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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

ON THE

# STATE OF THE FINANCES

FOR

# THE YEAR 1887.

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*Secretary.*

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# REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, D. C., December 5, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

*Fiscal year 1887.*

The ordinary revenues of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, were:

From customs.....	\$217, 286, 893 13
From internal revenue.....	118, 823, 391 22
From sales of public lands.....	9, 254, 286 42
From profits on coinage, bullion deposits, and assays.....	8, 929, 252 83
From tax on national banks.....	2, 385, 851 18
From fees—consular, letters patent, and land.....	3, 301, 647 16
From customs fees, fines, penalties, &c.....	1, 053, 037 86
From sales of Indian lands.....	1, 479, 028 81
From Soldiers' Home, permanent fund.....	1, 226, 259 47
From sinking-fund for Pacific railways.....	1, 364, 435 87
From repayment of interest by Pacific railways.....	914, 793 13
From sales of old public buildings.....	624, 882 20
From sales of Government property.....	262, 832 32
From immigrant-fund.....	258, 402 50
From tax on seal-skins.....	317, 452 75
From deposits by individuals for surveying public lands.....	94, 289 76
From revenues of the District of Columbia.....	2, 367, 869 01
From miscellaneous sources.....	1, 458, 672 04
Total ordinary receipts.....	<u>371, 403, 277 66</u>

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were:

For civil expenses.....	\$22, 072, 436 27
For foreign intercourse.....	7, 104, 490 47
For Indian service.....	6, 194, 522 69
For pensions.....	75, 029, 101 79
For the military establishment, including rivers and harbors and arsenals.....	38, 561, 025 85
For the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery, and improvements at navy-yards.....	15, 141, 126 80
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenue.....	52, 002, 647 46
For expenditures on account of the District of Columbia.....	4, 085, 251 39
For interest on the public debt.....	47, 741, 577 25
For the sinking-fund.....	47, 903, 248 15
Total ordinary expenditures.....	<u>315, 835, 428 12</u>
Leaving a surplus of.....	\$55, 567, 849 54
Which, with an amount drawn from the cash balance in the Treasury of.....	24, 455, 720 46
Making.....	<u>80, 023, 570 00</u>

XXII REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Was applied to the redemption—

Of the loan of 1892.....	\$79,864,100 00
Of the funded loan of 1881.....	54,800 00
Of the loan of July and August, 1861.....	34,650 00
Of the ten-forty loan of 1864.....	12,350 00
Of consols of 1865 .....	14,550 00
Of consols of 1867.....	34,400 00
Of consols of 1868.....	650 00
Of the five-twenty loan of 1862.....	1,650 00
Of the loan of 1863.....	350 00
Of Oregon war debt.....	100 00
Of the five-twenty loan of 1864.....	150 00
Of compound-interest and other notes.....	5,820 00

80,023,570 00

As compared with the fiscal year 1886, the receipts for 1887 have increased \$34,963,550.60, as follows:

Source.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase.
Customs.....	\$24,381,869 69		
Internal revenue.....	2,017,454 74		
Sales of public lands.....	3,623,287 08		
Profits on coinage, assays, &c.....	3,024,653 57		
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund.....	980,822 49		
Sales of old public buildings.....	272,525 07		
Interest repaid by Pacific railways.....	235,603 70		
Sinking-fund for Pacific railways.....	266,530 40		
Reimbursement for non-paying Indian stocks.....	154,426 98		
Reimbursement for cost of Indian reservations.....	232,941 86		
Material sold to southern railroads in 1865.....	95,000 00		
Consular fees.....	77,836 67		
Immigrant fund.....	76,855 50		
Customs fines, penalties, &c.....	31,361 83		
Sales of ordnance material.....	28,817 30		
Custom-house fees.....	16,880 64		
Revenues of the District of Columbia.....	221,229 57		
Miscellaneous items.....	83,691 40		
Tax on national banks.....		\$307,861 69	
Registers and receivers' fees.....		181,347 10	
Steamboat-fees.....		99,786 19	
Deposits for surveying public lands.....		98,445 87	
Sales of Indian lands.....		97,429 25	
Shipping-fees.....		54,578 00	
Sales of condemned vessels.....		40,357 19	
Fees on letters-patent.....		27,912 60	
	35,821,268 49	857,717 89	\$34,963,550 60

There was an increase of \$25,449,041.47 in the expenditures, as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase.
Civil and miscellaneous.....	\$11,097,895 74		
War Department.....	4,236,873 11		
Navy Department.....	1,233,239 06		
Interior Department—Indians.....	95,364 52		
Interior Department—Pensions.....	11,624,237 76		
Interest on the public debt.....		\$2,838,568 72	
	28,287,610 19	2,838,568 72	\$25,449,041 47

*Fiscal year 1888.*

For the present fiscal year the revenues, actual and estimated, are as follows:

Source.	Quarter ended September 30, 1887.	Remaining three-fourths of the year.	Total.
	Actual.	Estimated.	
Customs .....	\$62,588,115 92	\$165,411,884 08	\$228,000,000 00
Internal revenue .....	81,422,089 49	88,877,960 51	120,000,000 00
Sales of public lands .....	2,620,890 23	7,379,109 77	10,000,000 00
Tax on national banks .....	912,411 69	1,087,588 31	2,000,000 00
Interest and sinking-fund, Pacific railways .....	446,090 81	1,533,909 19	2,000,000 00
Customs fees, fines, penalties, &c .....	273,201 10	876,798 90	1,150,000 00
Fees—consular, letters-patent, and lands .....	1,007,660 36	2,492,339 64	3,500,000 00
Sales of Government property .....	84,926 87	215,073 13	300,000 00
Profits on coinage, assays, &c .....	1,113,855 90	7,886,144 10	9,000,000 00
Deposits for surveying public lands .....	40,450 32	109,549 68	150,000 00
Revenues of the District of Columbia .....	356,400 11	2,043,509 89	2,400,000 00
Miscellaneous sources .....	1,462,355 02	3,037,644 98	4,500,000 00
<b>Total receipts .....</b>	<b>102,328,397 82</b>	<b>280,671,602 18</b>	<b>383,000,000 00</b>

The expenditures for the same period, actual and estimated, are as follows:

Object.	Quarter ended September 30, 1887.	Remaining three-fourths of the year.	Total.
	Actual.	Estimated.	
Civil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenue .....	\$17,286,572 63	\$62,713,427 37	\$80,000,000 00
Indians .....	1,913,585 65	4,336,414 35	6,250,000 00
Pensions .....	29,156,382 17	50,843,617 83	80,000,000 00
Military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals .....	12,368,225 87	26,631,774 13	39,000,000 00
Naval establishment, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at navy-yards .....	3,735,240 89	12,264,759 11	16,000,000 00
Expenditures for District of Columbia .....	1,474,685 28	2,775,314 72	4,250,000 00
Interest on the public debt .....	12,162,181 68	32,337,818 32	44,500,000 00
Sinking-fund, including premium .....	43,024,277 84	3,798,507 64	46,817,785 48
<b>Total expenditures .....</b>	<b>121,121,152 01</b>	<b>195,696,633 47</b>	<b>316,817,785 48</b>

Total receipts, actual and estimated .....	\$383,000,000 00
Total expenditures, including sinking-fund .....	316,817,785 48
<b>Estimated surplus .....</b>	<b>66,182,214 52</b>

*Fiscal year 1889.*

The revenues of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, are thus estimated upon the basis of existing laws:

From customs .....	\$228,000,000 00
From internal revenue .....	120,000,000 00
From sales of public lands .....	10,000,000 00
From tax on national banks .....	2,000,000 00
From interest and sinking-fund, Pacific Railways .....	2,000,000 00
From customs fees, fines, penalties, &c .....	1,150,000 00
From fees—consular, letters-patent, and lands .....	3,500,000 00
From sales of Government property .....	300,000 00

XXIV REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

From profits on coinage, assays, &c.....	\$9,000,000 00
From deposits for surveying public lands.....	150,000 00
From revenues of the District of Columbia.....	2,400,000 00
From miscellaneous sources.....	4,500,000 00
	<hr/>
Total estimated ordinary receipts.....	383,000,000 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

The estimates of expenditures for the same period, received from the several Executive Departments and offices, are as follows:

Legislative.....	\$3,272,110 85
Executive.....	18,852,734 95
Judicial.....	422,200 00
Foreign intercourse.....	1,947,865 00
Military establishment.....	25,692,574 54
Naval establishment.....	21,348,032 57
Indian affairs.....	5,488,697 66
Pensions.....	76,312,400 00
Public Works—	
Legislative.....	\$4,000 00
State Department.....	6,000 00
Treasury Department.....	5,074,446 00
War Department.....	22,381,151 20
Navy Department.....	1,655,591 56
Interior Department.....	915,798 90
Department of Justice.....	44,996 00
	<hr/>
	30,081,983 66
Postal service.....	1,403,499 42
Miscellaneous.....	20,802,193 36
District of Columbia.....	5,265,702 35
Permanent annual appropriations—	
Interest on the public debt.....	\$42,500,000 00
Sinking-fund.....	47,844,158 90
Refunding—customs, internal revenue, lands, &c..	11,943,000 00
Collecting revenue from customs.....	5,500,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	7,853,640 00
	<hr/>
	115,640,798 90
	<hr/>
Total estimated expenditures, including sinking-fund.....	323,530,793 26
	<hr/>
Or an estimated surplus of.....	\$56,469,206 74
	<hr/> <hr/>

Excluding the sinking-fund, the estimated expenditures will be \$278,686,634.36, showing a surplus of \$104,313,365.64.

SINKING-FUND.

The act of February 25, 1862, (R. S., 3688, 3689,) requires one per centum of the entire debt of the United States to be annually set apart as a sinking-fund, and applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time direct, together with a sum equal to the interest on all bonds so redeemed; and the act of April 17, 1876, (19 Stat., 33,) provides that fractional currency redeemed by the Treasury shall also form a part of the sinking-fund.

The requirements of the fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, including a balance of \$1,597,407.23 from the previous fiscal year, were



fully met by the redemption of bonds, interest notes, and fractional currency, to the extent of \$47,903,248.15. The requirements for the current fiscal year, which are estimated at \$46,817,785.48, have been almost wholly provided for to November 1, 1887, by the redemption of fractional currency and three per cent. bonds and by the purchase of four and four-and-one-half per cent. bonds, amounting, in all, to \$46,564,821.80, or within \$252,963.68 of the estimated requirement for the year.

#### SURPLUS REVENUE.

Taxation and currency reform were the questions which my distinguished predecessor deemed to be of most pressing importance, and to them he devoted a large part of the two annual reports which he made to the Congress. In those reports he stated his honest convictions with a vigor and boldness which, together with the ability and fairness that he showed in the general management of this Department, have given him a high place among statesmen and financiers. The same subjects are still the most important of all those to which it is my duty to call your attention, and it is not necessary to do otherwise than follow the general lines laid down by him in treating them. Circumstances have heightened the immediate urgency of taxation reform as affecting the surplus revenues of the Government. The urgency is so great that the question of surplus revenues demands the earnest attention of both the legislative and executive branches of the Government. By surplus revenue is meant the money which annually remains in the Treasury of the United States after the officers of this Department have collected the taxes laid on the people by the laws of Congress and have paid all the expenses and obligations of the Government except principal of the interest-bearing debt.

Each year for twenty-two years there has been such a surplus—the least, \$2,344,882.30, in 1874; the greatest, \$145,543,810.71, in 1882. The total of this surplus for the twenty-two years ended June 30, 1887, was \$1,491,845,953.12. It was \$103,471,097.69 during the last fiscal year, which was only about a million of dollars less than the greatest annual surplus (that of 1884) since the reduction of taxation in 1883, although the ordinary expenditures, exclusive of interest on the public debt, were \$30,642,736.87 greater in 1887 than in 1884. During the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, the surplus taxation will amount to \$113,000,000.

What shall be done with this surplus revenue? It comes into the Treasury in the form of gold coin, silver coin, gold certificates, silver certificates, and United States notes. The Government provides, at

large annual cost, mints and a Bureau of Engraving and Printing to coin and print these various forms of money and representatives of money, that there may be a sufficient circulating medium in the hands of our people to enable them to conveniently exchange the products of their labor among themselves and with the peoples of the world. If we take into the Treasury large amounts of these circulating media in excess of what we pay out, there will soon not be money enough in the hands of the people for the purposes of business; serious derangement and disaster must follow, and a portion of labor must cease until the very evils which this wrong condition creates shall have worked a temporary cure by so diminishing the consumption of food, clothing, fuel, and luxuries, by the taxation of which the revenues of the Government are raised, that taxes do not exceed the expenditures of Government. This evil and this cure every one wishes to avoid. There are various expedients by which this may be done.

1st. The purchase of the interest-bearing debt of the Government.

2d. Larger expenditures by Government for other purposes than the purchase of bonds, so that they shall each year equal the taxation of that year.

3d. Reduction of the revenue from taxation to the amount actually required to meet necessary expenses.

All of these expedients have in common the one merit of preventing the derangement to business which must follow hoarding or locking up in the Treasury the circulating media of the people.

#### *Purchase of Bonds.*

The first, the purchase of bonds, has the further merit that the interest ceases upon all bonds purchased by the Government; but, on the other hand, the use in business of the money which is devoted to the purchase of bonds is worth something to the people from whom it is taken by taxation, and if the value of this use of money in business is greater than the amount of money which is saved by the cancellation of the Government bonds, then the people have lost by the transaction, the measure of loss being the difference between the worth of the use of the money to them and the interest saved on the bonds cancelled; for example, no calculation being made of compound interest, the purchase at par of a \$1,000 4 per cent. bond twenty years before it is due saves to the people \$800 in interest upon that bond; but if the money had not been taken from the people, and if in their business it would have been worth 5 per cent. annually for the twenty years, then the total value of the use of the \$1,000 to them would have been \$1,000,

and there would have been a loss of \$200 in consequence of this surplus of taxation; but 4 per cent. bonds cannot be bought at par, and hence the calculation must always be made upon the basis of a far less saving in interest than 4 per cent. per annum by the purchase of the bond, while the average annual value of money to the whole people may safely be put at not less than 5 per cent.

The Government has purchased some bonds during the present fiscal year for the sinking-fund, and has been obliged to pay such a price for them that the annual saving in interest upon the purchases is only about two and one-half per centum. The price of the same classes of bonds has advanced since those purchases, so that the annual saving in interest would be less if purchases were made now. Should the Government attempt to spend all of its present surplus revenues in the purchase of bonds, the price would go much higher. Indeed, it is doubtful if enough bonds could be bought to expend all the surplus revenues at a price which would result in any considerable saving in interest to the Government. So that it does not seem wise to continue taxation beyond the ordinary needs of Government, and then resort to the buying of bonds for the mere purpose of redistributing the circulating media among the people. I am not, however, at present disposed to recommend the repeal of the sinking-fund requirements of the present laws. It is probable that the command of these laws can only be obeyed at heavy cost, but nevertheless it is better and more wholesome that the country should each year continue to devote such sum as they require to the extinguishment of so much of the interest-bearing debt as can be purchased therewith. At least the experiment should be faithfully tried until it is demonstrated to be a failure.

The Government has not paid a premium in gold for its bonds for any purpose but the sinking-fund since the enactment of the law creating it, and it has done that but three times—in 1880, when it paid a premium in gold of \$2,795,320.42; in 1881, a premium of \$1,061,248.78, and again in the present fiscal year, when it has paid a premium of \$2,852,015.88.

With these exceptions, the Government has been in a position where it could purchase or call its bonds at par or less, and has consequently been enabled to apply almost the whole of the vast surplus revenue of the past twenty-two years to the retirement of its interest-bearing debt upon fairly good terms; it is not probable that it can do this as to any considerable portion of the remaining debt.

The sinking fund requirements of the last fiscal year were \$47,903,-248.15, which, deducted from the surplus revenue, viz., \$103,471,-097.69, left \$55,567,849.54 uncalled for by any law; this money, to-

gether with a further sum from accumulations of former years, was devoted to the retirement of the 3 per cent. bonds, so that, in all, \$79,864,100 of 3 per cent. bonds were retired during that year in addition to those carried to the sinking-fund, making a grand total of \$127,612,850 3 per cents. retired in 1887.

All of the 3 per cent. bonds have been cancelled. The sinking-fund requirements of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, have already been met, and now there is no way, under existing laws, to put out again among the people the surplus money which comes into the Treasury, except it be that a clause in an appropriation act of 1881 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds in the market at such price and in such amounts as he may think best; a power which unnecessarily ought not to be given to, and a responsibility which ought not to be put upon, any officer of Government.

I do not mention deposits in national-bank depositories as a means of keeping the circulating media available for business purposes, for that resource at best is very limited under present laws, and ought not to be used except in exceptional circumstances such as have existed of late and because there is no better thing to do.

There is in the Treasury of available funds at this date, December 1, 1887, after every possible obligation has been provided for, the sum of \$55,258,701.19, which every day grows larger. A careful estimate shows that this sum will be increased to \$140,000,000 at the end of this fiscal year under the operation of the present tax and appropriation laws.

Unselfish statesmanship must now be invoked to save the people from the dangers which the new conditions threaten.

#### *Unnecessary Expenditure.*

I cannot believe that it will adopt the second expedient, *viz.*, the enlargement of Government expenses simply to expend money raised by taxation, when the public weal does not otherwise call for the expenditure. Every dollar taken by taxation from the man who has it employed in a business which the natural wants of the community call for, and carried into the Treasury, even if at once paid out again to satisfy obligations created by law in excess of the healthy needs of government, is a dollar used to misemploy labor and to impoverish the people, and as a sure consequence to impose in the end the burden of the excessive taxation upon the labor of the country.

We can easily comprehend the case if we consider a community of say one hundred men. If ten of the number of this community are

employed in the construction of fortifications or of public buildings, it is evident that the other ninety must expend a portion of the fruits of their labor in the support of the ten ; to do this they must either work more hours and days in the year than they otherwise would do, or they must deprive themselves of certain comforts and savings. The same relations of labor in general to labor employed by government obtain in our great community of sixty millions of people, although numbers and the complex nature of society make it less easy to connect financial and labor troubles with the causes thereof.

I have used as illustrations fortifications and public buildings, not because the Government should not build fortifications to such extent as will give the country ample protection against invasion and enable it at all times to maintain its dignity, or because it should not build public buildings of such size and numbers as are needed for the convenient and fitting transaction of public business, but to show that even the most meritorious expenditures of government are seldom anything but an unproductive burden upon the whole body of labor, and that consequently taxation beyond the absolute needs of government is an injury to the people of the country, no matter for what purposes the proceeds of taxation are expended.

Both bond buying, except for sinking-fund purposes, and governmental expenditure in excess of the needs of government should be rejected.

#### *Reduction of Revenue.*

Reduction of the revenue from taxation is the only fit remedy for the evils which threaten the country. This may be accomplished in various ways.

#### *Increased Duties.*

One which has been proposed is to compel a decrease of importation, and consequently a decrease of revenue from customs, by largely increasing the rates of duties. This plan could be made to reduce the customs revenue, but it would increase the people's taxation far more than it would decrease the revenues, and should not be adopted.

#### *Internal-Revenue Taxation.*

Another way is to reduce or abolish internal-revenue taxation. In favor of this is the fact that in a small part of the Southern States the internal tax on liquors and tobacco is thought to be oppressive, and is odious to the people of those regions; and the further fact that by its reduction the expenses of its collection might be somewhat reduced—by its total abolition they might be done away with altogether. These expenses, as shown by the complete and interesting report of the Com-

missioner of Internal Revenue, which is commended to your careful attention, amounted during the last fiscal year to \$4,065,148.87, being three and forty-hundredths per centum of the amount collected. The cost of the collection of the revenue from customs for the same year was \$6,830,296.16, being three and twelve-hundredths per centum of the amount collected.

The chief cause for the prejudice against this tax seems to be that as there was no such tax before the war for the Union, it is looked upon as a remainder of the measures adopted to raise money to carry on the war, and which ought not to be continued in time of peace, and as interfering in some way with the natural rights of mankind to grow grain and tobacco and manufacture therefrom spirits, cigars, snuff, and the various forms of merchantable tobacco. Of course taxation of whiskey and tobacco trespasses no more upon the natural rights of man than does the taxation of his clothing, of his bedding, of every implement which he uses in the cultivation of his grain and tobacco, and in the distillation or manufacture of the same. The burden of the one tax is direct, known, fixed; the whole of it goes into the Government's Treasury; the burden of the other is indirect and unknown, and only a portion of it comes into the Treasury. It reaches the farmer or distiller increased by the profit upon itself, which every merchant must take as the clothing or tools pass through his hands on their journey to them from the foreign or domestic manufacturer. Taxation there must be. The choice is between kinds of taxation; each man can decide for himself, if he will examine the subject free from prejudice, which is the least burdensome for him, for his family, and for his neighbors, and which is in the end better for his whole country. That internal taxation of spirits and tobacco began during the war is not a reason why it should be done away with now, if it be in itself wise. So the fact that the rates of customs taxation were raised during the same war far higher than ever before in our history and have been continued until now, ought not to determine the manner of their treatment; this should rather depend upon what is just and expedient at the present time. Neither passion, prejudice, nor sentimentality should have place in the consideration of questions of taxation.

As to the expense of collecting the internal revenue, I suggest that an amalgamation of the customs and internal-revenue systems is entirely feasible, and that thereby a large number of offices might be abolished, and that the expense of the whole system might be made not to exceed that of an efficient enforcement of the customs laws. I earnestly commend this suggestion to the careful consideration of the Congress. Is it the part of statesmanship to give up a revenue so

easily collected, to unaccustom our people to its payment and to do away with all machinery for its collection, when, unless we are more favored than the other nations of the world, there will come a day when it will all be needed? If the methods provided by law for the collection of this tax are needlessly severe, amend the law; certainly they are no more severe than those for the collection of the customs tax.

To do away with the whole revenue from internal taxes at present would so diminish the revenues that it would be necessary either to lay duties on articles of importation now free, such as tea and coffee, or to suspend the sinking-fund requirement and also materially diminish other expenses of government.

But it is not well either to abolish or reduce internal-revenue taxation; it is a tax upon whiskey, beer, and tobacco, things which are in very small measure necessary to the health or happiness of mankind; if they are necessary to any unfortunate man, they are far less necessary even to him than are a thousand other articles which the Government taxes. This tax is the least burdensome, the least unjust of all the taxes which government lays or can lay upon the people; each man has a choice to pay much, little, or none of it, as he chooses to use much, little, or no spirits, beer, or tobacco; it should not be abolished, nor should it be reduced if, with due regard to the existing conditions of labor and capital, sufficient reduction can be made in the taxation of articles which are of necessity in the daily use of all the people.

#### *Less Customs Taxation.*

And now there is left only the revenue from customs taxation to be considered. Here is where the reduction should be made, and while reducing, advantage should be taken of the opportunity to reform the abuses and inequalities of the tariff laws. Add to the free-list as many articles as possible. Reduce duties upon every dutiable article to the lowest point possible; but in ascertaining these possibilities the present situation of labor and business must always be kept in mind.

One argument urged in favor of the continuance of the present highly protective tariff would, if admitted to be true, establish the claim that the majority of the labor and people of this country have made a compact with the minority that the majority will pay the minority more for certain articles, to be made by the latter, than the price at which the people of other countries are willing to sell the same; that the evidence of this is found in our tariff laws which have kept duties at a highly protective rate since early in the war, and in the continued existence of those laws for so long a time; and that under these conditions many laboring-men have become so employed in certain industries that it might be difficult for them at once to get other work.

While not admitting that labor elsewhere can injure labor as a whole in this country by giving it clothing and tools at less cost than it can make them here for itself, no more than the sun, the winds, the waters, and, indeed, all of the forces of nature injure the labor of the world because they do for mankind far more of man's work than he does himself, yet it must be admitted that the cheaper labor of other countries might now injure a portion of the labor of this country if the articles made by the former were admitted here upon terms which would enable our people to buy them for the prices at which they are sold in the other countries. If this obligation, which it is claimed that labor as a whole has assumed toward labor engaged in particular industries in this country, does exist, it should be sacredly kept, however unwise and ill-considered we may believe its assumption to have been; and whether the existence of this obligation is admitted or not, the fact of this present employment of a portion of the laborers of the country should always be in mind when making changes in the tariff, to the end that their interests may not suffer thereby.

Under the encouragement offered by the tariff laws, large sums of money have been invested in manufacturing enterprises, and the capital thus invested must also be remembered, for it is important to the country that it should receive reasonable reward, and its power to pay fair wages to the labor which it employs depends upon its own prosperity. But it must also be borne in mind that it was no part of the alleged compact, nor should it be claimed on any other ground, that the labor engaged in the tariff-protected industries should be rewarded beyond the general labor of the country, due allowance being made for skill and experience, or that the capital invested in them should return vast fortunes to its owners.

The country was promised the benefit of whatever competition might naturally arise among the manufacturers when they should be once established, and to this it has a right. The tariff laws are the country's laws; they do not belong to any section or to any class; their amendment should be approached in a spirit of justice, and with full consideration of all of the obligations which exist between sections of the country toward each other, and of those engaged in one pursuit toward those engaged in other pursuits, but it should also be approached with courage, and with a determination to dispose of this business in the same way that other business is disposed of, and with full regard to the rights and equities, as well as the interests of all concerned. After paying due regard to all these equities, after providing for due observance of every obligation, it will be found that great reductions



can be made in tariff taxation. So many compensations will be thereby given to this and that industry that most of them will find themselves in fully as good a state as now, many of them in a much better state. Patient labor, coupled with a firm determination to lay aside every consideration save the lasting good of the whole country, will enable the Congress to accomplish its task with honor.

*Surplus in the Treasury.*

After the question of the annual surplus revenues is disposed of, there still remains the surplus money which is in the Treasury to be considered. This surplus amounted, on the first day of December, to \$55,258,701.19, and will probably amount to about \$140,000,000 on the 30th day of June next. One use which can be made of this money is to diminish taxation to such an extent that the annual revenues will be less for some years to come than the appropriations; thus the accumulated surplus would be used for ordinary expenses and the people would gain the greatest possible good from it. Doubtless by the time this money was spent in pursuance of this plan, the revenues would have so increased as to be equal to proper annual expenses. Experience teaches that this would probably be the case. In the mean time a portion of this money could lie in banks, where it would be available for the business of the country, and, as upon withdrawal from them it would be at once returned to the channels of business through Government payments, no shock would be caused by such withdrawal. As this is the best use to make of this money, I advise it. If, however, it is thought better to attempt to buy bonds with it, specific authority should be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to do so.

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

The difficulties in the collection of duties so forcibly pointed out by my predecessor in his annual reports and special communications to the Congress still exist, notwithstanding the efforts of this Department and of the local customs officers to overcome them. The numerous ambiguities in the tariff schedules furnish constant means of evasion; disputes and litigation increase rather than diminish. The calendar of customs suits in the southern district of New York has grown so large that there is no reasonable prospect of disposing of them in this generation. A merchant who has suffered an illegal exaction of duties cannot hope for a speedy trial of his cause, and justice is practically denied him. The laws which were ostensibly enacted to prevent fraud by undervaluation promote rather than suppress that evil.

The remedies for these troubles which suggest themselves to me are, briefly stated, the reduction of high ad valorem rates of duty, the simplification of the tariff by the elimination of ambiguities, and decreasing the number of dutiable articles, and the rearrangement and simplification of the customs laws, including the enactment of proper measures to enforce the collection of duties, and to secure the prompt, uniform, and certain adjustment of all questions relating to values and rates of duty.

Improvements in the methods of appraisement and reappraisement, and the abolition or restriction of damage allowances, may well claim your attention.

The privilege of entry by *pro forma* invoice should be so guarded as to prevent its use to escape the penalty for undervaluation.

Careful attention should be given to measures to diminish the amount of customs litigation with which the courts are burdened. Speculative suits should be discouraged, and, as one of the means to that end, either no interest at all or a very low rate of interest should be allowed on judgments against the Government.

The law relating to coverings of imported goods should be amended in the interest of honest and equitable administration. What is meant by "the component material of chief value" should be made clear, and the other provisions of the similitude clause of the tariff should be more distinctly defined.

I advise that the full amount of the drawback on exported goods be given to the manufacturer or exporter. This concession may well be made to the exporter of goods manufactured in this country. The retention of a percentage of the duty in such cases was intended to compensate the Government for the expense of ascertaining and paying the drawback. But it often operates unequally, and is sometimes in effect a tax upon exportation. While granting this to the exporter, the drawback laws should be so framed as to insure the payment of no more than the amounts actually collected in duties, and only to the persons actually entitled to the same.

If the administrative measures introduced in the last Congress, and approved by this Department, should be enacted, it is believed that they would accomplish much in the direction indicated.

I am advised that the Special Committee of the Senate on Undervaluations has made an exhaustive investigation of the subject of evasions of duties, and I am led to hope that its labors may result in some wholesome legislation in the premises.

Whatever the rates of customs taxation may be, the laws for the collection of the same should be made as efficient as possible. In this the

*bona fide* importer, who wishes to gain only the legitimate profits of his business, the home manufacturer, and laborer are equally interested. They all have a right to demand that the laws be so administered as to give them every possible protection in their business. The high ad valorem tariff of the last quarter of a century has been the fruitful cause of devices to gain improper advantage at the custom-house. It is, therefore, desirable that in revising and reducing rates of duty they should be made specific instead of ad valorem so far as the nature of the merchandise will permit. Theoretically considered, ad valorem are preferable to specific duties; but in practice, under such rates as we have had and must continue to have for years to come, the former are the too easy source of deception and inequality at the custom-house. Congress has it in its power to change, from time to time, as may be advisable, specific rates so as to meet any permanent changes in values.

#### *Duty on Worsted Cloths.*

A conspicuous example of the inequalities of the tariff is found in the discrimination in the rates of duty imposed upon woollen and worsted cloths.

Improvement in recent years in the machinery employed in combing wool has so changed the character of what are commercially known as worsted cloths that the latter have largely superseded woollen cloths for use as men's wearing-apparel. This change in the style of manufacture and use of worsted cloths has operated to the serious injury of our domestic manufacturers of these goods, because the duty on the wool which they must use is the same as that upon wool used in making woollen cloths, while the rates of duty imposed upon the latter when valued at not exceeding 80 cents per pound are 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem, whereas the duty on worsted cloths valued at not exceeding 80 cents ranges from 10 to 24 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem. In some cases the duty on the wool used in making worsted cloths exceeds the duty imposed on the finished article.

Earnest representations have been made to me of the hardships suffered by domestic interests on account of these changed conditions. There is much reason to believe that the manufacture of worsted cloths must soon cease in this country unless the tariff law in this regard is amended.

It has been ably argued before the Department that the changes in the method of manufacture and in the style and use of the goods in question have been such as to make them in fact woollen cloths, and that it is the duty of the customs officers to so classify them.

The truth of this claim is very doubtful, in my judgment, hence it would be a violation of my duty should I direct the customs officers to change a long established usage in this regard.

I am, however, so convinced of the imminent danger to large industries engaged in the manufacture of worsted and woollen goods, unless a change is soon made in the duties on wool and manufactures thereof, that I deem it proper to depart from my general practice in thus calling your attention to this particular provision of the tariff.

#### *Customs Districts.*

Attention is invited to the appended report of the Supervising Special Agent (page 879), which contains pertinent information and suggestions relating to the customs administration. A tabular statement accompanying that report (page 884) shows the business transacted in each of the customs districts, and the cost of collection in each case. There are 139 of these districts and ports. In 60 of them the expenses exceeded the receipts, and in 28 of them there were no duties on imports or tonnage collected.

The attention of the Congress has been repeatedly called by my predecessors to these useless and expensive establishments for collecting revenue where no revenue is received. A bill for their abolition and consolidation, providing amply for preventive service in the territory embraced in them, and having the approval of this Department, was before the last Congress. I urgently recommend its revival and early consideration, in the interest alike of economy and public convenience.

#### *Methods of Business at Principal Ports.*

Much attention has been given by this Department to the improvement and simplification of the methods of business at the principal ports. At the port of New York, greatly improved methods in the liquidation of entries have replaced those which were before loose and unsatisfactory, and large arrears of unliquidated entries which had accumulated are being rapidly disposed of, so that in a short time it is expected that the officers will be able to keep up the current business. Improvements have also been made in the treatment of protests, suits, and refunds, which have resulted alike to the advantage of the Government and of the merchants interested.

#### *Expense of Collecting the Revenue from Customs.*

The expense of collecting the revenue from customs during the last fiscal year was \$6,830,296.16. Included in this amount is \$188,392.50 of a deficiency appropriation on this account. This is an increase over the expenses for the year 1886 of \$402,683.16. The percentage of cost

to collections has, however, decreased from 3.30 per cent. in 1886 to 3.12 per cent. in 1887.

The Secretary of the Treasury is required by the fifth section of the act of August 5, 1882, to submit, annually, detailed estimates to Congress of the cost of collecting the revenue at each port of entry. This has been done regularly since that law went into effect. The object of this requirement, as then understood, was, that Congress might have the necessary information upon which to base specific annual appropriations for this branch of the public service. No such action has, however, been taken, although five years have elapsed since the enactment of this law. It is, therefore, assumed that it is not the desire of Congress to discontinue the present system of a permanent annual appropriation for defraying these expenses. If such be the case, it will be necessary to increase the sum now appropriated by at least \$500,000.

The present permanent appropriation was made by the act of March 3, 1871, which provides an annual fund of \$5,500,000, "in addition to such sums as may be received from fines, penalties, and forfeitures connected with the customs, and from fees paid into the Treasury by customs officers, and from storage, cartage, drayage, labor, and services." The above appropriation of \$5,500,000 was in lieu of \$4,200,000 provided by the act of May 3, 1866. The act of 1871 thus increased the customs appropriation by \$1,300,000, or over 30 per cent., though the amount of business had not increased 10 per cent. in the intervening period, and the receipts from fines, fees, &c., had very largely increased.

Sixteen years have elapsed since the present permanent appropriation was made, but the conditions upon which it was based have vastly changed. The amounts available for the payment of customs expenses other than that drawn from the Treasury were in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, as follows:

From fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	\$952, 579 86
From fees of customs officers.....	585, 887 69
From storage, cartage, &c.....	409, 587 69
Total.....	1, 948, 055 24

By changes in the statutes since that date the first two accounts have greatly fallen off, while the last one has responded to the increase of business, and the exhibit for the fiscal year 1887 is as follows:

From fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	\$160, 205 41
From fees of customs officers.....	144, 817 53
From storage, cartage, &c.....	748, 014 92
Total.....	1, 053, 037 86

Or a reduction of \$895,017.38 in the amount of money annually available for payment of customs expenses; so that a deficiency appropria-

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tion was necessary to meet the expenses of that year. On the other hand, the demands upon the appropriation have increased through the great expansion of business at the principal ports, the creation of new ports and customs districts, and the large increase of business at interior ports to which goods are shipped from the seaboard without appraisement under the act of June 10, 1880, and subsequent acts.

At the port of New York over two-thirds of the customs revenue is collected, and the business there fairly represents the business of the whole country. A comparison of the main transactions at that port in the fiscal years 1871 and 1887 is thus presented :

	1871.	1887.
Number of vessel manifests received.....	5, 148	6, 114
Number of entries of merchandise.....	123, 444	193, 657
Number of withdrawals from bond.....	92, 139	92, 453
Number of export, transit, and transportation bonds.....	13, 190	22, 903
Number of entries for immediate transportation.....	.....	20, 105
Number of entries for drawback.....	2, 904	19, 534
Number of invoices liquidated.....	124, 658	232, 632
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>361, 483</b>	<b>587, 398</b>

There has thus been an increase of 225,915 distinct documents and transactions, or an increase of over 62 per cent. in the volume of business. In 1871 there were weighed by the customs officers at New York 3,251,322,004 pounds. In 1887 the amount weighed was 5,522,655,197 pounds, an increase of 70 per cent.

In general terms it may be stated that there has been an increase of 66 per cent. in the transactions requiring action by the customs officers at that port.

In my judgment, definite annual appropriations for the support of the customs service would be preferable to the present system. This would necessitate the adoption of another reform much needed, viz., the payment of fixed salaries to all those collectors and surveyors of customs who are now compensated in part by salaries and in part by fees, commissions, storage, and other emoluments.

Should it be determined, however, to continue the permanent annual appropriation of a lump sum for this purpose, at least seven millions should be appropriated, and the receipts from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, fees, storage, cartage, labor, and services should be covered into the Treasury. This would enable the Department to know at all times the exact amount available for customs expenses, and would greatly simplify the labors of the officers in relation thereto.

*Conference of Local Appraisers.*

During the past year there have been held at the port of New York three conferences of local appraisers, which were convened for the pur-

pose of securing, so far as possible, a uniform practice at the several ports in the valuation and classification of imported merchandise. The first conference met on December 2, 1886, and was attended by the appraisers from the five principal ports of this country. It was called by me for the purpose of simplifying and harmonizing, if possible, the practice at those ports in the classification of so-called "hat materials."

The others were held under and by virtue of an act of March 3, last, which appropriated \$2,000 for defraying the expenses of local appraisers at quarterly meetings of this character on the second Mondays in July and October last, and were attended respectively by the appraisers from four and seven of the principal ports.

The proceedings extended over a period of about two weeks at each conference, and appear to have been conducted with harmony and attended with much interest. The report of each has been published by the Department, and copies sent the customs officers at all ports.

Under the act above mentioned two more conferences will be held at New York in January and March next, which will be attended by the appraisers from the leading ports and from other ports which have not been represented at previous conferences.

It is perhaps too early as yet to judge as to the practical results of these conferences, but much benefit to the Government as well as to commercial interests is hoped to be derived therefrom in the way of increased revenue to the one and to the other of more certainty as to the rates of duty to be imposed.

The limited appropriation precludes the attendance at these conferences of appraisers from a distance, who would in all probability be most benefited thereby, and an increased appropriation for the ensuing year would, it is thought, enable the Department to so arrange these conferences as to increase their usefulness.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The values of our imports from and exports to foreign countries during the year ended June 30, 1887, as compared with the preceding fiscal year, were as follows :

*Merchandise.*

	1886.	1887.
<b>Exports—</b>		
Domestic.....	\$665, 964, 529	\$703, 022, 923
Foreign.....	13, 560, 301	13, 160, 288
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>679, 524, 830</b>	<b>716, 183, 211</b>
<b>Imports.....</b>	<b>635, 436, 136</b>	<b>692, 319, 768</b>
<b>Excess of exports.....</b>	<b>44, 088, 694</b>	<b>23, 863, 443</b>

*Specie.*

	1886.	1887.
Exports .....	\$72,463,410	\$35,997,691
Imports .....	38,593,656	60,170,792
Excess of exports.....	33,869,754	
Excess of imports.....		24,173,101

The total value of the imports and exports of the last fiscal year, when compared with that of the fiscal year 1886, shows an increase of \$93,542,013.

[An extended analysis of the condition, growth, &c., of our foreign trade, and its leading characteristics, as compared with those of preceding years, will be found in the Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on Foreign Commerce.]

*Exports.*

The value of our exports of domestic merchandise during the last fiscal year exceeded that of 1886 by \$37,058,394.

The following are the articles of domestic product or manufacture the exports of which have materially increased during the last fiscal year:

Wheat.....	\$40,453,766
Wheat-flour.....	13,507,127
Pork and meat products, except beef products .....	6,185,297
Leather, and manufactures of.....	1,698,456
Furs and fur-skins.....	1,486,175
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	1,136,415

The following are the articles of domestic product or manufacture the exports of which have decreased during the last fiscal year:

Corn.....	\$12,383,561
Mineral oils.....	3,374,929
Beef products.....	2,988,053
Spirits, distilled.....	1,944,411
Oats.....	1,765,138
Hops.....	1,659,518
Copper ore.....	1,374,955
Tobacco, and manufactures of.....	1,194,236
Fire-arms.....	1,114,407
Dairy-products.....	1,039,164



The values of the principal articles of domestic merchandise exported during the two years ended June 30, 1886 and 1887, were as follows :

Articles.	1887.	1886.
Animals.....	\$10,598,362	\$12,518,660
Breadstuffs.....	185,768,662	125,846,558
Coal.....	4,526,325	4,188,530
Copper, and manufactures of.....	3,727,447	5,671,748
Cotton, and manufactures of.....	221,151,399	219,045,576
Furs and fur-skins.....	4,807,277	3,321,102
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....	15,963,756	15,755,490
Leather, and manufactures of.....	10,436,138	8,737,682
Oil-cake and oil-cake meal.....	7,309,691	7,063,714
Oil, mineral.....	46,824,915	50,199,844
Provisions:		
Meat products.....	82,945,994	79,748,750
Dairy products.....	9,837,302	10,876,466
Sugar.....	11,442,337	10,977,759
Tobacco, and manufactures of.....	29,230,672	30,424,908
Wood, and manufactures of.....	19,654,984	20,743,390
Total.....	644,225,211	605,010,177
Value of all domestic exports.....	\$703,022,923	\$665,964,529
Per cent. of enumerated articles to total.....	91.6	91.2

The values of exports of domestic merchandise during the year ended June 30, 1887, classified by groups according to sources of production, were as follows :

	Values.	Per cent.
Products of agriculture.....	\$523,073,798	74.41
Products of manufacture.....	136,735,105	19.45
Products of mining, (including mineral oils).....	11,758,662	1.67
Products of the forest.....	21,126,273	3.01
Products of the fisheries.....	5,155,775	0.73
Other products.....	5,173,310	0.73
Total.....	703,022,923	100.00

*Imports.*

The total value of the imports of merchandise increased from \$635,436,136 in 1886 to \$692,319,768 in 1887, being an increase of \$56,883,632, or 9 per cent., of which \$22,061,831 represents the increase in the value of free merchandise, and \$34,821,797 the increase in the value of dutiable imports.

The following are the articles of merchandise the imports of which have materially increased or decreased during the fiscal year 1887 :

*Increase.*

Free of duty :	
Chemicals.....	\$2,306,226
Coffee.....	13,674,663
India-rubber and gutta-percha, crude.....	1,868,591
Silk, unmanufactured.....	1,365,581
Tin bars.....	1,053,944
Dutiable :	
Animals.....	1,068,566
Art works.....	1,385,478
Fancy articles.....	1,188,890

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Flax, hemp, jute, &c.—	
Unmanufactured.....	\$2,352,466
Manufactures.....	969,893
Fruits and nuts.....	2,447,372
Hops.....	2,959,680
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Iron and steel—	
Ores.....	\$812,324
Pig-iron.....	2,472,274
Scrap-iron.....	2,910,135
Railway-bars, steel.....	1,213,272
Ingots and other forms of steel not elsewhere specified.....	3,898,400
Machinery.....	677,878
All other.....	507,127
	<hr/>
	12,481,410
	<hr/>
Precious stones.....	\$2,623,292
Silk manufactures.....	3,389,984
Wools—	
Combing.....	919,796
Carpet.....	1,978,295
Wool, manufactures.....	3,481,399

*Decrease.*

Free of duty:	
Hides and skins.....	2,480,212
Seeds not medicinal.....	937,125
Dutiable:	
Breadstuffs.....	1,295,248
Cotton, manufactures.....	768,913
Leather.....	1,068,847
Seeds not medicinal.....	880,776
Sugar, molasses, and candy.....	2,698,528
Wools, clothing.....	3,219,693

*Imports Entered for Consumption.*

The amounts of revenue collected on dutiable merchandise entered for consumption at specific rates of duty and ad valorem rates of duty, respectively, during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1883, (the year prior to those affected by the tariff act of March 3, 1883, except with respect to sugar,) 1886, and 1887, have been as follows:

Years.	Value of dutiable merchandise.	Ordinary duty collected.	Collected under specific rates.	Collected under ad valorem rates.
			<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1883.....	\$493,916,384	\$209,650,699	56.0	44.0
1886.....	413,778,055	188,533,171	60.5	39.5
1887.....	450,325,322	212,032,424	61.3	38.7

The total value of imported merchandise entered for consumption in the United States during the year ending June 30, 1887, was \$683,418,981, exceeding the total of 1886 (viz., \$625,308,814) by \$58,110,167, or 9.3 per cent.

Of the aggregate value, \$233,093,659 represents the total value of merchandise free of duty, and \$450,325,322 that of dutiable commodities, against \$211,530,759 and \$413,778,055, respectively, in the preceding year.

The increase of \$58,110,167 in the total value is principally found in the following articles and classes of articles :

Articles.	1886.	1887.	Increase.
<b>FREE OF DUTY.</b>			
Coffee.....	\$42, 675, 600	\$56, 360, 701	\$13, 685, 101
Tin, in bars.....	5, 873, 773	6, 927, 710	1, 053, 937
Ores, (emery, gold, and silver).....	1, 343, 294	3, 840, 925	2, 497, 631
<b>DUTIABLE.</b>			
<b>Iron and steel, and manufactures of:</b>			
Ores.....	\$1, 312, 322	\$2, 112, 128	\$799, 806
Pig-iron.....	4, 041, 367	6, 510, 126	2, 468, 759
Scrap iron and steel.....	557, 402	3, 723, 471	3, 166, 069
Railroad-bars, iron and steel.....	274, 878	1, 000, 329	725, 451
Bars, billets, &c., of steel.....	1, 859, 827	5, 529, 704	3, 669, 877
All other.....	30, 585, 981	31, 743, 228	1, 157, 247
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>38, 631, 777</b>	<b>50, 618, 986</b>	<b>11, 987, 209</b>
<b>Wool, and manufactures of:</b>			
Wools.....	\$13, 794, 213	\$16, 351, 370	\$2, 557, 157
Manufactures.....	40, 536, 509	44, 235, 244	3, 698, 735
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>54, 330, 722</b>	<b>60, 586, 614</b>	<b>6, 255, 892</b>
Silk, manufactures of.....	\$28, 055, 855	\$31, 264, 277	\$3, 208, 422
Jewelry and precious stones.....	8, 367, 818	10, 981, 192	2, 613, 354
Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of.....	31, 612, 641	33, 807, 283	2, 194, 642
Fruits and nuts.....	12, 973, 308	15, 088, 074	2, 114, 766

The average duties ad valorem collected on the several articles of dutiable merchandise named below, entered for consumption in 1882 and 1887, respectively, compare as follows :

*Increase in duties ad valorem.*

	1882.	1887.
Sugar and molasses.....	52.05	78.15
Cotton, manufactures of.....	39.08	40.17
Glass and glass-ware.....	56.94	59.01
Tobacco, and manufactures of.....	73.03	83.32
<b>Liquors:</b>		
Malt-liquors.....	44.49	48.47
Spirits, distilled.....	142.79	154.01
Wines.....	49.82	54.90
Salt.....	45.82	49.92

The increase in the average duties ad valorem on sugar, molasses, malt-liquors, spirits, and salt is mainly due to a decrease in the import prices of these articles, the rates of duty being specific, and in the case of tobacco and wines, to increased tariff rates.

*Decrease in duties ad valorem.*

	1882.	1887.
Wools, raw.....	37.90	36.08
Wool, manufactures of.....	68.12	67.21
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....	44.77	40.92
Silk, manufactures of.....	59.05	49.71
Fruits and nuts.....	27.90	24.53
Buttons and button materials.....	28.71	23.79
Paper, and manufactures of.....	34.69	21.39
Musical instruments.....	30.00	25.00
Rice.....	98.54	64.01

This decrease, with the exception of that on rice, is largely the result of tariff legislation, and in the case of rice is due to an increased percentage of granulated rice admitted at 20 per cent. ad valorem.

*Increase of Customs Revenue.*

The increase in the amount of ordinary duty collected, from \$188,379,397 in 1886 to \$212,032,424 in 1887, viz., \$23,653,627, was in the following classes of articles imported :

Classes of articles.	Duty collected.		Increase.
	Year ending June 30, 1886.	Year ending June 30, 1887.	
Sugar, sugar-candy, and molasses.....	\$51,778,948	\$58,016,686	\$6,237,738
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....	14,631,876	20,713,234	6,081,358
Wool, and manufactures of:			
Wools.....	5,126,108	5,899,817	773,709
Manufactures.....	27,278,528	29,729,717	2,451,189
Silk, manufactures of.....	13,938,097	15,540,301	1,602,204
Tobacco, and manufactures of.....	8,311,114	9,127,758	816,644
Glass and glass-ware.....	3,694,924	4,510,312	815,388
Fruits, including nuts.....	3,498,569	4,210,099	711,530
All other articles.....	60,121,233	64,284,500	4,163,267
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>188,379,397</b>	<b>212,032,424</b>	<b>23,653,027</b>

*Foreign Carrying Trade.*

The following table shows the values of the imports and exports of the United States carried respectively in American vessels and in foreign vessels during each fiscal year from 1856 to 1887, inclusive, with the percentage carried in American vessels:

Year ending June 30—	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	Percentage carried in American vessels.
1856.....	\$482,268,274	\$159,336,576	\$641,604,850	75.2
1857.....	510,331,027	213,519,796	723,850,823	70.5
1858.....	447,191,304	160,066,267	607,257,571	73.7
1859.....	468,741,381	229,816,211	698,557,592	66.9
1860.....	507,247,757	255,040,793	762,288,550	66.5
1861.....	381,516,788	203,473,278	584,990,066	65.2
1862.....	217,695,418	218,015,296	435,710,714	50.0
1863.....	241,872,471	343,056,631	584,929,102	41.4
1864.....	184,061,486	485,793,548	669,855,034	27.5
1865.....	167,402,872	437,010,124	604,412,996	27.7
1866.....	325,711,861	685,226,691	1,010,938,552	32.2
1867.....	297,834,904	581,330,403	879,165,307	33.9

Table showing the values of imports and exports, &amp;c.—Continued.

Year ending June 30—	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	Percentage carried in American vessels.
1868.....	\$297,981,573	\$550,546,074	\$848,527,647	35.1
1869.....	289,956,772	586,492,012	876,448,784	33.1
1870.....	352,969,401	638,927,488	991,896,889	35.6
1871.....	353,664,172	755,822,576	1,132,472,258	31.2
1872.....	345,331,101	839,346,362	1,212,328,233	28.5
1873.....	346,306,592	966,723,651	1,340,899,221	25.8
1874.....	350,451,994	939,206,106	1,312,680,640	26.7
1875.....	314,257,792	884,788,517	1,219,434,544	25.8
1876.....	311,076,171	813,354,987	1,142,904,312	33.1
1877.....	316,660,281	859,920,536	1,194,045,627	26.5
1878.....	313,050,906	876,991,129	1,210,519,399	25.9
1879.....	272,015,692	911,269,232	1,202,708,609	22.6
1880.....	258,346,577	1,224,265,434	1,503,593,404	17.18
1881.....	250,586,420	1,269,002,983	1,545,041,974	16.22
1882.....	227,229,745	1,212,978,769	1,475,181,831	15.40
1883.....	240,420,500	1,258,506,924	1,547,020,316	15.54
1884.....	233,699,035	1,127,798,199	1,408,211,302	16.60
1885.....	194,865,743	1,079,518,566	1,319,717,084	14.76
1886.....	197,349,503	1,073,911,113	1,314,960,966	15.01
1887.....	194,356,746	1,165,194,508	1,408,502,979	13.80

Thus it will be seen that our foreign commerce, carried in vessels of the United States, measured by its value, has steadily declined from 75 per cent. in 1856 to less than 14 per cent. in 1887. Even of this small percentage less than one-half was carried in steam-vessels bearing our flag.

A citizen of the United States may buy a foreign-built vessel in a foreign port; he may put the United States flag upon it and trade with all the countries of the world except his own. Our Government will protect him with all its power in such trade; but if he brings his ship with our flag upon it to one of our ports, our Government will confiscate it or impose prohibitory duties. He may, however, put the flag of any other country on that same ship and bring it to his home without molestation by our Government; it is then protected by the power of a foreign country. It is difficult to understand why it would not be well to so change our navigation laws as to allow foreign-built ships owned by our citizens to come and go between this and other countries while bearing the flag of the country of their owners.

## PUBLIC MONEYS.

The monetary transactions of the Government have been conducted through the offices of the Treasurer of the United States, nine assistant treasurers, and two hundred and eleven national-bank depositaries.

The gross receipts of the Government, amounting during the fiscal year, as shown by warrants, to the sum of \$525,844,177.66, (\$154,440,900 of which were on account of United States notes, certificates, and conversion of refunding certificates,) were deposited as follows, viz:

In the Treasury and sub-treasuries.....	\$398,534,669 95
In national-bank depositaries.....	127,309,507 71

XLVI REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

CURRENCY CIRCULATION.

The increase and changes in the circulation among the people of money and its representatives, and of money and bullion in the Treasury since July 1, 1886, have been so extensive and interesting that it is well to here give the following tables:

*Comparative statement showing the changes in circulation from July 1, 1886, to November 1, 1887.*

	In circulation July 1, 1886.	In circulation Nov. 1, 1887.	Decrease.	Increase.
Gold coin.....	\$358,790,428	\$392,585,770		\$33,795,342
Standard silver dollars.....	52,469,780	62,934,625		10,464,905
Subsidiary silver.....	46,156,256	51,290,051		5,133,795
Gold certificates.....	76,044,375	99,684,773		23,640,398
Silver certificates.....	88,116,225	160,713,957		72,597,732
United States notes.....	323,812,700	331,419,950		7,607,250
National-bank notes.....	304,475,950	267,883,223	\$36,592,727	
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>1,249,865,654</b>	<b>1,366,512,349</b>	<b>36,592,727</b>	<b>153,239,422</b>
<b>Net increase.....</b>				<b>\$116,646,695</b>

*Comparative statement showing the changes in the money and bullion held by the Treasury from July 1, 1886, to November 1, 1887.*

	In Treasury July 1, 1886.	In Treasury Nov. 1, 1887.	Decrease.	Increase.
Gold coin.....	\$189,529,603	\$182,342,103	\$7,187,500	
Standard silver dollars.....	181,253,566	214,175,532		\$32,921,966
Subsidiary silver.....	28,904,681	24,468,135	4,436,546	
United States notes.....	22,868,316	15,261,066	7,607,250	
National-bank notes.....	4,034,416	4,157,980		123,564
Gold bullion.....	43,308,520	120,202,502		76,893,982
Silver bullion.....	3,092,198	4,721,996		1,629,798
Trade-dollars as bullion.....		6,961,036		6,961,036
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>472,991,300</b>	<b>572,290,350</b>	<b>19,231,296</b>	<b>118,530,346</b>
<b>Net increase.....</b>				<b>\$99,299,050</b>

The circulation of coin and paper in denominations of twenty dollars and less, from July 1, 1886, to November 1, 1887, shows a net increase of about \$109,000,000; thus nearly the whole of the increased circulation was in the form of small money. The increase in the total circulation was caused by ordinary payments made in pursuance of law, by the purchase of bonds, and by increasing deposits in national-bank depositories. The increase in the circulation of small money was because the Government met the people's request for it so far as it could. But for the lack of a sufficient appropriation for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the circulation of small currency, particularly in the form of silver certificates, would have been much greater. It has been impossible to more rapidly supply the demand for that kind of currency.

After deducting the gold and silver coin, held for the gold and silver certificates in circulation, it is found that the Government owned \$30,827,898 less gold coin, and \$39,675,766 less standard silver dollars on November 1, 1887, than it did on July 1, 1886; during the intervening period \$43,386,871 standard silver dollars were coined.

As there is still so much coined gold owned by the Government, (\$82,657,330, November 1, 1887,) it has been thought best to allow the gold to accumulate in the form of bullion, until there is need of gold coin.

The statements of the Treasurer show that after deducting the demand and trust liabilities of the Government and the amount of money on deposit in national-bank depositories the net money in the Treasury vaults was \$89,660,592.36 on June 30, 1886; October 31, 1887, it was \$49,459,361.77.

#### STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS.

One of the most interesting facts shown by the foregoing statements is the decrease in the number of standard silver dollars owned by the Government and the increased use of the same money by the people in the form of silver certificates. The five, two, and one dollar certificates furnish a convenient currency, and it is evident that the future use of the silver dollar will be almost exclusively in that form.

It is waste to coin and store any more silver dollars at present. There is no function which those that are coined after this time will probably ever perform, except to lie in Government vaults and be a basis upon which silver certificates can be issued. It is seldom that any one wishes to have his silver certificate exchanged for the silver dollar itself, consequently a limited number of coined dollars will perform the work of redeeming certificates. The \$214,000,000 which are now in the Treasury will more than suffice to redeem, as they may be presented from time to time, the silver certificates that have already been issued or that can be issued against all the dollars which will be coined for years to come under the present law.

The law should be so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates against the coining value of the bullion bought and to coin only such number of dollars as he might deem expedient hereafter. This would not restrict in the least degree the use of the silver dollar as currency. The certificates would be equally secure whether representing coined dollars lying in vaults, or representing bullion also lying in vaults, and which could be coined into dollars. The bullion should be melted into the form of very heavy bars, which could not be easily stolen or lost. In this form the silver could be easily and quickly moved, and counted.

More than a dozen men were occupied for several weeks last summer, when the late Treasurer turned over the office to the present incumbent, in counting the coin which is in the vaults at Washington. Safety, economy, and convenience would be promoted if this recommendation were adopted.

*Safeguards for Silver Money.*

It would be a neglect of duty did I not call the attention of the Congress to certain safeguards which ought to be thrown about the standard silver dollar to protect from possible loss the people among whom it and its representative, the certificate, are so universally distributed.

Provision should be made against a time when there may be more of that form of money than is required for the business of the country. The first symptom of this will be increasing ownership of silver by the Government; this increase will take place because the Government pays to the people that kind of currency which they wish to have and receives from them that kind which they wish to pay; consequently, the Government will accumulate the form of money which the public least desires. If the Government held no funds save those needed for its daily expenses, it would perform no different function toward currency when it had once coined or printed it than does an individual who receives and pays out money; but the two great trust-funds—that for the redemption of United States notes, (\$100,000,000,) and that for the redemption of national-bank notes, at present more than \$100,000,000, and whatever surplus there may be from time to time—form, as it were, a reservoir which takes and holds that kind of currency which the people reject. Were it not for this great Government reservoir a redundancy of any form of currency would be shown either by its exportation to countries where it was needed or by its depreciation here. The silver dollar cannot be exported because the silver of which it is made is worth less than 75 cents, and that would be its value for exportation.

The Government has bought silver bullion and coined it into about \$280,000,000, of which it has put in circulation among our people about \$230,000,000, making an apparent profit thereby of over \$35,000,000; it has always kept those dollars and their certificates as valuable as they were when it paid them out, by receiving them in payment of taxes; but sometimes it has been obliged to receive them in greater amounts than the people were willing to take them; this was notably the case in 1884, 1885, and 1886, when they so accumulated that at the end of July, 1886, there were \$93,959,880 of them in the Treasury. During those years these funds in the Treasury formed the reservoir which held the silver dollars that the people did not want, and thus prevented those which they did want, and still held, (\$146,000,000,) from going to a discount, or, in other words, from



becoming worth less to the people than they were when the Government originally paid them out of its Treasury. The foregoing tables show that during the sixteen months ended November 1, 1887, this Department was able to pay out at par and keep in circulation \$10,464,905 of the coined silver dollars, and \$72,597,732 of their representatives, the certificates, in addition to the amounts of each in circulation July 1, 1886. If the Department had been able to print enough certificates, doubtless the whole of this increased use of silver would have been in the form of certificates, and few, if any, coined dollars would have been paid out. On the contrary, many of those out would have been returned, and certificates taken in their place.

There should always be in the Treasury enough silver beside that held against outstanding certificates to enable the Government to at once supply any demand for it on the part of the people; but all held in the Treasury in excess of that amount is absolutely useless for any purpose, and is in fact a menace to the silver which the people hold and also to the United States notes and national-bank notes—to the whole circulating medium, except gold; therefore it would be the part of wisdom to prevent any accumulation of silver in the Treasury beyond a sufficient reserve needed to meet any demand which may be made for it. This can be done by fixing the amount of such reserve, and providing that when it is exceeded by say \$5,000,000, the purchase of bullion shall cease until the amount held by the Government again equals such reserve. Another plan, somewhat similar to that recommended by my predecessor in his last annual report, would be to provide that when the reserve was exceeded, an amount of United States notes equal in value to such excess should be cancelled, if enough of them were in the Treasury; but if not, then the purchase of bullion to cease until the maximum reserve should be reached. This would create a vacuum in the circulating medium which would be filled by silver. The amount of United States notes would be gradually reduced until the whole were extinguished; silver dollars or silver certificates would take the place of United States notes as they were retired. This plan would make our currency more uniform and as secure as now.

Neither of these plans, if adopted, would diminish the actual or potential use of silver as currency by a dollar. In my judgment, it would be promoted thereby.

Our people will never consent that the money which is in every one's pocket shall become of less value than it was when the Government paid it to them, if it be in the power of the Government to make it good.

The trade-dollars have been practically redeemed in gold under act of Congress, although they were held by but few persons, were intrinsically worth more than the standard dollar, and had far less equitable claim for redemption than would the standard dollar. If ever the time comes when the standard dollar goes to a discount, the people, in the

pockets of almost every one of whom will be found more or less of those dollars, will emphatically demand that they, too, shall be redeemed in gold or made as good as when issued, and that the purchase of silver bullion stop. If the plan above suggested were now adopted, they would probably never go to a discount—surely not except under altogether extraordinary circumstances; and yet the public would have a supply of them limited only by the need and demand of the people for them. I recommend that a law to the above effect be enacted.

#### NATIONAL BANKS.

During the year ending October 31, 1887, there have been 225 new banks organized—capital, \$30,546,000; circulation, \$4,690,375.

Thirty-three banks have been closed during the same period, of which twenty-five have gone into voluntary liquidation and eight have failed. These 33 banks had an aggregate capital of \$4,087,450, and their outstanding circulation amounts to \$1,122,836.

The total number of national banks organized to date has been 3,805, of which 3,219 have been formed under the acts of Congress and 586 have been converted from State institutions. Of the first class, 556 have gone into voluntary liquidation and 100 have failed, leaving in existence 2,563.

Of the second-class, 69 have gone into voluntary liquidation and 19 have failed, leaving in operation 498.

Total in operation 3,061, being the largest number yet reached. The following-named items show net increase during the year, viz: Capital stock, \$30,572,325; surplus, \$16,664,250.10; deposits, \$76,508,818.31.

The decrease during the year in United States bonds held for all purposes is \$82,505,900.

#### IMMIGRATION.

The State commissioners, heretofore employed under contracts made in pursuance of the provisions of the act to regulate immigration, have continued to conduct the local affairs of immigration at their respective ports during the last fiscal year. The ports at which commissioners are now stationed are as follows: Baltimore, Boston, Galveston, Key West, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, (Me.), and San Francisco. At none of the other ports was the business deemed sufficient to justify the employment of a commissioner.

The receipts of capitation-tax for the year ended June 30, 1887, were \$257,879.50. These receipts constitute the immigrant-fund, which is created by a tax of fifty cents per head for alien passengers arriving from foreign countries in ports of the United States. This tax is collected not only for *bona fide* immigrants, but for all alien passengers, including tourists and other sojourners, and on each recurring arrival of such alien. The tax, however, is not collected for immigrants coming from foreign contiguous territory.

The expenditures during the year were \$164,070.57, thus leaving a net balance to the credit of the fund of \$93,808.93.

The Department has endeavored to secure uniformity in the methods of transacting the business by the commissioners employed at the several ports, but the efforts in that direction have not been entirely successful. The execution of the law has thus been embarrassed by a want of uniformity in the performance of their duties by the several boards of commissioners. This is due in great measure to the administration of the business through the agency of officers appointed by State governments; over whom the Secretary of the Treasury, who is charged with the execution of the law, has no control except by contract, which he has no adequate means of enforcing.

It is recommended that the existing law be so amended that, in addition to the provision prohibiting the landing of aliens liable to become a public charge, idiots, lunatics, and convicts, a fine reasonable in amount should be imposed upon the master of the vessel for every such person brought by him to this country, and that such fine be made a lien upon the vessel.

Provision should also be made that, where aliens, after having been landed, are found, within a time to be fixed, to be of either of the classes whose landing is prohibited, they should be deported by or at the expense of the master or owner of the vessel bringing them, and, on failure to do so, such master or owner to be subject to fine.

The following statement exhibits the receipts and expenditures on account of immigration at the several ports during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887:

Ports.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Astoria.....	\$0 50	
Baltimore.....	17,640 50	\$6,739 01
Barnstable.....	25 50	
Boston.....	18,409 50	9,377 78
Charleston.....	3 50	
Galveston.....	231 50	778 00
Key West.....	3,227 00	2,153 65
Mobile.....	50	
New Bedford.....	240 50	
New Haven.....	3 00	
New London.....	1 00	
New Orleans.....	1,210 50	134 83
New York.....	193,237 50	185,146 60
Pearl River.....	1 50	
Pensacola.....	13 50	
Philadelphia.....	15,566 00	7,101 60
Portland.....	775 50	202 80
Providence.....	3 00	
Puget Sound.....	3 00	
Savannah.....	50	
San Francisco.....	7,116 00	2,436 30
St. Augustine.....	5 00	
St. John's.....	15 00	
Williamsletts.....	24 50	
Yorktown.....	127 50	
<b>Aggregate.....</b>	<b>257,879 50</b>	<b>164,070 57</b>

## INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, herewith transmitted (page 317), sets forth in detail the condition of this branch of the public service :

*Statement showing the receipts from the several objects of taxation under the internal-revenue laws for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1886 and 1887, respectively.*

Sources.	1886.	1887.	Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits.....	\$69,092,266 00	\$65,829,321 71		\$3,262,944 29
Tobacco.....	27,907,362 53	30,108,067 13	\$2,200,704 60	
Fermented liquors.....	19,676,731 20	21,922,187 49	2,245,456 20	
Oleomargarine.....		723,948 04	723,948 04	
Bank circulation.....		4,288 37	4,288 37	
Penalties, &c.....	194,422 45	220,204 83	25,782 38	
Collections under repealed laws.....	32,087 17	29,283 49		2,803 68
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>116,902,869 44</b>	<b>118,837,301 06</b>	<b>1,934,431 62</b>	

The amount of collections above reported includes certain sums collected but not deposited during the fiscal years named ; thus causing a discrepancy to appear between the amounts collected and the amounts covered into the Treasury by warrants.

The Commissioner, in his report, reiterates his recommendations in previous reports to the effect that the law be amended so as to provide for the taxation of fractions of gallons of distilled spirits ; to authorize the distillation of brandy from all kinds of fruits under the exemptions now accorded to distillers of brandy from apples, peaches, and grapes exclusively, and to provide for the storage of all kinds of fruit brandy in special bonded warehouses. He also recommends that the tax on reimported domestic spirits be treated as an internal-revenue tax, and levied upon the quantity drawn from the distillery warehouse, or to require the duty payable under section 2500 of the Revised Statutes, to be paid with interest at a rate to be determined by Congress, the interest to run from the date of the withdrawal from the distillery warehouse, or from the date of payment of the drawback, as the case may be.

He also points out the great disparity between the special taxes and the tax on the article itself in the oleomargarine law, which leaves it in doubt as to whether the law should be construed as a protective measure, or as a prohibitory measure. He suggests a simplification of the statute, if it is to be simply an internal-revenue measure, and submits certain information, including bills introduced and laws passed by other countries, as valuable aids to Congress, whether the law is to be perfected either as a protective measure or as a prohibitory measure.

In my opinion, the adoption of the amendments proposed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue would remove certain existing ine-

qualities in the payment of tax. His recommendations are therefore approved.

I would also recommend that the law relative to oleomargarine be carefully reconsidered by Congress, and so amended as to render it more efficient as a means of protecting the people from being imposed upon through the sale of this article as butter.

#### ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The appropriations for the support of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the fiscal year were \$795,008.30, and the estimated number of sheets of securities to be produced, 29,532,550. The actual expenses were \$794,477.90, and the number of sheets of securities turned out during the year, 32,652,207. The delivery to the Treasurer of the United States of the new silver certificates of the denomination of one dollar began September 20, 1886; of the two-dollar certificates, November 27, 1886, and of the five-dollar certificates, February 9, 1887. To October 31, 1887, there had been delivered to the Treasurer for issue certificates of these denominations amounting to \$47,944,000, of which \$17,916,000 was in one-dollar certificates and \$11,128,000 in two-dollar certificates.

Under the authority given in the last appropriation act, all of the officers, clerks, and employés of the Bureau, except the plate-printers and their assistants, were on July 1, 1887, placed on annual salaries, instead of daily wages, and the number to be employed in each grade was fixed by a Departmental order. No difficulty has been found in carrying on the work under this organization. In order to place this establishment on the same permanent footing as the other bureaus of the Department, it is, however, desirable that its organization should be fixed by law. The estimates for the next fiscal year accordingly set forth the number of persons to be employed in each grade and the salaries they are to receive.

The great increase in the quantity of securities which the various branches of the Government estimate that they will require during the next fiscal year has made it necessary to submit an estimate of an increased appropriation for the support of the Bureau. The estimated number of sheets of securities to be printed is 51,150,050, as against an estimated production of 34,992,794 sheets during the current fiscal year. The estimated appropriation is \$1,152,915. The appropriation for the current year is \$918,030. The increase in the quantity of work to be done is more than 46 per cent., while the increase in the appropriation asked for is only 25½ per cent.

## REVENUE MARINE.

There has been an increased performance of work by the revenue cutters. The officers of this service have discharged their duties with energy and fidelity, and the vessels in their charge have been safely and skilfully navigated on harbor and coasting duty and on extensive cruises.

Thirty-eight vessels have been in commission during the year, and a new steamer has just been placed for boarding duty on the Mississippi river. The total number of persons employed in this service is 1,046.

The following is the record of regular duty for the year ending June 30, 1887 :

Aggregate number of miles cruised by vessels.....	351,395
Number of merchant-vessels boarded and examined.....	31,586
Number of merchant-vessels found violating law in some particular and seized or reported to proper authorities.....	1,282
Fines or penalties incurred by vessels so seized or reported.....	\$393,961.70
Number of vessels in distress assisted.....	207
Value of vessels and their cargoes imperilled by the sea to which assistance was rendered.....	\$4,969,450.00
Number of persons on board vessels assisted.....	3,106

Forty-two persons were picked out of the water and saved from drowning.

The revenue-marine steamers "Rush" and "Bear" have been actively engaged in enforcing the laws which prohibit the killing of fur-seals in the Territory of Alaska and the waters thereof, except, under the supervision of the Government, at the Islands of St. Paul and St. George.

Capt. L. G. Shepard, commanding the "Rush," cruised during the summer between Ounalaska and the Pribylov Islands, and seized seven American and five British vessels, having on board 6,307 seal-skins.

Capt. M. A. Healy, in command of the "Bear," also seized two American and one British vessel, in the latter part of the season, having on board 5,155 seal-skins. The "Bear," besides participating in the work of protecting seal life, proceeded as far north as Point Belcher, in the Arctic Ocean. At Port Clarence news was received of the probable survival of one or more of those on board the whaling-bark "Napoleon" when she was wrecked in May, 1885. The "Bear" visited the Siberian coast, and forty-five miles west of Cape Navarin found J. B. Vincent, the sole survivor of eighteen who landed on the ice from the lost vessel. It is highly advisable that a moderate sum be used in purchasing suitable articles to be sent by the next revenue cutter visiting those waters as a reward to the natives who, in a condition

very near starvation, sheltered and fed Vincent and his unfortunate companions.

At St. Michaels, Third Lieut. C. D. Kennedy, of the "Bear," acting as deputy United States marshal, arrested the murderer of Bishop Seghers, and delivered the prisoner to the "Rush," at Ounalaska, for transportation to Sitka. Six destitute miners were taken on board the "Bear," and given passage to Ounalaska.

Material assistance has been given, as customary, by the officers and vessels of this service to the Life-Saving Service. The distance cruised while performing this duty aggregated 16,643 miles.

The expenditures of the Revenue-Cutter Service for the year 1887 were about \$890,000.

This service requires the immediate replacement of a considerable number of its vessels with new ones fully adapted to the requirements of the work to be performed. In this way alone can proper efficiency be secured and real economy in expenditures be brought about.

The revenue-marine steamer "McCulloch," on the Charleston station, is practically worn-out, and should be disposed of and a new one constructed.

The vast extent of the sounds of North Carolina, with numerous bays and rivers, and an extensive and increasing commerce greatly in need of the protection afforded by this service, is guarded by the revenue-marine steamer "Stevens," no longer fit for regular duty. A new vessel should be provided for this station as soon as possible.

The revenue cutters doing harbor boarding duty are in proportion less adequate to the duties they are called upon to perform than the cruising-vessels. Not only have these vessels been greatly deteriorated by age, but in original design they barely met the requirements of a commerce that, since their construction, has increased greatly in volume, and which is now carried on in vessels of remarkable size and speed.

The following revenue-marine steamers doing harbor boarding duty, the "Hamlin," at Boston, the "Washington," at New York, the "Tench Coxe," at Philadelphia, the "Penrose" at Galveston, and the "Hartley," at San Francisco, should all be disposed of, and their places filled with new vessels equal to the proper performance of the duties required of them.

The recommendations made in this report for new vessels, it is estimated, would require \$350,000, and what might be realized from the sale of the old vessels when replaced.

## LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The past year has been in many respects a notable one in the history of the Life-Saving Service. The winter was unusually severe, and the number of marine disasters exceeded that of any year previous. Many of the vessels involved were of the larger class, and included several passenger steamships, and more persons and greater values were therefore imperilled. But although the rigor of the weather made the operations of the life-saving crews peculiarly difficult and hazardous, yet in nearly every instance they were eminently successful, and resulted in the saving of a greater number of lives and a larger amount of property than in any former year.

The statistics of operations within the scope of the Service are as follows:

The number of disasters to documented vessels was 332. The number of persons on board was 6,327, of whom 6,272 were saved, and 55 lost. The value of the property involved is estimated at \$7,075,700, of which \$5,788,820 was saved, and \$1,286,880 lost. The number of vessels totally lost was 72. Besides the foregoing, there were 135 disasters to smaller craft, (sail-boats, row-boats, &c.,) on which were 274 persons, 271 of whom were saved, and 3 lost. The value of property involved in the latter disasters was \$96,830, of which \$92,915 was saved, and \$3,915 lost. The following is the aggregate:

Total number of disasters.....	467
Total value of property involved.....	\$7, 172, 530
Total value of property saved.....	\$5, 881, 735
Total value of property lost.....	\$1, 290, 795
Total number of persons on board.....	6, 601
Total number of persons saved.....	6, 543
Total number of persons lost.....	58
Total number of persons succored at stations.....	737
Total number of days' succor afforded.....	1, 894
Number of vessels totally lost.....	72

There were, besides the persons saved as above shown, twenty-three other persons rescued, who had fallen from wharves, &c., and would probably have perished but for the aid of the life-saving crews. With the exception of the year preceding, the assistance rendered in saving vessels and cargoes has been greater than ever before, no less than 393 vessels having been aided in getting afloat when stranded, repaired when damaged, piloted out of dangerous places, and helped in similar ways by the life-saving crews. In 210 instances, vessels in danger of stranding were warned off by the signals of the patrolmen.

The number of stations in the Service at the close of the year was 218, and the cost of their maintenance during the year was \$834,985.36.



Seven new stations were completed and put in commission during the year, their respective locations being as follows: North Scituate, Mass.; and Frankfort, Pent Water, White River, Holland, South Haven, and Sturgeon Bay Canal, on Lake Michigan. Two others, one at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, the other at Cape Lookout, North Carolina, have been completed, and are about to be put in operation.

Five stations were rebuilt during the year, at Block Island, Rhode Island; at Ditch Plain and Georgica, on Long Island, and at Shark River and Townsend's Inlet, coast of New Jersey. There are now rebuilding, under contract, the Naragansett Pier and New Stoneham Stations, Rhode Island; the Far Rockaway Station, Long Island, and the Bond's Station, New Jersey. Extensive repairs and alterations have been put upon 22 stations on different portions of the coast, and there are 17 others now in process of renovation and improvement.

#### MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The relief furnished by the Service during the past year is greater than at any other in the history of the Service; 45,314 patients were treated, and 331,701 days' relief in hospital have been furnished, and the character of the accommodations is steadily improving as new hospitals are opened and old ones modernized.

The recommendation is renewed for the establishment of a marine hospital at the port of New York, because the necessities for a marine hospital are as great as ever, and because we cannot have as efficient a hospital in a leased building as in one owned by the Government. The reasons are plain—first, because articles of furniture supplied to leased hospitals are limited in amount, and, second, little in the way of alterations can be attempted, and no improvements of the building involving expense can be considered. From an economic point of view, it would be in the interest of the Government to own an establishment of its own in New York harbor, even if there were no other considerations.

The hospitals are generally in fair condition, with the exception of certain additional buildings required at Wilmington and Detroit, where there is insufficient room for the Service, extensive repairs needed at Boston, and the grading of the grounds at Chicago and at New Orleans. The recommendation heretofore made for the establishment of a National Sailors' Home for the reception of aged and worn-out sailors is renewed.

The law of April 29, 1878, known as the National Quarantine Act, has been carried out as fully as the contingent appropriation at the disposal of the Bureau would permit, and in accordance with my direction the publication of the weekly abstracts of sanitary information received has been resumed. These abstracts have been of great service to health officers throughout the country and to quarantine officers generally. The four quarantines maintained by the Bureau, namely, at Ship Island, Sapelo Sound, Cape Charles, and Delaware Breakwater, have been maintained during the quarantine season, and the Ship Island station throughout the year. None of the stations have been provided with modern appliances for the disinfection of ships and the proper handling of cargoes, for the simple reason that these appliances involve the construction of wharves and suitable vessels for the machinery, and there is no fund out of which the expense could be met.

The Cape Charles quarantine station is on a leased island, and although it can be bought for \$5,000, there is no authority of statute for its purchase. A defect in the quarantine act, needing legislative remedy, is that this law has no penalty for the violation of its provisions.

Aid has been extended to Florida in supplying the hospital at Key West, and furnishing nurses and providing a temporary refuge station at Egmont Key, and recently aid has been extended to Tampa, in the construction and maintenance of a temporary hospital, with medical supplies and nurses. A suitable quarantine station on one of the Florida keys is an urgent necessity, for the prevention of the regular inroads of yellow fever on the west coast of Florida. The demand for the Governmental control of seaboard quarantines is becoming yearly more pronounced, and the recent threatened introduction of cholera at New York has emphasized it, but I cannot too strongly urge the necessity for specific appropriations for the creditable management of the quarantines now controlled by the Department.

The expenses of the general service have been \$461,336.19, and the receipts from all sources \$570,227.62.

From special appropriations for repairs and preservation of marine hospitals; furniture and repairs of furniture; vaults, safes, and locks; fuel, lights, and water; heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus, the expenditures were \$77,817.61.

From the balance of the fund placed at the disposal of the President for the prevention of the spread of epidemic diseases, there have been expended \$48,649.28, and the unexpended balance, June 30, 1887, was

\$217,193.72. This balance should be reappropriated to meet the contingencies of the service next year, in addition to the special appropriations necessary for the equipment of the quarantines.

## STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.

The *personnel* of the Service on the 30th June, 1887, was composed of 147 officers, clerks, and messengers, as follows: One Supervising Inspector-General, ten supervising inspectors, thirty-eight inspectors of hulls, ten assistant inspectors of hulls, thirty-eight inspectors of boilers, ten assistant inspectors of boilers, one assistant inspector to examine life-preservers, ten special inspectors of foreign steam-vessels; one chief clerk, three clerks, and one messenger to the Supervising Inspector-General; one clerk and messenger to the supervising inspector at New York city, twenty-two clerks to the local boards of inspectors, and one clerk to the special inspectors of foreign steamers at New York.

The offices of Supervising Inspector-General, supervising and local inspectors of steam-vessels, clerks, &c., are organized under the act of Congress approved February 28, 1871, now Title 52, Revised Statutes.

The special inspectors of foreign steam-vessels are organized under the amendment to section 4400, Title 52, Revised Statutes, approved August 7, 1882.

## STATISTICS OF THE SERVICE FOR THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

*Table giving the statistics of the different divisions of the country.*

Divisions.	Steamers.	Net tonnage.	Officers licensed.
Pacific coast.....	458	118, 515. 96	2, 057
Atlantic coast.....	2, 730	482, 321. 12	11, 336
Western rivers.....	1, 041	181, 944. 24	5, 996
Northern lakes.....	1, 462	315, 537. 34	6, 226
Gulf coast.....	429	61, 957. 11	2, 373
Total .....	6, 120	1, 160, 275. 77	27, 988

Increase in number of vessels inspected over the preceding year.....	376
Increase in the tonnage of vessels inspected over the preceding year.....	78, 527. 36
Increase in number of officers licensed.....	2, 208

*Expenditures.*

Salaries Supervising Inspector-General, supervising, local, and assistant inspectors, paid from funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, act approved June 19, 1886, (appointments authorized by sections 4402, 4404, and 4414, Revised Statutes).....	\$184, 200 60
Contingent expenses, paid from the indefinite appropriation of the surplus revenues in the Treasury received from fees for inspecting steam-vessels and licensing officers, for the payment of clerical help authorized by section 4414, Revised Statutes, fees to United States marshals and witnesses, section 4451, Revised Statutes, and travelling and other expenses, when on official duty, of the Supervising Inspector-General, supervising, local, and assistant inspectors, and all instruments, books, blanks, stationery, furniture, and other things necessary to carry into	

effect the provisions of Title 52, Revised Statutes, authorized by section 3689, Revised Statutes:

Salaries of clerks.....	\$29,880 24	
Travelling and miscellaneous expenses.....	32,890 64	
Clerk, messenger, and room-rent for Board.....	183 00	
Stationery for supervising and local inspectors.....	889 89	
Engraving, printing, and binding officers' licenses.....	1,235 40	
New instruments.....	112 00	
Reconstructing three testing-machines.....	767 80	
Marshals' and witnesses' fees.....	664 40	
		\$66,623 37

Total expenditures.....	250,823 97
Unexpended balance in the Treasury standing to the credit of the Steam-boat-Inspection Service, June 30, 1887.....	244,813 39

Notwithstanding an increase of 376 steamers inspected and 2,208 officers licensed over the previous year, and an extraordinary expense incurred of \$767.80 for the reconstruction of three iron-testing machines, the contingent expenses of the Service have been \$1,797.81 less than they were in the fiscal year preceding.

*Number of accidents during the year resulting in loss of life.*

Nature of casualty.	Number of casualties.	Number of lives lost.
Fires.....	5	68
Collisions.....	24	34
Breaking of steam-pipes and mud-drums.....	9	13
Explosions.....	4	11
Snags, wrecks, and sinking.....	4	94
Total.....	46	220

Number of lives lost in 1886.....	182
Number of lives lost in 1887.....	220

Increase in 1887..... 38

Of the number of lives lost in 1887, 74 were passengers and 146 were officers or persons employed on the steamers.

It is estimated that fully five hundred million (500,000,000) passengers were carried on steam-vessels during the year.

*Inspection of foreign steam passenger-vessels under the act of Congress approved August 7, 1882.*

Annual inspection—	
At New York.....	137
At Boston, (including seven inspections at Portland, Me.).....	24
At Philadelphia, (including one inspection on the lakes).....	10
At Baltimore, (including forty-eight inspections on the lakes).....	59
At New Orleans.....	13
At San Francisco.....	6
Total.....	249
Intermediate inspections.....	2,086

*Expenses of the foreign service for the fiscal year.*

Salaries.....	\$21,500 00
Travelling and contingent expenses.....	1,467 09
Total expenses.....	22,967 09

Important changes were made in the steamboat laws, by an act approved June 19, 1886, the most prominent being that which abolished, in substance, the provisions of section 4458, Revised Statutes, authorizing the collection of fees for the inspection of steam-vessels, and the licensing of officers for such vessels; also in substance repealing so much of section 4461, Revised Statutes, as authorized the fees collected under section 4458 of the statutes to be permanently appropriated for the payment of "the salaries of the Supervising Inspector-General, of all the supervising inspectors, local inspectors, assistant inspectors," such salaries to be paid instead, from and after July 1, 1886, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. By an oversight of the committee having the bill in charge, the bill failed to make provision for the payment of clerks, travelling expenses of officers when on official duty, and other contingent expenses referred to in section 4461, Revised Statutes, which provided for such expenses to be paid from the fees provided in section 4458, Revised Statutes.

This oversight will sooner or later have to be remedied by supplemental legislation. Such legislation was recommended to Congress in a special message from the President of the United States, dated June 19, 1886, (page 6222, Congressional Record, June 20, 1886.) The recommendation was promptly acted upon by the passage of a bill in the Senate to remedy the defect. This bill was reported favorably by the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, and placed on the calendar, but never acted upon thereafter. Attention is called to the necessity of legislation on the subject referred to.

#### THE LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

The Light-House Board reports the changes in aids to navigation as shown in the following table:

	June 30, 1886.	June 30, 1887.	Increase.	Decrease.
Light-houses, light-ships, and stake-lights, including those on the rivers.....	1,994	2,031	37	.....
New lights of all kinds established during the year.....	105	75	.....	30
Lights discontinued during the year.....	60	38	.....	22
Steam and hot-air fog-signals.....	76	77	1	.....
Whistling buoys in position.....	40	45	5	.....
Bell buoys in position.....	44	51	7	.....
Lighted buoys in position.....	2	4	2	.....
Other buoys in position.....	3,758	3,867	109	.....

The Light-House Board is still unable to complete the construction of the much-needed light-house on Northwest Seal Rock, (St. George's reef,) off Crescent City, California, owing to insufficient appropriations. It is hoped that funds may be promptly provided for this purpose.

The Board calls attention to the imminent danger that the high iron tower at Hunting Island Light-station, South Carolina, will be undermined and overthrown by the encroachments of the sea. This tower cost \$102,000. The Board asks half that sum with which to buy a new site and place the structure upon it. Failure to provide the means to save this tower may, as in the case of the Mosquito Inlet structure, Florida, cost the Government in the future twice the sum asked now.

The Board also asks \$8,000 with which to establish a light at Lake Borgne, Louisiana, to take the place of the light at St. Joseph's Island, as the latter is being washed away so rapidly that it is now impracticable to save the station. The Board also asks \$25,000 with which to establish Humboldt Light-station, California, upon a more secure site, that occupied by it at present being so seriously threatened that it is believed it will be overthrown by the next severe storm. The Board also asks \$25,000 to enable it to replace the Pamlico Point light-house, North Carolina. When this was asked last year it was stated that the structures were in imminent danger from the encroachments of the sea. The Board now reports that it has been forced to discontinue the light, much to the inconvenience of the commerce of the sound. The interests of navigation demand that the light should be replaced at the earliest day practicable.

Mineral oil is now used as an illuminant throughout the whole of the Light-House Establishment to the complete exclusion of lard oil, the illuminant formerly used, making a large saving in cost and increasing the celerity of lighting and the certainty of maintaining lights in the colder parts of our coasts.

Attention is called to the Board's statements as to its cramped quarters, and especially as to the danger to its archives, and its need for a special building for its offices, museum, and laboratory.

The need shown by the Board for light-house and buoy depots in the new light-house districts established under the authority of recent laws seems to demand early attention.

The loss of the light-house schooner "Mignonette," in the hurricane of 21st September, 1887, makes it necessary that an early appropriation be made for supplying her place.

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The progress of the work has been commensurate with the means afforded by Congress, although necessarily restricted by the large reduction made in the estimates approved by the Department.

Field operations, including triangulation and topography, astronomical and magnetic work, were carried on within the limits or on the

coasts of twenty-seven States, three Territories, and in the District of Columbia. Hydrographic surveys were prosecuted in the waters or off the coasts of seventeen States and two Territories.

Effort was concentrated in pushing to completion important surveys already in progress, and in beginning those imperatively demanded by the interests of commerce and navigation. Special attention was given to the study of the physical changes in Monomoy and its shoals; to the completion of the resurveys of Long Island Sound and of New York Harbor and its approaches; to the formation and movement of ice and of shoals in Delaware River and Bay; to the investigation of the currents of the Gulf Stream; to resurveys of the harbors of San Francisco and San Diego, and to the preparation of a new and greatly enlarged edition of the Pacific Coast Pilot. The publication of a Quarterly Notice to Mariners was continued, and arrangement made for notices of the same general character to appear monthly. These quarterly and monthly notices are in addition to the occasional notices announcing dangers to navigation or giving information of value to navigators. They contain all corrections made on charts during the month or quarter with lists of charts cancelled, new editions and charts in preparation.

Advance was made in the special triangulation begun in 1884 at the request of the Commissioners of the Topographical Survey of the State of Massachusetts; the surveys asked for by the Harbor Board of Baltimore, to define port-warden lines in that harbor, and to connect them with the triangulation, were made; the boundary line between the States of Virginia and North Carolina was determined, at the request of the commissioners of those States; hydrographic resurveys and examinations were made at New Inlet, North Carolina; Saint Simon's Sound, Georgia, and at Atchafalaya Bay, Louisiana. A special examination was made in Charleston Harbor, to determine any changes of depth due to the effects of the earthquake. On the coasts of California and Oregon, of Washington Territory and of Alaska, in the Columbia River, and in Puget, Washington, and Possession Sounds, surveys were in active progress.

The basis for accurate national and State surveys afforded by the transcontinental triangulation authorized by act of Congress, March 3, 1871, and intended to connect the work on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, has been extended by the continuation of geodetic operations in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Tennessee, Indiana, and Wisconsin, and by a survey begun towards the close of the fiscal year in the State of Minnesota.

In the office, which is charged with the duty of making the results of field-work accessible to the people and to the Government by the speediest and most economical methods, there were published 24 new charts and 9 new editions of charts, 10 new charts and 4 new editions being from engraved plates, 14 new charts and 5 new editions from photolithographs. There were printed 37,407 charts, of which number 31,007 were from engraved plates and 6,400 from photolithographs. Distribution was made of 34,019 copies of charts. Of this number, 8,624 were for the use of the Executive Departments, 2,515 for Congress, and 21,010 were sent to agents for sale.

Twelve Notices to Mariners were issued during the year, and 12,000 copies of these notices were printed for distribution. Tide-tables, predicting for 1888 the times and heights of the tide on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, were in preparation and are now published. Upwards of 480 copies of the third edition of Subdivision No. 13, Atlantic Local Coast Pilot, including the south coast of Long Island, New York Bay, and Hudson River, were published. The manuscript of a new edition (the fourth) of the Pacific Coast Pilot was nearly complete for publication.

Of the annual reports for various years, 2,801 copies were distributed.

For the proper development and economical conduct of the work of the Survey, it is submitted that Congress should grant appropriations to the full amount of the approved estimates.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

There are under the control of this Department more than two hundred completed and occupied buildings to be cared for from the annual appropriations for "repairs and preservation," "vaults, safes and locks," and repairs to heating apparatus; and during the past year work of construction and repairs specially appropriated for have been prosecuted upon sixty-three buildings, of which number four have been completed, involving a total expenditure of \$3,261,373.82, which is fully accounted for in the report of the Supervising Architect of this Department.

The total expenditures during the year for sites, construction of new buildings, and repairs specially appropriated for aggregate \$2,841,139.55; for repairs and preservation of completed buildings, \$229,072.14; for heating apparatus and repairs to same, \$135,454.72; for vaults, safes, and locks, \$52,068.86, and for photographing plans for public buildings, \$3,638.55.

After a careful consideration of the method that has been pursued in the past in appropriating money for the construction of public build-



ings, I am convinced that a great saving of time and money would be secured if the full amount of the limit of cost should be appropriated in one sum, so that the work of construction might be uninterruptedly pursued, and thus avoid a suspension of work by reason of the exhaustion of a partial appropriation. If this method should be adopted, the unfortunate delay experienced by the Department up to this time, in completing the public buildings, would be avoided, and the large sums required for the rental of private buildings on account of this delay be saved to the Government.

It may be stated that the estimates for some of the buildings now in course of erection were prepared as far back as 1882, the basis for which were the rates prevailing at that time, but, by reason of the great advance in the price of labor and material since that date, owing to the prosperous condition of the building trade, contracts cannot be secured, even after the most public advertisement, except at greatly increased prices, thus rendering it impossible to complete the buildings as originally designed, and sometimes requiring the omission of important parts of the work.

#### *New Quarters.*

It is deemed very desirable that an appropriation should be made for office accommodations, outside of the Treasury building, for the architectural division of this Department, as the present quarters are insufficiently lighted and too contracted to permit the proper transaction of the delicate and important work under its supervision.

#### STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

The necessity for the passage of a statute of limitations constantly presses upon the attention of the accounting officers of the Government.

I call attention to the views expressed on this subject in the annual reports of the First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury (pages 535 and 542, respectively).

#### HALL OF RECORDS.

I call attention to the oft-repeated recommendation of my predecessors in office to the necessity for the construction of a fire-proof building suitable for the storage of the files and records of the several Departments.

Many of these papers and records of great value are stored in unsafe and almost inaccessible places.

The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted January 17, 1883, plans and specifications prepared by the Supervising Architect for such a

building. I earnestly urge this matter upon the attention of the Congress, asking thereon favorable and speedy action.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The net expenditures on account of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1887 were \$4,085,251.39. The revenues deposited in the Treasury on this account for the same period were \$2,367,869.01.

During the fiscal year 1887 there has been issued in payment for judgments of the Court of Claims \$3,150 of the 3.65 per cent. bonds. There has been retired through the operations of the sinking-fund, \$401,700 of the bonded indebtedness of the District, making a net reduction of \$398,550, and reducing the amount annually required for interest \$22,138.

Since the duties of the commissioners of the sinking-fund of the District of Columbia were devolved on the Treasurer of the United States by the act of Congress of June 11, 1878, (20 Stat., 106,) the bonded debt of the District has been increased \$837,700 by the issue of 3.65 per cent. bonds in exchange for certificates of the board of audit and in payment for judgments of the Court of Claims. There has been retired during the same period \$1,952,250 of the bonded debt, making a net reduction of \$1,114,550, reducing the annual interest charge \$84,068.22.

The amount realized from the sale of bonds in which the 10 per cent. retained from contractors with the District of Columbia was invested, as required by the act of June 11, 1878, exceeds the sum necessary to pay the amounts originally withheld. At the close of the fiscal year 1887 the surplus amounted to \$25,835.81, and has been covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, to the credit of the United States and District of Columbia in equal parts, as required by law.

Detailed information in regard to the affairs of the District of Columbia will be found in the reports to be submitted by the District commissioners and by the Treasurer of the United States as ex-officio commissioner of the sinking-fund of the District.

The several reports of the heads of offices and bureaus are herewith transmitted.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

The Honorable

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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**TABLES ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT ON THE FINANCES.**

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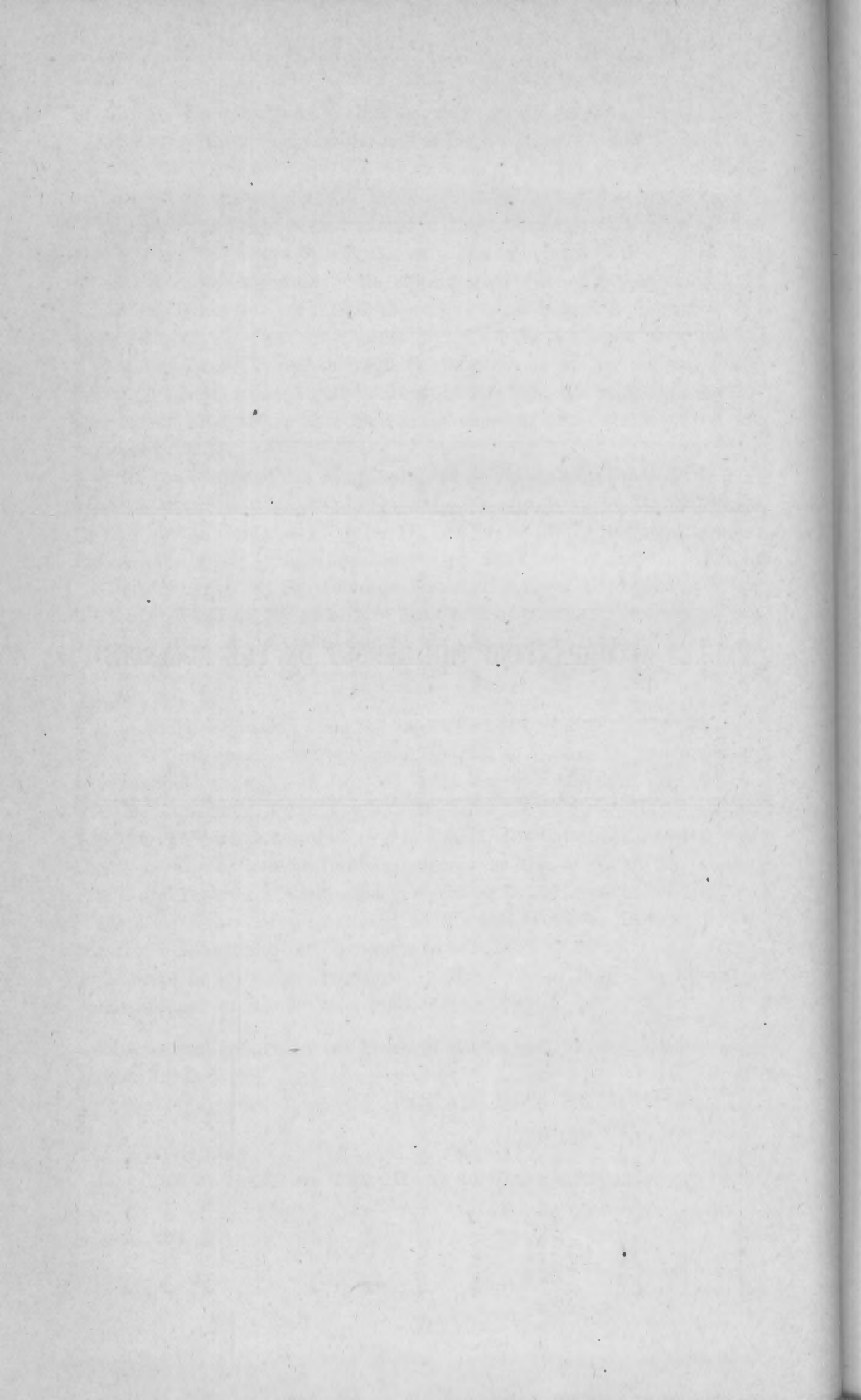


TABLE A.—STATEMENT OF THE OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1887.

	Length of loan.	When redeemable.	Rate of interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
OLD DEBT.							
For detailed information in regard to the earlier loans embraced under this head, see Finance Report for 1876.	.....	On demand ...	5 and 6 per cent.	.....	Indefinite.....	.....	\$151,920.26
TREASURY NOTES PRIOR TO 1846.							
Acts of October 12, 1837 (5 Statutes, 201); May 21, 1838 (5 Statutes, 223); March 2, 1839 (5 Statutes, 323); March 31, 1840 (5 Statutes, 370); February 15, 1841 (5 Statutes, 411); January 31, 1842 (5 Statutes, 469); August 31, 1842 (5 Statutes, 581); and March 3, 1843 (5 Statutes, 614).	1 and 2 years	1 and 2 years from date.	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 to 6 per cent.	Par.....	\$51,000,000.00	\$47,002,900.00	(†)
TREASURY NOTES OF 1846.							
Act of July 22, 1846 (9 Statutes, 39).....	1 year.....	1 year from date.	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Par.....	10,000,000.00	7,687,800.00	(†)
MEXICAN INDEMNITY.							
Act of August 10, 1846 (9 Statutes, 94).....	5 years.....	5 years from date.	5 per cent....	Par.....	820,000.00	303,573.92	(†)
TREASURY NOTES OF 1847.							
Act of January 28, 1847 (9 Statutes, 118).....	1 and 2 years	1 and 2 years from date.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 per cent.	Par.....	23,000,000.00	*26,122,100.00	(†)
TREASURY NOTES OF 1857.							
Act of December 23, 1857 (11 Statutes, 257).....	1 year.....	1 year from date.	3 to 6 per cent.	Par.....	Indefinite.....	52,778,900.00	(†)
BOUNTY-LAND SCRIP.							
Act of February 11, 1847 (9 Statutes, 125).....	Indefinite ..	At the pleasure of the Government.	6 per cent....	Par.....	Indefinite.....	233,075.00	(†)
LOAN OF 1847.							
Act of January 28, 1847 (9 Statutes, 118).....	20 years.....	January 1, 1868	6 per cent....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 percent prem'm.	23,000,000.00	†28,230,350.00	1,250.00
TEXAN INDEMNITY STOCK.							
Act of September 9, 1850 (9 Statutes, 447).....	14 years.....	January 1, 1865	5 per cent....	Par.....	10,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	20,000.00
LOAN OF 1858.							
Act of June 14, 1858 (11 Statutes, 365).....	15 years.....	January 1, 1874	5 per cent....	Average prem'm of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	2,000.00

\* Including reissues

† Included in "old debt."

‡ Including conversion of Treasury notes.

TABLE A.—STATEMENT OF THE OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, ETC.—Continued.

	Length of loan.	When redeemable.	Rate of interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
LOAN OF 1860.							
Act of June 22, 1860 (12 Statutes, 79).....	10 years ....	Jan. 1, 1871 ....	5 per cent. ...	Par to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ % per ct. pr'm.	\$21,000,000.00	\$7,022,000.00	\$10,000.00
LOAN OF FEBRUARY, 1861 (1881s).							
Act of February 8, 1861 (12 Statutes, 129).....	10 or 20 years	Dec. 31, 1880...	6 per cent. ...	(Av.)89.03	25,000,000.00	18,415,000.00	6,000.00
TREASURY NOTES OF 1861.							
Act of March 2, 1861 (12 Statutes, 178) .....	60 days or 2 years.	60 days or 2 years after date.	6 per cent. ...	Par to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ % per ct. pr'm.	Indefinite ....	35,364,450.00	2,500.00
OREGON WAR DEBT.							
Act of March 2, 1861 (12 Statutes, 198) .....	20 years ....	July 1, 1881....	6 per cent. ...	Par .....	2,800,000.00	1,090,850.00	3,850.00
LOAN OF JULY AND AUGUST, 1861.							
The act of July 17, 1861 (12 Statutes, 259), authorized the issue of \$250,000,000 bonds, with interest at not exceeding 7 per centum per annum, redeemable after twenty years. The act of August 5, 1861 (12 Statutes, 316), authorized the issue of bonds, with interest at 6 per centum per annum, payable after twenty years from date, in exchange for 7-30 notes issued under the act of July 17, 1861.	20 years ....	After June 30, 1881.	6 per cent. ...	Par .....	250,000,000.00	189,321,350.00	124,550.00
LOAN OF JULY AND AUGUST, 1861.							
Continued at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. interest, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.	Indefinite...	At the pleasure of the Government.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. ...	Par .....	.....	.....	70,200.00
OLD DEMAND NOTES.							
Acts of July 17, 1861 (12 Statutes, 259); August 5, 1861 (12 Statutes, 313); February 12, 1862 (12 Statutes, 338).	Indefinite...	On demand ...	None .....	Par .....	60,000,000.00	*60,030,000.00	57,130.00

## SEVEN-THIRTIES OF 1861.

Act of July 17, 1861 (12 Statutes, 259) .....	3 years.....	Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Av. pr. of 100.	Indefinite....	139,999,750.00	15,800.00
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## FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1862.

Acts of February 25, 1862 (12 Statutes, 345), March 3, 1864 (13 Statutes, 13), and January 28, 1865 (13 Statutes, 425).	5 or 20 years.	May 1, 1867 ...	6 per cent...	Av. pr. of 100.	515,000,000.00	514,771,600.00	266,050.00
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## LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

The act of February 25, 1862 (12 Statutes 345), authorized the issue of \$150,000,000 United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations, not less than five dollars, as the Secretary of the Treasury might deem expedient, \$50,000,000 to be applied to the redemption of demand notes authorized by the act of July 17, 1861; these notes to be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and to be exchangeable for six per cent. United States bonds. The act of July 11, 1862 (12 Statutes, 532), authorized an additional issue of \$150,000,000 of such denominations as the Secretary of the Treasury might deem expedient, but no such note should be for a fractional part of a dollar, and not more than \$35,000,000 of a lower denomination than five dollars; these notes to be a legal tender as before authorized. The act of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710), authorized an additional issue of \$150,000,000 of such denominations, not less than one dollar, as the Secretary of the Treasury might prescribe; which notes were made a legal tender as before authorized. The same act limited the time in which the Treasury notes might be exchanged for United States bonds to July 1, 1863. The amount of notes authorized by this act were to be in lieu of \$100,000,000 authorized by the resolution of January 17, 1863 (12 Statutes, 822).	Indefinite...	On demand....	None .....	Par .....	450,000,000.00	.....	346,681,016.00
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## TEMPORARY LOAN.

Acts of February 25, 1862 (12 Statutes, 346), March 17, 1862 (12 Statutes, 370), July 11, 1862 (12 Statutes, 532), and June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 215).	Indefinite...	After ten days' notice.	4, 5, and 6 per cent.	Par .....	150,000,000.00	*716,099,247.16	2,960.00
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## CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Acts of March 1, 1862 (12 Statutes, 352), May 17, 1862 (12 Statutes, 370), and March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710).	1 year.....	1 year after date.	6 per cent...	Par .....	No limit .....	561,753,241.65	4,000.00
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## FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Acts of July 17, 1862 (12 Statutes, 592), March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 711), and June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 220).	Indefinite...	On presenta- tion.	None .....	Par .....	50,000,000.00	*368,720,079.51	6,946,964.37
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\* Including reissues.

TABLE A.—STATEMENT OF THE OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, ETC.—Continued.

	Length of loan.	When redeemable.	Rate of interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
LOAN OF 1863.							
The act of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 709), authorized a loan of \$900,000,000, and the issue of bonds, with interest not exceeding 6 per centum per annum, and redeemable in not less than ten nor more than forty years, principal and interest payable in coin. The act of June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 219), repeals the above authority, except as to the \$75,000,000 of bonds already advertised for. Bonds of this loan continued at 3½ per cent. interest, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.	17 years ....	July 1, 1881 ...	6 per cent...	Average premium of 4½%.	\$75,000,000.00	\$75,000,000.00	\$17,900.00
	Indefinite...	At the pleasure of the Government.	3½ per cent..	Par .....	.....	.....	7,150.00
ONE-YEAR NOTES OF 1863.							
Act of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710) .....	1 year .....	1 year after date.	5 per cent...	Par .....	400,000,000.00	44,520,000.00	36,205.00
TWO-YEAR NOTES OF 1863.							
Act of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710) .....	2 years .....	2 years after date.	5 per cent...	Par .....	400,000,000.00	166,480,000.00	29,400.00
GOLD CERTIFICATES.							
Act of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 711) .....	Indefinite...	On demand ...	None .....	Par .....	Indefinite....	.....	121,486,817.00
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.							
Acts of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710), and June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 218).	3 years .....	3 years from date.	6 per cent. compound.	Par .....	400,000,000.00	266,595,440.00	192,880.00
TEN-FORTIES OF 1864.							
Act of March 3, 1864 (13 Statutes, 13) .....	10 or 40 years.	March 1, 1874.	5 per cent...	Par to 7 per ct. prem.	200,000,000.00	196,118,300.00	71,450.00
FIVE-TWENTIES OF JUNE, 1864.							
Act of June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 218) .....	5 or 20 years.	Nov. 1, 1869 ...	6 per cent...	Av. prem. of 2½%.	400,000,000.00	125,561,300.00	44,100.00
SEVEN-THIRTIES OF 1864 AND 1865.							
Acts of June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 218), January 28, 1865 (13 Statutes, 425), and March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 463).	3 years ....	{ Aug. 15, 1867 June 15, 1868 July 15, 1868 }	7½ per ct. }	Av. prem. of 1½%.	800,000,000.00	829,992,500.00	129,600.00
NAVY PENSION FUND.							
The act of July 1, 1864 (13 Statutes, 414), authorized the Secretary of	Indefinite...	Indefinite....	3 per cent...	Par .....	Indefinite....	14,000,000.00	14,000,000.00



the Navy to invest in registered securities of the United States so much of the Navy pension fund in the Treasury January 1 and July 1 in each year as would not be required for the payment of naval pensions. Section 2 of the act of July 23, 1868 (15 Statutes, 170), fixed the interest on this fund at 3 per centum per annum in lawful money, and confined its use to the payment of naval pensions exclusively.

FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865.

Acts of March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468), and April 12, 1866 (14 Statutes, 31).	5 or 20 years.	Nov. 1, 1870 ...	6 per cent...	Av. prem. of $1\frac{1}{2}\%$	Indefinite....	203,327,250.00	28,850.00
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CONSOLS OF 1865.

Acts of March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468), and April 12, 1866 (14 Statutes, 31).	5 or 20 years.	July 1, 1870 ...	6 per cent...	Av. prem. of $5\frac{1}{2}\%$	Indefinite....	332,998,950.00	179,600.00
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CONSOLS OF 1867.

Acts of March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468), and April 12, 1866 (14 Statutes, 31).	5 or 20 years.	July 1, 1872 ...	6 per cent...	Av. prem. of $1\frac{1}{2}\%$	Indefinite....	379,618,000.00	378,750.00
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CONSOLS OF 1868.

Acts of March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468), and April 12, 1866 (14 Statutes, 31).	5 or 20 years.	July 1, 1873 ...	6 per cent...	Av. prem. of $1\frac{1}{2}\%$	Indefinite....	42,539,350.00	73,400.00
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THREE-PER-CENT. CERTIFICATES.

Acts of March 2, 1867 (14 Statutes, 558), and July 25, 1868 (15 Statutes, 183).	Indefinite...	On demand ...	3 per cent...	Par .....	75,000,000.00	*85,155,000.00	5,000.00
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FIVE-PER-CENT. LOAN OF 1881.

The act of January 14, 1875 (18 Statutes, 296), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the description of bonds of the United States described in the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), to the extent necessary for the redemption of fractional currency in silver coins of the denominations of ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents of standard value.

The act of March 3, 1875 (18 Statutes, 466), directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds of the character and description set out in the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), to James B. Eads, or his legal representatives, in payment at par of the warrants of the Secretary of War for the construction of jetties and auxiliary works to maintain a wide and deep channel between the South Pass of the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico, unless Congress shall have previously provided for the payment of the same by the necessary appropriation of money.

\* Including reissues.

TABLE A—STATEMENT OF THE OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, ETC.—Continued.

	Length of loan.	When redeemable.	Rate of interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
<p>The act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), authorizes the issue of \$200,000,000 at 5 per centum, principal and interest payable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States Government, after ten years; these bonds to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. Bonds and coupons payable at the Treasury of the United States. This act not to authorize an increase of the bonded debt of the United States. Bonds to be sold at not less than par in coin, and the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of outstanding 5-20's, or to be exchanged for said 5-20's, par for par. Payment of these bonds, when due, to be made in order of dates and numbers, beginning with each class last dated and numbered. Interest to cease at the end of three months from notice of intention to redeem. The act of January 20, 1871 (16 Statutes, 399), increases the amount of 5 per cents to \$500,000,000, provided the total amount of bonds issued shall not exceed the amount originally authorized, and authorizes the interest on any of these bonds to be paid quarterly.</p> <p>The act of December 17, 1873 (18 Statutes, 1), authorized the issue of an equal amount of bonds of the loan of 1858, which the holders thereof may, on or before February 1, 1874, elect to exchange for the bonds of this loan.</p> <p>FOUR-AND-ONE-HALF-PER-CENT. LOAN OF 1891. (REFUNDING.)</p>	10 years	May 1, 1881 ...	5 per cent...	Par ....	\$1,500,000,000.00	\$517,994,150.00	\$128,950.00
						185,000,000.00	185,000,000.00
<p>The act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), authorizes the issue of \$300,000,000 at 4½ per centum, payable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States Government, after fifteen years; these bonds to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. Bonds and coupons payable at the Treasury of the United States. This act not to authorize an increase of the bonded debt of the United States. Bonds to be sold at not less than par in coin, and the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of outstanding 5-20's, or to be exchanged for said 5-20's, par for par. Payment of these bonds, when due, to be made in order of dates and numbers, beginning with each class last dated and numbered. Interest to cease at the end of three months from notice of intention to redeem.</p> <p>FOUR-PER-CENT. LOAN OF 1907. (REFUNDING.)</p>	15 years ....	Sept. 1, 1891 ...	4½ per cent..	Par .....			
<p>The act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), authorizes the issue of \$1,000,000,000 at 4 per centum, payable in coin of the present standard</p>	30 years.....	July 1, 1907 ...	4 per cent...	Par to one-half		708,980,800.00	707,300,600.00

value, at the pleasure of the United States Government, after thirty years; these bonds to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. Bonds and coupons payable at the Treasury of the United States. This act not to authorize an increase of the bonded debt of the United States. Bonds to be sold at not less than par in coin, and the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of outstanding 5-20's, or to be exchanged for said 5-20's, par for par. Payment of these bonds, when due, to be made in order of dates and numbers, beginning with each class last dated and numbered. Interest to cease at the end of three months from notice of intention to redeem. See Refunding Certificates, page x.

FOUR-AND-ONE-HALF-PER-CENT. LOAN OF 1891. (RESUMPTION.)

The act of January 14, 1875 (18 Statutes, 296), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the description of bonds of the United States described in the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), for the purpose of redeeming, on and after January 1, 1879, in coin, at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in New York, the outstanding United States legal-tender notes when presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars.

FOUR-PER-CENT. LOAN OF 1907. (RESUMPTION.)

The act of January 14, 1875 (18 Statutes, 296), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the description of bonds of the United States described in the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272), for the purpose of redeeming, on and after January 1, 1879, in coin, at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in New York, the outstanding United States legal-tender notes when presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

The act of June 8, 1872 (17 Statutes, 336), authorizes the deposit of United States notes without interest by banking associations in sums not less than \$10,000, and the issue of certificates therefor in denominations of not less than \$5,000; which certificates shall be payable on demand in United States notes at the place where the deposits were made. It provides that the notes so deposited in the Treasury shall not be counted as a part of the legal reserve, but that the certificates issued therefor may be held and counted by the national banks as part of their legal reserve, and may be accepted in the settlement of clearing-house balances, at the place where the deposits therefor were made, and that the United States notes for which such certificates were issued or other United States notes of like amount, shall be held as special deposits in the Treasury, and used only for the redemption of such certificates.

			percent premi- um.			
15 years.....	Sept. 1, 1891...	4½ per cent..	Par to one and one-half percent. premi- um.	Indefinite.....	65,000,000.00	65,000,000.00
30 years.....	July 1, 1907...	4 per cent...	Par.....	Indefinite.....	30,500,000.00	30,500,000.00
Indefinite...	On demand...	None.....	Par.....	No limit.....	64,780,000.00	9,080,000.00

TABLE A.—STATEMENT OF THE OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, ETC.—Continued.

	Length of loan.	When redeemable.	Rates of interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
SILVER CERTIFICATES.							
The act of February 28, 1878 (20 Statutes, 26, sec. 3), provides that any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States in sums not less than ten dollars and receive therefor certificates of not less than ten dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and, when so received, may be reissued.	Indefinite...	On demand ...	None .....	r....	No limit .....		\$145,543,150.00
REFUNDING CERTIFICATES.							
The act of February 26, 1879 (20 Statutes, 321), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, in exchange for lawful money of the United States, certificates of deposit, of the denomination of ten dollars, bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, and convertible at any time, with accrued interest, into the four per centum bonds described in the refunding act; the money so received to be applied only to the payment of the bonds bearing interest at a rate not less than five per centum, in the mode prescribed by said act.	Indefinite...	Convertible into 4 per cent. bonds.	4 per cent. ...	Par.....	No limit .....	\$40,012,750.00	175,250.00
FUNDED LOAN OF 1881, CONTINUED AT THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.							
These bonds were issued in exchange for five per cent. bonds of the funded loan of 1881, by mutual agreement between the Secretary of the Treasury and the holders, and were made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.	Indefinite...	At pleasure of the Government.	3½ per cent. ..	Par.....			48,200.00
LOAN OF JULY 12, 1882.							
These bonds were issued in exchange for the five and six per cent. bonds which had been previously continued at three and one-half per cent., by mutual agreement between the Secretary of the Treasury and the holders, and were made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.	Indefinite...	At pleasure of the Government.	3 per cent. ...	Par.....			23,779,150.00
							*1,657,602,592.63

\* Exclusive of \$64,623,512 bonds issued to Pacific railroads.

PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, 1791 TO 1887. LXXVII

TABLE B—STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY OF EACH YEAR FROM 1791 TO 1843, INCLUSIVE, AND ON THE 1ST OF JULY OF EACH YEAR FROM 1843 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
Jan. 1, 1791	\$75,463,476.52	Jan. 1, 1840	\$3,573,343.82
1792	77,227,924.66	1841	5,250,875.54
1793	80,352,634.04	1842	13,594,480.73
1794	78,427,404.77	1843	20,601,226.28
1795	90,747,587.39	July 1, 1843	32,742,922.00
1796	85,762,172.07	1844	23,461,652.50
1797	82,064,479.33	1845	15,925,303.01
1798	79,228,529.12	1846	15,550,202.97
1799	78,408,669.77	1847	38,826,584.77
1800	82,976,294.35	1848	47,044,862.23
1801	83,038,050.80	1849	63,061,858.69
1802	80,712,632.25	1850	63,452,773.55
1803	77,054,686.30	1851	68,304,796.02
1804	86,427,120.88	1852	66,199,341.71
1805	82,312,150.50	1853	59,803,117.70
1806	75,723,270.66	1854	42,242,222.42
1807	69,218,398.64	1855	35,586,956.56
1808	65,196,317.97	1856	31,972,587.90
1809	57,023,192.09	1857	28,699,881.85
1810	53,173,217.52	1858	44,911,881.03
1811	48,005,587.76	1859	58,496,837.88
1812	45,209,737.90	1860	64,842,287.88
1813	55,962,827.57	1861	90,580,873.72
1814	81,487,846.24	1862	524,176,412.13
1815	99,833,660.15	1863	1,119,772,138.63
1816	127,334,933.74	1864	1,815,784,370.57
1817	123,491,965.16	1865	2,680,647,869.74
1818	103,466,633.83	1866	2,778,236,173.69
1819	95,529,648.28	1867	2,678,126,103.87
1820	91,015,566.15	1868	2,611,687,851.19
1821	89,987,427.66	1869	2,588,452,213.94
1822	93,546,676.98	1870	2,480,672,427.81
1823	90,875,877.28	1871	2,353,211,332.32
1824	90,269,777.77	1872	2,253,251,328.78
1825	83,788,432.71	1873	*2,234,482,993.20
1826	81,054,059.99	1874	*2,251,690,468.48
1827	73,987,357.20	1875	*2,232,284,531.95
1828	67,475,043.87	1876	*2,180,395,067.15
1829	58,421,413.67	1877	*2,205,301,392.10
1830	48,565,406.50	1878	*2,256,205,892.53
1831	39,123,191.68	1879	*2,349,567,482.04
1832	24,322,235.18	1880	*2,120,415,370.63
1833	7,001,693.83	1881	*2,069,013,569.58
1834	4,780,082.08	1882	*1,918,312,994.03
1835	37,733.05	1883	*1,884,171,728.07
1836	37,513.05	1884	*1,830,528,923.57
1837	336,957.83	1885	†1,876,424,275.14
1838	3,308,124.07	1886	†1,756,445,205.78
1839	10,434,221.14	1887	†1,688,229,591.63

\* In the amount here stated as the outstanding principal of the public debt are included the certificates of deposit outstanding on the 30th of June, issued under act of June 8, 1872, for which a like amount in United States notes was on special deposit in the Treasury for their redemption, and added to the cash balance in the Treasury. These certificates, as a matter of accounts, are treated as a part of the public debt, but being offset by notes held on deposit for their redemption, should properly be deducted from the principal of the public debt in making comparison with former years.

† Exclusive of gold, silver, and currency certificates held in the Treasury's cash, and including \$64,623,512 bonds issued to the several Pacific railroads.

TABLE C.—ANALYSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES FROM JULY 1, 1856, TO JULY 1, 1887.

