

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

JANUARY 8, 1889.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. RANDALL, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 12008.]

In presenting to the House the bill making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the Committee on Appropriations submit the following report in explanation thereof:

The regular estimates upon which the bill is based are to be found on pages 153 to 163, 164 to 170, 171 to 172, 176 to 177, 189 to 208, and 218 to 235 of the Book of Estimates for 1890, and aggregate \$28,574,448.46.

In addition to the foregoing amount, the further sum of \$1,000,000 was submitted to Congress in House Miscellaneous Document No. 12, of this session, and considered by the committee, for continuing the construction of the building for the Library of Congress under the modified plans authorized in the sundry civil appropriation act for the current fiscal year, making the total sum of estimates considered in connection with the bill \$29,574,448.46.

The whole amount recommended in the bill is \$22,852,996.47, being \$5,721,451.99 less than the regular estimates, and \$6,721,451.99 less than the regular and special estimates referred to.

The amount appropriated for the same purposes for the current fiscal year (including \$301,200 in special acts and in the general deficiency act passed last session) was \$26,622,004.84, being \$3,769,008.37 more than is recommended in the accompanying bill for the fiscal year 1890.

This is the last of the regular annual appropriation bills with the preparation of which the Committee on Appropriations is charged.

The following is a comparison of these bills as recommended by the committee for 1890 with the laws for 1889 namely:

	Recommended for 1890.	Law for 1889.
District of Columbia.....	\$4,927,193.61	\$5,046,410.32
Fortification.....	890,000.00	3,972,000.00
Legislative, etc.....	20,802,245.81	20,753,178.07
Pension.....	81,757,500.00	81,753,700.00
Sundry Civil.....	22,852,996.47	26,320,804.84
Total.....	131,229,985.89	137,856,093.23

LIMITATIONS.

The following limitations touching certain branches of the public service for which appropriations are recommended and not heretofore imposed are contained in the bill, namely:

On pages 4 and 6, following the appropriations for construction of public buildings, the following provisions are inserted:

That hereafter no plan shall be prepared or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury for any public building authorized by Congress to be erected, until after the site therefor shall have been purchased and paid for; and he shall not authorize or approve of any plan for any such building which shall involve a greater expenditure in the completion of such building, including heating apparatus, elevators, and approach thereto, than the amount that shall remain of the sum specified in the law authorizing the erection of such building as the limit of the cost of the site and building after the site shall have been paid for.

That hereafter the United States shall not be responsible for or chargeable with any expense attending the paving or repaving of any streets surrounding or adjacent to any public building constructed by the United States outside of the District of Columbia.

That hereafter commissions shall not be paid for disbursements on account of construction of public buildings except for moneys actually handled and paid out by disbursing agents; and payments for buildings constructed under contract, and for sites therefor, shall be made by the Treasury Department, at Washington, District of Columbia, by drafts or checks payable to the contractors for the buildings and grantors of sites, or their legal representatives.

That hereafter all legal services connected with the procurement of titles to sites for public buildings shall be rendered by United States district attorneys, and without extra compensation therefor: *Provided further*, That hereafter, in the procurement of sites for public buildings, it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to require the grantors in each case to furnish, free of all expense to the Government, all requisite abstracts, official certifications and evidences of title that the Attorney-General may deem necessary.

On page 11, in lieu of the following proviso heretofore attached to the appropriation for salaries of employes in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing:

That no portion of this sum shall be expended for printing United States notes of large denomination in lieu of notes of small denomination canceled or retired.

the following is inserted, and is also attached to the appropriation for plate-printers and their assistants:

That no portion of this sum shall be expended for printing United States notes of larger denominations than those that may be canceled or retired.

In this connection your Committee submit the following correspondence had with the Secretary of the Treasury touching this subject.

Hon. C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury:

Referring to the proviso heretofore attached to the appropriation for labor and expenses of engraving and printing, it is proposed to change the same so as to read as follows: "*Provided*, That no portion of this sum shall be expended for printing United States notes of larger denomination than those that may be canceled or retired." Will this change require the issue of notes identical in denomination, in each case, with those canceled or retired? Please give me your views fully as to the propriety of such requirement.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 3, 1889.

SIR: Referring to your telegram of the 2d instant, I have to say that, in my opinion, the proviso heretofore attached to the appropriation for labor and expenses of engraving and printing and the proposed change therein, as recited in your telegram, are substantially alike in meaning and intent, and that if it be the will of Congress

to continue the restrictions imposed by the proviso the suggested change is as acceptable to me as the phraseology heretofore used; but I think that such legislation is unnecessary and unwise, and I hope that the proviso will be stricken from the bill.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

On page 12: The appropriation to pay royalty for use of steam plate-printing presses is limited to not exceeding one cent per thousand impressions.

On page 22: In connection with the appropriation for salary of the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, it is provided that said Superintendent shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate.

On page 31, following the appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the following provision is inserted:

Nor shall there hereafter be made any allowance for subsistence to officers of the Navy attached to the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

On page 36, following the appropriation for the construction of silver-storage vaults at San Francisco and at New Orleans, the following is inserted:

That hereafter it shall not be lawful to use any portion of the so-called "silver profit fund" or of the appropriation for "storage of silver—transportation" for the purpose of paying the expenses of the transportation of standard silver dollars from the mints or the sub-treasuries to the Treasury at Washington, District of Columbia.

In this connection the committee desire to call attention to the following letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., December 31, 1888.

DEAR SIR: I would respectfully suggest that your Department will take no further steps towards the transfer of standard silver dollars from San Francisco to the Treasury here until Congress at its present session can take some action toward providing a storage vault at or near the mint in San Francisco, in which the whole of the present accumulation, as well as the coinage for some time to come, at that mint may be safely stored.

In this connection I observe that the Treasurer estimates that it will cost about \$175,000 to transfer, as it is proposed, 25,000,000 standard silver dollars from San Francisco to this city, whereas, in the light of experience, a vault could be constructed for its storage at a cost of probably not exceeding one-fifth of this sum for transportation.

The Committee on Appropriations have this question under consideration, and it is probable will recommend provision for the construction of silver-storage vaults for the mints at San Francisco and at New Orleans.

Very respectfully, yours,

SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

Hon. C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

and to his reply thereto, and also to a letter from the Secretary touching the use of certain appropriations for transporting silver dollars to Washington, and to certain statistics as to the cost of such transportation, as well as to the coinage and circulation of silver, all of which will be found on pages 14, 15, 16, and 17 of the appendix to this report.

On page 45, of the appropriation for surveying the public lands, \$10,000 of the whole sum given is provided for the survey of lands opened to settlement in the Territory of Montana under the act approved May 1, 1888.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is also authorized in cases of exceptional

difficulties in the survey of the public lands, and where the work can not be contracted for at the usual rates prescribed in connection with the appropriation, to make compensation for surveys and resurveys at rates not exceeding \$18 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$15 for township, and \$12 for section lines.

On page 51, following the appropriation for the support of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the following is inserted:

That no more than \$25,000 shall be expended for salaries and wages in the institution during the fiscal year 1890: *Provided further*, That one-half of all expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to said institution from the District of Columbia, under section 4864 of the Revised Statutes, shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia, and one-half out of the Treasury of the United States; and hereafter estimates for such expenses shall each year be submitted in the regular estimates for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia: *And provided further*, That deaf mutes hereafter admitted to this institution from the several States and Territories, as provided in section 4865 of the Revised Statutes, shall only have the expenses of their instruction in the collegiate department, exclusive of support, paid from appropriations made for the support of the institution.

On pages 51, 53, and 71, the sums appropriated for the education of feeble-minded children belonging to the District of Columbia, for the support of the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, for the support and medical treatment of destitute patients at Providence Hospital, and for the Garfield Hospital are made payable one-half from the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half out of the Treasury of the United States.

On page 55, following the appropriation for repairs to draw-piers of the Rock Island Bridge, the following is inserted:

And the Secretary of War shall require of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company the re-imbursement of one-half of all the expenses incurred in the repairs of said draw-pier, under this, and the appropriation of \$50,000 made for this object in the sundry civil act for 1889, as provided in their guaranty executed to the United States under the acts of Congress providing for the construction of said bridge.

On page 55, in connection with the appropriation of \$35,000 for finishing magazine number 5, it is provided:

That the number of magazines at the powder depot at Dover, N. J., shall not exceed five.

On page 61, following the appropriation for the building for the Library of Congress, it is provided:

That contracts may be entered into for all the stone required for the exterior walls of said building, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law.

On page 61, following the appropriation for military posts, the following is inserted:

That so much of the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1886 approved March 3, 1885, as appropriates \$160,000 to enable the Secretary of War to acquire good and valid title for the United States to the Fort Brown Military Reservation, Texas, and to pay and extinguish all claims for the use and occupancy of said reservation by the United States, be, and the same is hereby, suspended, except as to \$50,000 of said sum, until otherwise ordered by Congress.

In connection with the appropriations for the Signal Service the following provisions are inserted, namely:

On page 62—

And the Secretary of War, as he may think proper, may cause to be issued such meteorological instruments (not exceeding one set valued at \$15 to any one county) to voluntary unpaid observers, in order to secure meteorological data from such observers, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

On page 65—

That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the expense of travel performed on strictly military duty.

On page 67—

That all medical accounts of the Signal Service shall go for examination and audit to the same Auditor and Comptroller by whom the other accounts of the Signal Service are examined and audited.

On page 68—

That the appropriations herein made for the pay proper of enlisted men for commutation of rations, for commutation of fuel, and for commutation of quarters, shall be paid monthly to each enlisted man entitled thereto, by one check, upon one properly-certified voucher, and for that purpose the several appropriations shall constitute one fund.

On page 72, following the appropriation for the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, the following provision, contained in the sundry civil act for the current year, is repeated, but modified by the insertion of the words appearing in *italics*:

That hereafter, before publication of any volume of said records, the manuscript copy shall be submitted to the Secretary of War, and revised by him, *or under his supervision by a committee to be selected by him for that purpose, from such clerks in the office of the Adjutant-General as have an expert knowledge of the war records*, and shall not be published until he shall certify that it only contains the contemporaneous official records of the war of the rebellion, as provided for by the "act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes," approved July thirty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six. *And from and after the passage of this act the records which have been, or which may hereafter be, selected for publication, shall be accessible to the public, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, but in no case shall such regulations permit the removal of the original records from the Department building.*

On page 85, following the appropriations for support of convicts, it is provided that:

One-half of which sum shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half out of the Treasury of the United States.

On page 87, following the appropriation for fees and expenses of United States marshals, the following additional provision is inserted:

That the accounting officers of the Treasury shall audit, adjust, and settle the accounts of marshals and their deputies within sixty days next after the same are presented for allowance.

In the appendix to this report will be found various letters and statements to the committee, containing valuable and interesting information bearing upon many features of appropriation contained in the bill.

The following is a statement in detail, giving the appropriations for 1889, the estimates for 1890, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1890:

RECAPITULATION OF SUNDRY CIVIL BILL FOR 1890.

Object.	Appropriations for 1889.	Estimates for 1890.	Recommended for 1890.
	Amounts.	Amounts.	Amounts.
Alaska, committee to investigate			\$7,500.00
Alaska, education in (\$50,000 estimated under legislative, etc., bill)	\$40,000.00		
Alaska seal fisheries	13,350.00	\$13,350.00	13,350.00
Alaska, rent and traveling expenses	1,500.00	2,000.00	1,500.00
Appraisers, local, expenses meetings of	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Alien contract labor laws, enforcement of	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Anchorage of vessels in port of New York	35,000.00	35,000.00	
Armories and arsenals	664,653.00	566,575.26	207,372.00
Army Medical Museum and Library building	4,250.00	1,550.00	
Artificial limbs and appliances	202,000.00	132,000.00	132,000.00
Artillery school at Fortress Monroe	5,000.00	7,997.11	5,000.00
Appropriations, etc., preparation of statements of (in general deficiency act, approved October 19, 1888)	1,200.00		1,200.00
Assistant custodians and janitors public buildings	460,000.00	622,415.75	460,000.00
Botanic Garden	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Buildings and grounds in Washington	64,450.00	90,500.00	67,950.00
Capitol Building and Grounds	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00
Capitol, reservoirs for drinking water	1,500.00		
Capitol Building, Senate wing and stable	6,437.00	8,600.00	
Capitol Building, House wing, boilers for	12,000.00		
Capitol Building and Grounds, lighting	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00
Capitol terraces	15,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Chinese exclusion act, enforcement of (appropriation in special act for 1889)	50,000.00	50,000.00	30,000.00
Coast and Geodetic Survey	506,665.00	375,950.00	503,745.00
Customs, collecting revenues from	450,000.00		
Congressional Library Building (estimate submitted in House Mis. Doc. 12)	500,000.00	1,000,000.00	500,000.00
Columbia Hospital and Lying-in Asylum	11,300.00		
Custody of dies, rolls, and plates	6,800.00	6,800.00	6,800.00
Civil Service Commission, expenses of examinations	250.00		
Copper cents, recoinage of	1,500.00		
Defending suits in claims	10,000.00	20,000.00	12,400.00
Deaf and Dumb Institution	52,500.00	52,500.00	52,500.00
Destitute patients (Providence Hospital)	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00
Distinctive paper for United States securities	60,000.00	44,048.48	40,000.00
Engraving and Printing	964,175.00	957,000.00	913,000.00
Ethnology	40,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00
Executive Mansion, expenses of	24,500.00	24,000.00	23,000.00
Executive Mansion and grounds, lighting	14,000.00	16,788.50	16,022.00
Executive Mansion, water supply	5,300.00		
Feeble-minded children, education of	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Food fishes, propagation of (including \$25,000 to widow of S. F. Baird, in act for 1889)	281,517.60	275,000.00	244,900.00
French spoliation claims, defense in	5,000.00	5,600.00	5,600.00
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum	51,875.00	51,875.00	51,875.00
Fuel, lights, and water, public buildings	625,000.00	761,700.00	650,000.00
Furniture and repairs, public buildings	200,000.00	417,500.00	200,000.00

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

VII

RECAPITULATION OF SUNDRY BILL FOR 1890—Continued.

Object.	Appropriations for 1889.	Estimates for 1890.	Recommended for 1890.
	Amounts.	Amounts.	Amounts.
Florida, payment to, on account of census.	\$9,326.21		
Garfield Hospital	10,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$10,000.00
Geological Survey (including engraving U. S. maps heretofore under public printing)	623,700.00	530,700.00	515,700.00
Heating apparatus, public buildings	90,000.00	125,000.00	100,000.00
Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers	2,088,944.62	1,995,866.92	1,995,866.92
Homes for Soldiers in States and Territories (appropriation in special act for 1889)	250,000.00		200,000.00
Home for Soldiers of the Regular Army (not included in footings of the estimates, \$250,675.95).			
Hospital for Insane	244,015.00	250,000.00	245,100.00
Hot Springs improvement	36,000.00		
House of Representatives (contested-election expenses)	25,430.19		
Howard University	23,400.00	23,000.00	23,000.00
Idaho Penitentiary	25,000.00		
Independent treasury, contingent expenses	70,000.00	75,000.00	70,000.00
Inspector of furniture and expenses	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Interior Department and Pension buildings	8,000.00	6,000.00	8,000.00
Indian soldiers, investigating claims of.	2,000.00		
International exchanges, Smithsonian Institution	15,000.00	27,500.00	15,000.00
Interstate Commerce Commission	150,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
Justice, Department of, Building	300.00	300.00	300.00
Kaskaskia and other Indians, payment to	40,000.00		
Lands and other property of the United States	500.00	500.00	500.00
Life-Saving Service	940,560.00	971,160.00	971,160.00
Lighthouse, beacons, and fog-signals	486,750.00	2,897,310.00	236,400.00
Lighthouse establishment	2,079,000.00	2,292,500.00	2,109,000.00
Legislative, miscellaneous items under	10,000.00		
Military posts	498,000.00	999,759.00	432,000.00
Mississippi River Commission	35,000.00	35,000.00	
Military convicts, expenses of	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	92,800.00	84,380.00	83,420.00
Mortuaries, compensation in lieu of	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
National cemeteries, headstones, etc.	280,220.00	252,440.00	243,746.70
National Museum	177,000.00	212,000.00	177,000.00
Paper and stamps, internal-revenue	50,000.00	60,000.00	50,000.00
Plans for public buildings	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Prosecution and collection of claims	500.00	500.00	500.00
Public buildings, construction	3,602,510.71	2,767,216.04	1,787,001.75
Prevention of sale or manufacture of adulterated food or drugs in District of Columbia		10,000.00	
Prosecution of crimes	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Public lands, collecting revenue from sales of	929,000.00	929,000.00	929,000.00
Public lands, surveying	105,000.00	105,000.00	205,000.00
Public printing and binding (less \$54,000 appropriation 1889, and \$60,000 estimate for 1890, transferred to Geological Survey for engraving)	2,218,000.00	2,719,751.54	2,218,000.00

RECAPITULATION OF SUNDRY CIVIL BILL FOR 1890—Continued.

Object.	Appropriations for 1889.	Estimates for 1890.	Recommended for 1890.
	Amounts.	Amounts.	Amounts.
Printing office improvements	\$28,000.00	.....	.....
Pike's Peak signal station, road to.....	10,000.00	.....	.....
Punishing violations of intercourse acts.	5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Punishment for violations of internal revenue laws	37,500.00	50,000.00	25,000.00
Pension building.....	13,500.00	.....	.....
Quarantine service (\$542,500 appropriated by special act for 1889) .....	.....	86,000.00	50,000.00
Recoinage of gold and silver coin	20,000.00	40,000.00	30,000.00
Recoinage of subsidiary silver coin	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Records of the Rebellion, publication ..	36,000.00	70,329.12	36,000.00
Repairs of water pipes.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Revenue-Cutter Service, maintenance ..	925,000.00	950,000.00	925,000.00
Revenue-Cutter Service, new steamer ..	36,500.00	.....	.....
Sealing and separating United States securities	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Signal Service, expenses of.....	650,888.84	668,720.74	627,072.10
Signal Service, civilian force transferred to legislative, etc., act for 1890	95,416.67	.....	.....
Special witness of destruction of United States securities	1,565.00	1,565.00	1,565.00
Survey of northern and northwestern lakes	2,000.00	13,000.00	2,000.00
Senate (executive journals, rent of folding-room)	10,150.00	.....	.....
Surveys and reconnaissances .....	.....	25,000.00	.....
Support of convicts	15,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00
Suppressing counterfeitings and other crimes	64,000.00	64,000.00	64,000.00
Telegraph to Capitol and Departments ..	1,250.00	10,000.00	1,250.00
Transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries	100.00	100.00	100.00
Transportation of silver coin	25,000.00	.....	.....
United States courts	3,505,600.00	3,700,600.00	3,570,600.00
United States courts, stenographers to supreme judges transferred to legislative, etc., act for 1890	14,400.00	.....	.....
Utah Territorial courts	35,000.00	45,000.00	40,000.00
Utah penitentiary	55,000.00	.....	45,000.00
Vaults for storage of silver .....	.....	.....	60,000.00
Vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Western Miami Indians, payment to	25,000.00	.....	.....
Wyoming penitentiary	10,000.00	.....	.....
Washington's headquarters, monument at	32,000.00	.....	.....
Washington, D. C., post-office removal ..	5,500.00	.....	.....
Washington, D. C., court-house	3,400.00	3,500.00	1,000.00
Washington Monument, maintenance ..	10,500.00	10,500.00	10,500.00
Washington Monument, construction	27,500.00	.....	.....
Yellowstone Park	25,000.00	130,000.00	25,000.00
Totals.....	26,622,004.84	29,574,448.46	22,852,996.47

APPENDIX.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

APPROPRIATIONS, ESTIMATES, BALANCES, AND LIMITS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, November 17, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with the request made through Mr. James C. Courts, clerk to your committee, I have the honor to inclose statement of appropriations, estimates, balances, and limits for public buildings included in estimates for fiscal year of 1890.

Respectfully, yours,

WILL A. FRERET,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

Statement showing appropriations, estimates, balances, and limits for buildings included in "estimates" for the fiscal year 1890.

Location.	Title.	Total appropriated.	Appropriation asked for 1890.	Total.	Balance available Nov. 15, 1888.	Limit, site and building.
Alaska Territory ..	Repairs, etc	\$15,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$35,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$35,000.00
Bay City, Mich ...	Court-house, post-office, and custom-house.	100,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00
Birmingham, Ala ..	Custom-house and post-office.	150,000.00	150,000.00	300,000.00	150,000.00	300,000.00
Bridgeport, Conn ..	Post-office	75,000.00	75,000.00	150,000.00	75,000.00	150,000.00
Charleston, S. C ...	Post-office, court-house, etc. (building only).	200,000.00	100,000.00	300,000.00	193,880.79	*300,000.00
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Court-house, post-office, etc.	225,000.00	50,000.00	275,000.00	218,967.47	275,000.00
Denver, Colo	do	428,000.00	207,000.00	635,000.00	195,488.39	635,000.00
Duluth, Minn	Court-house, custom-house, and post-office.	75,000.00	75,000.00	150,000.00	75,000.00	150,000.00
Detroit, Mich	Court-house, post-office, etc.	724,635.71	375,364.29	1,100,000.00	311,307.22	1,100,000.00
Evansville, Ind.	Marine hospital .....	.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
Greenville, S. C.	Court-house and post-office.	50,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00
Jackson, Mich	Post-office, etc. ....	.....	60,000.00	60,000.00	.....	60,000.00
Louisville, Ky	Court-house, post-office, etc.	1,010,000.00	131,001.75	1,141,001.75	79.70	1,141,001.75
Lowell, Mass	Court-house and post-office.	100,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	100,000.00	.....
Pittsburgh, Pa.	do	1,300,600.00	493,400.00	1,800,000.00	145,356.31	.....
Rochester, N. Y.	Court-house, post-office, etc.	576,500.00	.....	576,500.00	164,964.04	576,500.00
Do	Approaches .....	.....	11,000.00	11,000.00	.....	.....
Savannah, Ga.	Court-house, post-office, etc.	125,000.00	75,000.00	200,000.00	103,914.93	200,000.00
Springfield, Mo	do	50,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00
Texarkana, Ark.	Court-house and post-office.	50,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00
and Tex.	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vicksburg, Miss.	Court-house, post-office, and custom-house.	50,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00
Worcester, Mass.	Post-office, etc.	175,000.00	75,000.00	250,000.00	99,591.85	250,000.00

* Limit on building only.

† And "that limit of cost of building be extended by the amount obtained from sale of old site." *

EXPENDITURES, LIABILITIES, ETC.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, November 27, 1888.

SIR: In response to your request of yesterday addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, I send herewith a statement showing the appropriations, expenditures, and existing liabilities, and the condition of the work for buildings covered by the estimates for the fiscal year 1890.

Respectfully, yours,

WILL A. FRERET,
Supervising Architect.

Mr. JAMES C. COURTS,
Clerk Committee of Appropriations, House of Representatives.

ALASKA TERRITORY.

Repairs, etc.

Total appropriation	\$15,000.00
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(See Appendix U, estimates 1888-'89.)

BAY CITY, MICH.

Court-house, post-office, and custom-house.

Total appropriation	\$100,000.00
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Proposals for the sale of site have just been invited by public advertisement.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Court-house and post-office.

Total appropriation	\$150,000.00
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Proposals will shortly be invited by public advertisement for sale of site.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Post-office.

Total appropriation	\$75,000.00
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Proposals have been received for sale of site.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Post-office, court-house, etc. (Building only.)

Appropriated for site	\$100,000.00
Appropriated for building	200,000.00
	300,000.00
Cost of site	\$80,372.25
October 31, 1888:	
Paid at Department	3,438.26
Certified by superintendent	1,780.90
Disbursing agent's commission	825.00
	86,416.46
	213,583.54
Liabilities:	
Testing foundation	25.00
Site	19,677.75
	19,702.75
Balance available (November 15, 1888)	193,880.79

A portion of the site has lately been acquired by condemnation proceedings contemplating an expenditure including legal expenses estimated at \$10,500.
(Available for site, \$19,677.75.)

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Court-house, post-office, etc.

Total appropriation.....		\$225,000.00
Cost of site.....	Donated.	
Cost of site.....	\$60.23	
October 31, 1888:		
Paid at Department.....	3,730.32	
Certified by superintendent.....	1,380.98	
Disbursing agent's commission.....	840.00	
		6,011.53
		218,988.47
Liabilities:		
Iron-rod reference points.....		21.00
Balance available (November 15, 1888).....		218,967.47

The site has been cleared, excavation completed, and sewer laid.
Proposals are now before the Department for the erection of the building complete, exclusive of plumbing, heating apparatus, and approaches.

DULUTH, MINN.

Court-house, custom-house, and post-office.

Total appropriation.....		\$75,000.00
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Proposals have been invited for sale of site.

DENVER, COLO.

Court-house and post-office.

Total appropriation.....		\$428,000.00
Cost of site.....	\$65,829.17	
October 31, 1888:		
Paid at Department.....	13,112.30	
Certified by superintendent.....	79,717.27	
Disbursing agent's commission.....	1,320.00	
		159,978.74
		268,021.26
Liabilities:		
Hayes & McGilvray.....	61,390.87	
Pennsylvania Construction Company.....	11,142.00	
		72,532.87
Balance available (November 15, 1888).....		195,488.39

Contracts have been made and are included in the foregoing statement for all masonry and iron work for the building as originally contemplated. The last session of Congress extended the limit of cost and reduced the fire limit and arrangements are now being perfected for the prosecution of work in accordance with the latest legislation.

The masonry of the first story is completed and two-thirds of the stone ready to set.

DETROIT, MICH.

Court-house, post-office, etc.

Balance in the Treasury from the appropriation August 7, 1882, and available for new building.....		\$146,133.79
Balance in hand of disbursing agent.....		3,501.92
		149,635.71
Appropriation for new building.....		575,000.00
		724,635.71

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Cost of site.....	\$400,508.38	
Paid at Department.....	6,310.53	
Certified by superintendent.....	54.00	
Disbursing agent's commission	1,250.00	
		<hr/>
		\$408,122.91
		<hr/>
		316,512.80
Liabilities:		
Excavation.....		5,500.00
		<hr/>
		311,012.80

The last session of Congress having made a further appropriation, work has been commenced upon the excavation, and invitations will shortly be invited for the work of basement and masonry.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

Marine Hospital.

Limit site and building to \$100,000. (No appropriation.)

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Court-house and post-office.

Total appropriation..... \$50,000.00

Proposals will shortly be invited for sale of sight.

JACKSON, MICH.

Post-office, etc.

Limit site and building to \$60,000. (No appropriation.)
Proposals have been invited for sale of site.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Court-house, post-office, etc.

Total appropriation.....		\$1,010,000.00
Cost of site.....	\$141,001.75	
October 31, 1888:		
Paid at Department.....	33,224.55	
Certified by superintendent.....	404,074.80	
Disbursing agent's commission.....	3,135.00	
		<hr/>
		581,436.08
		<hr/>
		428,563.92
Liabilities:		
Blatz & Krebs.....	\$25,145.87	
George Hoertz.....	10,289.60	
C. W. Buhler.....	39.00	
Snead & Co., iron works.....	95,610.00	
J. F. Dalton.....	14,563.00	
John Mitchell.....	281,826.00	
Labor (one), etc.....	1,010.75	
		<hr/>
		\$428,484.22

Balance available (November 15, 1888)..... 79.70

The iron construction work of roof is now being placed in position, and contracts made for the interior finish, exclusive of heating apparatus, elevators, and the approaches to the building.

LOWELL, MASS.

Post-office.

Total appropriation..... \$100,000.00

A site has been secured by donation, and the sketch plans and estimates will shortly be submitted for approval.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Court-house and post-office.

Total appropriation		\$1,300,600.00
Cost of site	\$301,125.00	
October 31, 1888:		
Paid at Department	62,573.00	
Certified by superintendent	593,882.90	
Disbursing agent's commission	4,650.00	
		962,231.01
		338,368.99

Liabilities:

M. A. McGowan	156,395.89	
Bart. Donovan	17,649.00	
Pennsylvania Construction Company	10,620.00	
Southern Granite Company	4,182.79	
Knox Rock Blasting Company	750.00	
J. L. Schott	1,200.00	
Wiswell & Greeley	2,000.00	
Repairs to boilers (one), etc.	215.00	
		193,012.68

Balance available (November 15, 1888) 145,356.31

The foregoing liabilities provide for all cost of masonry, and for all iron-work to and including five tier of beams. Stone is now being rapidly cut, and it is expected that all stone required to the top of fourth story will be delivered before the coming spring. The stone for third story is now being set.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Court-house, post-office, etc. (approaches).

Total appropriation		\$576,500.00
Cost of site	\$75,769.68	
October 31, 1888:		
Paid at Department	14,180.05	
Certified by superintendent	271,298.46	
Disbursing agent's commission	1,825.00	
		363,073.19
		213,426.81

Liabilities:

John R. Smith	12,977.97	
Snead & Co	1,280.76	
H. H. Edgerton	34,169.34	
John Siddons	34.70	
		88,462.77

Balance available (November 15, 1888) 144,964.04

The foregoing liabilities provide for all work of placing the building under roof and the work nearly all completed. Advertisements have been issued inviting proposals for the supply of the interior finish. (Available for heating, \$20,000.)

SAVANNAH, GA.

Court-house, post-office, etc.

Total appropriation		\$125,000.00
Cost of site	\$20,114.21	
October 31, 1888, paid at Department	570.86	
Disbursing agent's commission	400.00	
		21,085.07

Balance available (November 15, 1888) 103,914.93

A site has been secured, the sketch plans approved, and the working drawings are being prepared as a basis for the invitation of proposals.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Court-house, post-office, etc.

Total appropriation		\$50,000.00
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Balance available (November 15, 1888).
Proposals will shortly be invited for sale of site.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

TEXARKANA, TEXAS AND ARKANSAS.

Court-house and post-office.

Total appropriation..... \$50,000.00

Balance available (November 15, 1888).

Proposals will shortly be invited for sale of site.

VICKSBURG, MISS.

Court-house, post-office, and custom-house.

Total appropriation..... \$50,000.00

Balance available (November 15, 1888).

Proposals will shortly be invited for sale of site.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Post-office, etc.

Total appropriation..... \$175,000.00

October 31, 1888, amount paid at Department\$75,033.15

Disbursing agent's commission 375.00

75,408.15

Balance available (November 15, 1888) 99,591.85

Sketch plans are being prepared for approval.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Estimate of approaches, November 9, 1887.

8,912 square feet artificial stone sidewalk, at 50 cents..... \$4,406.00

526 linear feet granite curb and gutter, at \$4..... 2,104.00

409 square yards Belgian-block driveway, at \$3..... 1,227.00

160 linear feet stone coping and iron fence, at \$10..... 1,600.00

9,337.00

Contingencies, 15 per cent..... 1,500.55

10,837.55

Say \$11,000.

DISBURSING COMMISSIONS.

DENVER, COLO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,

Washington, December 21, 1888;

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to state that the amounts entered as disbursing agent's commissions on the statement sent to you November 27 is only a sum which has been set aside to provide for payment, but not yet paid, at a rate not exceeding three-eighths of 1 per centum, as it may fall due from time to time as provided for in Supplement Revised Statutes, page 166, March 3, 1875.

In nearly all cases payments for sites are made at this Department, and therefore no compensation is allowed for disbursement.

The amounts shown as "paid at Department" include payments for sites, traveling expenses, stationery, draughtsmen's services under the legislative bill, telegraphing, expressage, etc.

Since the date when the balance available as shown on the statement referred to for the Denver building, an acceptance has been made of \$94,300 on account of masonry, thereby decreasing the balance available to \$101,188.39 It will be necessary with the present appropriation to provide during the next few months for stone and brick work of tower, floor arches, and iron work, etc., estimated at \$106,730, and it would seem that at least \$100,000 should be appropriated.

Respectfully, yours,

WILL. A. FRERET,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. S. J. RANDALL,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SITES FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1889.

SIR: In response to your telegram of this morning requesting statement of the sites procured for public buildings since November 27th last, and the amounts paid or to be paid for each, I have the honor to submit the following statement, viz:

Duluth, Minn., 140 by 180, consideration	\$18,500
Ottumwa, Iowa, 96 by 132, consideration	1
Camden, N. J., valuation as per decree of the court in proceedings in condemnation	10,250
Indianapolis, Ind., valuation as per decree of the court in proceed- ings in condemnation	148,500

Respectfully, yours,

WILL. A. FRERET,
Supervising Architect.

Mr. J. C. COURTS,
Clerk Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

PURCHASE OF BUTLER BUILDING.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, before the Committee on Appropriations, concerning the disposal of the Butler Building, January 2, 1889.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I want to bring to your attention the house over there, under your eye, and for this reason: I supposed three years ago, two years ago now, that it was wanted by the United States, and it was ordered by Congress to be appraised. They appraised the value of it by appraisers appointed by the Treasury.

I had no hearing before them. I should have prevented them making a mistake if I had had a hearing. They appraised it between \$2,000 and \$3,000 more than I valued it at. The reason of that was that the rough granite came as ballast for the monument to General Scott, some 400 odd tons in one vessel and 300 or 500 in the other. But that came to me for nothing, and when they came to measure it, it made something. I gave my value for it in a bill, and I was so much less. It was hardly fair for the appraisers.

Now it can not be built for considerably more than that money. The United States pay for less than one-third of it \$6,000 a year. That they continue to do because in it there is an incalculable value, commercially—three or four millions of plates containing all the surveys from the beginning of the Government.

It was built for the United States, at the instance of the Coast Survey, for the purpose, on the ground that it should be a fire-proof safe. And now the time has long since run out. The Government would not take it except from year to year by appropriations. It would cost the Government some \$10,000 a year. Therefore they pay at Government rates, \$6,000 a year. At \$275,000 (\$277,000 it was appraised for), the interest would be only \$2,300 more; and then you have that building containing 16,000 cubic feet of room in one building and 9,000 in the other—the building this way; and therefore for that sum you get such a building intact. You can not get the other building built for you. There is a difficulty; I can not make a contract with the Government to take it, and if they ever get tired of it what am I to do with it?

You have got to have a census building right off. You have got three rooms in there now. The Senate has passed a bill twice as an amendment to the appropriation bill. It is a thing I want to have brought to an end one way or another, to my own interests, to myself.

At the same time the Government will certainly buy it. No doubt about that. I have waited now three years, and no income except from my office—camping in one house, having no family. Now I wish you to take it for myself, for I can not wait any longer. The Government has got to take it. The situation itself is enough. But if the Government won't take it now, I have got to turn it into something that will bring me some money.

That is an absolutely fire-proof and absolutely burglar proof building, and it would make an excellent safe deposit. Then when I have a safe-deposit bank there, I can

put the rest of the building into a storage establishment to store goods. It would be very easy to make a storage place of it in a proper way, as no moths, or, as the Scripture says, no moth nor rust doth corrupt there. We can keep it down to zero or to the freezing point. That is another valuable point. If I have got to do that, I have got to go and make some addition and some plans and be out a few thousand dollars. Very well; I should hope in time to realize on it. I am now speaking of it as a mere business proposition.

The building has now been built since 1875—the last one. The first was built in 1870.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. Brick or stone?

General BUTLER. Stone outside—18-inch wall clear up, absolutely fire-proof, the Architect of the Capitol will tell you. He oversaw the work for this reason, that he was very much interested in it. I brought my mechanics here from my own home, and I had a good deal of experience in building before that. I built some \$4,000,000 worth of property before I built that, and had a good deal of experience in the matter, and I know you can't build a better building and you can't finish one better. It is too well finished, the supervising architect thinks. But that won't do it any hurt. It is not finished as gaudily as a steam-boat is—as the State Department is—nothing of that sort in it.

Now I will leave to you all I have said. If there is anything you want to know about it I will be glad to furnish it. All this matter I have given to you and every plan of it can be furnished.

The Coast Survey wants the next building to it this way, beside the one where they hold the plates, and that will save you building or getting another building at \$10,000 a year. For, let me repeat again, all you are going to pay over and above what you are paying me now for the building this way and the one next to it is to be two thousand and some odd dollars a year.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. How much additional space will be acquired?

General BUTLER. The additional space is 9,500 cubic feet of actual space. On this side, in addition to that, you get just such another building, 9,000 cubic feet. On this side, still facing here, you get a building with 16,000 more cubic feet; and you get my offices below (not very valuable for any purpose), and you get 12,000 feet of ground. You have only 2,000 covered with building now; you get all the rest, and you pay me but \$2,300, if I remember right; it is easy to determine; 3 per cent. of \$277,000, that is all. You get for that 16,000 and 9,000 cubic feet of space; as neat a building as is built in the world.

Some have run over to see it. The Supreme Court went over to see it; part of them were in favor of having it changed and have an auditorium put to it, others of them were against it; there wasn't enough space before them.

Now, gentlemen, I have taken as much time as I ought to have taken, and am under a thousand obligations to you. If I see you won't take it I'll go to work and spend as much money as I can get to fix it up and see what I can make out of it.

LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 7, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the House Committee on Appropriations, a statement of the Light-House Board of the 4th instant, with regard to the necessity for the appropriations asked for by the Board in the Book of Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, December 4, 1888.

SIR: In accordance with an informal request made by the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, the Board has the honor to make the following statement with regard to the necessity for the appropriations asked in the Book of Estimates for the next fiscal year.

The following table shows the amount of the estimates, appropriations, and expenditures for the general service of the Light-House Establishment (pages 197 and 198, Book of Estimates), for the last five years:

Service.	Estimates.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.
Supplies of light-houses:			
1885.....	\$375,000.00	\$350,000.00	\$326,107.96
1886.....	375,000.00	350,000.00	344,862.15
1887.....	350,000.00	350,000.00	340,237.31
1888.....	350,000.00	340,000.00	340,000.00
1889.....	340,000.00	340,000.00	171,615.45
1890.....	310,000.00		
Repairs and incidental expenses of light-houses:			
1885.....	310,000.00	310,000.00	293,669.50
1886.....	310,000.00	300,000.00	299,965.35
1887.....	310,000.00	300,000.00	299,991.41
1888.....	350,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
1889.....	350,000.00	300,000.00	149,940.28
1890.....	400,000.00		
Salaries of keepers of light-houses:			
1885.....	585,000.00	585,000.00	561,775.32
1886.....	585,000.00	584,000.00	567,106.70
1887.....	585,000.00	585,000.00	583,161.72
1888.....	600,000.00	585,000.00	585,000.00
1889.....	600,000.00	585,000.00	307,332.58
1890.....	625,000.00		
Expenses of light-vessels:			
1885.....	240,000.00	230,000.00	191,722.75
1886.....	240,000.00	225,000.00	191,602.57
1887.....	240,000.00	200,000.00	169,875.74
1888.....	250,000.00	215,000.00	215,000.00
1889.....	225,000.00	215,000.00	96,609.00
1890.....	225,000.00		
Expenses of buoyage:			
1885.....	345,000.00	325,000.00	319,579.55
1886.....	345,000.00	320,000.00	312,228.27
1887.....	345,000.00	300,000.00	298,803.67
1888.....	360,000.00	325,000.00	325,000.00
1889.....	325,000.00	325,000.00	147,728.83
1890.....	350,000.00		
Expenses of fog-signals:			
1885.....	60,000.00	35,000.00	33,960.18
1886.....	70,000.00	60,000.00	48,492.55
1887.....	70,000.00	50,000.00	49,730.43
1888.....	70,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
1889.....	70,000.00	60,000.00	32,105.00
1890.....	70,000.00		
Inspecting lights:			
1885.....	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$2,237.89
1886.....	4,000.00	3,000.00	1,795.50
1887.....	4,000.00	3,000.00	2,400.48
1888.....	4,000.00	3,000.00	2,904.16
1889.....	5,000.00	3,000.00	1,500.00
1890.....	5,000.00		
Lighting of rivers:			
1885.....	250,000.00	170,000.00	160,892.30
1886.....	225,000.00	180,000.00	164,050.69
1887.....	235,000.00	100,000.00	181,980.00
1888.....	250,000.00	225,000.00	220,542.11
1889.....	250,000.00	250,000.00	120,667.00
1890.....	275,000.00		
Survey of sites:			
1885.....	10,000.00	5,000.00	2,299.77
1886.....	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,721.55
1887.....	5,000.00	2,500.00	34.55
1888.....	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,150.00
1889.....	2,500.00	1,000.00	
1890.....	2,500.00		

In the following cases insufficient appropriations were made for the service of the present fiscal year at the last session of Congress:

Repairs of light-houses.—Careful and detailed estimates obtained from the officers in charge of repairs show that there are required during the remainder of the present fiscal year the following sums:

For repairs urgently needed.....	\$103,813.25
Not urgent but necessary.....	11,001.40
Salaries of clerks, superintendents, and other employes, including office and miscellaneous expenses.....	52,433.87
Expense of maintenance of tenders employed in transporting materials, workmen, etc.....	12,221.10
Total.....	\$229,500.52

Disregarding the repairs not urgent, which may perhaps be deferred to another year, there still remains \$218,499.12.

The work of repair was necessarily greatly delayed by reason of the late date at which the appropriations were made.

There is now available the sum of \$150,059.72 of the appropriation made by the last session of Congress, and to complete the actually necessary work \$68,439.40 should, therefore, be appropriated in addition.

Salaries of keepers of light-houses.—There are at present in the Light-House Service 1,024 keepers, who receive salaries amounting to \$554,970, allowances of fuel amounting to \$10,855, of rations \$12,595, and rent of quarters where necessary and travel when changing stations \$2,400. This number will be increased during the year ending June 30, 1889, by about 30 keepers for new lights, which, at the average of \$600 provided for by law, will require \$18,000. The salaries of employes of the Light-House Board not provided for in the legislative bill are payable from this appropriation, and amount to \$19,700. These sums together amount to \$618,520, which is \$33,520 more than was appropriated for these purposes at the last session of Congress. Congress will be asked to make appropriation for the above sums in the deficiency bill.

The following is a list of the estimates for light-houses, beacons, and fog-signals, classified as suggested by the Committee:

INDISPENSABLE.

Bear Island light-station, Maine.
Steam-tender for the first light-house district.
Dumpling Rock light-station, Massachusetts.
Bird Island light-station, Massachusetts.
Wing's Neck light-station, Massachusetts.
Steam-tender for the second light-house district.
Sandy Hook light-ship, New Jersey.
Bush's Bluff light-ship, Virginia.
Portsmouth Depot, Virginia.
Greenbury Point Shoal light-station, Maryland.

Cape Hatteras light-station, North Carolina.
Pamlico Point light-station, North Carolina.
North River Bar beacons, North Carolina.
Depot for the ninth light-house district.
Steam-tender for the Great Lakes.
Depot for the thirteenth light-house district.
Depot for the fourteenth light-house district.
Depot for the fifteenth light-house district.
Depot for the sixteenth light-house district.

NECESSARY.

Great Round Shoal light-ship, Massachusetts.
Rockland Lake light-station, New York.
Staten Island depot, New York.
Chincoteague Buoy depot, Virginia.
Page's Rock light-station, Virginia.
Shark's Fin Shoal light-station, Maryland.
Maryland Point light-station, Maryland.
Diamond Shoal light-station, North Carolina.
Gull Shoal light-station, North Carolina.
Pork Point light-station, North Carolina.
Bull's Bay beacon, South Carolina.
Dog River Bar light-station, Alabama.
Pascagoula River ranges, Mississippi.
Beaver Island fog-signal, Michigan.
Point Betsey light-station, Michigan.
Manistee fog-signal, Michigan.
Chicago Breakwater fog-signal, Illinois.
Twin River Point fog-signal, Wisconsin.

Simmons' Reef light-station, Michigan.
Point Peninsula light-station, Michigan.
Eleven-Foot Shoal light-station, Michigan.
Grosse Isle ranges, Michigan.
Saint Clair River ranges, Michigan.
Lake Saint Clair ranges, Michigan.
Devil's Island light-station, Michigan.
San Pedro Harbor light-station, California.
Point Aquello light-station, California.
Point Buchon light-station, California.
Point Pinos light-station, California.
Roe Island light-station, California.
Humbolt light-station, California.
Columbia River light-ship, Oregon.
Gray's Harbor light-station, Washington Territory.
Building for the Light-House Board.

DESIRABLE.

Dog Island light-station, Maine.
Great Duck Island light-station, Maine.
Green Island light-station, Maine.
State Ledge light-station, Massachusetts.
Egg Rock light-station, Massachusetts.
Otter Creek light-station, Vermont.
Statue of Liberty, New York.
Squan Inlet light-station, New Jersey.
Big Oyster Beds light-station, New Jersey.
Elder Point light-station, New Jersey.
Hog Island light-station, Virginia.
Hog Island wharf and roadway, Virginia.
Cedar Point light-station, Maryland.
Swan Point Bar light-station, Maryland.
False Cape light-ship, Virginia.
Hilton Head range-beacons, South Carolina.
Saint Catharine's Sound light-station, Georgia.
Fernandina Harbor range-lights, Florida.

Hillsborough Inlet, light-station, Florida.
St. Joseph's Point light-station, Florida.
Pearl River light-station, Mississippi.
Point Isabel light-station, Texas.
Squaw Island, light-station, Michigan.
Gladstone light-station, Michigan.
Cleveland Breakwater fog-signal, Ohio.
Presque Isle fog-signal, Michigan.
Cheboygan fog-signal, Michigan.
Old Mackinac Point light-station, Michigan.
Point Iroquois fog-signal, Michigan.
La Pointe fog-signal, Michigan.
Two Harbors fog-signal, Minnesota.
Punta Gorda light-station, California.
Heceta Head light-station, Oregon.
Cape Flattery fog-signal, Washington Territory.
Patos Island, Washington Territory.
Turn Point light-station, Washington Territory.

The Board desires to state that if the appropriation for repairs of light-houses is made as recommended in the estimate book so as to include "the erection of oil-houses and other inexpensive structures that may be required for the storage and care of public property," the estimate for Cape Hatteras light-station, North Carolina, may be reduced from \$5,000 to \$3,500.

The following is a list of the estimates and appropriations for special works made during the last five years:

SPECIAL WORKS.

Year.	Estimates.	Appropriations.	Year.	Estimates.	Appropriations.
1885	\$586,850.00	\$343,874.00	1888	\$1,380,900.00	\$541,900.00
1886	1,261,550.00	332,602.00	1889	1,619,037.75	804,248.00
1887	1,346,250.00	537,000.00	1890	3,107,310.00	.....

Respectfully yours,

S. C. ROWAN,
Vice-Admiral, U. S. Navy, Chairman.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 4, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the House Committee on Appropriations, a detailed statement prepared by the Light-House Board of the approximated sums expended from appropriations made for the light-house establishment for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary,

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, January 3, 1889.

SIR: The Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives having formally requested a detailed statement with reference to certain expenditures made by the Board from the appropriations for the year ending June, 1888, I have the honor to reply as follows:

With reference to the appropriation for salaries of light-keepers, there were paid during the year salaries to about 1,000 keepers from this appropriation, and the expenditures made were approximately as follows:

Salaries of keepers	\$551,000
Salaries of officers of Light-House Board	9,000
Rations for keepers	11,000
Fuel for keepers	11,000
Rent of quarters for keepers	1,500
Traveling expenses to keepers when changing stations	500
Books for light stations	1,000
Total	585,000

From the appropriation for expenses of light-vessels, 1888, there were maintained during the year 26 light-ships in position and 6 light-ships for relief, the expenditures from the appropriation being approximately as follows:

Salaries and seamen's wages	\$108,400
Repairs	32,640
Supplies and incidental expenses	45,460
Protective works (basins for light-vessels when not on station)	28,500
Total	215,000

With reference to the expenditures from the appropriation for expenses of buoyage, the following is an approximate statement:

For buoys, chains, and other appendages	\$85,000
For replacing and maintaining buoys, including the expenses of the light-house tender engaged in this work	230,000
For establishing and maintaining day beacons	10,000
Total	325,000

With reference to the expenditures from the appropriation for lighting of rivers, there were employed during the present year 1,228 laborers in charge of post lights, and expenditures were made as follows:

Salaries of laborers employed in keeping lights	\$110,650
Expenses of tenders.....	60,000
Supplies and incidental expenses	27,000
Office expenses.....	15,930
Salaries office Light-House Board.....	6,960
Total	209,610

Respectfully, yours,

JAMES F. GREGORY,
Major of Engineers U. S. A., Engineer Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

ALASKA BOUNDARY LINE.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 26, 1888.

SIR: Replying to the communication of Mr. J. C. Courts, clerk to your committee, dated December 22, 1888 (which was received at this office on this date, December 26), requesting to be informed "what progress has been made up to this time in the work of surveying the frontier line between Alaska and British Columbia, for which an appropriation of \$20,000 was made in the sundry civil act for 1889; how much of said appropriation has been expended; how long it is now estimated it will take to complete the work, and what will be its ultimate entire cost;" also, "what was the cost per annum of subsistence allowance to officers of the Navy attached to the survey, when permitted in the past," I have the honor to state that when the appropriation for the Alaska boundary survey became available by the approval of the sundry civil act on the 2d day of October last, the season had become so far advanced as to render it of course entirely impracticable to place any parties in the field in any portion of Alaska for the prosecution of the boundary survey at any time during the present season; that the only practicable work was that of preparation to place parties in the field in the month of May or June, 1889; that promptly with the passage of the sundry civil act the work of preparing the necessary projections, instruments, etc., and collection of the necessary data for the prosecution of such survey was begun at this office; also the arrangements necessary to the selection, preparation, and detail of suitable field officers to be charged with and to prosecute the field-work simultaneously, in not less than four or five accessible localities along the vicinity of the boundary; also the work of selecting and preparing available vessels already belonging to the Survey for work along the southeastern portion of said boundary, the only portion practicable for vessels now owned by the Survey.

Correspondence and consultation were also undertaken with revenue marine and with parties on the Pacific coast, with reference to obtaining the necessary transportation for our parties whose field of work would be on the Yukon and Porcupine rivers and other accessible points along the 141st meridian of longitude. It was hoped that such transportation might be obtained by freight upon the shallow-draught vessel which makes the trip up the Yukon twice a year. That, however, has been found to be utterly impracticable, as it is impossible to obtain either room for our parties or for their necessary outfit, as we are informed by Lieutenant Nichols, U. S. Navy, who has just visited up the waters of Alaska as far north as the mouth of the Yukon and beyond in the collation of material for a new edition of our "Alaska Coast Pilot." From his statement and that of other competent naval people and those familiar with the cost of building such craft on the Pacific coast, we learn that to build and place in the waters of the Yukon the smallest-sized craft (say 60 feet in length and drawing 3 or 4 feet of water) practicable for the accommodation of our parties and their equipment would be not less than about \$12,000, as such craft must be transported from San Francisco, the cheapest place for construction, to the mouth of the Yukon by freight (no vessel capable of navigating the Yukon being adapted to the navigation of the Pacific). To take the place of two of our smaller craft which are to be sent from Washington Territory to the waters of southeastern Alaska, we have sent the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Gedney* to San Francisco.

It has also been proposed to the British Government through the State Department that a competent surveyor, representing the Canadian Government, should accompany each party of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, to witness and, if need be, to participate in its location of points along said frontier; so that, by their agreement on the ground, one occasion or pretext of dispute when the negotiation of the boundary occurs may be obviated. It is not intended, however, to delay our field operations while awaiting the decision of the British Government upon that invitation.

In the preparation of projections, data, instruments, etc., we have, since the passage of the sundry civil act of 1889, expended substantially the sum of \$450. To this must be added the cost of building and placing at the mouth of the Yukon a vessel for the accommodation of the parties on that and the Porcupine rivers (say \$12,000). The cost of equipping and provisioning the parties to be sent to the field will be not less than \$8,000 at the outset.

The necessity for building the craft for navigating the Yukon and Porcupine will deprive us of a large portion of funds with which we expected that the field work would be begun and continued until the second appropriation for which we now ask (of \$25,000) would become available. It will be apparent from the foregoing statement that, unless the appropriation of \$25,000 included in the estimates for the fiscal year 1890 shall become available as early as the first of July next, it would be necessary to at once withdraw those parties from the field, involving a large expense without any return whatever.

It is especially practicable to have a suitable vessel built now at San Francisco, as Captain Niebaum, of the Alaska Commercial Company, is now having one built there, which we could have duplicated by the same builders more cheaply than elsewhere, under the supervision of Lieutenant-Commander Nichols of this survey. When the boundary survey is complete the vessel could be sold.

The money hitherto appropriated, as well as that asked for, is to be expended in accordance with plans and projects to be approved by the honorable Secretary of State. These plans and projects contemplate the accurate location, in latitude and longitude, of points in southeastern Alaska, about 10 marine leagues from the coast-line and accessible by the Portland Canal, the Stickeen River, the Tahko River, and the Chilkat and Chilkoot rivers, and points on the Yukon and Porcupine rivers; with such rapid topographical work in the vicinity of these points as may serve to identify and reasonably delineate the characteristics of the country so as to enable a boundary committee, or other negotiators of a boundary treaty, to agree upon a boundary of straight or other intelligible and easily described lines.

Such simultaneous operation of a number of parties is absolutely indispensable to the rapid prosecution and early completion of the survey and is quite likely to be considerably less expensive than the dilatory work of a single party, which would hardly be completed within a period of twelve years.

As stated to you in my communication of June 8, 1888, I again estimate that the completion of the work will require about three (3) years from the commencement of field work, and I see no reason to materially modify my former estimate of \$75,000 for its entire cost (which is \$25,000 less than the lowest estimate that has previously been made by anybody). In this connection I would remind you that the cost of such survey was estimated by President Grant in the year 1872 at \$1,500,000.

Touching the matter of subsistence to naval officers, I have the honor to state that such allowance of subsistence was prohibited in this office in December, 1885, some months before the incorporation of such prohibition into the sundry civil act by Congress. The precise cost of subsistence allowance to naval officers per annum prior to that date can not be given without a careful examination of all the vouchers (something over 20,000) for any named year; but a careful examination of such accounts for a single month, which was made under my direction in December, 1886, indicates that such cost had amounted to substantially \$7,200 per annum when such allowance was permitted in the past.

I do not think it would be judicious to revive the practice of making subsistence allowance to officers of the Navy, except possibly in exceptional cases which have been disclosed in the experience of the past three years, where such subordinate officers are detached, as they sometimes must be, from the vessel to perform field work at such distance from it as compels them to provide themselves at their own expense with provisions, etc., or to defray the expenses of their board away from the vessel while required to continue their pro rata contribution to their mess bill on board the vessel. Such instances occur with considerable frequency in the waters of Alaska and occasionally elsewhere, and manifestly involve injustice and hardship unless the officer can be re-imbursed by a subsequent allowance when so detailed. Such instances of injustice would be entirely obviated in the future by modifying the prohibition of such allowance as set forth in the pending estimates, so that it should read as follows:

"Nor shall there hereafter be made any allowance for subsistence to officers of the Navy attached to the Coast and Geodetic Survey, except that when such officers are detailed to do work away from their vessel under circumstances involving them in

extra expenditure, the superintendent may allow to any such officer subsistence at a rate not exceeding \$1 per day for the period actually covered by such duty away from such vessel.⁷

Recurring to the matter of the Alaska boundary survey, I omitted to state in the proper place that the earliest date at which it is practicable to enter the mouth of the Yukon to begin the trip of 1,300 miles to the vicinity of the 141st meridian, where the work is to be done, is about July 1; the first trip of the local boat during the present season having been made on the 4th day of July, and the latest date in the season at which it would be practicable for parties to leave the river is October 1. To arrange for the parties to remain in the field of work during the brief interval of from four to six weeks which would be available for their field operations would be foolishly extravagant. To accomplish any work commensurate with the inevitable expense requires that parties on the Yukon and Porcupine shall be equipped and provisioned to remain at the locality of work from the commencement to the completion of the survey in those localities, and even a proximate regard to their safety and comfort will require that they shall be provisioned for a period of not less than a year and a half in advance.

Yours, respectfully,

F. M. THORN,
Superintendent.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
*Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COIN.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, December 29, 1888.

SIR: Herewith please find statements in reference to standard dollars, as requested; also statement of redemption of national-bank notes by denomination.

The statement of redemption of silver certificates, United States notes, and gold certificates by denominations has taken more time than I had anticipated, but will try and send to you on Monday.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES W. HYATT,
Treasurer of the United States

Hon. S. J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Standards from sub-treasuries and mint to new vault at Washington.

Place.	Will order.	Have ordered.	Received.
Philadelphia mint	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000
Philadelphia sub-treasury	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
New Orleans sub-treasury	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
New Orleans mint	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
New York sub-treasury	20,000,000	10,000,000	4,250,000
San Francisco mint	15,000,000	.....	.....
San Francisco sub-treasury	10,000,000	.....	.....
Total	89,000,000	54,000,000	48,250,000

Cost of transportation and storage of standards.

	For \$1,000.	For \$1,000,000.	Total cost if all of the \$89,000,000 is transferred to vault at Washington.		
			Amount transported.	Cost for \$1,000,000.	Total cost.
Philadelphia	\$0.54	\$549	\$30,000,000	\$540	\$16,200
New Orleans	2.34	2,340	14,000,000	2,340	32,760
New York .....	.79	790	20,000,000	790	15,800
San Francisco	6.79	6,790	25,000,000	6,790	169,750
					234,510

STORAGE OF SILVER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, requesting that no further steps be taken toward the transfer of standard silver dollars from San Francisco to Washington for storage until Congress at its present session can take action toward providing a storage vault in the former named city, and to inform you that the letter has this day been referred to the Treasurer of the United States with instructions to suspend action in the matter until further advised.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 31, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request I have the honor to inform you that the following-named continuous appropriations were omitted from the estimates of appropriations for 1889-90 for the reason that it was thought the unexpended amounts to the credit of each was sufficient for the purposes for the year ending June 30, 1890: "Transportation of silver coin," amount unexpended about \$50,000. "Storage of silver—transportation," amount unexpended about \$80,000.

There has been a gradual decrease for some time in amount of shipments of fractional silver and standard silver dollars from the sub-treasury offices to individuals, the transportation of which is properly payable from first-named appropriation, and the surplus over amount appropriated each year has accumulated.

Quite a large amount of standard silver dollars to be shipped from other cities to Washington for storage in the large vault of the Treasurer of the United States will be transferred from the United States mints, and the cost of transportation will be paid at the mints. It is therefore thought that the amount remaining to the credit of the appropriation "Storage of silver—transportation" will be sufficient to pay the transportation on the silver to be transferred for this purpose from the sub-treasury offices.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Superintendent's Office, December 31, 1888.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of inquiry of the 29th instant, I can only give you as accurately as it is possible to-day the storage capacity of the new basement vault to be constructed in connection with the additions to the mint building at Philadelphia. It will approximate \$36,000,000, measuring it by bags containing \$1,000 each.

There is to be a second-story vault on top of this basement, which is intended for the storage of bullion against coinage.

Very truly, yours,

DANIEL M. FOX,
Superintendent.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

STORAGE VAULTS FOR SILVER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, D. C., January 4, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with your personal request, I have the honor to forward here with an estimate for silver dollar storage vaults for the United States mint building at San Francisco, Cal., and New Orleans, La., with the statement that these estimates are only approximate, as at such short notice no accurate information can be obtained in regard to the location of vaults, whether inside or outside of buildings, or under ground or above, all of which will affect the cost considerably. The approximate estimate for such vaults is:

New Orleans, La.: Size of vault, 4,500 square feet of floor surface, about 10 feet high, above ground, steel lined, \$40,000.

San Francisco, Cal.: Same dimensions, not steel lined, \$30,000.

Total for both, \$70,000.

Respectfully, yours,

Hon. S. J. RANDALL,
House of Representatives.

WILL. A. FRERET,
Supervising Architect.

COINAGE AND CIRCULATION OF SILVER AND GOLD.

Standard dollars coined, amount in Treasury and in circulation; silver certificates issued, and amount of standards for which certificates can be issued.

Amount coined to December 20, 1888	\$313, 972, 890
Amount in Treasury	252, 955, 389
Amount in circulation	61, 017, 501
Amount in Treasury	252, 955, 389
Certificates in circulation	\$243, 892, 413
Amount for which certificates can be issued	9, 562, 976
	252, 955, 389

Statement showing the amount of standard silver dollars coined monthly, in the Treasury; and in circulation, and of silver certificates issued and outstanding, from latest returns received at the end of each month from July, 1887, to November 30, 1888.

Month.	Standard silver dollars coined during the month.	Silver certificates issued during the month.	Silver certificates issued in excess of standard silver dollars coined.	Standard silver dollars coined in excess of silver certificates issued.	Standard silver dollars in Treasury at the end of the month.	Silver certificates actually outstanding at the end of the month.	Standard silver dollars in Treasury in excess of silver certificates actually outstanding at the end of the month.	Standard silver dollars in circulation at the end of the month.
1887.								
July	450,000	3,904,000	3,454,000	.....	211,528,891	144,166,141	67,362,750	55,911,226
August	2,810,000	8,868,000	4,058,000	.....	213,212,448	147,876,385	65,336,063	57,037,669
September	3,140,040	5,560,000	2,419,960	.....	213,043,796	154,354,826	58,688,970	60,346,361
October	3,426,000	7,120,000	3,694,000	.....	214,175,532	160,713,957	53,461,575	62,640,625
November	3,328,000	9,760,000	6,432,000	.....	215,882,443	168,149,274	47,733,169	64,261,714
December	2,996,200	11,936,000	8,939,800	.....	218,917,539	176,855,423	42,062,116	64,222,818
1888.								
January ...	2,705,000	13,436,000	10,731,000	.....	223,918,380	179,321,053	44,597,327	61,926,977
February ...	2,700,000	12,908,000	10,208,000	.....	227,647,493	184,452,059	43,494,834	60,597,864
March	2,810,432	7,336,000	4,525,568	.....	232,037,274	181,526,445	40,510,829	59,818,515
April	2,684,001	4,292,000	1,607,999	.....	236,166,394	194,426,932	41,739,462	57,883,396
May	2,998,000	7,652,000	4,654,000	.....	240,587,970	198,045,405	43,942,565	56,449,820
June	2,387,000	15,124,000	12,737,000	.....	243,879,487	200,337,376	43,492,111	55,545,303
July	1,284,000	.....	.....	1,284,000	245,798,765	203,080,079	42,118,086	54,910,025
August	2,612,000	660,000	.....	1,952,000	247,859,402	209,658,966	38,200,436	55,401,338
September ..	3,222,100	5,540,000	2,317,900	.....	248,791,534	218,561,601	30,229,933	57,751,356
October	3,128,000	11,196,000	8,068,000	.....	249,979,440	229,733,152	20,196,288	59,691,450
November ..	2,780,000	11,568,000	8,788,000	.....	251,975,505	237,415,789	14,559,716	60,475,885

Daily statement, by denominations, of silver certificates outstanding, 1888.

Denominations.	June 30, 1887.	November 30, 1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
One.....	\$15,251,346.10	\$26,975,510.90	\$11,724,164.80	-----
Two.....	9,559,746.40	18,849,642.60	9,289,896.20	-----
Five.....	9,394,691.50	67,240,777.50	57,845,786.00	-----
Ten.....	54,435,120.00	84,736,939.00	30,301,819.00	-----
Twenty.....	50,629,016.00	40,894,484.00	-----	\$9,734,532.00
Fifty.....	5,196,100.00	4,056,500.00	-----	1,139,600.00
One hundred.....	3,713,430.00	2,791,920.00	-----	921,510.00
Five hundred.....	669,000.00	424,500.00	-----	244,500.00
One thousand.....	521,000.00	280,000.00	-----	241,000.00
Total.....	149,369,750.00	246,250,274.00	109,161,666.00	12,281,142.00
		149,369,750.00	12,281,142.00	
		96,880,524.00	96,880,524.00	

Statement by denominations of gold certificates outstanding.

Denominations.	June 30, 1887.	November 30, 1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
Twenty.....	\$10,872,062	\$12,289,760	\$1,417,698	-----
Fifty.....	8,225,355	9,647,500	1,422,145	-----
One hundred.....	7,957,400	13,224,400	5,268,000	-----
Five hundred.....	12,031,000	13,996,500	1,965,500	-----
One thousand.....	17,376,000	31,072,000	13,696,000	-----
Five thousand.....	13,185,000	35,245,000	22,050,000	-----
Ten thousand.....	51,836,000	56,940,000	5,110,000	-----
Total.....	121,486,817	172,416,160	50,929,343	-----
		121,486,817		
		50,929,343		

Denominations of gold certificates redeemed from July 1, 1887, to November 30, 1888.

Date.	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$500	\$100	\$50	\$20	Total.
1887.								
July.....	\$16,330,000	\$6,270,000	\$2,535,000	\$1,756,000	\$436,300	\$467,750	\$363,120	\$28,158,170
August.....	8,190,000	1,230,000	608,000	636,500	311,600	382,200	156,800	11,515,100
September.....	5,150,000	615,000	484,000	494,500	230,500	214,480	146,096	7,234,576
October.....	1,500,000	295,000	308,000	396,000	168,200	214,000	114,840	2,996,040
November.....	900,000	90,000	193,000	219,000	126,600	139,400	119,340	1,787,340
December.....	2,080,000	360,000	143,000	147,000	80,700	108,200	92,240	3,011,140
1888.								
January.....	1,200,000	95,000	201,000	227,500	144,600	156,250	197,920	2,222,270
February.....	680,000	195,000	394,000	152,000	122,400	160,100	158,600	1,862,100
March.....	1,000,000	100,000	618,000	111,500	107,800	160,650	156,718	2,254,668
April.....	550,000	60,000	127,000	96,000	105,100	132,400	120,120	1,190,620
May.....	230,000	90,000	195,000	123,500	159,900	197,425	263,128	1,258,953
June.....	550,000	30,000	69,000	60,500	94,700	147,350	181,140	1,132,690
July.....	210,000	30,000	124,000	77,000	100,400	128,750	159,200	829,350
August.....	280,000	90,000	86,000	56,000	88,400	136,050	135,600	852,050
September.....	380,000	55,000	72,000	68,000	104,500	141,850	165,800	987,150
October.....	210,000	25,000	44,000	51,500	72,100	86,650	88,200	577,450
November.....	270,000	170,000	103,000	62,000	88,200	104,350	123,440	920,990
Total.....	39,690,000	9,700,000	6,304,000	4,734,500	2,542,000	3,077,855	2,742,302	68,790,687

Denominations of silver certificates redeemed from July 1, 1887, to November 30, 1888.

Date.	\$1,000.	\$500.	\$100.	\$50.	\$20.	\$10.	\$5.	\$2.	\$1.	Total.
1887—July	\$6,000	\$2,500	\$25,300	\$32,400	\$372,000	\$561,500	\$18,250.00	\$18,250.00	\$40,150.00	\$1,071,350
August	22,000	21,000	57,200	51,650	463,910	662,385	15,715.00	26,074.00	50,738.00	1,370,672
September	23,000	17,000	45,100	50,850	373,852	550,763	18,341.50	26,118.80	53,435.70	1,158,461
October	16,000	19,000	30,900	40,650	408,064	601,535	20,754.00	33,583.80	58,729.20	1,239,216
November	14,000	13,000	43,700	54,300	440,500	654,830	50,775.00	31,108.00	60,458.00	1,362,731
December	15,000	11,000	33,200	44,800	412,502	648,910	46,920.50	31,707.60	59,686.90	1,303,727
1888—January	33,000	28,000	80,300	97,950	753,942	1,139,092	82,166.00	56,391.00	108,582.00	2,379,423
February	4,000	12,500	39,200	63,400	468,200	753,210	43,420.00	53,206.00	103,306.00	1,540,442
March	10,000	18,000	67,200	75,550	630,654	987,428	77,840.00	81,668.00	159,920.00	2,058,258
April	17,000	17,000	86,000	102,350	751,200	1,078,570	106,990.00	102,514.00	189,205.00	2,445,829
May	23,000	22,000	90,930	112,950	1,018,272	1,457,799	184,219.50	128,325.20	253,717.30	3,291,213
June	16,000	7,500	61,100	77,650	775,700	1,214,340	157,990.00	143,812.00	281,964.00	2,736,056
July	9,000	11,000	47,300	65,600	645,040	1,024,839	180,800.50	155,745.20	310,482.30	2,449,807
August	10,000	11,000	61,700	78,150	677,040	1,007,920	163,650.00	171,484.00	333,298.00	2,514,237
September	10,000	8,000	61,700	69,350	640,500	880,640	153,870.00	172,668.00	350,624.00	2,346,252
October	5,000	11,500	40,800	59,150	558,700	894,250	201,800.00	213,900.00	404,600.00	2,389,700
November	8,000	14,500	50,980	62,850	584,396	920,922	208,962.00	225,798.20	429,098.80	2,505,502
Total	241,000	244,500	921,510	1,139,600	9,974,532	14,983,931	1,727,464.00	1,672,353.80	3,247,985.20	34,152,876

Denominations of United States notes redeemed from July 1, 1887, to November 30, 1888.

Date.	\$5,000.	\$1,000.	\$500.	\$100.	\$50.	\$20.	\$10.	\$5.	\$2.	\$1.	Total.
1887—July		\$2,340,000	\$45,000	\$173,800	\$154,250	\$479,000	\$683,500	\$1,350,800.00	\$445,250.00	\$400,400.00	\$6,072,000
August		790,500	58,000	275,600	237,900	550,066	755,922	1,460,868.00	443,122.00	388,015.00	4,960,000
September		1,046,500	87,500	251,000	221,380	507,950	702,210	1,369,000.00	373,369.00	341,090.40	4,900,000
October	\$5,000	1,478,000	127,000	260,980	258,800	542,280	704,175	1,529,845.50	393,817.80	354,101.70	5,700,000
November		1,520,000	81,000	314,100	226,160	628,280	821,240	1,579,265.00	352,806.00	297,129.00	5,800,000
December	5,000	709,000	207,500	502,400	236,150	555,586	778,602	1,626,552.50	316,065.00	283,434.50	5,220,000
1888—January		45,000	50,500	394,200	309,185	777,964	1,179,159	2,150,252.50	370,003.40	323,838.10	5,600,000
February		206,000	228,000	360,000	319,950	817,060	1,145,760	2,081,215.00	329,856.00	292,159.00	5,780,000
March		106,000	118,000	289,900	258,750	675,470	849,260	1,757,682.00	279,977.80	247,760.20	4,680,000
April		10,000	67,000	313,800	285,850	832,580	1,104,860	2,045,075.00	255,432.00	235,903.00	4,160,000
May		500	500	79,420	103,970	811,441	1,222,622	2,329,074.50	271,021.40	261,451.10	5,080,000
June		25,000	36,500	224,600	236,250	740,830	899,760	2,030,150.00	214,908.00	192,152.00	4,700,000
July		72,000	70,500	214,480	260,980	1,022,206	1,245,868	1,948,023.00	260,812.40	175,130.60	5,210,000
August		199,000	232,000	485,590	411,150	805,480	1,048,478	1,559,371.50	163,683.20	143,247.30	4,860,000
September		50,000	98,000	299,000	264,500	468,780	880,120	1,638,375.00	155,160.00	148,065.00	4,000,000
October		43,000	98,000	261,600	277,700	1,001,500	980,350	1,729,800.00	160,600.00	137,450.00	4,700,000
November		25,000	73,000	231,980	232,300	587,866	898,961	1,687,152.50	137,451.80	126,278.70	4,000,000
Total	10,000	8,665,500	1,678,000	4,931,960	4,285,065	11,801,269	15,982,847	29,872,700.00	4,849,343.40	4,345,315.60	86,422,000

UNITED STATES NOTES.

Daily statement, by denominations, of notes outstanding, 1888.

Denominations.	June 30, 1887.	November 30, 1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
One.....	8,797,376.50	4,452,060.90	.....	4,345,315.60
Two.....	9,008,572.00	4,159,228.60	.....	4,849,343.40
Five.....	95,064,850.50	72,492,160.50	.....	22,572,690.00
Ten.....	80,371,471.00	82,948,614.00	2,577,143.00	.....
Twenty.....	63,929,361.00	85,088,092.00	21,158,731.00	.....
Fifty.....	21,008,985.00	23,423,920.00	1,514,935.00	.....
One hundred.....	29,643,400.00	32,411,440.00	2,768,040.00	.....
Five hundred.....	7,704,500.00	13,246,500.00	5,542,000.00	.....
One thousand.....	31,197,500.00	29,414,000.00	.....	1,783,500.00
Five thousand.....	45,000.00	35,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Ten thousand.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....
Total.....	347,681,016.00	347,681,016.00	33,560,849.00	33,560,849.00
Unknown.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	.....	.....

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

*Denominations of national-bank notes redeemed from July 1, 1887, to November 30, 1888.**[Failed, liquidating, and reducing banks only.]*

Month.	\$1,000.	\$500.	\$100.	\$50.	\$20.	\$10.	\$5.	\$2.	\$1.	Total.
1887.										
July	2,000	4,000	441,300	234,300	553,260	769,030	618,455	912	1,292	2,624,549
August.....	1,000	5,500	388,500	211,900	485,680	585,470	476,565	20	743	2,155,378
September..	1,000	4,000	296,100	177,700	309,460	326,690	287,575	46	530	1,403,101
October.....	1,000	7,000	45,000	54,850	166,760	251,630	274,215	2,486	2,017	804,958
November...	4,000	9,500	318,700	177,000	489,460	686,110	533,880	580	648	2,219,878
December...	2,000	5,000	107,950	78,100	321,480	602,760	204,445	984	1,124	1,233,843
1888.										
January...	1,000	5,000	112,250	139,950	711,980	1,362,660	322,450	28	60	2,655,478
February...	1,000	5,000	197,000	192,050	932,480	1,556,360	361,065	68	90	3,245,113
March.....	1,000	4,500	153,500	146,850	387,500	622,620	1,134,980	66	142	2,451,158
April.....	4,500	152,500	5,350	310,140	542,190	867,410	40	69	1,568,499	
May.....	1,000	7,000	245,200	224,150	808,540	1,286,640	276,210	30	53	2,848,823
June.....	2,000	7,000	212,300	239,950	1,013,460	1,561,990	326,980	18	46	3,363,744
July.....	2,500	168,500	159,550	649,920	1,021,890	744,240	4	13	2,746,617	
August.....	5,500	359,500	211,500	722,160	1,152,910	652,160	-----	-----	-----	3,103,730
September..	2,000	328,700	204,850	489,180	766,810	1,025,060	-----	-----	1	2,814,601
October.....	3,000	2,500	377,000	242,950	417,240	704,060	2,512,685	3,614	4,632	4,268,281
November...	2,000	2,500	815,100	196,550	494,200	886,520	1,023,900	3,262	4,193	2,928,225

Statement by denominations of national bank-notes outstanding.

Denominations.	June 30, 1887.	November 30, 1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
One.....	\$395,856	\$380,203	.....	\$15,653
Two.....	205,062	192,904	.....	12,158
Five.....	78,080,335	66,438,060	.....	11,642,275
Ten.....	91,561,530	76,875,190	.....	14,686,340
Twenty.....	65,699,240	56,436,340	.....	9,262,900
Fifty.....	16,352,250	13,465,400	.....	2,886,850
One hundred.....	25,940,300	22,028,500	.....	3,911,800
Five hundred.....	336,000	253,000	.....	83,000
One thousand.....	69,000	47,000	.....	22,000
Total.....	278,639,573	236,116,597	.....	42,522,976
	236,116,597		.....
	42,522,976		.....

ANCHORAGE OF VESSELS—CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 28, 1888.*

SIR: I am in receipt of the telegram of the House Committee on Appropriations of this date, asking whether the amounts submitted in the Book of Estimates for 1890, page 207, for anchorage of vessels in the port of New York, \$35,000, and for enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, \$50,000, are necessary, or whether any modification of the estimates can be made; and also asking what sums have been expended to date under the current appropriations for those objects.

In reply thereto, I have the honor to state that as the appropriation of \$35,000 made by the act of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat., p. 520), is to carry into effect the provisions of the act relating to the same subject approved May 16, 1888 (25 Stat., p. 151), and may be regarded as continuing in its nature, said sum, in view of the late date of commencing the service, will probably cover the necessary expenditures made under the law until further appropriations may be provided at the next Congress.

In regard to the estimate for enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, in order that the law upon the subject may be properly executed, it will be necessary to maintain a force of inspectors and guards on the Pacific coast and along the Canadian and Mexican borders.

The average pay of these employes will be about \$5 per day, and it is believed that an appropriation of \$30,000 will be adequate for the purpose for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

The amounts thus far expended from these appropriations are—

For anchorage of vessels in port of New York.....	\$2,000.00
For enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act.....	850.50

Respectfully, yours,

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

ALIEN CONTRACT-LABOR LAWS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 2, 1889.*

SIR: In reply to the telegram of the House Committee on Appropriations of this date, asking how much of the appropriation of \$50,000, appropriated for the enforcement of the alien contract-labor laws, made by the sundry civil act of October 2, 1888, to be paid out of the "immigrant fund," has been expended up to date, and whether it will be necessary to appropriate the same sum for the fiscal year 1890, I have the honor to state that no money has as yet been paid from the Treasury from the appropriation for this object already made, although inspectors have been appointed at the ports of New York and Boston, to be paid from this fund, and others will be appointed where it is found to be necessary to properly execute the law.

As the appropriation was only made in October last, the work of the service has not yet been fully organized, and therefore it is difficult to say just what sum will be required for this object.

The service is an important one, and it is desirable that adequate means should be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury in order that he may fully enforce the provisions of the law upon the subject.

With reference to the appropriation already made, the attention of the committee is respectfully invited to the fact that it is made payable out of the immigrant fund in the sum of \$50,000, and it is suggested that, instead of making an appropriation of a specific sum as in the appropriation for 1889, the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to expend from the "immigrant fund" such sum as may be found necessary to properly execute the law in question.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

EPIDEMIC APPROPRIATIONS

AUGUST 7, 1882, TO DECEMBER 2, 1886.

Aug. 7, 1882.	Appropriation available	\$100,000.00
	Expended	56,606.43
	Balance	43,393.57
Mar. 3, 1883.	Appropriation	100,000.00
July 1, 1883.	Total available	143,393.57
	Expended	55,046.54
July 7, 1884.	Re-appropriated, balance	88,347.03
	Expended	52,105.95
	Balance	36,241.08
Mar. 3, 1885.	Appropriation	300,000.00
July 1, 1885.	Total available	336,241.08
	Expended to March 25, 1886	60,742.31
Mar. 26, 1886.	Total available	275,498.77
	Expended to June 30, 1886	12,541.86
Aug. 4, 1886.	Re-appropriated, balance	262,956.91
	Expended to December 1, 1886	24,227.65
Dec. 2, 1886.	Total available	238,729.26
	Expended to June 30, 1887	21,535.54
Mar. 3, 1888.	Re-appropriated, balance	217,193.72
	Expended to June 1, 1888	52,817.12
June 2, 1888.	Total available	164,376.60
	Expended to June 30, 1888	4,913.20
	Balance July 1, 1888	159,463.40

APPROPRIATION—PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

July 1, 1888.	Balance (re-appropriated)	\$159,463.40
Sept. 26, 1888.	Appropriation	200,000.00
	Total available	359,463.40
	Expended to December 26, 1888	191,954.44
Dec. 27, 1888.	Total available	167,508.96

APPROPRIATION IN AID OF YELLOW-FEVER SUFFERERS.

(Public Resolution, No. 43, approved.)

Oct. 12, 1888.	Appropriation	\$100,000.00
	Expended to December 26, 1888	232.50
Dec. 27, 1888.	Total available	99,767.50

The remainder of this appropriation will probably be expended before April 1.

QUARANTINE SERVICE.

MEMORANDUM.

The estimate for 1890 is, I think, correct, for in addition to the pay-roll there must be repairs to buildings and vessels and subsistence for the employes and subsistence furnished the sick in hospital. As the number of persons can not be definitely foretold, this expense will necessarily vary and the sum should be sufficiently elastic.

The first appropriation was intended to cover the cost of the buildings and vessels and apparatus for disinfection, which is now being planned, and it will probably do the work, but no part of it will be available for running expenses after June 30, 1890.

The appropriation in direct aid to yellow-fever sufferers will probably all be expended this winter in payment for mattresses, pillows, and comfortables used with the sick and necessarily destroyed.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation for the general purposes of the prevention of the spread of epidemic diseases should be re-appropriated, to be held in reserve for use in case of need; a small amount will be used for the maintenance of Camp Perry. It is very desirable that until the season is over this camp be held in readiness, so that in the event of another outbreak in Florida we may avoid much of the difficulty experienced last summer, which could have been avoided if we had had a camp ready.

JOHN B. HAMILTON.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS, SHIP ISLAND, MISS., GULF QUARANTINE.

(Employed during current fiscal year.)

1 passed assistant surgeon.....	per annum..	\$1,800
1 acting assistant surgeon.....	per month..	100
1 hospital steward.....	per annum..	720
10 hospital attendants employed in different capacities:		
2.....	per month, each..	50
2.....	do.....	35
1.....	per month..	40
3.....	per month, each..	30
2.....	do.....	15

Making an average monthly pay-roll of about \$635.

There is no steam-tug here at present, but one is now being constructed.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE STATION.

(Employés during current fiscal year.)

1 passed assistant surgeon.....	per annum..	\$1,800
1 acting assistant surgeon.....	per month..	100
1 keeper.....	do.....	75
1 assistant keeper.....	do.....	40

Crew steamer *John M. Woodworth*:

1 pilot.....	per month..	100
1 engineer.....	do.....	80
1 quartermaster.....	do.....	40
2 stewards (cooks).....	per month, each, \$40..	80
3 seamen.....	per month, each, \$35..	105
2 firemen.....	per month, each..	70
1 cabin boy.....	per month..	20

Making an average pay-roll of about \$860 per month during the quarantine season.

The pay-roll is practically the same for the other stations, except that when the buildings shall be completed a hospital steward is necessary. This officer acts as apothecary.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE STATION, APPROPRIATION 1889.

Estimated cost and annual expense of national quarantine stations on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, recommended to be established and properly equipped.

The stations starred are in temporary use by the Government, but are not properly equipped, the expenses thereof being borne out of the contingent fund at the disposal of the President for the prevention of the spread of epidemic diseases, and the maintenance of quarantine at points of danger.

* Delaware Breakwater. (Site owned by the Government :)

Disinfecting machinery	\$20,000
Steam-tug	30,000
Warehouse and additional buildings	10,000
Annual expenses	10,000
Total	70,000

There is at present at this station a small hospital and boat-house, which will answer for the present. This quarantine station is necessary for the quarantine service of the populous States bordering on the Delaware River.

Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey are each interested in its maintenance. The Lazaretto, just below Philadelphia, is not located at a safe distance from the shore, nor is it possible in the Delaware River to find a site for a quarantine station free from objection. The Philadelphia board of health and the State boards of health of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and the Delaware health authorities have recommended and urged the proper equipment of this station. There is an iron pier inside the breakwater owned by the Government that could be utilized when required. A steam-tug is necessary, not only for boarding purposes, but for the removal of the sick and for the maintenance of a patrol to prevent communication between vessels in quarantine and vessels at anchor. This breakwater is a port of call, where vessels from foreign ports lie to await orders to destination.

The "disinfecting machine" estimated for this and other quarantines is a machine on a tug-boat, as is now used by the Louisiana board of health. It is believed by most sanitary authorities to be the best in the world. Its use admits of the most speedy disinfection and restoration of the vessel to the commercial fleet. Drying chambers for ships' bedding, sailors' luggage, etc., can be provided for when the warehouses are built.

Aug. 1, 1888. Appropriation	\$75,000.00
Expended to December 26, 1888	4,291.20

Dec. 27, 1888. Total available	70,708.80
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The vessels are not yet constructed.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE STATION, APPROPRIATION 1889.

Cape Charles, Virginia:

Purchase of site	\$5,000
Construction of wharf	3,000
Hospital buildings and officers' quarters	37,000
Floating disinfecting machinery	25,000
Steam-tug	30,000
Annual expenses	12,000
Total	112,000

This station is necessary for the quarantine service of the District of Columbia, Virginia, and Maryland. In the latter State there is a small, poorly-equipped station at Hawkins' Point, on the Patapsco, 7 miles below Baltimore, but no protection is afforded the eastern shore of Maryland, nor the point between the bay and the Potomac. All points on the Potomac, Rappahannock, and James Rivers are now without quarantine facilities other than the present temporary station at the Capes. Fisherman's Island, which has been offered to the Government for \$5,000, has been chosen as the best site for the quarantine. The character of the shifting sands and difficult foundation makes it necessary to ask for more money for buildings than at some other places. Like the Breakwater, Hampton Roads is also a place of call.

Aug. 1, 1888. Appropriation	\$112,000.00
Expended to December 26, 1888	6,572.95

Dec. 27, 1888. Total available	105,427.05
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Vessels not yet completed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE STATION, APPROPRIATION 1889.

Sapelo, South Atlantic Station (site owned by the Government):

Disinfecting machinery.....	\$20,000.00
Warehouse and wharf.....	10,000.00
Small boats.....	500.00
Annual expenses.....	8,000.00

Total	38,500.00
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This station is intended as a refuge station for the South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida coasts. The business of first boarding is done by the local health inspectors at Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick, Fernandina, and other ports interested, and when a vessel is to be quarantined she is ordered to Sapelo Station for that purpose. No steam-tug is deemed necessary at this station. The island (Blackbeard) on which the quarantine is located is owned by the Government. The estimated annual expenses are less than either the breakwater or Cape Charles Station, because the business will be less and no steam-boat will be required. The boards of health on the South Atlantic now use this station as above indicated, although imperfectly equipped, and all attempts to suspend it have been met by repeated protests.

Aug. 1, 1888. Appropriation	\$38,500.00
Expended to December 26, 1888.....	3,828.65

Dec. 27, 1888. Total available	34,671.35
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Disinfection machinery not yet completed.

GULF QUARANTINE STATION, APPROPRIATION 1889.

Gulf Quarantine (formerly Ship Island):

Appropriation for hospital and appliances already made, and site provided for by special act.....	*\$45,000
Annual running expenses, to be appropriated.....	15,000

Total	60,000
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This station is the refuge station for the entire Gulf coast west of Pensacola. A board has been detailed to select the site under the recent act of Congress directing the removal of the station, and the general expenses are provided for under that act. Government land will doubtless be chosen for the site.

Aug. 1, 1888. Appropriation	\$15,000.00
Expended to December 26, 1888	4,077.36

Dec. 27, 1888. Total available	10,922.64
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With the removal to the new station the vessels will be provided.

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE STATION, APPROPRIATION 1889.

San Francisco, Cal. (site owned by the Government):

Disinfecting machinery.....	\$20,000
Warehouse and wharf.....	10,000
Steam-tug	30,000
Small boats.....	1,000
Hospital buildings and officers' quarters.....	24,000
Annual expenses	18,000

Total	103,000
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The necessity of this station has long been recognized, and has been frequently recommended by the Department, and a special report on this station has recently been made to the committee. A site was selected by a board consisting of one medical officer each from the Army, Navy, and Marine-Hospital Service. The board considered a certain portion of Angel Island, now owned by the Government, to be the most suitable place for its establishment. Owing to the great amount of work required to be done the annual expenses will be greater than at most of the other quarantines. There is no local quarantine, and a vessel must lie in the harbor with the

* Probably expended under direction of Supervising Architect in erection and completion of buildings and wharves on North Chandeleur Island, etc.

sick on board. The local authorities are unanimous in urging the establishment of this station.

Aug. 1, 1888. Appropriation \$103, 000
Expended to December 26, 1888.....

Dec. 27, 1888. Total available 103, 000

The tug is now being planned. The large number of persons taken add to the regular expenses. The expense of all these stations is much less than those still under State control.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE STATION, APPROPRIATION 1889.

San Diego, Cal.:

Purchase of site.....	\$5, 000
Disinfecting machinery.....	20, 000
Warehouse and wharf.....	10, 000
Small boats.....	500
Annual expenses.....	10, 000
Hospital building and officers' quarters.....	10, 000

Total..... 55, 500

This station is necessary on account of the steadily increasing commerce with the Mexican, South American, and Central American coasts. Great alarm has been felt recently on account of the severe and wide-spread epidemic of cholera now existing in Chili, which disease has shown its usually high mortality. During the yellow-fever epidemic, which prevailed recently on the Mexican coast, this port was repeatedly threatened, and the danger is likely to increase rather than diminish. The harbor, the only natural one belonging to the United States south of San Francisco, is the first American port of refuge for American vessels in South Pacific waters, and on this account receives a proportionately large shipping, and since the establishment of interior railway connections the shipping at this port has largely increased.

Aug. 1, 1888. Appropriation..... \$55, 500. 00
Expended to December 26, 1888..... 139. 60

Dec. 27, 1888. Total available..... 55, 360. 40

Site not yet ceded. The War Department has declined to give possession of the site selected.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE STATION, APPROPRIATION 1889.

Port Townsend, Washington Territory:

Purchase of site.....	\$5, 000
Disinfecting machinery.....	20, 000
Warehouse and wharf.....	10, 000
Small boats.....	500
Annual expenses.....	10, 000
Hospital buildings and officers' quarters.....	10, 000

Total..... 55, 500

This station is necessary on account of its great distance from San Francisco, and the fact of its being the entrepôt to the populous Puget Sound country and the already great and increasing commerce. With the development of Alaska and the increasing business of the North Pacific Railway the necessity for the establishment of this station will increase each year.

Aug. 1, 1888. Appropriation..... \$55, 500. 00
Expended to December 26, 1888..... 30. 00

Dec. 27, 1888. Total available..... 55, 470. 00

No expenses except those of Board so far.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE STATION, APPROPRIATION 1889.

Near Key West, Fla.:

Disinfecting machinery.....	\$20, 000
Purchase of site (contingent).....	5, 000
Warehouse and wharf.....	10, 000
Small boats.....	500
Annual expenses.....	10, 000
Steam-tug.....	30, 000
Hospital buildings and officers' quarters.....	12, 500

Total..... 88, 000

This station is required on account of the rapidly growing commerce with Cuba, the West Indies, and the Central American ports, nearly all of which are more or less constantly afflicted with yellow fever. The recent disastrous epidemic of yellow fever at Tampa and Key West is an evidence of what may be expected if prompt measures are not at once taken to establish a quarantine station at this point. The Mississippi Delta Station is too far away to properly serve the west coast of Florida, and when it is remembered that at present a person in the incubative stage of yellow fever may pass from Havana to any of the interior cities, the necessity for a careful inspection at this outpost during the dangerous season is apparent. The estimate for the site is made contingent, because inquiry may show that there are already sites owned by the Government. A steam-tug is necessary here for boarding purposes, and to carry supplies to the key that may be selected for the station.

Aug. 1, 1888. Appropriation 88,000.00
Expended to December 26, 1888..... 00,000.00

Dec. 27, 1888. Total available 88,000.00

This station will also be made an experimental station for the systematic and regular bacteriological study of yellow fever.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

STEAM-PRESSES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
January 2, 1889.

SIR: In reply to the inquiry recently made by you I have to say that the estimated annual cost of printing the impressions now being executed by the steam-power plate-printing presses, including the royalty of \$1 for each 1,000 perfect impressions, is \$79,316.69. The estimated cost of executing the same quantity of work on the ordinary hand-roller presses at the established piece rates is \$181,463.99, being \$102,147.30 more than the cost of executing it on the steam-presses. To print this work by hand would require the services of 89 additional plate-printers and of 71 additional printers' assistants.

I inclose herewith a statement showing in detail how these results are arrived at.
Respectfully, yours,

E. O. GRAVES,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

- 1.—Cost to print, by hand plate-presses, the United States note and certificate backs and the internal-revenue stamps intended to be printed on steam plate-printing presses.

Class of work.	Intended number of im- pressions.		Hand-press rate for printer and assistant, per 1,000 im- pressions.	Amount.
	Perfect.	5 per cent. added for mutilation.		
United States note and certificate backs	8,750,000	9,187,500	\$6.25	\$57,421.87
50 cigar-stamps	1,579,840	1,658,830	9.50	15,758.89
1-ounce tobacco-stamps	299,000	313,950	9.50	2,982.52
2-ounce tobacco-stamps	3,722,500	3,908,625	10.00	39,086.25
3-ounce tobacco-stamps	328,500	344,925	10.00	3,449.25
4-ounce tobacco-stamps	2,694,000	2,828,700	14.00	39,601.80
8-ounce tobacco-stamps	1,084,000	1,138,200	8.00	9,105.60
Total	18,457,840	19,380,730		167,406.18
Add 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for fifteen days' leave and eight other days of absence with pay				13,275.31
Gross amount				180,681.49
Two additional relief printers' assistants, at \$1.25 a day each, for 313 days				782.50
Total cost to print by hand				181,463.99

The average earnings of a printer per day, including the pay of his assistant, is \$5.42 (or printer \$4.17 and assistant \$1.25). Dividing the gross amount \$180,681.49 by \$5.42 gives the whole number of 33,336 days paid for. Dividing the whole number of days by 313 days' pay for one printer and assistant in the year, gives the number of printers and assistants required, viz, 107 printers and 107 assistants. The 2 relief assistants before stated make 109 assistants.

Cost to print the above by steam plate-presses.

Class of work.	Intended number of impressions.		Steam-press rate for printer per 1,000 impressions.	Average day's work.	Total days' work.	Amount.
	Perfect.	Five per cent. added for mutilation.				
United States note and certificate backs	8,750,000	9,187,500	\$1.85	3,800	2,418	\$16,996.87
50 cigar stamps.....	1,579,840	1,658,830	2.70	2,600	638	4,478.84
1-ounce tobacco stamps.....	299,000	313,950	2.00	3,800	83	627.90
2-ounce tobacco stamps.....	3,722,500	3,908,625	2.00	3,800	1,027	7,817.25
3-ounce tobacco stamps.....	328,500	344,925	2.00	3,800	91	689.85
4-ounce tobacco stamps.....	2,694,000	2,828,700	2.90	2,600	1,088	8,203.23
8-ounce tobacco stamps.....	214,000	224,700	2.00	3,800	59	449.40
	870,000	913,500	Asst.Snp.	3,000	305	.....
Total	18,457,840	19,380,730			5,708	39,263.34
There will be 5,708 days' work for the presses, or 11,416 days' pay for printers' assistants, and there are required to be 38 printers' assistants. Therefore, printers' assistants 11,416 days, at \$1.50 per day						
						17,124.00
Add 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for 15 days' leave, and 8 other days' absence with pay.....						56,387.34
						4,471.51
Royalty on 18,457,840 perfect impressions						60,858.85
						18,457.84
Total cost to print by steam plate presses.....						79,316.60

RECAPITULATION.

Method.	Number of plate printers.	Number of assistants.	Total cost.
Hand plate printing.....	107	119	\$181,463.99
Steam plate printing.....	18	38	79,316.69
Additional	89	71	102,147.30

The employes other than printers and assistants would not be considerably affected by the change of methods of printing. The assistant superintendent who superintends the Lee press would be offset by an additional assistant superintendent needed for the additional hand presses.

DECEMBER 29, 1888.

SIR: As attorney for the executive board, Knights of Labor, I beg leave to call your attention to so much of the sundry civil appropriation bill as relates to the payment of royalties for the use of steam-presses in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Since this matter was last brought before your committee the House of Representatives has unanimously voted (H. R. 9623) to do away with the use of steam plate-printing presses on Government work, and this bill is now pending before the Senate Finance Committee. In view of these facts we feel justified in asking that no more money be appropriated for the payment of the royalties.

It was urged last session (before the House had acted as I have indicated) that an amendment to the sundry civil bill to this end should not be adopted because it would interfere with existing contracts. This, I submit, was an error.

In the first place, Congress never authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to make any contract for the payment of royalties. In fact, only the last six presses obtained were put in the Bureau by virtue of any special statutory enactment. The sundry civil bill passed at the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress (24 Stats. at L., p. 515) provided that any part of the sum therein specially appropriated might be used for purchasing new and improved plate-printing presses. It did not provide that the Secretary of the Treasury might contract to pay royalties for an indefinite future period, and no other legislation exists by virtue of which he can contract to pay such royalties. If, therefore, as appears to be the case, the Secretary was never authorized to contract to pay royalties, and only once to purchase, the contract to pay them

seems to be void *ab initio*, and not binding on the Government. Furthermore, no time is specified in any contract during which the payment of royalties is to continue. The nearest approach to the fixing of such time is a proviso that a royalty should be paid during the "continuous use" of the presses, but the contract does not provide, and would be void if it did, for the continual and perpetual use of these presses by the Government.

I have, so far, been speaking of the contracts between the Government and the owners of the Milligan press. The Government has never entered into any contract concerning the Homer Lee press, and we may therefore exclude it from consideration.

To review, briefly, the provisions relative to royalty contained in the various contracts between the Milligan press owners and the Government—

January 9, 1878, Edward McPherson, chief of the Bureau, agreed to pay a "royalty of \$1 for every perfect 1,000 sheets turned out, deducting the cost of the spoiled sheets which may be in excess of the allowance made for spoiled sheets in the hand-rolled presses." No time was specified during which the contract was to continue, and the single press referred to in it is still the property of the Milligan owners, although used by the Bureau.

February 18, 1880, the United States, through Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, purchased from the patentees "the right to construct or have constructed five" Milligan presses, and agreed to pay "a royalty of \$1 for each 1,000 impressions thereafter printed thereon." Elsewhere in the contract it is spoken of as giving the right "to make and use the presses." No time is specified during which payment of royalties was to continue.

June 24, 1886, the patentees contracted with Hon. C. S. Fairchild "to cause to be constructed" six Milligan presses, and gave the Government simply "the right to use the presses constructed under this contract upon Government work." As compensation for the grant of the "right to use," among other substantial considerations, the Government promised to pay a "royalty for the continuous use of said presses \$1 for each 1,000 perfect impressions thereafter printed thereon." This contract, again, was not to last any specified period.

August 30, 1887, the press owners further agreed with Hon. H. S. Thompson, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, to construct six presses, and to convey to the Government the "right to use the presses" constructed under this contract upon Government work, for which the Government was to pay, as a partial consideration, "a further royalty for the continuous use of said presses of \$1 for each 1,000 perfect impressions thereafter printed thereon." No limit of time was placed in this contract.

From the foregoing citations it will, I think, conclusively appear that no legal objection exists to a discontinuance of the payment of royalties to the press owners. The contracts referred to are the only ones now operative in any degree, and include all the steam plate-printing presses in the Bureau, except the Homer Lee press to which I have alluded.

Other points of interest are involved in these contracts. At first the Government paid \$700 for construction of a press. For the same item, under the last contract, it paid \$1,250. To enable the Government to use a press now it pays \$1,250 for construction, \$500 royalty, and a further royalty of \$1 per thousand sheets, besides cost of patterns, which, according to terms of contract, are returned to the press owners without a refund of the money paid for them by the Government; and, as we have shown before the Senate Finance Committee (see printed testimony), this royalty is reckoned upon a large percentage of impressions which, had they come from the hand-press, would have been rejected.

The House of Representatives has already passed upon the merits of our case, but I can not refrain from adding that before the Senate Finance Committee, by scientific testimony, which is incontrovertible and of the highest character known in this country, we have demonstrated that the work of the steam plate-printing presses offers peculiar facilities to counterfeiters. The Chief and ex-Chief of the Secret Service have, in addition, testified before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department that counterfeiters have not hesitated to avail themselves of the advantages offered them.

When Mr. Graves became Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from 225 to 240 hand plate-printers were employed. Now, including steam pressmen, but 187 printers find employment in the Bureau. It would, therefore, appear that any danger of embarrassment to the Bureau to be caused by the action we request is unfounded.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

J. H. RALSTON,
1326 F St. N. W.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1889.

DEAR SIR: With reference to the use of the Milligan steam plate-printing presses by the Government, on which subject I was before your committee this morning, and in regard to which you asked me to submit an amount that the owners would accept in lieu of royalty for as many of those presses as the Government might wish to use during the remainder of the existence of the patent, and also an amount that they would accept in lieu of royalty on the eighteen presses now in use in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

My clients will accept the sum of \$50,000 for the right for the continuous use of the eighteen Milligan steam plate-printing presses now in use in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in lieu of all royalty for the remainder of the terms of the patents; and the sum of \$80,000 for the right to use as many of the presses as they may desire in lieu of all royalty for the remainder of the term of the patents.

I am credibly informed that the Government could now use a number more of these presses, and at the present rate of royalty would do the work at less than half the cost of the two-hundred-year-old *hand-roller presses*, and do it better. The first of our patents expires in about six years, but one of the most important has about sixteen years to run.

In regard to making an abatement in the amount of royalty paid by the Government under existing contracts, I can not see my way clear to advise my clients to make any reduction in the amount agreed to be paid by the Government on these eighteen presses, regarding as I do the existing contracts as enforceable at law.

The whole matter of the rate of royalty was carefully gone over and settled in 1879 and 1880 by Hon. John Sherman, the then Secretary of the Treasury, and the then Chief of the Bureau, and it was conceded by them that the rate of royalty then fixed—\$1 per thousand impressions—was fair and reasonable, and it was then understood that my clients would not be asked to take any less rate unless the presses did not effect the saving that was claimed for them, and that if they made a greater saving an application to increase the rate in subsequent presses would be considered. The presses have effected a greater saving than was claimed for them. The contract of February, 1880, was passed upon by the Solicitor of the Treasury, the law was examined, and it was believed that the contract was enforceable against all the parties to it, and I still believe it is. I do not think that the section of the Revised Statutes referred to by you covers this case. All the parties to it have considered it valid and binding, and in all fairness it ought to be so considered. I have not had time to examine any authorities on the point raised by your committee, and am obliged to leave for home this afternoon, but I will look the matter up and send you any that I find.

These contracts are executed contracts; they are completed; the patentees made a conveyance of the presses to the Government at that time, and the payment of royalty in monthly installments is simply one of the conditions and is not in any wise in the nature of an annual contract and could not be. The Government expended about \$30,000 in the construction of these presses, and is it reasonable to suppose that they would go to such an expense if the contract could be terminated at any time and this large amount thrown away? The amount of royalty is low. No private party has objected to it. The Government obliged us to put in a clause in these contracts that if we should make any contract thereafter letting any other concern have the use of the press for a less rate of royalty that they should also have an abatement to same amount; and if we make a reduction to the Government now we will have to make the same reduction to all other persons using the presses; and the Government, having forced us into this position, can not now come in and ask for a reduction. I strenuously opposed the insertion of this favored nation clause, but the late Mr. Smith, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, made it a *sine qua non*, and for this reason also we are debarred from making any reduction in the rate of royalty on these eighteen presses now in use.

I will try and send you a copy of a contract with one of the bank-note companies. I made a statement before your committee that the cost of printing done on these steam-presses, including royalty, cost less than \$80,000; while to do the same printing on hand-roller presses would cost \$180,000, or over \$100,000 a year more. Mr. Burns (I think it was) said my statement was not correct. For confirmation of my statement I refer to page 7 of the Report of the Chief of the Bureau for 1888.

These steam-presses effect a saving of over 50 per cent. in the cost of printing, and they do the work better than is now done on the hand-roller presses. This certainly is a matter worthy of serious consideration.

Very respectfully,

W. J. GIBSON,
120 Broadway, New York City.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations.

ESTIMATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
January 2, 1889.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following estimate of the manner in which the appropriation of \$913,000 for the support of this Bureau during the fiscal year 1890, as agreed upon by the subcommittee in charge of the sundry civil appropriation bill, should be apportioned among the subheads of appropriation:

Compensation of employes.....	\$363, 000
Plate-printing.....	376, 000
Materials and miscellaneous expenses.....	174, 000
Total	913, 000

Adding the appropriation of \$17,450 made by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, the total amount to be appropriated for the support of the Bureau is \$930,450, being \$44,000 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year. With this expenditure it is estimated that the following number of sheets of securities will be produced:

United States notes and certificates	7, 500, 000
National-bank notes.....	1, 375, 000
Internal-revenue stamps.....	27, 953, 850
Miscellaneous	1, 560, 150
Total.....	38, 389, 000

The estimated production of all the various classes of securities, with the exception of the internal-revenue stamps, conforms to the estimates made by the heads of the various Departments and Bureaus for which this Bureau executes work. The number of sheets of internal-revenue stamps which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimated will be required is 32,287,000 sheets. The actual production in the fiscal year 1888 was 25,950,988 sheets, and the actual issues of stamps by the Internal-Revenue Bureau during the first five months of the current fiscal year was 11,464,777 sheets, being at the rate of 27,515,460 sheets a year. The appropriations agreed upon provide for the production of 27,953,850 sheets, being only 438,390 sheets more than the annual rate of consumption thus far during the fiscal year. While the appropriation is sufficient to enable the Bureau to furnish the stamps required at the present rate of consumption, it does not provide for any material increase in the demand.

I transmit herewith detailed statements explanatory of the estimates.

Respectfully, yours,

E. O. GRAVES,
Chief of Bureau.

ESTIMATES FOR 1890 FOR ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

[2. Revised January 2, 1889, with a reduction in the amount of the original estimates of the work proposed to be executed.]

Amounts of work proposed to be executed in fiscal year 1890.

	Sheets.	Plate-printings.
Original	42, 722, 150	55, 428, 187
Revised	38, 389, 000	50, 668, 238
Reduction (internal revenue)	4, 333, 150	4, 759, 949

Estimates for 1890.

	Original.	Revised.	Reduction.
Compensation of employés	\$370,000	\$363,000	\$7,000
Plate-printing	398,000	376,000	22,000
Materials and miscellaneous expenses	189,000	174,000	15,000
	957,000	913,000	44,000

Comparative statement of cost of production in 1888 of amount appropriated for cost of production in 1889, and of revised estimated cost of production for 1890.

Fiscal years.	Sheets.	Plate-printings.	Cost, including \$17,450 for salaries.	Average cost per 1,000.	
				Sheets.	Plate-printings.
1888	38,040,984	51,755,870	\$948,995.83	\$24.95	\$18.33
1889	39,026,230	54,220,719	974,450.00	24.96	17.97
1890	38,389,000	50,668,238	930,450.00	24.23	18.36

ESTIMATES FOR 1890 FOR ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

[January 2, 1889.]

Statement of the various classes of securities and other work proposed to be executed in the fiscal year 1890, reduced in quantity of internal-revenue stamps for the purpose of reducing the estimates originally submitted for 1890.

Class of work.	Number of sheets.	Class of work.	Number of sheets.
United States notes and certificates.....	7,500,000	Registry certificates.....	5,000
United States registered bonds.....	19,700	License certificates.....	50,000
National currency, series of 1875.....	175,000	Pension certificates.....	110,000
National currency, series of 1882.....	1,200,000	Form for letters patent.....	25,000
Internal-revenue stamps.....	37,953,850	Post-office warrants.....	90,000
Customs stamps.....	395,000	Post-office collection drafts.....	5,000
Pension checks.....	460,000	Post-office transfer drafts.....	5,000
Disbursing officers' checks.....	243,000	Post-office money-order drafts.....	36,000
Interest checks.....	40,000	Post-office inspectors' commissions..	200
Transfer checks.....	7,000	Commissions for attorneys and mar-	
District of Columbia checks.....	10,000	shals.....	150
Drafts on warrants.....	16,000	Commissions for judges.....	100
Transfer orders.....	500	Army officers' commissions.....	2,000
Certificates of organization.....	500		
Debenture certificates.....	40,000	Total.....	38,389,000

Printing miscellaneous portraits.....	103,000
Printing letter-heads, note-heads, envelopes, etc.....	19,000
Printing portraits and vignettes.....	9,000
Numbering and perforating letter labels.....	1,000,000
Perforating sheets of letter labels.....	27,000
Engraving national currency face plates.....	450
Engraving miscellaneous plates.....	1
Engraving seals for customs collectors, etc.....	205
Engraving and repairing seals for Departments.....	3
Repairing, separating, cutting, and canceling machines, etc., for Treasury Department.....	16
Recasting canceling leads.....	14
Plate-printers' ink for Departments.....	pounds.. 1,650
Plate-printers' oil for Departments.....	gallons.. 65
Plate-printers' blanket for Departments.....	yards.. 20
Thin muslin for Departments.....	do.. 2,100
Typographic ink for Departments.....	pounds.. 300
Producing and drying pulp from maceration.....	do.. 103,000

Cost of plate printing.

Class of work.	Proposed number of sheets.		Cost of plate printing.	
	Perfect.	Five per cent. added for mutilation.	Rate per 1,000 sheets.	Total.
U. S. notes and silver certificates.....backs..	302,000	317,000	\$6.25	\$1,981.85
Do.....backs..	7,100,000	7,455,000	1.85	13,791.78
Do.....faces..	7,402,000	7,772,160	8.00	62,176.80
U. S. gold certificates.....backs..	98,000	102,900	6.00	617.40
Do.....tints..	98,000	102,900	7.00	720.30
Do.....faces..	98,000	102,900	8.00	823.20
Registered bonds.....backs..	19,700	20,685	6.00	124.11
Do.....tints..	19,700	20,685	6.00	124.11
Do.....faces..	19,700	20,685	9.00	188.17
National currency, 1875.....4 sub. backs..	172,000	180,600	6.50	1,173.90
Do.....tints..	172,000	180,600	7.50	1,354.50
Do.....faces..	172,000	180,600	9.00	1,635.40
Do.....2 sub. backs..	3,000	3,150	5.00	15.75
Do.....tints..	3,000	3,150	6.00	18.90
Do.....faces..	3,000	3,150	7.00	22.05
National currency, 1882.....4 sub. backs..	1,180,000	1,239,000	6.50	8,053.50
Do.....faces..	1,180,000	1,239,000	9.00	11,151.00
Do.....2 sub. backs..	20,000	21,000	5.50	115.50
Do.....2 sub. faces..	20,000	21,000	7.00	147.00
Beer stamps.....faces..	4,329,000	4,545,450	9.50	43,181.75
Tax-paid, 10 and 20 gallons.....tints..	173,200	181,800	6.00	1,090.80
Do.....faces..	173,200	181,800	8.00	1,454.40
Tax-paid, above 20 gallons.....tints..	259,700	272,700	7.00	1,908.90
Do.....faces..	259,700	272,700	9.00	2,454.30
Rectified spirits.....faces..	389,600	409,100	10.00	4,091.00
Wholesale liquor dealers.....faces..	259,700	272,700	10.00	2,727.00
Special and rewarehouse.....faces..	21,600	22,700	8.50	192.95
Distillery warehouse.....faces..	389,600	409,100	8.50	2,477.35
Special tax.....2 sub. faces..	380,000	399,000	13.00	5,187.00
Do.....1 sub. face..	61,600	64,700	8.50	549.95
Tobacco:				
1 ounce.....faces..	346,300	363,600	2.00	727.20
2 ounces.....faces..	3,896,100	4,090,900	2.00	8,181.80
3 ounces.....faces..	259,700	272,700	2.00	545.40
4 ounces.....faces..	3,030,300	3,181,800	2.90	9,227.20
8 ounces.....faces..	82,250	86,400	1.85	159.85
8 ounces.....faces..	1,000,000	1,050,000	Supt.	
16 ounces.....faces..	389,600	409,100	10.00	4,091.00
Sheet tobacco and snuff.....faces..	259,700	272,700	11.00	2,999.70
Stub tobacco.....faces..	1,298,700	1,363,600	10.00	13,636.00
Export tobacco and cigars.....faces..	21,600	22,700	8.00	181.60
Small snuff:				
1, 1, and 2 ounces.....faces..	177,500	186,400	11.50	2,143.60
3 ounces.....faces..	4,300	4,500	11.00	49.50
Strip snuff:				
4 ounces.....faces..	42,300	44,400	10.50	466.20
6 ounces.....faces..	281,400	295,500	10.75	3,176.60
8 ounces.....faces..	9,600	10,100	10.50	106.05
16 ounces.....faces..	43,300	45,500	9.00	409.50
Stub snuff.....faces..	10,400	10,900	10.50	114.45
Strip cigars:				
25s.....faces..	346,300	363,600	8.25	2,999.70
50s.....faces..	2,326,600	2,442,900	2.70	6,595.85
50s.....faces..	3,301,100	3,466,100	9.50	32,927.95
100s.....faces..	1,039,000	1,090,900	11.00	11,999.90
200s, 250s, 500s.....faces..	119,800	125,800	9.00	1,132.20
Small cigarettes:				
10s.....faces..	2,597,400	2,727,300	7.50	20,454.75
20s.....faces..	259,700	272,700	8.50	2,317.95
Strip cigarettes:				
50s.....faces..	13,000	13,000	7.50	102.00
100s.....faces..	26,000	27,300	8.00	218.40
Brewers' permits.....faces..	31,700	33,300	8.00	269.40
Export oleomargarine.....faces..	43,300	45,500	8.50	388.75
Tax-paid oleomargarine.....faces..	432,900	454,500	10.50	4,772.25
Customs cigars.....faces..	225,000	236,250	9.50	2,244.38
Customs liquors.....faces..	125,000	131,250	7.00	918.75
Customs cigarettes:				
10s.....faces..	2,000	2,100	6.50	13.65
20s.....faces..	2,000	2,100	7.50	15.75
100s.....faces..	4,000	4,300	8.00	50.40
Customs opium.....faces..	25,000	26,250	10.75	282.19
Customs fee tickets.....faces..	10,000	10,500	16.00	168.00
Pension checks.....faces..	460,000	483,000	13.00	6,279.00
Disbursing officers' checks.....faces..	243,000	255,150	12.00	3,061.80
Interest checks.....faces..	40,000	42,000	13.00	546.00
Transfer checks.....tints..	7,000	7,350	11.00	80.85
Do.....faces..	7,000	7,350	14.00	102.90

Cost of plate printing—Continued.

Class of work.	Proposed number of sheets.		Cost of plate printing.	
	Perfect.	Five per cent. added for mutilation.	Rate per 1,000 sheets.	Total.
District of Columbia Commissioners' checks, faces.....	10,000	10,500	\$13.00	\$136.50
Drafts on warrants..... faces..	16,000	16,800	13.00	218.40
Transfer orders..... faces..	500	525	11.00	5.77
Certificates of organization..... faces..	500	525	8.50	4.46
Debenture certificates..... faces..	40,000	42,000	8.00	336.00
Registry certificates..... faces..	5,000	5,250	20.00	105.00
License certificates..... faces..	50,000	52,500	8.50	446.25
Pension certificates..... faces..	110,000	115,500	10.50	1,212.75
Form for letter patent..... faces..	25,000	26,250	11.00	288.75
Post-office warrants..... tints..	90,000	94,500	8.50	803.25
Do..... faces..	90,000	94,500	9.50	897.75
Post-office collection drafts..... backs..	5,000	5,250	7.00	36.75
Do..... tints..	5,000	5,250	7.50	39.37
Do..... faces..	5,000	5,250	8.50	44.62
Post-office transfer drafts..... faces..	5,000	5,250	8.50	44.62
Post-office money-order drafts..... tints..	36,000	37,800	11.00	415.80
Do..... faces..	36,000	37,800	13.00	491.40
Post-office inspectors' commissions..... tints..	200	210	Eng. Div.	-----
Do..... faces..	200	210	Eng. Div.	-----
Army officers' commissions..... faces..	2,000	2,100	90.00	189.00
Commissions for attorneys and marshals..... faces..	150	158	90.00	14.22
Commissions for judges..... faces..	100	105	90.00	9.45
Miscellaneous portraits..... faces..	103,000	108,150	11.00	1,189.65
Total.....	48,255,500	50,668,238		321,621.80
Add 5 per cent. for 15 days' leave of absence for printers, and assistants at \$1.25 a day...				16,081.05
4 relief assistants, at \$1.25 a day, for 313 days each.....				1,565.00
38 steam-press assistants, at \$1.50 a day, for 313 days each.....				17,841.00
Royalty, at \$1 per 1,000, on 18,041,250 perfect impressions printed on steam-presses.....				18,041.25
Total cost of plate-printing.....				375,150.10

Originally submitted for plate-printing.....	\$398,000.00
Revised present estimates based on a reduction of 4,333,150 sheets of internal-revenue stamps, or of 4,759,949 plate printings, proposed to be executed, say.....	376,000.00
Reduction in plate printing.....	22,000.00

Materials and miscellaneous expenses.

Materials, etc.	Cost.	
	1887.	1890.
Items affected in proportion to plate printings:		
Colors.....	\$43,420.85	
Oils.....	8,070.89	
Chemicals.....	1,908.01	
Paper.....	12,092.92	
Inks.....	2,485.68	
Textiles.....	23,556.70	
Grocers' sundries.....	1,189.23	
Ice.....	873.93	
Washing towels.....	266.97	
Binders' materials.....	1,757.23	
Engravers' materials.....	1,147.78	
Hardware.....	5,698.46	
Castings.....	822.90	
Lumber.....	3,052.53	
Miscellaneous.....	12,790.99	
	\$119,135.07	\$152,939.77
Items not affected or affected by other conditions:		
Steel plates.....	6,967.86	\$6,967.86
Steel rolls.....	1,566.66	1,566.66
Gas and steam fittings.....	1,242.61	1,242.61
Horse feed.....	377.10	377.10
Fuel.....	9,583.27	9,583.27
Machinery.....	2,665.00	2,222.73
	22,402.50	21,960.23
Total.....	141,537.57	174,000.00

The total cost for 1890 is based on the number of plate printings (50,668,133) proposed to be executed, as compared with the cost in 1887, when the number of plate printings was 39,702,454, by increasing the cost of the items affected in proportion to the increased number of plate printings to be executed, and adding proper amounts for items affected by other conditions or not affected. The items affected the computation are 39,702,454 : 50,668,238 :: (\$141,537.57—\$22,402.50)=\$119,135.07 : \$152,039.57 +\$21,960.23=\$174,000.00.

Originally submitted for materials, etc. \$189,000
 Revised present estimate, based on a reduction of 4,333,150 sheets of internal-revenue stamps. 174,000

Reduction in materials and miscellaneous expenses. 15,000

Amount of work proposed to be executed on the steam plate-printing presses in 1890, compared with the amount proposed to be so executed in 1889.

Class.	1890.		1889.	
	Perfect sheets.	Pay.	Perfect sheets.	Pay.
Certificate and note backs.....	7,100,000 at \$1.85	\$13,135.00	8,750,000, at \$1.85	\$16,187.50
50-cigar	2,326,600, at 2.70	6,281.82	1,579,840, at 2.70	4,265.57
1-ounce tobacco.....	346,300, at 2.00	692.60	289,000, at 2.00	598.00
2-ounce tobacco.....	3,896,100, at 2.00	7,792.20	3,722,500, at 2.00	7,445.00
3-ounce tobacco.....	259,700, at 2.00	519.40	328,500, at 2.00	657.00
4-ounce tobacco.....	3,030,300, at 2.90	8,787.87	2,694,000, at 2.90	7,812.60
8-ounce tobacco.....	82,250, at 1.85	152.16	214,000, at 1.85	395.90
8-ounce tobacco.....	1,000,000, at Supt.	.....	1,000,000, at Supt.	.....
	18,041,250	37,361.05	18,587,840	37,361.57

NATIONAL MUSEUM.—LIVING ANIMALS.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
 UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM,
 Washington, December 31, 1888.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives :

SIR: In accordance with your desire, expressed to Mr. Goode on Thursday last, I take pleasure in sending you herewith a list of the living animals now in possession of the National Museum.

As I think has been explained to you, these animals have come into possession of the Institution without effort, and we have not thought it desirable to refuse them since they are in many ways serviceable to the interests of science and to the Museum. We now have them and need for the maintenance of this collection during the coming year the sum asked for in the estimate for appropriations.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

LIST OF SPECIMENS IN THE COLLECTION OF LIVING ANIMALS, U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM.

*Whole number of objects received and cared for 281.**

NOTE.—The following list includes all the specimens now living in the collection, and also a few deserving mention which have been lost by death. The specimens so lost are indicated by an asterisk (*). Although these have disappeared from this collection, their remains have gone into various other departmental collections, and are now to be found elsewhere in the form of skins and skeletons, mounted or otherwise.

MAMMALS.

AMERICAN BISON, *Bison americanus*.—Two specimens, male and female. Captured when wild in Western Nebraska, near Ogalalla. Received May 12, 1888. Breeding. Will be bred experimentally with domestic cattle. Hon. E. G. Blackford, New York City.

† See at end. list of objects declined.

- ELK OR WAPITI, *Cervus canadensis*.—Three specimens, adult female and two young males. From Wyoming Territory. Received October 25, 1888 (deposit). Hon. W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill"), North Platte, Nebr.
- VIRGINIA DEER, *Cariacus virginianus*.—Female. From Florida. Received April 12, 1888. Dr. P. Glennan, Washington, D. C.
- VIRGINIA DEER, *Cariacus virginianus*.—Male. From Alabama. Capt. R. L. Hoxie, U. S. Army, Montgomery, Ala.
- VIRGINIA DEER, * *Cariacus virginianus*.—Young male. From Helena, Mont. Collected October 14, 1887. W. T. Hornaday, National Museum.
- COLUMBIAN BLACK-TAILED DEER, *Cariacus columbianus*.—Male. From Mt. Tacoma, Washington. Collected October, 1887. Very rarely seen in captivity. W. T. Hornaday, National Museum.
- MULE DEER, *Cariacus macrotis*.—Female. From Rocky Bar, Idaho. Collected in November, 1887. W. T. Hornaday, National Museum.
- ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP, or BIG HORN, *Ovis montana*.—Young female. Captured in northwest Montana, by Indians, in 1888. A great rarity. So far as can be ascertained, there is only one other specimen alive in captivity, and but one other has ever been seen alive east of the Mississippi River. Received November 17, 1888. Mr. Geo. Bird Grinnell, Editor Forest and Stream, New York.
- ANGORA GOATS, *Capra hircus angorensis*.—Four specimens. The parent pair imported from Angora, Asiatic Turkey. Received November 17, 1888. The Misses Grace and Maud Parsons, Natural Bridge, Va.
- JAGUAR, *Felis onca*.—Male, ten years old. A magnificent specimen, of great size and beauty. From Eagle Pass, Tex. Received (through the kindness of Mr. R. E. Moffitt, deputy collector of customs) January 23, 1888. Mr. J. W. Riddle, Eagle Pass, Tex.
- PANTHER, *Felis concolor*.—Male. Captured by Indians near Fort Keogh, Mont. Received April 18, 1888. Capt. H. Romeyn, U. S. Army, Fort Keogh, Mont.
- SPOTTED LYNX, * *Lynx maculatus*.—Male and female. From Church Island, Great Salt Lake, Utah. Received November, 1887. Dr. C. W. Higgins, Salt Lake City.
- BADGERS, *Taxidea americana*.—Two males. From northern Utah. Dr. C. W. Higgins, Salt Lake City.
- BLACK BEAR, *Ursus americanus*.—From the Santee Swamp, South Carolina. Dr. G. E. Manigault, Charleston, S. C.
- BLACK BEARS, *Ursus americanus*.—Male and female.* From southwestern Texas. Received February 5, 1888. Mr. J. J. E. Lindberg, El Paso, Tex.
- BLACK BEARS, *Ursus americanus*.—Two cubs. From West Virginia. Received July 10, 1888. Hon. J. S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
- CINNAMON BEAR, *Ursus americanus cinnamomicus*.—Young male from Helena, Mont. Collected October 14, 1887. W. T. Hornaday, National Museum.
- SILVER-TIP GRIZZLY BEAR, *Ursus horribilis*.—Young male. Captured by Crow Indians in southwestern Montana. Received June 4, 1888. Mr. R. T. Allen, Billings, Mont.
- RED FOX, *Vulpes fulvus fulvus*.—From Utah. Received November, 1887. Dr. C. W. Higgins, Salt Lake City.
- RED FOX, *Vulpes fulvus fulvus*.—From Montana. Received October, 1887. Mr. O. V. Davis, Mandan, Dak.
- CROSS FOX, *Vulpes fulves decussatus*.—From the Yukon River, Alaska. Mr. John Melville, Portland, Oregon.
- GRAY FOX, * *Urocyon virginianus*.—From Alexandria, Va. Received January 18, 1888. Mr. Geo. E. Brown, Alexandria, Va.
- GRAY FOX, * *Urocyon virginianus*.—From Georgia. Received November, 1887. Mr. J. Frank Ellis, U. S. Fish Commission.
- GRAY WOLF, * *Canis lupus griseo-albus*.—From Montana. Received August 3, 1888. Mr. C. A. Dole, Glendive, Mont.
- CAYOTE, or PRAIRIE WOLF, *Canis latrans*.—From Nebraska. Received May 12, 1888. Mr. F. D. Nowell, North Platte, Nebr.
- MINK, *Putorius vison*.—From Maryland. Received August 4, 1888. Mr. Allie Langille, Knowles, Md.
- MINK, * *Putorius vison*.—From Virginia. Received August 18, 1888. Mr. Edward M. Dulin, Langley, Va.
- FERRETS, *Putorius furo*.—(two). Bred in confinement. Received February 4, 1888. Messrs. Louis Schmid & Son, Washington, D. C.
- GRIVET MONKEY, *Cercopithecus enyithis*.—From Africa. Received February 8, 1888. Mr. L. Moxley, Washington, D. C.
- MEXICAN SPIDER MONKEY, *Ateles vellerous*.—From Honduras. Received July 12, 1888. Mr. C. H. Townsend, U. S. Fish Commission.
- CAPUCIN MONKEY, *Abus hypoleucus*.—From Panama. Received September 6, 1888. Mrs. H. D. Cooke, jr., Georgetown, D. C.

- RACCOONS, *Procyon lotor*.—Five specimens, various localities. From J. F. Ellis; Mr. Geo. Boulding, Miss Georgie Sutton, and Mr. L. J. Childs.
- CACOUNSTLE, * *Bassaris astuta*.—From Texas. Received September 7, 1888. Mr. D. M. Hasbrouck, Brownwood, Texas.
- RED BAT, *Atalapha cinerea*. From the District. Prof. Wm. H. Dall, Washington.
- WOODCHUCKS, *Arctomys monax*.—Four specimens. From Mr. T. L. Ostrander, Wells, N. Y., and William Gordon, Washington, D. C.
- CHIPMUNKS, *Tamias striatus*.—Two specimens. Received June 12, 1888, from Mr. A. McVeigh Miller, Alderson, W. Va.
- NORTHERN GRAY SQUIRRELS, *Sciurus carolinensis*.—Nine specimens. From Messrs. Joseph Palmer, F. C. Ohm, Arthur Avery, and R. H. G. Bonis.
- RED SQUIRREL, *Sciurus hudsonius*.—(Escaped.) From Maryland. Received April 20, Mr. Orlando G. Wales, Washington, D. C.
- NORTHERN FOX SQUIRREL, *Sciurus niger ludovicianus*.—From Ohio. Received May 11, 1888. Mr. H. E. Hinman, Cleveland, Ohio.
- FIRE-BELLIED SQUIRREL, *Sciurus hypoprymnus*.—From Central America. Mr. C. E. Hunt, Washington, D. C.
- FLYING SQUIRRELS, * nine specimens.—From Maryland. Mr. John Sellner, Prince George's County, Md.
- MUSKRAT, *Fiber zibethicus*.—From the Potomac River. December 22, 1888. Mr. Henry D. Stone, Bannings, D. C.
- CANADA PORCUPINE, *Erethizon dorsatus*.—Locality unknown. June 14, 1888. Messrs. Pettit & Dripps, Washington, D. C.
- CANADA PORCUPINE, *Erethizon dorsatus*.—Locality unknown, October 17, 1888. Messrs. Gersternberg & Reuter, Washington, D. C.
- GRAY RABBITS, *Lepus sylvaticus*.—Six specimens. Maryland and Virginia. Miss Lizzie Rudd (2) and Mr. C. Edgar Uber (4). All these specimens were killed by rats.
- TAME HARES, *Lepus vulgaris*.—Domesticated, 6 specimens. Mr. Joseph Mace (2) and Mr. W. F. Krieger, Wheeling, W. Va.
- "PRAIRIE DOGS," *Cynomys ludovicianus*.—Seven specimens; 5 collected, and 2 presented by Mr. Lowell C. Williams, Washington, D. C.
- "GUINEA PIGS," *Cavia aperia*.—Domesticated, 4 specimens. From Messrs. G. H. H. Moore and W. F. Krieger.
- OPOSSUMS, *Didelphys virginiana*.—Seven specimens. From Messrs. W. H. Babcock; J. D. Boggs, W. J. Yaste, C. Hart Marriam, W. F. Krieger, W. T. Owsley, and the U. S. Fish Commission.

BIRDS.

- GOLDEN EAGLE, *Aquila chrysaetos*.—From Tennessee, January 1, 1888. President Cleveland, Executive Mansion.
- GOLDEN EAGLE, * *Aquila chrysaetos*.—From Utah, Dr. C. W. Higgins, Salt Lake City.
- WHITE-HEADED EAGLE, * *Haliaetus leucicephalus*.—From Virginia, Colonel Shott.
- WHITE-HEADED EAGLE, * From King George County Va., July 10, 1888, Mr. Thomas H. Tolson, Shamrock, Va.
- WHITE-HEADED EAGLE, From Prince William County, Md., December 15, 1888. Mr. John Huffman, Washington, D. C.
- TURKEY VULTURES, *Cathartes aura*.—Five specimens. From Maryland. Mr. G. L. Machenheimer, Forest Glen, Md.
- ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK, *Archibuteo sancti-johannis*. From Massachusetts. Mr. Vinal Edwards, Wood's Holl, Mass.
- SPARROW HAWK, *Falco sparverius*.—Four specimens. From Dr. T. J. Reed, Great Falls, Mont. (2), Miss Lizzie Kuehling and Mr. J. W. Reed, Washington.
- COOPER'S HAWK, * *Accipiter cooperi*.—Two specimens. Messrs. William Palmer and John Sellner.
- RED-TAILED HAWK, *Buteo borealis*.—Two specimens. Messrs. R. H. Boswell and G. L. Machenheimer.
- FISH HAWK, * *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*.—From the Potomac River. Mr. T. J. Biggins, Washington, D. C.
- SCREECH OWLS, *Megascops asio*.—Twelve specimens, 4 living. From Messrs. J. E. Brown, C. Edgar Uber, August Gedz, Alfred Ray, E. B. Cones, J. C. Pilling, and J. M. Simpson.
- GREAT HORNED OWLS, *Bubo virginianus*.—Three specimens. Dr. J. Schenck, Mount Carmel, Ill. (2), and Judge H. C. Harmon, Mount Pleasant, D. C.
- BARRED OWLS, *Strix nebulosum*.—Four specimens. Mr. G. A. Riker, Alexandria, Va. (2), and Mrs. J. B. Eustis, Washington, D. C. (2).
- BARN OWL, * *Strix flammea*.—From the District. Mr. W. H. Stoutenburgh, Washington Insane Asylum.

- LONG-EARED OWL*, *Asio wilsonianus*.—Mr. W. S. Anderson, Gaithersburgh, Md.
 SHORT-EARED OWL, *Asio accipetrinus*.—Mr. Samuel Shipley, Washington, D. C.
 WARBLING GRASS PARAKEETS, *Melospittacus undulatus*.—Four specimens. From Australia. Mr. Nelson R. Wood, Washington, D. C.
 RED AND BLUE MACAW, *Aru culoroptera*.—From Brazil. Mr. A. W. Cochran, Washington, D. C.
 MACAW, *Aru macar*.—From Central America. Judge W. M. Merrick, Washington.
 GAMBEL'S QUAIL*, *Callipepla gambeli*.—From Arizona. Messrs. Louis Schmid & Son, Washington. Killed by rats.
 VIRGINIA QUAIL*, *Colinus virginianus*.—Six specimens, from Virginia. Mr. James W. Walker, Washington.
 RUFFED GROUSE*, *Bonasa umbellus*.—From Virginia. Mr. C. Edgar Uber, University of Virginia.
 HOMING PIGEONS, *Columba*.—Two specimens. Bred in confinement. Mr. Nelson R. Wood, Washington.
 BLACK-AND-BLUE SWALLOW PIGEONS.—Two specimens. Bred in confinement. Mr. W. C. Weeden, Washington.
 DRUMMER PIGEONS.—Two specimens. Bred in confinement. Mr. W. C. Weeden.
 BLACK FANTAIL PIGEONS. Two specimens. Bred in confinement. Mr. W. C. Weeden.
 BLUE-AND-RED SWALLOW PIGEONS.—Two specimens. Bred in confinement. Mr. W. C. Weeden.
 PEACOCKS, *Pavo cristatus*.—Two specimens. Mr. W. F. Krieger, Wheeling, W. Va.
 GREAT BLUE HERONS*, *Ardea herodias*.—Two specimens. From Havre de Grace, Md. U. S. Fish Commission.
 YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON, *Nycticorax*.—From the Bahama Islands. Mr. Allan H. Jennings, Baltimore, Md.
 LEONS*, *Colymbus torquatus*.—Two specimens. From Messrs. Charles B. Grant and Andrew Minick.
 WIDGEON*, *Marica americana*.—From the Potomac River. Mr. J. Bolden, Washington.
 RED CROSSBILLS*, *Loxia curvirostra*.—Four specimens. From the Smithsonian Grounds. Dr. A. K. Fisher and Mr. Henry Horan.
 ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEEK*, *Zamelodia ludoviciana*.—Mr. J. L. Davison, Lockport, New York.
 CROW, *Corvus americanus*.—Mr. Joseph Palmer, Washington.
 WOODCOCK*, *Philohela minor*.—From Maryland. Mr. W. F. Johnson, Bladensburg, Md.

REPTILES.

- ELÉPHANT TORTOISES, *Testudo elephantopus*.—Twelve specimens. From the Galapagos Islands, Pacific Ocean. Collected by the U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* in January, 1888. U. S. Fish Commission.
 STRIATED TURTLES, *Chelopus insculptus*.—Three specimens. From Connecticut. Yale College Museum, through Dr. G. Baur.
 SOFT-SHELLED TURTLE, *Amyda nautica*.—Three specimens. From Marietta, Ohio. Dr. G. Baur, Yale College Museum.
 PAINTED TURTLE, *Chrysemys picta*.—Four specimens. New Haven, Conn. Dr. G. Baur, Yale College.
 TERRAPINS, *Chrysemys marginta*.—Six specimens. Ohio River. U. S. Fish Commission.
 SNAPPING TURTLE*, *Chelydra serpentina*.—From Connecticut. Dr. G. Baur. Yale College Museum.
 BOX TORTOISE, *Cistudo carolina*.—Eight specimens. Mr. A. McVeigh Miller and others.
 BOX TORTOISE, *Cistudo carolina triunguis*.—From Arkansas. Mr. R. T. Hill, University of Arkansas.
 ALLIGATORS, *Alligator mississippiensis*.—Nine specimens. Messrs. Louis Schmid, A. Z. Schindler, Mrs. J. W. Hall, J. Frank Ellis, and others.
 GRAY MONITORS, *Varanus griseus*.—Two specimens. From Egypt. Dr. W. A. Conklin, Central Park Menagerie, New York.
 BANDED RATTLESNAKE, *Crotalus leonidas*.—Three specimens. Dr. H. C. Yarrow, U. S. Army.
 HORNED RATTLESNAKE, *Crotalus cerastes*.—Three specimens. From Arizona. Dr. J. L. Westman, Army Medical Museum.
 KEELED GREEN SNAKE, *Cyclophis cestivus*.—From Arlington, Va. Mr. William Palmer, Washington.
 BLOWING VIPER, *Heterodon platyrhinus*.—Two specimens. Mr. A. McV. Miller, Alderson, W. Va.

BLACK SNAKE, *Bascanion constrictor*.—From Arlington, Va. Mr. Joseph Palmer, Washington.

WATER MOCCASIN, *Tropidonotus sipidon*.—Five specimens. Mr. W. C. Weeden.

SCARLET KING SNAKE, *Ophibolus dolatus*.—Mr. W. C. Weeden.

OBJECTS DECLINED.

The following objects were offered to the Museum, on deposit or otherwise, and declined on account of lack of accommodations and food supply:

Offered by Dr. W. A. Conklin, New York City, on deposit: One camel, one aoudad, one lioness, one ibex, one ostrich, one black leopard.

Offered by Hon. W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") on deposit: A herd of eighteen American bison, the third largest herd existing in captivity.

Offered by various persons on various conditions:

Two manatee, from Florida.

Three moose, from Canada, Maine, and Minnesota.

One caribou, from Maine.

Three prong-horned antelope, from Dakota.

PUBLIC LAND SERVICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request, I herewith inclose a statement of the appropriations, expenditures, balances, and estimated unpaid expenses, under "expenses of the collection of the revenue from sales of public lands" and "surveying the public lands" for the fiscal year 1888.

Very respectfully,

S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Commissioner.

Hon. S. J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Statement showing the appropriations, expenditures, unexpended balances, and estimated unpaid expenses under "expenses of the collection of revenue from sales of public lands" and "surveying the public lands," for the fiscal year 1888.

Title of appropriation.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.			
	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended.	Balance.	Estimated unpaid expenses.
Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers*	\$560,000.00	\$541,853.88	\$18,146.12	\$8,146.12
Contingent expenses of land offices*	155,000.00	145,455.59	9,544.41	1,544.41
Expenses of depositing public moneys	14,169.89	12,020.66	2,149.23	1,149.23
Depredations on public timber	75,000.00	74,998.80	1.20	1.20
Protecting public lands	100,000.00	99,990.93	9.07	9.07
Expenses of hearings in land entries*	30,000.00	29,655.40	344.60	344.60
Settlement of claims for swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity	20,000.00	19,791.27	208.73	108.73
Reproducing plats of surveys	5,000.00	1,352.11	3,647.89	1,647.89
Surveying the public lands*	60,000.00	23,811.59	36,188.41	36,188.41
Surveying private land claims in New Mexico	3,000.00	2,607.96	392.04	392.04
Preservation of abandoned military reservations*	2,907.69	2,367.69	540.00	540.00
Total	1,025,077.58	953,905.88	71,171.70	49,679.66

* Including deficiency appropriations of October 19, 1888.

SURVEYS IN MONTANA.

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., December 29, 1888.

SIR: I beg to call attention to the urgent need for the extension of the public surveys in Montana. There has been virtually nothing done in the matter of surveys in Montana for three or four years. Two causes have combined to prevent the same: First, insufficiency of the appropriations; second, inadequacy of the price fixed for surveying, whereby no contracts were let and the money returned to the Treasury. I beg also to call attention to the fact that a little over a year ago the Blackfoot Indian Reservation in Montana was opened to settlement as a part of the public domain by Congressional enactment; 17,606,000 acres of land was thereby added to our territory, no part of which has ever been surveyed.

A railroad traverses this new acquisition of territory from east to west. Settlers are coming here and selecting homes. Difficulties are threatening over the establishment of boundaries and the location of school sections. A reference to the debates at the last session makes it certain that Congress intended that we should have at least \$40,000 for surveys in northern Montana. Instead of that we were allowed but \$9,000, and that amount was allowed under date of December 21, 1888, which appropriation is so insignificantly small as to amount to nothing compared with our necessities. Surveys are needed in all parts of the Territory, east, west, north, and south.

I earnestly ask a special appropriation of \$40,000 for the survey of the reservation above mentioned in addition to the \$9,000 just apportioned to us, which I hope may be expended in other parts of the Territory where surveys are quite as urgent. I also hope that the maximum price of surveys allowed to contractors shall be increased to the same amount as fixed for Washington Territory by sections 2404 and 2405, Revised Statutes, page 441.

Your obedient servant,

J. K. TOOLE.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations.

PUBLIC SURVEYS—ALLOTMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 4, 1889.

SIR: As requested in your telegram of this date, I submit the following statement of the apportionment of the appropriation for surveys and re-surveys of public lands per act of Congress, approved October 2, 1888.

