitable home market in the United States, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, reported adversely thereon; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2318) to change the name of Fourth street NE., north of T street, in the city of Washington, D. C., to University avenue, submitted an adverse report thereon, which was agreed to; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. CLAPP, from the Committee on Patents, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2229) to amend chapter 4952 of the Revised Statutes, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. SIMMONS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2621) for the widening of V street NW., reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 3192) for the relief of the State of New Hampshire; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3193) to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior such supervision of the Government Hospital for the Insane, Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, and the Washington Hospital for Foundlings as may have been conferred upon the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia under the act approved June 6, 1900, creating such board; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

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

A bill (S. 3194) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Gilbert (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3195) granting an increase of pension to Peter Duclow; and

A bill (S. 3196) granting a pension to Alma L. Aldrich (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill (S. 3197) for the relief of H. H. Thornton and Ben D. Rochblau; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CLAPP introduced a bill (S. 3198) granting an increase of pension to Samuel D. Reynolds; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3199) for the relief of A. M. Short; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 3200) for the relief of the trustees of Trinity Episcopal Church, of Martinsburg, W. Va.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 3201) granting an increase of pension to James I. Shafer; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition of James I. Shafer for increase of pension, together with his affidavit and the affidavits of Dr. H. H. Taylor and E. R. Wells and letter from the War Department. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 3202) granting an increase of pension to John S. Bicket; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition of John S. Bicket for increase of pension, together with the affidavits of Dr. J. J. Hodges, George W. Laurance, and J. W. Nimmo. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BAILEY (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3203) granting an increase of pension to George W. Foster; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3204) permitting the Kiowa, Chickasha and Fort Smith Railway Company to sell and convey its railroad and other property in the Indian Territory to the Eastern Oklahoma Railway Company, and the Eastern Oklahoma Railway Company to lease all its railroad and other property in the Indian Territory to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa