

[No. 18.] Joint Resolution Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan tents to the citizens' committee of the city of Cincinnati for the use of the thirty-second national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

March 19, 1898.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to loan to the citizens' committee having charge of the arrangements for the thirty-second national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in the city of Cincinnati in September, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and to deliver to William B. Melish, the executive director of said committee, for the use of said committee, the following, namely: Sibley tents, common A tents, and flood-sufferers' tents, with poles, ridges, and pins for each, under such restrictions as is usual in such cases, and with the proviso that no expense shall be caused the United States by the delivery and return of such property; the same to be delivered to said executive director at such time prior to the date of said encampment as may be agreed upon between the Secretary of War and said executive director; the number of said tents so loaned not to exceed fifteen hundred.

Grand Army of the Republic.
Loan of tents for use of thirty-second national encampment.

No expense to United States.
Date of delivery.

Number.

Approved, March 19, 1898.

[No. 19.] Joint Resolution Providing for the temporary admission free of duty of naval and military supplies procured abroad.

April 1, 1898.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That such guns, ammunition, and other naval and military supplies as may be purchased abroad by this Government for the national defense prior to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, shall be admitted at any port of entry in the United States free of duty.

National defense.
Admission free of duty of ammunition, etc.

Approved, April 1, 1898.

[No. 20.] Joint Resolution Granting permission for the erection of a monument or statue in Washington City, District of Columbia, in honor of the late Albert Pike.

April 9, 1898.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That permission be, and is hereby, granted the Supreme Council of the Inspectors-General of the Thirty-Third Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of America to erect a monument or statue to the memory and in honor of Albert Pike, in such place in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, other than the Capitol or Library grounds, as shall be designated by the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, the Joint Committee on the Library, and the committee of the Supreme Council of said rite appointed by it for that purpose. The said monument or statue shall not cost less than ten thousand dollars, and to be presented to the people of the United States by said Supreme Council.

District of Columbia.
Albert Pike monument.
Permission to erect etc.

Approved, April 9, 1898.

[No. 21.] Joint Resolution Relative to suspension of part of section three hundred and fifty-five of Revised Statutes, relative to erection of forts, fortifications, and so forth.

April 11, 1898.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case of emergency when, in the opinion of the President, the immediate erection of any temporary fort or fortification is deemed important and urgent, such temporary

Erection of fortifications in cases of emergency.

R. S., sec. 355, p. 60.
Validity of title, etc.

fort or fortification may be constructed upon the written consent of the owner of the land upon which such work is to be placed; and the requirements of section three hundred and fifty-five of the Revised Statutes shall not be applicable in such cases.

Approved, April 11, 1898.

April 11, 1898.

[No. 22.] Joint Resolution Relative to the appropriation for the Rouge River, Michigan.

Rouge River, Michigan.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause the Rouge River, Michigan, to be dredged between the Wabash Bridge to Maples Road, with the view of obtaining a thirteen-foot channel (in accordance with the letter of G. J. Lydecker, Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers, dated November twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven), at an expense not to exceed five thousand dollars, to be paid out of the appropriation already available for the improvement of that stream.

Appropriation for dredging.

Approved, April 11, 1898.

April 11, 1898.

[No. 23.] Joint Resolution Making an appropriation for the improvement of the Anacostia River and the reclamation of its flats.

Anacostia River, District of Columbia.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to prepare and submit to Congress forthwith a project for the improvement of the Anacostia River and the reclamation of its flats from the line of the District of Columbia to the mouth of said river, with an estimate of the cost of the same, and a report on the area and ownership of the land to be reclaimed, and if any portion of said land is vested in private persons an estimate of the cost of acquiring the same; and the sum of two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the cost of surveys and other expenses in the premises.

Appropriation for project of improvement, etc.

Approved, April 11, 1898.

April 20, 1898.

[No. 24.] Joint Resolution For the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Preamble.

Whereas the abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the Island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battle ship, with two hundred and sixty-six of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and can not longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, upon which the action of Congress was invited: Therefore,

Independence of Cuba.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, First. That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Demand upon Spain to relinquish its authority, etc.

Secund. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that the Gov-