Deducting \$20,000 for field examinations from the appropriation of \$100,000, there remains \$80,000 available for surveys. Of this amount \$70,000 has been apportioned as follows:

Arizona.....	\$1,000	Montana.....	\$9,000
California.....	7,000	New Mexico.....	5,000
Colorado.....	8,000	Oregon.....	6,000
Dakota.....	9,000	Utah.....	3,000
Idaho.....	5,000	Washington Territory.....	9,000
Minnesota.....	3,000	Wyoming.....	5,000

The balance, \$10,000, is reserved for contingencies and for such future apportionment to the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Nevada as may be deemed proper.

Very respectfully,

S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Commissioner.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ENGRAVINGS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1888.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives:

SIR: In compliance with your oral request, I have the honor to make the following statement in relation to the engraving of the maps for the Geological Survey:

The maps have heretofore been engraved on copper, under the supervision of the Public Printer, and an appropriation of \$54,000 has been made each year for several years past to cover the cost of this work. This appropriation is insufficient to engrave all of the maps now constructed by the Geological Survey, and an estimate has been submitted of \$60,000 for the next fiscal year.

Map engraving on copper is not a commercial industry in the United States, as there is no private work of this class. All of this engraving is done for the Government—for the Hydrographic Office of the Navy, the Coast Survey, and the Geological Survey. In the Hydrographic Office and in the Coast Survey provision is made for this work under the management of those bureaus, but in the Geological Survey the engraving is placed under the control of the Public Printer. At the request and with the consent of the Public Printer I have asked that this work be placed under the direction of the Geological Survey, and in connection therewith I beg to make the following statement:

For a number of years an attempt has been made to reduce the expense of the copper engraving by simplifying the topographic conventions that are used on maps, and gradually they have been reduced to very great simplicity, so that the maps are exceedingly plain, but none the less expressive and useful. It is now believed that an additional saving may be made by using some other material than copper, as zinc or some alloy, which would be softer and would still be malleable and tough. To accomplish this, it is necessary to make experiments with the work, and if it were placed under the control of the Director of the Survey, such experiments could be instituted. From the fact that there is no private work of this character done, and that it must be done by specialists or skilled engravers, there is no proper competition for the work of the Geological Survey; and for this reason also it is believed that the work could be done in the Geological Survey to advantage. I have made a careful study of the subject for a number of years, and believe that altogether an important saving could be accomplished if the recommendations herein stated were complied with.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL,
Director

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

KENDALL GREEN, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.,
December 31, 1888.

DEAR SIR: Referring to one of the subjects touched upon in our conversation this morning, I desire to assure you that your impression that too large salaries were paid to the employés of this institution is erroneous.

Careful comparisons have been made within a few years between the salaries paid here and those paid in educational establishments of similar grade, and it appears that the rates of compensation are lower here than they might justly be made, were our means larger.

If you desire it, I can within a few days lay before you the facts on which my assertions are based. In the meantime, may I direct your attention to the peculiar and even unique organization of this institution?

While it has in it a school similar in grade with the schools for the deaf in the several States, its more important department is a college, in fact as well as in name.

In this college (the only one for the deaf in the world) a grade of instruction is afforded which should be compared with that furnished in the Military Academy at West Point, the Naval School at Annapolis, and in the colleges in our Eastern, Western, and Southern States.

The professors in our college must be men of as high ability and scholarship as those demanded to do the work at Princeton, Yale, or Harvard; and owing to the peculiar methods necessary to be followed and understood in communicating with the deaf, it

is far easier to find a man fitted to fill a professorship at Yale or Harvard than in our college.

We have men in our faculty to-day who are in all respects competent to take positions in the faculties at Yale or Harvard, while I venture to say there is not a man in either of those universities who could possibly give a lecture to our students or conduct a recitation with one of our classes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. GALLAUDET.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 2, 1889.*

DEAR SIR: As requested through Mr. Courts, I have the honor to forward you herewith copies of the last annual report of this institution, on pages 9 and 10 of which you will find a statement in detail of the receipts and disbursements of this institution for the last fiscal year.

And I inclose herein a statement of the amounts of compensation paid to the officers, professors, and other employés of the institution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. GALLAUDET,
President.

Hon. S. J. RANDALL,
Chairman House Committee on Appropriations.

A statement showing all the regular employés in the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the amount of compensation paid to each.

	Per annum.
One president and professor (with a house).....	\$4,000
One vice-president and professor (with a house).....	3,000
Two professors, \$2,400 each (with a house).....	4,800
One assistant professor (with a house).....	1,600
One assistant professor (with board).....	1,500
One principal of school (with house).....	2,000
One instructor (with house).....	1,300
Two instructors, \$500 each (with board).....	1,000
One instructor (with board).....	600
One instructor of drawing.....	360
One supervisor and disbursing agent (with board).....	1,600
Two matrons, \$500 each (with board).....	1,000
One assistant matron (with board).....	400
One master of shop and teacher of cabinet-making.....	1,200
One steward and farmer (with house).....	840
One janitor (with rooms).....	480
One janitor.....	384
One gate-keeper and gardener (with house).....	480
One assistant gate-keeper and gardener (with board).....	144
One carriage-driver and hostler (with house).....	480
Two cooks, \$240 each (with board).....	480
One assistant cook (with board).....	168
One seamstress (with board).....	144
One seamstress (with board).....	132
One laundress (with board).....	192
Two assistant laundresses, \$168 each (with board).....	336
Four waiters, \$144 each.....	576
Two chambermaids, \$144 each (with board).....	288
One fireman and engineer.....	600
One farm hand (with rooms).....	420
One farm hand (with board).....	336
Total.....	30,840

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 28, 1888.

SIR: Referring to our interview of the 27th instant, I have the honor to inclose a statement showing the expenditures at Rock Island Arsenal for land, completed buildings, water-power, etc.

The buildings not completed, and consequently not embraced in the list, are shop K and store-house K, and the appropriations already made for them are as follows, viz:

Act of —	Shop K.	Store-house K.
March 3, 1881	\$20,000	
August 7, 1882	100,000	
March 3, 1883	50,000	
July 7, 1884	50,000	
March 3, 1885	50,000	
August 4, 1886	35,000	\$35,000
March 3, 1887	35,000	35,000
October 2, 1888	17,200	35,000
Total	357,200	105,000

I telegraphed Rock Island Arsenal asking if the \$17,200 appropriated by the act of October 2, 1888, for completing shop K was not sufficient for putting up the outside stone steps and platforms, and to-day received reply as follows:

"Ten thousand dollars in addition to appropriation for the current fiscal year for shop K will be required for outside granite steps and platforms and for grading."

I also inclose a copy of the act of July 20, 1868, relative to the construction of the bridge over the Mississippi and providing that half the cost of the superstructure and half the cost of keeping the same in repair shall be borne by the railroad company.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. V. BENÉT,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations.

Inventory of all lands and buildings situated at Rock Island Arsenal, and owned by the United States, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Designation of property.	Number.	Materials.	Dimensions of buildings.			Present use.	Cost.
			Height.	Length.	Breadth.		
Store-house	A	Stone	Stories.	Feet.	Feet.	Store-house ..	\$200,000.00
Work-shop	A	do	Three ..	180	60	do	600,000.00
Do	B	do	Two	300	210	do	600,000.00
Do	C	do	Two	300	210	Machine, arm- orer's, carpenter's and paint shop.	650,000.00
Do	D	do	Two	300	210	Store-house ..	600,000.00
Do	E	do	One-and- a-half.	300	210	Forging shop and foundry.	280,000.00
Do	F	do	One-and- a-half.	300	210	Rolling-mill ..	295,000.00
Do	G	do	Two	300	210	Unoccupied ..	375,000.00
Do	H	do	Two	300	210	do	403,500.00
Do	I	do	Two	300	210	do	328,500.00

Inventory of all lands and buildings situated at Rock Island Arsenal, etc.—Continued.

Designation of property.	Number.	Materials.	Dimensions of buildings.			Present use.	Cost.
			Height.	Length.	Breadth.		
Boiler-house and chimney.	Shop C.	Stone and brick.	Stories. One.....	Feet. 54	40	Boiler-house ..	\$23,000.00
Smoke-stack, boilers, etc..	Shop F.	do	152 feet .....	.....	.....	For rolling mill.	30,000.00
Guard and fire engine-house.	Stone	Two ..	59	101	Guard and engine house, commissary and quartermaster's store-house.	27,500.00
Store-house	No. 4.....	do	Two	210	60	Store-house...	119,700.00
Commanding officer's quarters.	do	Two	55	51	Commanding officer's quarters.	100,000.00
Officers' quarters.....	do	Two	48	42	Officers' quarters.	36,000.00
Do	do	Two	40	53	do	33,000.00
Do	do	Two	48	56	do	23,750.00
Barracks	do	Two	155	59	Soldiers' quarters.	95,000.00
Office	do	Two	88	58	Office	30,000.00
Reservoir	do	One million capacity.	gallons	.....	Water reservoir.	30,100.00
Elevated iron water-tank.	Stone and iron.	.....	.....	.....	do	5,000.00
Magazine	Brick.	One.....	84	34	Powder magazine.	15,000.00
Lumber store-house.....	Stone and brick.	One.....	234	53	Lumber store-house.	14,000.00
Rock Island bridge.....	Stone and iron.	Two	1,848½	19½	Railroad and wagon bridge.	863,400.00
Rock Island wagon bridge.	do	One.....	600	34	Wagon bridge.	100,000.00
Moline wagon bridge	do	One.....	713½	30	do	100,000.00
Canal bridge	do	One.....	174	14½	do	6,500.00
United States water-power	Stone .....	.....	.....	.....	Water power*.	620,400.00
Water-power and transmission machinery.	do .....	.....	.....	.....	do	23,500.00
Land, 970 acres	242,082.52
Total	6,860,932.52

* Stone dam at water-power destroyed by flood.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 29, 1888.

SIR: In the matter of the bridge across the Mississippi at Rock Island, I find that its total cost was \$863,400, and that the Engineer Department—which built the bridge—deposited in the Treasury \$177,320.95 on June 10, 1873, received from the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, as one-half the cost of the superstructure.

Since the bridge was completed the railroad company has paid one-half the cost of all repairs to the superstructure.

No repairs have been made on the piers or abutments since their construction until the present time.

The appropriation of \$50,000 for repairs of draw-pier made at the last session of Congress is the first appropriation made, and as the amount was not sufficient to complete the repairs no portion of the amount has been expended.

The act of June 27, 1866, amended by resolution of July 20, 1868, evidently confines the payment by the railroad company to one-half the superstructure and one-half the cost of repairs and maintenance of the same.

The agreement between the War Department and railway company, paragraph 3, page 167 of History of Rock Island Arsenal, provides for the payment of one-half the cost of superstructure, but the fourth paragraph, on page 168, states that the United States shall keep said bridge in repair, and the said company shall forever pay one-half the cost thereof.

As the repairs on this draw-pier are the first and only ones that have been required since its construction there is no precedent to guide the Department as to whether

the railway company shall pay one-half of its cost or not, a pier not being part of the superstructure.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. V. BENÉT,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance,

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 2, 1889.

SIR: In reply to the telegram of this date from your committee, by its clerk, asking why the estimate for artificial limbs is reduced to \$130,000 for 1890, and whether that sum will be sufficient, I have the honor to state that the Surgeon-General reports that appropriations for artificial limbs run in cycles of five years—each being different in amount. The estimate for 1890 is based on the expenditure of its corresponding year in the past, and is thought to be sufficient.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

HEAD-STONES FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 27, 1888.

SIR: Referring to the estimate of \$60,000 for head-stones, in view of the facts so far as known, and the number of applications now being received at this office, it appears that the sum estimated for will be sufficient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

Mr. JAMES C. COURTS,
Clerk Committee on Appropriations, U. S. House of Representatives.

ROADWAY TO CEMETERY AT BEVERLY, N. J.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 27, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with request from Hon. James Buchanan, dated the 24th instant, that an estimate of the cost of repairs to the roadway leading to the Beverly (N. J.) National Cemetery be transmitted through the honorable Secretary of War to the Committee on Appropriations, United States House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit the following report and estimates, submitted by the depot quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Beverly National Cemetery (fourth class) is situated about a mile from the steam-boat landing at Beverly, N. J., and contains about 1 acre of land; number of interments, 164.

It is reached by a county road, 40 feet wide, having a clay and gravel pathway on either side, which road is a continuation of Broad street, in Beverly, and commences on the south side of the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

It is in fairly good condition, but needs some slight repairs in matter of grading in places. It is understood that the authorities of Burlington County keep the roadway proper in repair, but not the pathway on the sides.

The distance from the railroad to the west line of the cemetery is reported by the superintendent of the cemetery to be 1,702 feet. The grounds of the national cemetery have a front of 200 feet in addition on said road, making a total of 1,902 feet.

The sidewalks on Broad street, in Beverly, up to near the railroad, have a flag pavement 2½ feet wide. If the same kind of pavement is laid up to and including the front of the cemetery, on the north side of the road only, it is thought a suitable and permanent approach for pedestrians will be secured. The present clay and gravel path² way is sometimes very muddy.

The cost of a 2½-foot flag pavement is estimated at 70 cents per running foot laid, and the cost of the necessary grading for it and squaring up the edges of the gutter line, as also the necessary repairs of the roadway, is estimated at \$500.

ESTIMATE

1,902 feet flagged pavement, at 70 cents per running foot	\$1, 331. 40
Grading, etc	500. 00
Total	1, 831. 40

For two persons walking abreast a 3-foot pavement of flagging would be preferable to a 2½-foot one. The cost of a 3-foot pavement is estimated at 95 cents per running foot, which would make the total cost, including \$500 for grading, \$2,306.70.

The report and estimates meet with my approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

NATIONAL CEMETERY, DANVILLE, VA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1889.

J. C. COURTS,
Clerk Committee on Appropriations:

Appropriation for roadway to Danville, Va., National Cemetery expended, with exception of \$53.40. Five thousand additional will be required to complete the work.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General.

BURIAL OF INDIGENT EX-UNION SOLDIERS.

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for burial expenses of indigent ex-Union soldiers dying in the District of Columbia.

Names.	Expense of burial.
O. R. Palmer, Eighty-third Ohio Volunteers	\$50. 00
M. O'Connell, Forty-fourth Veteran Reserve Corps	50. 00
Hubert Kelley, Twelfth New York Cavalry	50. 00
Bernard Cosgrove, Second United States Cavalry	15. 00
	165. 00

This appropriation became available October 2, 1888, and lapses at the end of the present fiscal year.

Judging from the expenditures thus far made, in about one-sixth of a year, the sum of \$1,000 will be needed for this purpose in the ensuing fiscal year.

Respectfully submitted to the Quartermaster-General.

G. B. DANDY,
Depot Quartermaster.

Approved.

DECEMBER 26, 1888.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Quartermaster-General.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

HARTFORD, CONN., December 12, 1888.

Hon: S. J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C:

SIR: I transmit with this a statement explanatory of the estimates of the Board of managers National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

I have recommended that the estimate for the Eastern Branch be increased \$1,500, and that that for the Southern Branch be increased \$1,000, for the reasons given in the statement.

If these recommendations be accepted by the committee the whole amount to be appropriated will be \$2,500 greater than that already estimated for.

Respectfully, yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
President.

Estimates of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for the year ending June 30, 1890, and amounts appropriated by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1889.

	As submitted by branches, year ending June 30, 1890.	As submitted by Board of Managers, year ending June 30, 1890.	Appropriated by Congress, year ending June 30, 1889.
Central Branch (5,000 members):			
Current expenses	\$61, 123. 25	\$61, 123. 25	\$50, 276. 25
Subsistence	357, 440. 00	336, 590. 10	328, 500. 00
Clothing	163, 679. 99	100, 000. 00	100, 000. 00
Household	125, 059. 40	122, 059. 40	120, 981. 10
Hospital	57, 101. 73	40, 000. 00	39, 050. 65
Transportation	9, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	4, 000. 05
Construction	67, 430. 00	65, 930. 00	65, 134. 81
Brick barrack	15, 200. 00	15, 200. 00	15, 200. 00
Gas-holder			16, 070. 00
Farm	35, 403. 75	24, 403. 75	24, 500. 00
Total	891, 438. 12	770, 306. 50	772, 712. 86
Northwestern Branch (1,700 members):			
Current expenses	27, 750. 00	26, 650. 00	25, 000. 00
Subsistence	118, 260. 00	100, 448. 00	87, 600. 00
Clothing	36, 600. 00	30, 000. 00	30, 000. 00
Household	33, 600. 00	50, 000. 00	40, 000. 00
Hospital	17, 222. 81	19, 000. 00	18, 476. 38
Transportation	6, 000. 00	3, 500. 00	3, 000. 00
Construction	23, 480. 00	20, 400. 00	20, 400. 00
Farm	8, 700. 00	8, 700. 00	9, 000. 00
Total	271, 612. 81	258, 698. 00	233, 476. 38
Eastern Branch (1,600 members):			
Current expenses	18, 545. 92	18, 545. 92	23, 500. 00
Subsistence	103, 511. 42	86, 714. 88	87, 600. 02
Clothing	40, 261. 48	30, 000. 00	25, 000. 00
Household	45, 997. 84	40, 000. 00	40, 000. 00
Hospital	13, 115. 32	13, 115. 32	16, 103. 36
Transportation	3, 975. 00	3, 975. 00	3, 000. 00
Construction	29, 195. 00	20, 000. 00	20, 000. 00
Farm	12, 343. 40	12, 343. 40	11, 603. 40
Total	266, 945. 38	224, 694. 52	226, 806. 78
Southern Branch (2,300 members):			
Current expenses	\$26, 584. 00	25, 000. 00	\$24, 605. 00
Subsistence	202, 261. 25	161, 643. 90	146, 000. 00
Clothing	51, 222. 50	30, 000. 00	30, 000. 00
Household	49, 914. 75	40, 000. 00	40, 000. 00
Hospital	24, 978. 67	21, 000. 00	21, 054. 30
Transportation	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	3, 000. 00
Construction	28, 789. 00	25, 000. 00	24, 486. 50
Dining hall	9, 000. 00	9, 000. 00	
Laundry			10, 000. 00
Farm	21, 488. 00	17, 764. 00	17, 764. 00
Total	418, 238. 17	331, 407. 90	316, 909. 80
Western Branch (2,000 members):			
Current expenses	27, 606. 00	25, 000. 00	25, 000. 00
Subsistence	204, 143. 90	105, 120. 00	124, 100. 00
Clothing	69, 418. 45	35, 000. 00	35, 000. 00
Household	80, 130. 45	50, 125. 00	50, 125. 00
Hospital	27, 265. 78	25, 000. 00	29, 926. 15
Transportation	5, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	6, 000. 00
Construction	37, 037. 79	35, 000. 00	40, 000. 00
Farm	12, 068. 33	9, 000. 00	9, 237. 65
Total	462, 670. 70	289, 245. 00	319, 388. 80
Pacific Branch (600 members):			
Maintenance		90, 000. 00	50, 000. 00
Additional buildings			40, 000. 00
Total		90, 000. 00	90, 000. 00
Additional barracks at Northwestern, Southern, and Western Branches			101, 000. 00
Out-door relief and incidental expenses		31, 515. 00	28, 659. 00

Estimates of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, etc.—Continued.

	As submitted by branches, year ending June 30, 1890.	As submitted by Board of Managers, year ending June 30, 1890.	Appropriated by Congress, year ending June 30, 1889.
Recapitulation (13,200 members):			
Central Branch.....	\$891,438.12	\$770,306.50	\$772,712.86
Northwestern Branch.....	271,612.81	258,698.00	233,476.38
Eastern Branch.....	206,945.38	224,694.52	226,806.78
Southern Branch.....	418,238.17	331,407.90	316,909.80
Western Branch.....	462,670.70	289,245.00	319,388.80
Pacific Branch.....		90,000.00	90,000.00
Additional barracks.....			101,000.00
Out-door relief, etc.....		31,515.00	28,650.00
Total.....	2,310,905.18	1,995,866.92	2,088,944.62

STATEMENT AS TO THE ESTIMATES OF THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1890.

CENTRAL BRANCH, 5,000 MEMBERS.

Current expenses.—The sum asked is \$1,847 greater than that appropriated for the present fiscal year, due to the increase of expenditures under this head for clerk-hire, stationery, and pay of the non-commissioned officers of the branch.

Subsistence.—The amount asked for is \$8,090.10 more than that appropriated for the present fiscal year. This is due to the fact that the amount appropriated last year was insufficient. Cost of ration, 18½ cents.

Clothing.—There is no change from last year in the amount appropriated.

Household.—The amount asked for is \$1,078.30 greater than that appropriated for the current year. The increase is due to increased consumption of coal, and is a proper one.

Hospital.—The small amount of increase, \$949.35, is a natural one, due to the annual enlargement of the hospital.

Transportation.—The increase of \$1,000 in the estimate is due to increased cost of railroad transportation and increased membership.

Construction and repairs.—The amount is \$795.19 more than that appropriated for the current year. There is no particular reason for the change.

Brick barrack.—This is to replace a frame barrack entirely rotten and unfit for occupation.

Farm.—The amount is \$96.25 less than that appropriated for the current year. There is no particular reason for the change.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, 1,700 MEMBERS.

Current expenses.—Increase of \$1,650, due to increase of clerk hire and pay of non-commissioned officers from enlarged membership.

Subsistence.—Increase of \$1,848, due to increased membership and the fact that the amount appropriated last year was insufficient. Cost of ration, 16½ cents.

Clothing.—No change.

Household.—Increase of \$10,000, due to necessity for furnishing and heating a new barrack, authorized to be built this year.

Hospital.—Increase of \$523.62, due to natural increase.

Transportation.—Increase of \$500, due to increase of membership and increased railroad fares.

Construction and repairs.—No change.

Farm.—Decrease of \$300; no particular reason for the decrease.

EASTERN BRANCH, 1,600 MEMBERS.

Current expenses.—The amount estimated under this head is \$4,954.08 less than that appropriated for last year. On account of the appointment of a commissary of subsistence, at a salary of \$1,500, the amount asked for is recommended to be increased by that amount, making the sum estimated under this head \$20,045.92.

Subsistence.—Amount decreased \$885.14, due to economy in the management of the subsistence department. Cost of ration, 15 cents.

Clothing.—Increase of \$5,000 asked, due to increased membership.

Household.—No change.

Hospital.—Amount asked for \$2,988.04 less than that appropriated for current year. This is due to the fact that an enlargement of the hospital in the last year required a larger amount for necessary furniture.

Transportation.—The increased amount, \$975, is due to increased membership and increased cost of railroad fares.

Construction and repairs.—No change.

Farm.—Increase of \$740, due to purchase milch cattle for use of the branch.

SOUTHERN BRANCH, 2,300 MEMBERS.

Current expenses.—Increased \$395 from current year's appropriation. No particular reason for the increase.

Subsistence.—This item is increased \$15,643.90 over the appropriation for the current year. The increase is due to the constant and rapid increase of membership in this branch, and the high cost of the ration (20 cents), which can not properly be reduced.

Clothing.—No change in this item.

Household.—No change in this item.

Hospital.—This item decreased \$54.30; the amount estimated will be sufficient.

Transportation.—The amount is reduced \$1,000. It is respectfully recommended that this sum be restored. The sum \$3,000, appropriated for the current year, will all be required.

Construction and repairs.—The amount is increased \$513.50 over last year's appropriation. No particular reason for the increase.

Additional dining-room.—This item is necessary because the large increase of barrack accommodation at this branch renders an addition to the room for feeding the members absolutely necessary, and the sum estimated is the lowest for which the work can be done.

Farm.—There is no change in this item.

WESTERN BRANCH, 2,000 MEMBERS.

Current expenses.—No change in this item.

Subsistence.—Estimate decreased \$18,980 below amount appropriated for current year. Decrease due to the fact that new barracks which were to have been erected during the past summer were only appropriated for on October 3 last, and can not therefore be erected until next season. The number of men to be cared for is therefore less than was contemplated for the current year. Cost of ration, 14½ cents.

Clothing.—No change in this item.

Household.—No change in this item.

Hospital.—Amount estimated \$4,926.15 less than appropriation for current year. Decrease due to the fact that a new hospital was furnished from the appropriation for the current year.

Transportation.—Amount estimated \$1,000 less than appropriation for current year. It is expected that the amount estimated will suffice.

Construction and repairs.—Amount estimated \$5,000 less than that appropriated for current year. Decrease due to the fact that Congress has made appropriations for additions, some of which would have been made from this appropriation.

Farm.—Amount estimated less than that appropriated for the current year by \$237.65. It is expected that the amount asked for will suffice.

PACIFIC BRANCH, 600 MEMBERS.

The amounts in detail cannot be given, because the branch is not well enough organized to permit an accurate estimate to be made. But the number of members and the annual cost of keeping them will be about what is given in the estimate.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

The amount estimated exceeds that appropriated for the current year by \$2,865. It is believed that the additional amount will be required on account of the additional expenses which must be incurred by the Board on account of the new branch in Indiana, and the necessity for the inspection of the State and Territorial Homes for which aid has been appropriated.

Members present in the National Home.

Date.	Central Branch.	North-western Branch.	Eastern Branch.	Southern Branch.	Western Branch.	Pacific Branch.	Total.
Nov. 30, 1887.....	4,395	1,624	1,569	2,039	1,395	-----	11,022
June 30, 1888.....	4,136	1,451	1,343	1,991	1,325	2	10,248
July 10, 1888.....	4,155	1,472	1,354	2,024	1,362	2	10,369
July 20, 1888.....	4,218	1,471	1,390	2,067	1,351	2	10,499
July 31, 1888.....	4,257	1,486	1,448	2,095	1,384	2	10,772
Aug. 10, 1888.....	4,306	1,501	1,457	2,132	1,410	1	10,807
Aug. 20, 1888.....	4,305	1,535	1,486	2,145	1,416	1	10,888
Aug. 31, 1888.....	4,328	1,560	1,507	2,164	1,417	3	10,979
Sept. 10, 1888.....	4,345	1,577	1,518	2,216	1,435	9	11,100
Sept. 20, 1888.....	4,374	1,544	1,470	2,105	1,435	12	10,940
Sept. 30, 1888.....	4,373	1,559	1,486	2,199	1,412	14	11,043
Oct. 10, 1888.....	4,401	1,577	1,494	2,241	1,441	15	11,169
Oct. 20, 1888.....	4,474	1,602	1,540	2,300	1,457	19	11,392
Oct. 31, 1888.....	4,487	1,659	1,572	2,338	1,511	19	11,586
Nov. 10, 1888.....	4,525	1,683	1,584	2,355	1,542	19	11,708
Nov. 20, 1888.....	4,550	1,705	1,624	2,369	1,581	21	11,850
Nov. 30, 1888.....	4,574	1,752	1,644	2,397	1,631	23	12,021

Increase in twelve months ending November 30, 1888, 9.99, or 9.06 per cent.

Increase in five months ending November 30, 1888, 1,773, or 17.30 per cent.

SOLDIERS' HOME, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1888.

SIR: I am in receipt of a telegram requesting that the Committee on Appropriations be informed as to the present status of the work of adjusting the accounts of the Soldiers' Home, under section 4818, Revised Statutes; how much has been ascertained to be due the Home since the adjustment was begun; how much is estimated to be due the Home, and how long it will take to complete the work? In reply I respectfully submit the following statements:

1. The accounts of those soldiers who died between 1848 and December 31, 1880, have been settled, and all unclaimed amounts found due their estates have either been paid to the Home, under the act of March 3, 1851, or placed to the credit of the permanent fund created by section 8 of the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stats., 565). The accounts of those who died subsequent to December, 1880, and whose arrears of pay have remained unclaimed for three years, are awaiting settlement. The amount involved is estimated at about \$60,000.

2. The accounts of soldiers who deserted between March 3, 1851, and April 13, 1861, and did not return to the Army, have never been formally settled, although payments were made to the Home from time to time of moneys forfeited by such deserters. A proper settlement of these accounts would probably show a balance of \$50,000 or \$60,000 in favor of the Home; but, owing to insufficient data, the great amount of work and the comparatively small amount of money involved render it inexpedient to attempt an adjustment at this time.

3. With regard to soldiers who deserted subsequent to April 13, 1861, it has been found convenient to adjust the accounts by companies instead of by years. The average forfeiture per company, etc., is approximately as follows: Troop of cavalry, \$134 per annum; battery of artillery, \$224.11 per annum; company of infantry, \$130.50 per annum; regimental non-commissioned staff and band, \$36.50 per annum.

