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~~GREAT BAPTIST~~

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FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

Senate.

WASHINGTON, 25.—A bill for a

bureau of animal industry was or-

dered printed and committed.

Logan removed his motion to take

up the great retirement bill.

Logan favored it saying he sup-

posed no one would have objected to

Grant's retirement with the proper

name at any time when he was in

the service. He ought not now to be

deprived of retirement because he had left his place in general to

become President. The principle

ought even to be extended.

Logan's motion was defeated 25 to

23.

Davis, of Illinois, voted with the

rebublicans. McPherson was ab-

sent.

The bill to pay additional expen-

ses of the census passed.

Pendleton spoke on the Indian

severalty land bill.

Edmunds, from the judiciary com-

mittee, reported back the resolution

of January 27th, 1880, instructing the

committee to inquire whether any discri-

mination had been made of the

territory with reference to contracts

with the executive officers.

The committee was discharged from

further consideration.

Pendleton argued against Hoar's

amendment conferring citizenship

upon Indians through their serv-

itude, and moved that no

amendment conferring citizen-

ship on Indians would prevail.

The purpose of the committee which

framed the bill had been to strip it of

all extraneous questions and direct

attention solely to the tenure by

which Indians hold the lands.

He did not think any legislation in

respect to the citizenship of Indians

could be passed which would be enti-

ally logical, reasonable and satis-

factory, for the reason that territorial

laws and constitutions had been

passed for the government, not of

India, but of white citizens, and at

a time when the former were

already good foreign citizens, while

whom Indians were not made. Under

the proposed amendment they

were entitled to protection.

He argued that the provisions of the bill

were not intended to encourage

in the Indian the love of

home and family, but rather to

encourage the Indian to be an

independent and discontented

member of society.

Hoar's amendment, he contended,

was a subterfuge for the amendment,

a provision that the right to vote

with his tribe, under whatever re-

gulation Congress may prescribe,

for the admission of the Indian

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