The number of companies, etc., composing the line of the Army in 1861 was 50 troops of cavalry, 48 batteries of artillery, and 120 companies of infantry. In May, 1861, 12 troops of cavalry, 12 batteries of artillery, and not exceeding 279 companies of infantry were authorized to be raised. In 1862 10 troops of cavalry were added to the 5 old mounted regiments. In 1866 the cavalry arm was further increased to 120 troops, and the infantry arm to 450 companies. In 1869 the Army was reorganized and consolidated, and since December 31 of that year has consisted of 120 troops of cavalry, 60 batteries of artillery, and 250 companies of infantry. During the period from 1861 to 1886 there have also been in service a battalion of engineers, ordnance detachments; artillery and cavalry detachments and band at the Military Academy; non-commissioned staff officers unattached to regiments; general-service men; unassigned recruits; and, during a part of the time, enlisted men of the Signal Corps.

The following estimate in detail of amounts forfeited by desertion from July 1, 1861, to September 30, 1888, is based upon the foregoing figures:

<i>The "old Army," July 1, 1861, to December 31, 1866:</i>	
Five regiments of cavalry (50 troops), July 1, 1861, to July 1, 1862, one year, at \$134 per troop per annum.....	\$6,700.00
Five regiments of cavalry (60 troops), July 1, 1862, to December 31, 1866, 4½ years, at \$134 per troop per annum.....	36,180.00
Four regiments of artillery (48 batteries), July 1, 1861, to December 31, 1866, 5½ years, at \$224.11 per battery per annum.....	59,165.04
Ten regiments of infantry (120 companies), July 1, 1861, to December 31, 1866, 5½ years, at \$130.50 per company per annum.....	86,130.00
Nineteen regimental bands and non-commissioned regimental staff, 5½ years, at \$36.50 per annum.....	3,814.25
<i>Additional regiments raised under the President's proclamation of May 4, 1861, confirmed by the act of July 29, 1861:</i>	
One regiment of cavalry (12 troops), 1861 to December, 1866, say 5 years, at \$134 per troop per annum.....	8,040.00
One regiment of artillery (12 batteries), 1861 to December, 1866, say 5 years, at \$224.11 per battery per annum.....	13,446.60
Nine regiments of infantry, each consisting of three battalions of ten companies each; first battalion (90 companies), October 1, 1861, to December 31, 1866, 5½ years, at \$130.50 per company per annum; second battalion (90 companies), various dates from 1861 to 1866, average 4½ years; third battalion (90 companies), various dates from 1861 to 1866, average about 2½ years. The three battalions equal ninety companies for 12 years at \$130.50 per company per annum.....	140,910.00
Eleven regimental bands and non-commissioned staff, 1861 to 1866, say 5 years, at \$36.50 per annum.....	2,007.50
<i>The Army as re-organized by the act of July 28, 1866:</i>	
Ten regiments of cavalry (120 troops), January 1, 1867, to December 31, 1869, 3 years, at \$134 per troop per annum.....	48,240.80
Five regiments of artillery (60 batteries), January 1, 1867, to December 31, 1869, 3 years, at \$224.11 per battery per annum.....	40,339.80
Forty-five regiments of infantry (450 companies), January 1, 1867, to December 31, 1869, 3 years, at \$130.50 per company per annum.....	176,175.00
Sixty regimental bands and non-commissioned staff, January 1, 1867, to December 31, 1869, at \$36.50 per annum.....	6,570.00
<i>The Army as re-organized and consolidated by the act of March 3, 1869:</i>	
Ten regiments of cavalry (120 troops), January 1, 1870, to December 31, 1880, 11 years, at \$134 per troop per annum.....	176,880.00
Five regiments of artillery (60 batteries), January 1, 1870, to December 31, 1880, 11 years, at \$224.11 per battery per annum.....	147,912.00
Twenty-five regiments of infantry (250 companies), January 1, 1870, to December 31, 1880, 11 years, at \$130.50 per company per annum.....	355,875.00
Forty regimental bands and non-commissioned staff, 11 years, at \$36.50 per annum.....	16,060.00
Add estimated amount of forfeitures on account of desertions from the engineer battalion, ordnance detachments, Military Academy detachments and band, Signal Corps, non-commissioned staff, general-service men, and unassigned recruits, from July 1, 1861, to December 31, 1880.....	20,000.00
Also estimated amount forfeited by deserters from January 1, 1881, the time up to which the foregoing estimate is calculated, to September 30, 1888.....	199,908.00
Actual number of desertions.....	23,053
Estimated number of returns from desertion.....	6,394
Number still at large.....	16,659
Estimated forfeiture per capita.....	\$12
Total estimated forfeitures, April 13, 1861, to September 30, 1888.....	1,547,383.79
To which add estimated balance on account of forfeitures from 1851 to 1861.....	50,000.00
Also estimated amount of unclaimed moneys due estates of soldiers who died between January 1, 1880, and January 1, 1886.....	60,000.00
Total.....	1,657,383.79
From this total must be deducted the amount ascertained to be due the Home on settlement of accounts of soldiers who deserted between April 13, 1861, and December 31, 1880.....	365,174.24
Estimated amount still due the Home under section 4818, Revised Statutes.....	1,292,209.55

The sum of \$365,174.24, above mentioned, was forfeited by deserters from the following organizations:

- Engineers:* Four companies, non-commissioned staff and detachments.
- Ordnance:* Three detachments.
- Cavalry:* Regimental band and all troops of the First Cavalry; regimental band and ten troops of the Second Cavalry; ten troops of the Third Cavalry; detachments of recruits for the First Cavalry.
- Artillery:* Regimental bands and all batteries of the First, Second, and Third Artillery.
- Infantry:* Regimental bands and all companies of the First and Second Infantry; non-commissioned staff and eight companies of the Third Infantry; regimental band and three companies of the Fourth Infantry; two companies of the Sixth Infantry; detachments of recruits for the First and Second Infantry.

In addition to the above the accounts of deserters belonging to twelve organiza-

tions and involving \$26,000 have been reported to the Second Comptroller, but as the balances have not yet been certified the amount is not included in this statement.

4. The amount ascertained to be due the Home since the adjustment was begun under the provisions of section 12, act March 3, 1883, is \$599,636.26, as follows:

Forfeitures by desertions prior to March 3, 1851.....	\$223,933.79
Forfeitures by desertions between April 13, 1861, and December 31, 1880.....	362,991.12
Unclaimed moneys due estates of soldiers who died prior to January 1, 1881.....	12,711.35
Total	599,636.26

5. I estimate that the work of adjusting the accounts of the Home could be completed inside of three years.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. A. DAY, Auditor.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 28, 1888.

SIR: In reply to the telegram of the 27th instant from your committee, by its clerk, asking to be informed as to the amount of fund arising under sections 4818 and 4819, Revised Statutes, and from other sources, now to the credit of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, and also asking how it is invested, I beg to invite attention to the inclosed copy of a report of the 27th instant from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the Home, which will, it is believed, afford the information requested.

Very respectfully,

S. V. BENÉT,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance and Acting Secretary of War.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME,
Washington, December 27, 1888.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War with report that the amount of money to the credit of the Soldiers' Home (permanent fund), September 30, 1888, was \$1,793,898.88. Settlements being made quarterly by the Treasury Department, the exact amount now to the credit of the Home can only be given by that Department. The deposits reported to the Home since September 30, 1888, have amounted to \$53,591.40, and the amount withdrawn in the same period is \$32,050, so that the difference (\$21,541.40) would increase the amount reported September 30, 1888, to \$1,815,440.26. The whole amount is invested in the "permanent fund" in the Treasury of the United States, under section 8 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, making regulations for the Home, and yields 3 per cent. interest. The Home also holds stock in the Young Men's Christian Association Joint Stock Company of Washington, D. C., amounting to \$62,500, from which there is no income. The affairs of the company are now being wound up, and about \$35,000 will be realized.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General Commanding the Army, President Board of Commissioners.

SUPPORT OF PRISONERS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, December 26, 1888.

SIR: The following explanations are furnished relative to the appropriations asked for the "support of prisoners" and "support of convicts" for 1890, for the information of the committee.

There will be needed for "support of prisoners" at least \$375,000, and there is reason to believe that \$400,000 will be used, as appears by the following estimate, which is based on the number of United States prisoners in the several penitentiaries throughout the United States on the 30th of June, 1888. These figures show, as accurately as the matter can be calculated, the cost of maintaining United States prisoners at the various institutions in which they are confined, their clothing, and money on discharge, and their transportation to the place of conviction:

In prison June 30, 1888.....	1, 294
Convicts from District of Columbia supported from appropriation "support of convicts" (Albany, 160; Buffalo, 10; Auburn, 3).....	173
Total.....	1, 121
The number of prisoners supported without cost to the Government is as follows:	
Detroit, Mich.....	78
Albany, N. Y.....	30
	108
Leaving to be paid for from appropriation "support of prisoners," at average per diem, 42 cents.....	1, 013
This makes the cost per day \$425.46, or the total for the year of United States prisoners in penitentiaries, etc., other than jails.....	\$154, 867.90
The total number of prisoners discharged during year ending June 30, 1888, was.....	1, 058
Of these there were discharged from Albany, Buffalo, and Auburn (District of Columbia convicts).....	110
Leaving to be furnished with transportation, clothing, and cash upon their discharge, and paid from the appropriation "support of prisoners".....	948
The transportation, estimated at \$10 each.....	9, 480.00
Clothing and cash furnished, at \$20 each.....	19, 960.00
Making total estimated cost for support of prisoners in penitentiaries, etc., for the year.....	184, 307.90
Add the estimated cost of United States prisoners in jails for the year....	200, 000.00
Making a total of.....	384, 307.90

This shows that \$375,000 will not be sufficient, while \$400,000 will but a little more than cover the estimated cost.

The number of prisoners as shown above supported free is 108. It is fair to presume that by the time the appropriation for 1890 becomes available this number will be decreased, and that with but a very few exceptions each United States prisoner will have to be paid for. This will, of course, increase the total amount needed, and will probably bring the total amount near to \$400,000.

The causes of this increase over previous years may be readily seen. Formerly in most of the institutions to which such prisoners were sent the contract system of labor obtained, so that the Government was able to make arrangements with the authorities of these institutions for the support of its convicts, by which their labor was received as sufficient compensation for the cost of maintenance.

Owing to legislative action in several of the States, however, by which this contract system of labor was abolished, it occurred that the authorities of prisons in which the United States convicts were once received and cared for without expense to the Government were compelled to make new arrangements, and to charge for the

support of such convicts in order to save themselves from loss. In addition to this, the act of Congress of February 23, 1837, provides:

"That it shall not be lawful for any officer, agent, or servant of the Government of the United States to contract with any person or corporation, or permit any warden, agent, or official of any State prison, penitentiary, jail, or house of correction where criminals of the United States may be incarcerated to *hire or contract out the labor of said criminals*, or any part of them, who may hereafter be confined in any prison, jail, or other place of incarceration for violation of any laws of the Government of the United States of America."

Upon the passage of the above act, a copy of the same was sent to each institution in the United States where Government prisoners were confined, and the wardens were directed to govern themselves accordingly. This resulted in replies from many penitentiaries, where no other system of labor was in operation (except the contract system), stating that in view of the act of Congress, Government prisoners received in these institutions hereafter would have to be employed on prison duties, and as the penitentiary would derive nothing financially from their labor, the Government would be looked to for the cost of their subsistence. In some institutions throughout the country other systems of labor were in force upon which the prisoners could be employed without violating the provisions of the act; still their labor here was not remunerative and a per diem was required.

During the past year, in view of the above facts, many new arrangements and contracts have been entered into with the various penitentiaries, and while a year or two ago many institutions received and supported Government prisoners without cost to the United States, there is not at the present time a single institution which can be designated for the confinement of prisoners, with but one exception (and there only a few prisoners are sentenced, and these from the State in which the institution is located), where a per diem is not charged. A calculation made upon the figures submitted in the above estimate for 1890 shows that the average per diem now paid by the Government is over 42 cents.

There will be needed for the "support of convicts" in 1890 at least \$20,000.

The following figures showing the cost of United States prisoners sentenced from the District of Columbia and confined in the Albany penitentiary, based upon the number in that institution June 30, 1888, shows that for these alone \$16,687 will be needed, which will leave but a small margin for the "support of convicts" from the District in other institutions, and for the collection of criminal statistics:

District of Columbia convicts in Albany penitentiary June 30, 1888.	160
Supported free	35
Total number supported, at 30 cents per day	125
Cost per day	\$37. 50
Cost per year	\$13, 687. 50
Discharged during year, 100; transportation, estimated at \$10 each.	1, 000. 00
Clothing and cash, \$20 each	2, 000. 00
Total	16, 687. 50

Very respectfully,

A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney-General.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TERRITORIAL COURTS IN UTAH.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, December 28, 1888.

SIR: In answer to your telegram of the 26th instant, the following statement is made of expenses of Territorial courts in Utah, 1888:

Date.	Name.	Office.	Amount.
July 16	F. H. Dyer	United States marshal	\$9,000.00
Sept. 26	do	do	1,500.00
Oct. 21	do	do	9,000.00
Nov. 9	W. P. Smith	United States commissioner	10.50
Dec. 6	J. R. Wilkins	Clerk United States district court	78.45
7	A. S. Nowell	United States commissioner	61.80
7	J. H. Dupaix	do	16.00
7	L. R. Rogers	do	40.85
20	J. M. Cohen	do	41.70
22	S. S. Peters	United States attorney	230.00
30	do	do	110.00
Jan. 16	J. C. Wilkins	Clerk United States district court	54.00
23	A. S. Nowell	United States commissioner	178.80
23	J. Johnson	do	20.85
26	P. Dodds	do	8.50
25	F. H. Dyer	United States marshal	12,000.00
28	J. E. Hill	United States commissioner	75.05
Feb. 2	L. R. Rogers	do	8.75
20	do	United States attorney	1,201.80
Mar. 19	C. C. Goodwin	United States commissioner	103.55
Apr. 6	J. B. Carrington	do	16.70
11	F. H. Dyer	United States marshal	1,000.00
24	J. R. Wilkins	United States commissioner	2.25
24	do	Clerk district court	95.65
28	J. E. Hill	United States commissioner	32.45
May 1	A. S. Nowell	do	103.05
Oct. 31	F. H. Dyer	United States marshal	5,344.92
Nov. 10	do	do	4,310.08
19	J. R. Wilkins	Clerk United States district court	138.05
19	C. C. Goodwin	United States commissioner	79.95
19	N. G. Nowell	do	60.65
19	J. E. Hill	do	11.75
19	R. W. Cross	do	43.70
19	T. J. Black	do	8.90
19	J. W. Moorhouse	do	20.35
19	L. R. Rogers	do	49.15
19	F. Pierce	do	31.35
19	J. M. Cohen	do	33.40
19	J. B. Carrington	do	15.90
19	W. Jones	do	9.65
19	J. Johnson	do	32.85
19	C. C. Goodwin	do	72.25
19	S. S. Peters	United States attorney	1,330.00
19	do	do	833.00
19	F. H. Dyer	United States marshal	2,576.20
	Total		50,000.00

RECAPITULATION.

Office.	Amount.
Clerk United States district court	\$366.15
United States attorney	3,764.80
United States commissioners	1,197.85
United States marshal	44,781.20
	50,000.00

The above statement represents the advances to the marshal and payments on account to the other persons mentioned therein, in detail of dates and amounts, together with recapitulation showing how much was paid to the clerk, the attorney, the commissioners, and the marshal for the Territory.

Very respectfully,

A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney-General.

Hon. S. J. RANDALL,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

ADVANCES TO U. S. MARSHALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 29, 1888.

SIR: In reply to the communication of the Committee on Appropriations of the 28th instant, inclosing a copy of House Executive Document No. 34 of this session, being a letter from the Attorney-General in response to a resolution of the House calling for information as to the effect of the provision of law limiting advances to United States marshals, and requesting the views of the accounting officers of this Department touching the effect of the provision of law referred to, I have the honor to inclose herewith the report thereon by the First Comptroller of this date, together with the papers accompanying it, for the information of the committee.

Respectfully, yours,

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 29, 1888.

SIR: I have examined the letter of Mr. James C. Courts, clerk to the Committee of Appropriations, House of Representatives, to you, of the 28th instant, in which he requests that you will, at as early a moment as practicable, submit for the information of the committee the views of the accounting officers of your Department as to the effect of the resolution of the House calling for information as to the limitation upon advances to United States marshals. I have examined said resolution, which is dated December 12, 1888, together with the letter of the Attorney-General in reference thereto, which letter has also been referred to me.

In response to the reference of the above papers to me for consideration and report, I have the honor to state, that I do not concur in the views expressed by the Attorney-General, which seem to have been given under a misapprehension of the limitation which is imposed on the appropriation under consideration. The proviso does not have the effect of creating two appropriations, one of \$300,000 for expenses, so called, and another of \$375,000 for fees, so called. There is but one appropriation, as heretofore, of \$675,000. The accounts of marshals under that appropriation are to be rendered as heretofore; they are to be examined and adjusted as heretofore. The only difference is in the matter of advances. Instead of allowing payment to be made in full before the service is performed and the account therefor examined at the Treasury, the appropriation limits the amount that can be so advanced, and in effect declares that payment of the remainder must await the official settlement at the Treasury Department. In this way, payment of whatever is due beyond the advance will be made on the official settlement of the accounting officers. If advances are to be made from this appropriation on the theory that the marshal is merely a disbursing officer thereunder, to be kept constantly supplied, by advances, with money sufficient to cover all charges which he makes, then whatever disallowances the accounting officers may make in the examination of his accounts at the Treasury are simply disallowances against money which is already in the hands of the marshal, and which the Government in seeking to recover has generally the expense and uncertainty of a lawsuit to contend with.

It is just this condition of things which this office has desired to see broken up, as will be apparent from some correspondence had on this subject with the Department of Justice, copies of which I herewith inclose as further explanatory of this matter.

So far as a marshal needs money as a disbursing officer—that is to say, for the payment of jurors, witnesses, support of prisoners, bailiffs, and miscellaneous expenses of the courts—the limitation under consideration does not affect him at all, since this is not the appropriation from which these expenses are paid.

Under the system of making advances from this appropriation, which was in operation before I called attention to it in the correspondence which I inclose, it was customary for marshals to ask, and in most instances when the appropriation would permit to receive, by way of advances, all the money which they supposed they

would be entitled to on their accounts. In this way demands were made upon that appropriation not according to the official figures of the accounting officers, but according to the notions which the marshals had of what they ought to receive.

As will be seen by a statement in a letter from this office to the Attorney-General dated July 23, 1886, when the deficiency appropriation was asked for, it was shown that the marshals had in their hands moneys aggregating an amount largely in excess of that which was asked as a deficiency. It will be observed by section 846 of the Revised Statutes that accounts of district attorneys, clerks, marshals, and commissioners of circuit courts must be examined by the accounting officers, and that no advances can be made to district attorneys, clerks, and commissioners, who can be paid only when their accounts shall have been returned to the accounting officers and passed upon. The custom has grown up of making advances to marshals because of the supposed necessity of furnishing deputies with money for traveling expenses in executing process, etc. It is the opinion of the accounting officers that the advance of \$300,000 is ample to supply the immediate wants of the marshals until their accounts shall have been rendered to the accounting officers and passed upon. If a marshal finds himself wanting money for legitimate purposes, he can secure a further advance, if he be entitled to it, by sending his accounts to the Treasury Department to be settled, when he will be paid whatever amount shall be found due on the settlement.

It is certainly not the wish of the accounting officers to throw any obstacles in the way of marshals in the execution of the duties of their office; but it is the conviction of this office that the limitation imposed in the sundry civil act for the present year is not only judicious and proper, but is fair towards the marshals and the Government and will work well. This limitation of advances will prevent any accumulation in the hands of the marshals, and will enable the accounting officers upon a full settlement of their accounts to know certainly whether there is a deficiency appropriation needed to pay them.

I return herewith the letter of the clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, together with the copy of the House resolution and the letter of the Attorney-General.

Respectfully, yours,

M. J. DURHAM,
Comptroller.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 23, 1886.

SIR: Referring to the matter of advances of public funds to United States marshals about which I spoke to you this morning, I beg to say that although a marshal is a disbursing officer, pure and simple, so far as his connection with the appropriation for fees of jurors, fees of witnesses, support of prisoners, and miscellaneous expenses of United States courts are concerned, I do not conceive that such a relation at all exists between him and the appropriation for fees and expenses of marshals. I do not, therefore, perceive the propriety of allowing a marshal, under this appropriation, to carry balances for the United States during the whole of a fiscal year. Under the former appropriations a marshal should, of course, be furnished with the necessary money, otherwise he could not be expected to pay the demands against the United States that are presented to him for payment.

The evil effect of the practice that has heretofore obtained, of treating the appropriation for fees and expenses of marshals very much as though it were a disbursing fund to be handled by marshals, is seen in the fact that Congress is applied to at this session for appropriations to the amount of \$65,750.60 to pay fees and expenses of marshals for 1885 and prior years (and this amount is provided for in the general deficiency bill now pending), when the books of the Treasury Department show that there is at this time due from marshals for 1885 and prior years, under that appropriation, \$129,157.03. In other words, the appropriations already made for the above purpose are more than sufficient by \$63,406.43; and yet, by reason of the erroneous manner of dealing with it, we have now to go to Congress and ask a further appropriation of \$65,750.60.

I see no impropriety in making small advances from this appropriation to defray the actual expenses of travel, etc.; but it occurs to me that the appropriation should principally be called on to pay balances found due marshals on an examination of their accounts. Of course they can render accounts as frequently as they have occasion. In this way the appropriation would simply be called on to the extent that marshals' fee and expense accounts had been approved by the accounting officers.

I write the foregoing that you may know the considerations that will influence me in my recommendations as to advances of money on their requisitions.

I send statement of the Register as to state of accounts indicated herein.

Very respectfully yours,

M. J. DURHAM,
Comptroller.

Hon. A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney-General.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 13, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the work of this office in the division of judicial accounts, which heretofore has been behind by reason of an insufficient clerical force, is now practically up to date, so that there will be no delay in the examination and settlement of marshals' accounts.

I make this statement in order to invite your attention again to my letter to you of July 23 last, relative to advances to marshals, and to say that there is now no serious obstacle to the proper observance of section 856, R. S., and to the avoidance thereby of the condition of things represented in that letter to be existent under the appropriation for fees and expenses of marshals for 1885 and prior years.

You will understand from this letter that I have not asked your special attention to some pretty liberal advances that have been made from the appropriation for fees and expenses of marshals for 1887, but have waived the matter because of the delay that would probably have occurred in the settlement of the marshals' accounts, if they had been rendered. To illustrate: \$9,000 has been advanced to Marshal Nelms, of Georgia, from that appropriation, and though he has rendered accounts thereunder to but \$6,596.29, accepting his own figures, I have now before me a warrant to give him \$3,000 more from that appropriation.

You will readily see that advances made in this manner will cause money to be expended much in excess of the demands against the appropriation as approved by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Very respectfully,

M. J. DURHAM,
Comptroller.

Hon. A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney-General.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 17, 1886.

SIR: In your letter of yesterday, replying to mine of the 13th, relative to advances to marshals from the appropriation for fees and expenses of marshals, you seem to have misapprehended the sense in which the word "approved" was used. My statement was not that the accounting officers should approve the advances made to marshals, but that advances, made as they have been accustomed to be made heretofore, were much in excess of the charges made by marshals as finally approved by the accounting officers.

Advances made according to marshals' statement of accounts, in the manner to which you refer in your letter, will cause marshals to receive money very much according to their own figures and charges; and when these come to be examined and revised by the accounting officers it will be found that money has been advanced much in excess of the fees and expenses allowed by law; and the marshals, having generally spent the money, will either be averse to accepting the action of the accounting officers, or unable to make the necessary repayments to close their accounts.

I am not aware that the attention of your Department was ever called to this matter before I called it myself in July last, in a letter dated the 23d of that month, wherein among other things I said, "The evil effect of the practice that has heretofore obtained of treating the appropriation for fees and expenses of marshals very much as though it were a disbursing fund, to be handled by marshals, is seen in the fact that Congress is applied to at this session for appropriations to the amount of \$65,750.60 to pay fees and expenses of marshals for 1885 and prior years (and this amount is provided for in the general deficiency bill now pending), when the books of the Treasury Department show that there is at this time due from marshals for 1885 and prior years, under that appropriation, \$129,157.03. In other words, the appropriations already made for the above purpose are more than sufficient by \$63,406.43; and yet, by reason of the erroneous manner of dealing with it, we have now to go to Congress and ask a further appropriation of \$65,750.60."

I think that the official figures that I have given you show a very serious responsibility to be resting on somebody in this matter, and if on me, either in whole or in part, I desire to keep the advances to marshals for their own fees and expenses within the limits of what they legitimately earn under the law.

Very respectfully,

Hon. A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney-General.

M. J. DURHAM,
Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, July 26, 1886.

SIR: Your letter of the 23d instant has been received, relative to the disbursement of the appropriation for fees and expenses of marshals, and shall have due consideration.

Very respectfully,

A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney-General.

The FIRST COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, September 29, 1886.

SIR: Your letter of yesterday has been received, returning to this Department the requisition drawn on the 27th instant for \$4,500, in favor of Albert A. Wilson, United States marshal for the District of Columbia, stating that the amount exceeds the recommendation of your office "in so large an amount as to cause the marshal, if the said requisition be passed at its present figures, to have money on hand unaccounted for in accounts that have been presented to the Treasury Department in the amount of \$871.43."

The requisition of \$4,500 is respectfully returned, that draft may issue in accordance therewith.

From the marshal's statement the sum of \$4,500 exceeds his bond only by \$425.53, instead of \$871.43, represented by figures in the Treasury Department.

This difference of figures aside, you are informed that there is evidence in this Department that since August 6, when \$13,700 was advanced to the marshal, there have been disbursed by him—

For the week ending—

August 14	\$2,895.25
August 21	425.00
August 28	128.00
September 24	3,898.11
September 11	2,496.24
September 18	1,674.20
September 25	229.20

presenting a disbursement of..... 11,749.00

being accounts ready for the approval of the court, to stand against the possible \$871.43 found existing on the books of the Treasury.

Because this fact was known to the Department of Justice, the requisition was drawn in the sum of \$4,500; and there existed an additional reason, that the marshal asked for \$2,000 for "support of prisoners" which was entirely ignored by your Department, although disbursements at the close of the month by the marshal to defray the expenses of the United States jail in this District, namely, the salaries of officers and guards of the jail, and the current expenses of the same, amount to nearly \$4,000 upon an average during a year; and for the still further reason that the marshal's reports to this Department show that on the 25th instant he had in hand of moneys advanced for the expenses of the fiscal year 1886 and the fiscal year 1887 only \$5,528.46, instead of an amount approaching the penalty of his bond.

The statement above made respecting Marshal Wilson's requisition shows the necessity of the requisitions of marshals being promptly acted upon and returned by the accounting officers to this Department that proper steps may be taken to defray the expenses of the United States courts, from information submitted each week to this Department by the marshals, showing the condition of their expenditures and the amounts of money on hand. If you are not prepared to make a recommendation

of an advance upon a marshal's requisition, it is respectfully represented that the same should not be detained in your office, but transmitted at once to this Department for action.

Very respectfully,

G. A. JENKS,
Acting Attorney-General.

The FIRST COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, November 16, 1886.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th instant has been received, in which you call attention to the fact that Marshal Nelms, northern district of Georgia, has received advances from the appropriation for marshals' fees and expenses in the sum of \$9,000, and has rendered accounts therefor in the sum of \$6,896.29, according to the marshal's figures, while another warrant has been asked for by this Department in his favor, from the same appropriation, in the sum of \$3,000, and you state that advances may be made in this manner "much in excess of the demands against the appropriation as approved by the accounting officers of the Treasury."

Since advances for expenses for United States courts were placed under the Department of Justice, it has been the law to leave them to the discretion of the Attorney-General.

The case in point illustrates well the propriety of the law that leaves such advances exclusively to the discretion of the Attorney-General, who has at times more information about the exigencies of the public service and the requirements of marshals than the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Your letter makes a possible difference of \$2,100 between the advances and expenses of Marshal Nelms; while the fact is that at the close of the week ending November 6, 1886, he had only the sum of \$170.20 available for the service of process; and the requisition for \$3,000 more from that appropriation was drawn on the 10th instant, four days after his report of November 6.

It has never been understood by this Department that advances to marshals for court expenses need to be "approved by the accounting officers of the Treasury."

Very respectfully,

A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney-General.

The FIRST COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

[House Ex. Doc. No. 34, Fiftieth Congress, second session.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, December 19, 1888.

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the House of Representatives:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 12, 1888.

Resolved, That the Attorney-General of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to inform the House of Representatives whether, in his opinion, there will result any embarrassment or delay in the administration of the law in the courts of the United States because of the following proviso attached to the appropriation for the payment of the fees and expenses of the United States marshals and deputies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, namely:

"*Provided*, That not exceeding \$300,000 of this appropriation may be advanced to marshals, to be accounted for in the usual way, the residue to remain in the Treasury, to be used, if at all, only in the payment of the accounts of marshals in the manner provided in section 856 Revised Statutes."

In reply to the same I beg leave to say, The resolution requests information whether any embarrassment or delay will result in the administration of the law in the courts of the United States because of the proviso limiting advances to marshals to \$300,000, "to be accounted for in the usual way."

Embarrassment results from the fact that the act was not approved till October 2, 1888, after three months of the fiscal year had passed, during which time advances had been made to the marshals and expended as in previous years, under the several acts, applying to this year, for the time being, the appropriation of the previous fiscal year.

After October 2, 1888, a new system of expenditures began. Upon being informed of the limitation mentioned, the marshals did not know what accounts were embraced by the words "to be accounted for in the usual way." They understand them to embrace the transportation of prisoners without a marshal's district (section 829, paragraph 21), all extraordinary expense accounts (section 846, proviso), the actual expense accounts of section 829, last paragraph, and minor expense accounts.

Although marshals claim that the transportation of prisoners within their districts (section 829 paragraph 20) is three-fourths of their expenses, it may not be clear that the fee paid (10 cents a mile for himself and each prisoner and necessary guard) is an absolute expense. It may yield an emolument over and above the actual expense, to be accounted for under section 833, Revised Statutes, in which event three-fourths of the actual expense covered by the limitation of \$300,000 is payable as a fee account and belongs to the residue of the appropriation kept in the Treasury. They do not know whether this expense is a part of the accounts embraced by the words "to be accounted for in the usual way." They have a doubt as to what may be held to be the expenses falling within the limitation of \$300,000, and that when they have, according to their best ability, with great caution, disbursed what they conscientiously believed to be proper expenses, they will find themselves required to refund sums which may be decided to be improperly paid as expenses.

They apprehend delay in the settlement of their fee accounts, as the act says the residue is to be used, "if at all," in the payment of fees; the words "if at all" intimates a possibility that but little or none may be thus used. They fear that, if their claims await a settlement "in the usual way," they may be finally driven to the courts to secure their rights.

The apportionment of \$300,000 is inadequate. Already over \$175,000 have been disbursed from it, and there are requisitions (not yet honored with advances) for the expenses of special deputy marshals (section 2021, Revised Statutes) at the last Congressional election of over \$124,000, and other requisitions will be received.

The marshals have been informed that it was deemed expedient to withhold such advances, because it seemed to have escaped the attention of Congress in making the apportionment that large amounts must be drawn from the \$300,000 limitation to pay the expenses of the Congressional election of November 6, 1888, and that it seemed to be more for the interest of the Government to reserve the available funds for the service of the courts, rather than expend it all on special deputy marshals.

If the residue, \$375,000, kept in the Treasury is to be paid under section 856 Revised Statutes, on adjusted fee accounts only, then the law requires the marshal to have sufficient ready money to pay his deputies for serving process, and to continue to pay them until a settlement of his accounts at the Treasury re-imburses him. To do this the marshal either uses his own funds or borrows money upon interest.

If he is without personal means or personal credit he will be embarrassed in securing the services of competent deputies, as they are generally men depending upon the prompt payment of their services for the support of themselves and families. Here, tofore, year after year, the whole appropriation of \$675,000 has been exhausted, and sometimes a deficiency has been required. It may therefore be presumed that all of the \$375,000 residue will eventually be consumed in the payment of fees. Assuming this to be probable, it will become necessary for the marshals to advance \$375,000 if their accounts are not settled before the close of a year, or so much of that amount as shall remain unsettled at a given time.

In this connection reference is made to section 3648 Revised Statutes, which provides for "such advances to the disbursing officers of the Government as may be necessary to the faithful and prompt discharge of their respective duties, and to the fulfillment of the public engagements." This section authorizes public funds to be advanced to marshals on sufficient bonds for the prompt discharge of their duties.

By referring to section 833 Revised Statutes it will be seen that "the necessary expenses of this office, including necessary clerk-hire," are paid out of the fees earned by the marshal. Some marshals have large districts, that require the continuous employment of one or two clerks, who are usually men of acknowledged capacity, whose services are worth from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per annum to the marshal. They are usually men that require monthly payments for their services. Under the wording of the appropriation the marshal can only secure funds from the Government to pay them upon a settlement of his fee accounts by the Treasury. In every district in which the marshal has a deputy or deputies the same facts apply.

Therefore, in my opinion, the proviso referred to in the resolution as it stands will cause much embarrassment and delay in the prompt execution of official duties by marshals.

Very respectfully,

A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney-General.

HON. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

NAVY DEPARTMENT EMPLOYÉS.

BUREAUS OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, STEAM ENGINEERING, AND
ORDNANCE.NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 19, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with the request of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, made through Mr. J. C. Courts, clerk of the committee, on the 12th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith statements from the Bureaus of Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, and Ordnance, giving the name, capacity in which employed, and salaries of all persons employed at this time under authority granted by section 3 of the naval appropriation act approved March 3, 1887.

Very respectfully,

W. C. WHITNEY,
*Secretary of the Navy.*Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.*BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 14, 1888.

In reply to request from Mr. J. C. Courts, clerk Committee on Appropriations, December 12—

Statement setting forth by name, occupation, and salary, all of the persons employed at this time, under the cognizance of this Bureau, under section 3 of the naval appropriation act for 1888, and paid from the appropriation for increase of the Navy.

Name and occupation.	Pay per day.	Name and occupation	Pay per day.
I. McKim Chase, draughtsman	\$4. 50	W. O. Shaw, writer	\$2. 50
H. E. Fraus, draughtsman	3. 50	C. W. Eliason, copyist	2. 00
W. M. Ellis, draughtsman	3. 00	Albert B. Noerr, draughtsman	3. 50
U. P. Phelps, assistant draughtsman	2. 50	H. J. Bright, writer	2. 50
Peter Printz, writer	2. 50		

The foregoing are all employed at the Washington navy-yard, the two last named in the civil engineer's office, and the others in the office of the inspector of ordnance.

M. SICARD,
Chief of Bureau.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
Washington, December 15, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of persons employed, at this time, that come under the cognizance of this Bureau, under section 3 of the naval appropriation act for 1888, and paid from appropriation for increase of the Navy:

Name and occupation.	Where and how employed.	Date of employment.	Pay per diem.
Samuel S. Jordan, draughtsman..	William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, in connection with inspection of new cruisers.	May 27, 1887	\$5.00
William I. Burkhart, writer.....	do	do	3.30
George F. Heilig, writer.....	do	Nov. 5, 1888	3.50
Henry Vallette, writer.....	do	Sept. 1, 1888	3.30
Leo Morgan, draughtsman.....	Union Iron Works, San Francisco, in connection with inspection of new cruisers.	May 21, 1888	5.20
H. D. Smith, type-writer.....	do	do	4.50
Paul Haacker, draughtsman.....	Quintard Iron Works, New York, in connection with inspection of new cruisers.	Oct. 14, 1888	3.00
John A. Svedberg, draughtsman..	Bureau, in connection with new cruisers..	Oct. —, 1885	5.25
H. W. Frackmann, draughtsman's copist.	do	Sept. 17, 1888	3.26
John M. Biddle, type-writer.....	do	Nov. 20, 1888	3.26
L. H. Henry, skilled laborer.....	do	June 21, 1888	2.50

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. MELVILLE,
Engineer-in-Chief, U. S. Navy, Chief of Bureau.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
Washington, D. C., December 18, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with the telegram of the 12th instant from the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, to you, and by you referred to this Bureau for answer, so far as it is concerned, I have the honor to forward herewith a statement setting forth by name, occupation, salary, and place of employment of all draughtsmen, copyists, and model-makers now employed under this Bureau and paid from the appropriation "Increase of Navy," authorized under section 3 of the act making appropriation for the naval service for the fiscal year 1888-'89.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. D. WILSON,
Chief Constructor, U. S. Navy, Chief of Bureau.

Hon. W. C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON.

Name.	Rating.	Place of employment.	Pay per diem.
F. E. Grice.....	Draughtsman.....	Bureau of Construction and Repair (temporarily).	\$5.00
T. J. Pettigrew.....	do	do	5.50
A. B. Cassidy.....	do	do	5.50
C. R. Hanscom.....	do	do	5.50
C. H. Simonds.....	do	do	5.50
F. W. Grogan.....	do	do	5.50
A. O. Bostrom.....	do	do	5.50
J. D. Torrey.....	do	do	5.50
S. A. Hollingshead.....	do	do	5.50
H. H. Powell.....	Assistant draughtsman..	do	4.00
H. C. Scott.....	do	Bureau of Construction and Repair (temporarily).	4.00
C. B. Harrington.....	Copyist.....	do	3.26
Laura Lee Cox.....	do	do	3.26
A. F. Berryhill.....	do	do	3.26
L. S. McEwen.....	do	do	3.26

Navy-yard, Washington—Continued.

Name.	Rating.	Place of employment.	Pay per diem.
R. Y. Holley	Copyist.....	Bureau of Construction and Repair (temporarily).	\$3. 26
John Dickson	do	do	3. 26
Anna B. Doyle	do	do	3. 26
Rose Loughborough	Second class,	do	2. 00
W. P. Compton	Copyist.....	Bureau Provisions and Clothing	3. 26
G. T. McHenry	do	do	3. 26
Frank W. Cross	Assistant draughtsman.	Baltimore Columbian Iron Works	4. 00
Anton Schladt	do	do	4. 00
R. G. Skerrett	Copyist.....	do	3. 26
W. T. Jones	Draughtsman	Washington navy-yard	5. 00
D. Kirby	do	do	5. 00
John T. Morgan	Copyist.....	do	3. 26
Clary Ray	do	do	3. 26
H. N. Bennett	Model-maker	do	4. 04
J. A. Marceron	do	do	4. 00
G. K. Stidham	do	do	3. 28
F. Rosen	do	do	3. 28
J. Barker	do	do	3. 28
J. Evans	do	do	4. 04
J. T. Davis	do	do	3. 28
W. Burton	do	do	3. 28
J. D. Roderick	do	do	3. 28
F. Marceron	do	do	3. 28
W. K. Mackenzie	do	do	3. 28
H. L. Taylor	do	do	3. 28
W. Creamer	do	do	3. 28
G. W. Rodman	do	do	3. 28
H. R. Malony	do	do	3. 28

NAVY-YARD, NEW YORK.

G. P. Frothingham	Draughtsman	New York navy-yard	\$5. 00
G. D. Tobin	do	Philadelphia, Cramp's yard	5. 00
Leslie G. King	Assistant draughtsman	New York navy-yard	4. 00
William Buckley	do	do	4. 00
F. Arsennes	do	do	4. 00
J. W. Simons	do	do	4. 00
Karl Richon	do	do	4. 00
William Winnant	Copyist.....	do	3. 26
W. D. A. Pierce	do	do	3. 26
W. E. Besselièvre	do	Philadelphia, Cramp's yard	3. 26
Mark Clark	Writer	New York navy-yard, under Commander Evans.	4. 00

NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK.

T. Southard	Draughtsman	Norfolk navy-yard	\$5. 00
W. H. Hartt	do	do	5. 00
W. H. C. Swenson	do	do	5. 00
R. P. Meads	Assistant draughtsman	do	4. 00
James W. Lee	do	do	4. 00
W. C. Besselièvre	do	do	4. 00
T. W. Henderson	Copyist.....	do	3. 26
William Thumm	do	do	3. 26

NAVY-YARD, MARE ISLAND.

E. J. Anderson	Draughtsman	Mare Island navy-yard	\$6. 50
H. G. Bendixen	do	do	5. 20
C. Whitthorne	Copyist.....	do	4. 23
P. M. Hubbard	Model-maker	do	5. 00
W. W. DeWinton	Assistant draughtsman	San Francisco Union Iron Works.	5. 20
Theo. Fressell	do	do	5. 20
A. L. Dennison	do	do	5. 20
H. C. Shock	do	do	5. 20
J. C. P. DeKraft	do	do	5. 20
J. T. Stone	Copyist.....	New York navy-yard, under	4. 23
C. B. Fernald	do	Commander Evans.	4. 23
Leonard Brole	do	do	3. 00

NAVY-YARD, LEAGUE ISLAND.

Name.	Rating.	Place of employment.	Pay per diem.
F. L. Du Bosq.....	Draughtsman.....	Chester, Pa., Delaware River Iron Works.	\$5.00
W. Hichborn.....	Assistant draughtsman.....	do.....	4.00
E. E. McClymont.....	do.....	do.....	4.00
J. M. Fletcher.....	do.....	do.....	4.00
J. B. Much.....	Copyist.....	do.....	3.25
G. W. Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	3.25
J. A. Hargan.....	Draughtsman.....	Philadelphia, Cramp's ship-yard.....	5.00
A. C. Cleborne.....	do.....	do.....	5.00
A. J. Brooks.....	do.....	do.....	5.00
B. L. Berry.....	Assistant draughtsman.....	do.....	4.00
J. E. Purdon.....	do.....	do.....	4.00
W. W. Varney.....	do.....	do.....	4.00
John Hoover.....	do.....	do.....	4.00
C. G. Alexander.....	Copyist.....	do.....	3.25
W. H. Spinks.....	do.....	do.....	3.25
J. H. Brooks.....	do.....	do.....	3.25
S. J. Besselleve.....	Draughtsman.....	Baltimore, Columbian Iron Works..	5.00

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, CONTINGENT EXPENSES—STATIONERY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 14, 1888

SIR: In response to your inquiry addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, I am directed to inform the Committee on Appropriations that the expenditures of this Department on account of contingent expenses to this date, December 14, 1888, of the appropriations for the present fiscal year (1888-'89) amount to the sum of \$18,528.35. This includes all outstanding liabilities.

The expenditures for the same period for stationery amounted to the sum of \$12,912.80. This includes all outstanding liabilities. The appropriation for stationery for the present fiscal year has and will receive credits to the amount of \$5,222.83 from offices for which direct appropriation is made for supplies of stationery, but which are permitted, for economy and convenience, to obtain their supplies of stationery through this Department. These offices make deposits quarterly with a Government depository to the credit of the appropriations for stationery for this Department upon the receipt of bills presented for stationery with which they have been supplied.

From the statement herewith inclosed, it will be seen that there remains at this date, giving credit for the above-mentioned repayments due, a balance of \$64,310.00 of the annual appropriation of \$72,000, which leaves a net expenditure for stationery for the present fiscal year to date of \$7,689.99.

It is proper to state, however, that there has been issued to the various Bureaus and offices of this Department during the present fiscal year (1888-'89), to December 14, stationery to the amount of \$24,933.83. There was a large stock of stationery on hand in the Department at the date of the appointment of the present Secretary.

An inventory taken July 1, 1888, showed value of stationery in stock \$55,850.33. The committee is also informed that bills have been preferred against this Department by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for printing blank pension certificates during the present fiscal year to the amount of \$4,900. These bills were formerly paid from the contingent fund of this Department, but from the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the present fiscal year it appears that these certificates were provided for in the appropriation for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and, therefore, do not appear to be properly a charge against this Department.

Very respectfully,

GEO. A. HOWARD,
Chief Clerk and Superintendent.

J. C. COURTS,
Clerk to Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

MEMORANDUM.

Showing the status of appropriation for stationery for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1888-'89, giving total expenditures from July 1 to December 14, 1888, inclusive:

To amount of appropriations.....	\$72,000.00
To amount of repayments made by various offices having appropriation for stationery and other expenses	2,299.30
	74,299.30
By bills paid.....	\$11,239.39
By estimated liabilities outstanding.....	1,673.41
	12,912.80
Available balance.....	61,336.50
Repayments due by various offices having appropriation for stationery and other expenses	2,923.51
Total resources	64,310.01
Net expenditure to date.....	7,689.99
Value of stationery issued to regular bureaus and offices of the Department from July 1 to December 14, 1888, inclusive.....	24,933.83
Value of stationery in stock on hand July 1, 1888.....	55,850.33

GEO. A. HOWARD,
Chief Clerk and Superintendent Department of the Interior.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The following is an abstract of the report of the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888:

There were 222 stations in commission at the close of the year—170 upon the Atlantic, 44 on the lakes, 7 on the Pacific, and 1 at the Falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky.

The number of disasters to documented vessels within the scope of station operations during the year was 411. There were on board these vessels 3,653 persons, of whom only 12 were lost.

The number of shipwrecked persons who received succor at the stations was 743, to whom 1,898 days' relief in the aggregate was afforded.

The estimated value of the vessels involved in the disasters was \$5,924,150, and that of their cargoes \$3,631,135, making the total value of property imperiled \$9,555,285. Of this amount \$7,776,405 was saved and \$1,778,880 lost.

The number of vessels totally lost was 71.

In addition to the foregoing there were, during the year, 133 casualties to smaller craft, such as sail-boats, row-boats, etc., on which were 297 persons, 5 of whom were lost. The property involved in these cases is estimated at \$197,935, of which \$190,255 was saved and \$7,680 lost.

The results of all the disasters within the field of station operations aggregate, therefore, as follows:

Number of disasters.....	544	Number of persons lost	17
Value of property involved.....	\$9,753,220	Number of shipwrecked persons succored at stations	743
Value of property saved	\$7,966,660	Total number of days succor afforded.....	1,898
Value of property lost	\$1,786,560	Number of vessels totally lost	71
Number of persons involved	3,950		

In addition to persons saved from vessels there were 37 others rescued, who had fallen from wharves, piers, etc., and who would probably have perished without the help of the life-saving crews.

The extent of the assistance rendered in saving vessels and cargoes was greater than ever before, 492 vessels having been worked off when stranded, repaired when damaged, piloted out of dangerous places, and similarly assisted by the station crews. There were besides 229 instances where vessels running into danger of stranding were warned off by the signals of the patrol, most of them thus being saved from partial or total loss.

Investigations were held in each case of loss of life and the report gives full and specific accounts of all the circumstances connected therewith.

The expense of maintaining the service during the year was \$928,213.03.

The foregoing results of the year's operations are the best yet obtained since the general extension of the service to the sea and lake coasts. While the increased number of stations has brought a corresponding increase in the number of casualties within the domain of the service, the number of lives lost in proportion to the number of persons on board the vessels involved is less than ever before, being only 1 out of every 232. The lowest previous loss was in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, when it was 1 out of every 222.

In the saving of property the exhibit is also very gratifying, showing more than \$8 saved for every dollar expended. The credit of saving from vessels suffering disaster all the property imperiled upon them is not claimed, much having been recovered by wreckers with tugs and other ponderous appliances with which the stations are not provided, but when the loss prevented by the warning signals of the patrolmen to 229 vessels standing into danger is considered it is believed that the property saved through the direct agency of the service will not fall far below the amount indicated by the figures given.

The following table gives a summary of the statistics of the service from the introduction of the present system, in 1871, to the close of the fiscal year. The statement below includes the loss of 183 lives at the wrecks of the *Huron* and *Metropolis*, which loss was really not chargeable to the service:

Number of disasters	4,396	Number of lives lost	561
Value of property involved	\$75,302,999	Number of persons succored at stations	7,116
Value of property saved	\$55,297,652	Number of days' succor afforded	19,105
Value of property lost	\$20,005,347		
Number of persons involved	39,414		

For salaries of superintendents, 1890.

District No. 1	\$1,500	District No. 8	\$1,500
District No. 2	1,500	District No. 9	1,800
District No. 3	1,800	District No. 10	1,800
District No. 3, assistant	1,000	District No. 11	1,800
District No. 4	1,800	District No. 12	1,800
District No. 5	1,500		
District No. 6	1,800		20,800
District No. 7	1,200		

Keepers, 1890.

District No. 1	10	District No. 9	10
District No. 2	20	District No. 10	13
District No. 3	38	District No. 11	23
District No. 4	41	District No. 12	7
District No. 5	16	New stations	10
District No. 6	29		
District No. 7	12	Total	237
District No. 8	8		

Two hundred and thirty-seven keepers' salaries computed in same manner as in appropriation for current year, *\$159,660.

Surfmén, 1890.

District No. 1.—Ten stations; seven men at each station; eight months. Terms of service, from September 1, 1889, to April 30, 1890; \$50 per month each, amounting to \$28,600. District limits, coasts of Maine and New Hampshire.

District No. 2.—Twenty stations; seven men at each station; eight months. Term of service, from September 1, 1889, to April 30, 1890; \$50 per month each, amounting to \$56,000. District embraces coast of Massachusetts.

District No. 3.—Thirty-eight stations; seven men at each station; eight months. Term of service, from September 1, 1889, to April 30, 1890; \$50 per month each, amounting to \$106,400. District embraces coasts of Rhode Island and Long Island.

District No. 4.—Forty-one stations; seven men at each station; eight months. Term of service, from September 1, 1889, to April 30, 1890; \$50 per month each, amounting to \$114,800. District embraces coast of New Jersey from Sandy Hook to Cape May.

District No. 5.—Sixteen stations; seven men at each station; eight months. Term of service, from September 1, 1889, to April 30, 1890; \$50 per month each, amounting to \$44,800. District embraces coasts of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, from Cape Henlopen to Cape Charles.

District No. 6.—Twenty-nine stations; seven men at each station; eight months. Term of service, from September 1, 1889, to April 30, 1890; \$50 per month each.

* See page 31, H. R. Report No. 2599, Fiftieth Congress, first session.

amounting to \$81,200. District embraces coasts of Virginia and North Carolina from Cape Henry to South Carolina line.

District No. 7.—Two stations; seven men at each station; eight months. Term of service, from September 1, 1889, to April 30, 1890; \$50 per month each, amounting to \$5,600. Ten houses of refuge in addition to the above at which no surfmen are employed. District embraces coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and eastern coast of Florida.

District No. 8.—Seven stations, seven men at each station; eight months. Term of service, from September 1, 1889, to April 30, 1890; \$50 per month each, amounting to \$19,600. District embraces coast of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico.

District No. 9.—Eight stations, seven men at each station; eight and one-half months. Term of service, from July 1, 1889, to December 15, 1889, and April 1, 1890, to June 30, 1890; one station (Louisville), six men all the year round; \$50 per month each, amounting to \$27,400. District embraces coasts of Lake Erie and Ontario and station at Louisville, Ky.

District No. 10.—Four stations, seven men each; nine stations, eight men each; eight and one-half months. Term of service, from July 1 to December 15, 1889, and April 1 to June 30, 1890; \$50 per month each, amounting to \$42,000. District embraces coasts of Lakes Huron and Superior.

District No. 11.—One station, six men; twenty-two stations, 7 men; eight and one-half months. Term of service, from July 1, 1889, to December 15, 1889, and April 1 to June 30, 1890; \$50 per month each, amounting to \$68,000. District embraces coast of Lake Michigan.

District No. 12.—Four stations, seven men; two stations, eight men; twelve months, \$50 per month each, amounting to \$26,400. District embraces coasts of Washington Territory, Oregon, and California.

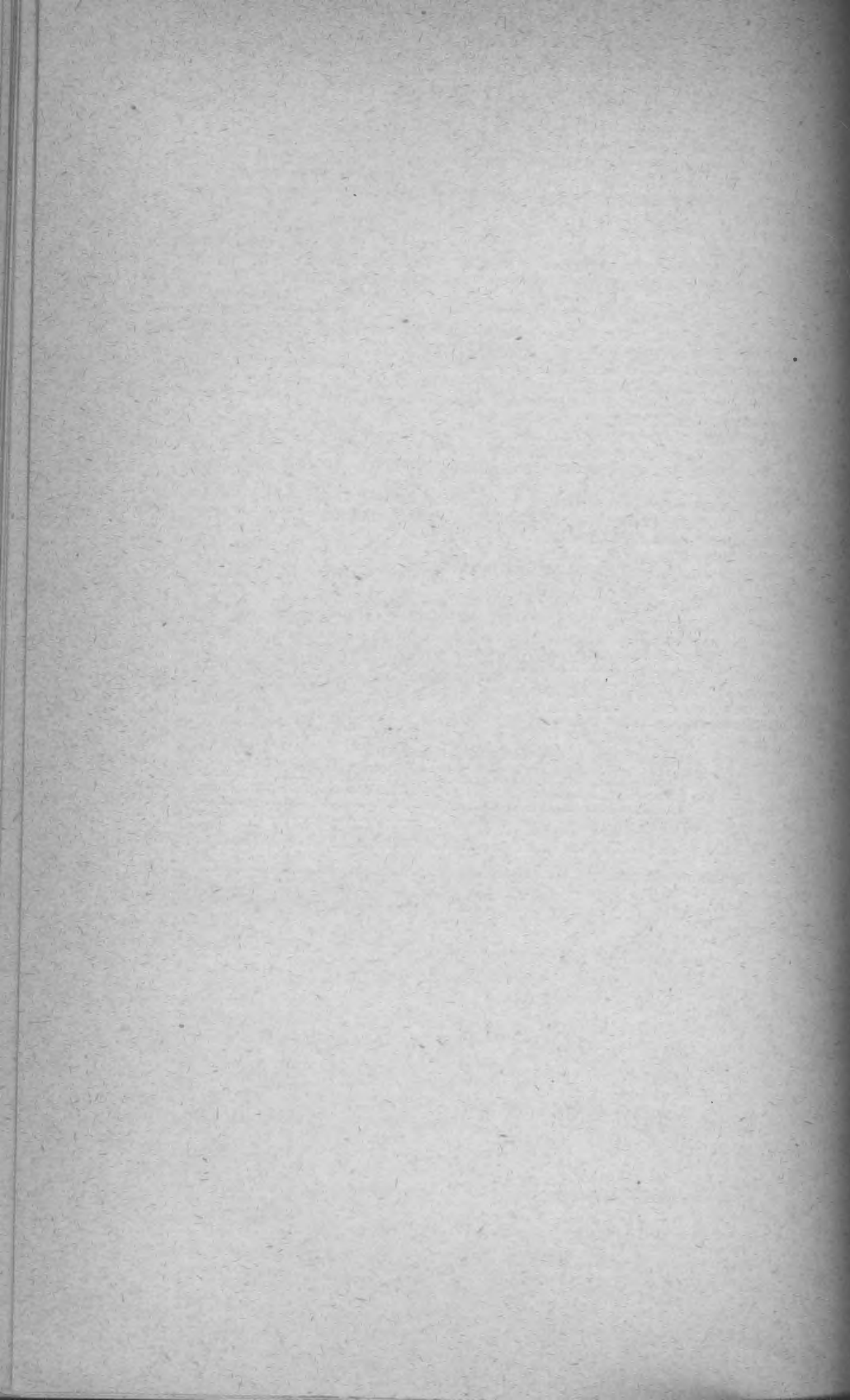
New stations.—Ten. For broken portions of the year only. Estimated, \$20,000.

Surfmen, totals.

District No. 1.....	\$28,000	District No. 9.....	\$27,400
District No. 2.....	50,000	District No. 10.....	42,500
District No. 3.....	106,400	District No. 11.....	68,000
District No. 4.....	114,800	District No. 12.....	26,400
District No. 5.....	44,800	New stations.....	20,000
District No. 6.....	81,200		
District No. 7.....	5,600	Total.....	640,700
District No. 8.....	19,600		

Recapitulation.

Superintendents.....	\$20,800
Keepers.....	159,660
Surfmen.....	640,700
Contingent expenses.....	100
Total.....	921,160
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