Year.	3 per cents.	3½ per cents.	4 per cents.	4½ per cents.	5 per cents.	6 per cents.	7½ per cents.	Total interest-bearing debt.
1856.....					\$3,632,000.00	\$23,130,761.77		\$31,762,761.77
1857.....					3,489,000.00	24,971,958.93		28,460,958.93
1858.....					23,538,000.00	21,162,838.11		44,700,838.11
1859.....					37,127,800.00	21,162,938.11		58,290,738.11
1860.....					43,476,300.00	21,164,538.11		64,640,838.11
1861.....					33,022,200.00	57,358,673.95		90,380,873.95
1862.....			\$57,926,116.57		30,483,000.00	154,313,225.01	\$122,582,485.34	365,304,826.92
1863.....			105,629,385.30		30,483,000.00	431,444,813.83	139,974,435.34	707,531,634.47
1864.....			77,547,696.07		300,213,480.00	842,882,652.09	130,286,935.34	1,359,930,763.50
1865.....			90,496,930.74		245,709,420.63	1,213,495,169.90	671,610,397.02	2,221,311,918.29
1865—August 31.....			618,127.98		269,175,727.65	1,281,736,439.33	830,000,000.00	2,381,530,294.96
1866.....			121,341,879.62		201,982,665.01	1,195,546,041.02	813,460,621.95	2,332,331,207.60
1867.....			17,737,025.68		198,533,435.01	1,543,452,080.02	488,344,846.95	2,248,067,387.66
1868.....			801,361.23		221,586,185.01	1,873,303,984.50	37,397,196.95	2,202,088,727.69
1869.....	\$64,000,000.00				221,588,300.00	1,874,347,222.39		2,162,060,522.39
1870.....	66,125,000.00				221,588,300.00	1,765,317,222.39		2,046,455,722.39
1871.....	59,550,000.00		678,000.00		274,236,450.00	1,613,897,300.00		1,934,696,752.00
1872.....	45,885,000.00		678,000.00		414,567,300.00	1,374,888,800.00		1,814,794,100.00
1873.....	24,665,000.00		678,000.00		414,567,300.00	1,261,238,650.00		1,710,483,950.00
1874.....	15,000,000.00		678,000.00		510,628,050.00	1,213,624,700.00		1,738,930,750.00
1875.....	14,000,000.00		678,000.00		607,132,750.00	1,100,865,550.00		1,722,676,300.00
1876.....	14,000,000.00				711,685,800.00	984,999,650.00		1,710,685,450.00
1877.....	14,000,000.00			\$140,000,000.00	703,266,650.00	854,621,850.00		1,711,888,500.00
1878.....	14,000,000.00		98,850,000.00	240,000,000.00	703,266,650.00	738,619,000.00		1,794,735,650.00
1879.....	14,000,000.00		741,522,000.00	250,000,000.00	508,440,350.00	283,681,350.00		1,787,643,700.00
1880.....	14,000,000.00		739,347,800.00	250,000,000.00	484,804,900.00	235,780,400.00		1,723,993,100.00
1881.....	14,000,000.00		739,347,800.00	250,000,000.00	439,841,350.00	196,878,600.00		1,639,567,550.00
1882.....	14,000,000.00	\$460,461,050.00	739,346,350.00	250,000,000.00				1,463,810,400.00
1883.....	318,204,350.00	32,082,600.00	737,942,200.00	250,000,000.00				1,338,229,150.00
1884.....	238,612,150.00		737,951,700.00	250,000,000.00				1,226,563,850.00
1885.....	208,190,500.00		737,960,450.00	250,000,000.00				1,196,150,950.00
1886.....	158,046,600.00		737,967,500.00	250,000,000.00				1,146,014,100.00
1887.....	33,716,500.00		737,975,850.00	250,000,000.00				1,021,692,350.00

TABLE C.—ANALYSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Year.	Debt on which interest has ceased.	Debt bearing no interest.	Outstanding principal.	Cash in the Treasury July 1.	Total debt, less cash in Treasury.	Annual interest charge.
1856—July 1	\$209,776.13	-----	\$31,972,537.90	\$21,006,584.89	\$10,965,953.01	\$1,869,445.70
1857	238,872.92	-----	28,699,831.85	18,701,210.09	9,998,621.76	1,672,767.53
1858	211,042.92	-----	44,911,881.03	7,011,689.31	37,900,191.72	2,446,670.28
1859	206,099.77	-----	58,496,837.88	5,091,603.69	53,405,234.19	3,126,166.28
1860	201,449.77	-----	64,842,287.88	4,877,885.87	59,964,402.01	3,443,687.29
1861	199,999.77	-----	90,580,873.72	2,862,212.92	87,718,660.80	5,092,630.43
1862	280,195.21	\$158,591,390.00	524,176,412.13	18,863,659.96	505,312,752.17	22,048,509.59
1863	473,048.16	411,767,456.00	1,119,772,138.63	8,421,401.22	1,111,350,737.41	41,854,148.01
1864	416,335.86	455,437,271.21	1,815,784,370.57	106,332,093.53	1,709,452,277.04	78,853,487.24
1865	1,245,771.20	458,090,180.25	2,680,647,869.74	5,832,012.98	2,674,815,856.76	137,742,617.43
1865—August 31	1,603,020.09	461,616,311.51	2,844,649,626.56	88,218,055.13	2,756,431,571.43	150,977,697.87
1866—July 1	935,092.05	439,969,874.04	2,773,236,173.69	137,200,009.85	2,636,036,163.84	146,068,196.29
1867	1,840,615.01	428,218,101.20	2,678,126,103.87	168,974,892.18	2,509,151,211.69	138,892,451.39
1868	1,197,840.89	408,401,782.61	2,611,687,851.19	130,834,437.96	2,480,853,413.23	128,459,598.14
1869	5,260,181.00	421,131,510.55	2,588,452,213.94	155,680,340.85	2,432,771,873.09	125,523,998.34
1870	3,708,641.00	430,508,064.42	2,480,672,427.81	149,502,471.60	2,331,169,956.21	118,784,960.34
1871	1,948,902.26	416,565,680.06	2,353,211,332.32	106,217,263.65	2,246,994,068.67	111,949,330.50
1872	7,926,797.26	430,530,431.52	2,253,251,328.78	103,470,798.43	2,149,780,530.35	103,968,463.00
1873	51,929,710.26	472,069,332.94	2,234,482,993.20	129,020,932.45	2,105,462,060.75	98,049,804.00
1874	3,216,590.26	509,543,128.17	2,251,690,468.43	147,541,314.74	2,104,149,153.69	98,796,004.50
1875	11,425,820.26	498,182,411.69	2,232,284,531.95	142,243,361.82	2,090,041,170.13	96,855,690.50
1876	8,902,420.26	465,807,196.89	2,180,395,067.15	119,469,726.70	2,060,925,340.45	95,104,269.00
1877	16,648,860.26	476,764,031.84	2,205,301,392.10	186,025,960.73	2,019,275,431.37	93,160,643.50
1878	5,594,560.26	455,875,682.27	2,256,205,892.53	256,823,612.08	1,999,382,280.45	94,654,472.50
1879	*37,015,630.26	410,835,741.78	2,245,495,072.04	249,080,167.01	1,996,414,905.03	83,773,778.50
1880	7,621,455.26	388,800,815.37	2,120,415,370.63	201,088,622.88	1,919,326,747.75	79,633,981.00
1881	6,723,865.26	422,721,954.32	2,069,013,569.58	249,363,415.35	1,819,650,154.23	75,018,695.50
1882	16,260,805.26	438,244,788.77	1,918,312,994.03	243,289,519.78	1,675,023,474.25	57,360,110.75
1883	7,831,415.26	538,111,162.81	1,884,171,728.07	345,389,902.92	1,538,781,825.15	51,436,709.50
1884	19,656,205.26	584,308,868.31	1,830,528,923.57	391,985,928.18	1,438,542,995.39	47,926,432.50
1885	4,100,995.26	663,712,927.88	1,863,964,873.14	488,612,429.23	1,375,352,443.91	47,014,133.00
1886	9,704,445.26	619,344,468.52	1,775,065,013.78	492,917,173.34	1,282,145,840.44	45,510,098.00
1887	6,115,165.26	629,795,077.37	1,657,602,592.63	482,433,917.21	1,175,168,675.42	41,780,529.00

NOTE 1.—The annual interest charge is computed upon the amount of outstanding principal at the close of the fiscal year, and is exclusive of interest charge on Pacific railway bonds.

NOTE 2.—The figures for July 1, 1879, were made up assuming pending funding operations to have been completed.

NOTE 3.—The temporary loan, per act of July 11, 1862, is included in the 4 per cents. from 1862 to 1863, inclusive, with the exception of the amount outstanding for August 31, 1865, this being the date at which the public debt reached its highest point. This loan bore interest from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent., and was redeemable on ten days' notice after thirty days; but being constantly changing, it has been considered more equitable to include the whole amount outstanding as bearing 4 per cent. interest on an average for the year.

NOTE 4.—In the recent monthly statements of the public debt the interest accrued has been added to the principal, making the net debt larger in that amount than the amount herein stated for each year.

LXXX REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TABLE D.—STATEMENT OF THE ISSUE AND REDEMPTION OF LOANS AND TREASURY NOTES (BY WARRANTS) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

	Issues.	Redemptions.	Excess of issues.	Excess of redemptions.
Oregon war debt, act of March 2, 1861		\$100.00		\$100.00
Loan of July and August, 1861, acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861		64,850.00		64,850.00
Old demand notes, acts July 17 and August 5, 1861, and February 12, 1862		315.00		315.00
Five-twenties of 1862, act of February 25, 1862		2,300.00		2,300.00
Legal-tender notes, acts of February 25 and July 11, 1862, January 7 and March 3, 1863	\$74,068,000.00	74,068,000.00		
Gold certificates, acts of March 3, 1863, and July 12, 1862		9,687,428.00		9,687,428.00
One-year notes of 1863, act of March 3, 1863		590.00		590.00
Two-year notes of 1863, act of March 3, 1863		350.00		350.00
Compound-interest notes, acts of March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864		4,290.00		4,290.00
Loan of 1863, acts of March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864		22,250.00		22,250.00
Ten-forties of 1864, act of March 3, 1864		13,850.00		13,850.00
Five-twenties of June, 1864, act of June 30, 1864		150.00		150.00
Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865, acts of June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865		700.00		700.00
Loan of February, 1861		2,000.00		2,000.00
Treasury notes of 1857		1,000.00		1,000.00
Treasury notes of 1861		500.00		500.00
Five-twenties of 1865, act of March 3, 1865		8,000.00		8,000.00
Consols of 1865, act of March 3, 1865		32,750.00		32,750.00
Consols of 1867, act of March 3, 1865		68,400.00		68,400.00
Consols of 1868, act of March 3, 1865		1,150.00		1,150.00
Funded loan of 1881, acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, and January 14, 1875		83,500.00		83,500.00
Certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872	28,480,000.00	37,900,000.00		9,420,000.00
Silver certificates, act of February 28, 1878	51,852,000.00	22,286,525.00	29,565,475.00	
Refunding certificates, act of February 26, 1879		32,550.00		32,550.00
Loan of 1882, act of July 12, 1882		127,612,850.00		127,612,850.00
Fractional currency, acts of July 17, 1862, March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864		7,123.15		7,123.15
Funded loan of 1907, acts July 14, 1870, January 20, 1871, and January 14, 1875	40,900.00		40,900.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,440,900.00</b>	<b>271,901,821.15</b>	<b>29,606,375.00</b>	<b>147,066,796.15</b>
Excess of redemptions				147,066,796.15
Excess of issues				29,606,375.00
<b>Net excess of redemptions charged in receipts and expenditures.</b>				<b>117,460,421.15</b>



TABLE E.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF BONDS ON ACCOUNT OF THE SINKING-FUND DURING EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM ITS INSTITUTION IN MAY, 1869, TO AND INCLUDING JUNE 30, 1887.

6209  
F1  
87  
—VI

Year ended—	Principal re- deemed.	Premium paid.	Net cost in currency.	Net cost esti- mated in gold.	Interest due at close of fiscal year.	Accrued inter- est paid in coin.	Balance of in- terest due at close of fiscal year.
<b>JUNE 30, 1869.</b>							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	\$1,621,000.00	\$253,822.84	\$1,874,822.84	\$1,349,970.02	\$16,210.00	\$7,384.60	\$8,825.40
Five-twenties of March, 1864.....	70,000.00	11,725.00	81,725.00	57,552.82	700.00	218.63	481.37
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	1,051,000.00	161,946.45	1,212,946.45	873,205.61	10,510.00	1,470.42	9,039.58
Five-twenties of 1865.....	465,000.00	74,969.00	539,969.00	387,566.28	4,650.00	2,683.54	1,966.46
Consols, 1865.....	461,000.00	73,736.80	534,736.80	387,903.26	13,830.00	429.04	13,400.96
Consols, 1867.....	4,718,000.00	749,208.08	5,467,208.08	3,948,586.11	141,540.00	116,032.35	25,507.65
Consols, 1868.....	305,000.00	49,442.50	354,442.50	256,653.20	9,150.00	8,173.98	976.02
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,691,000.00</b>	<b>1,374,850.67</b>	<b>10,065,850.67</b>	<b>7,261,437.30</b>	<b>196,590.00</b>	<b>136,392.56</b>	<b>60,197.44</b>
<b>JUNE 30, 1870.</b>							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	3,542,050.00	493,479.42	4,035,529.42	3,263,099.51	160,919.50	45,994.49	114,925.01
Five-twenties of March, 1864.....	85,000.00	15,742.87	100,742.87	75,658.54	5,350.00	1,080.99	4,269.01
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	3,971,400.00	506,189.91	4,477,589.91	3,647,628.29	165,834.00	49,946.00	115,888.00
Five-twenties of 1865.....	2,790,250.00	361,735.43	3,151,985.43	2,606,636.20	105,257.50	37,113.53	68,143.97
Consols, 1865.....	11,532,150.00	1,454,778.37	12,986,928.37	10,681,736.97	495,421.50	145,518.29	349,903.21
Consols, 1867.....	5,882,550.00	861,763.73	6,744,313.73	5,309,810.90	302,734.50	66,111.51	236,622.99
Consols, 1868.....	348,500.00	53,363.95	401,863.95	308,573.16	19,380.00	5,238.73	14,141.27
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>28,151,900.00</b>	<b>3,747,053.68</b>	<b>31,898,953.68</b>	<b>25,893,143.57</b>	<b>1,254,897.00</b>	<b>351,003.54</b>	<b>903,893.46</b>
<b>JUNE 30, 1871.</b>							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	2,792,950.00	227,607.56	3,020,557.56	2,680,209.05	145,975.00	36,657.80	109,317.20
Five-twenties of March, 1864.....	29,500.00	2,277.20	31,777.20	28,590.88	1,240.00	388.35	851.65
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	3,967,350.00	340,529.63	4,307,879.63	3,847,182.42	201,375.00	51,703.46	149,671.54
Five-twenties of 1865.....	6,768,600.00	574,923.00	7,343,523.00	6,525,231.42	331,933.50	92,259.58	239,673.92
Consols, 1865.....	10,222,200.00	850,949.79	11,073,149.79	9,762,387.78	522,117.00	109,455.28	412,661.72
Consols, 1867.....	6,103,050.00	541,559.41	6,644,609.41	5,800,618.37	351,528.00	76,745.93	274,782.07
Consols, 1868.....	52,600.00	4,784.61	57,384.61	49,797.81	3,096.00	572.13	2,512.87
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>29,936,250.00</b>	<b>2,542,631.20</b>	<b>32,478,881.20</b>	<b>28,694,017.73</b>	<b>1,567,264.50</b>	<b>367,782.53</b>	<b>1,189,481.97</b>

PURCHASE OF BONDS FOR SINKING FUND, 1869 TO 1887. LXXXI

TABLE E.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF BONDS ON ACCOUNT OF THE SINKING-FUND, ETC.—Continued.

Year ended—	Principal re- deemed.	Premium paid.	Net cost in currency.	Net cost esti- mated in gold.	Interest due at close of fiscal year.	Accrued inter- est paid in coin.	Balance of in- terest due at close of fiscal year.
JUNE 30, 1872.							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	\$6,417,850.00	\$764,055.21	\$7,181,905.21	\$6,345,391.98	\$427,849.00	\$75,179.43	\$352,669.57
Five-twenties of March, 1864.....	127,100.00	14,959.03	142,059.03	126,123.46	8,894.00	1,338.70	7,555.30
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	3,604,650.00	438,656.16	4,043,306.16	3,573,223.63	246,001.50	57,449.80	188,551.70
Five-twenties of 1865.....	3,635,200.00	436,838.70	4,072,038.70	3,594,747.85	246,562.50	37,817.37	208,744.63
Consols, 1865.....	11,788,900.00	1,436,989.46	13,225,889.46	11,660,785.89	707,334.00	149,248.21	568,085.79
Consols, 1867.....	6,983,900.00	833,600.15	7,792,500.15	6,863,777.39	417,534.00	108,487.92	809,046.08
Consols, 1868.....	85,850.00	9,951.63	95,801.63	84,595.02	5,161.00	1,386.95	3,764.05
Total.....	32,618,450.00	3,935,050.34	36,553,500.34	32,248,645.22	2,059,325.50	430,908.38	1,628,417.12
JUNE 30, 1873.							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	7,137,100.00	925,783.87	8,062,883.87	7,089,542.58	431,450.50	101,960.57	329,489.93
Five-twenties of March, 1864.....	50,000.00	7,372.50	57,372.50	49,780.91	3,500.00	813.70	2,686.30
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	3,741,150.00	480,684.37	4,221,834.37	3,715,211.22	223,270.50	42,216.46	181,054.04
Five-twenties of 1865.....	1,959,850.00	250,635.93	2,210,485.93	1,943,488.93	120,266.50	23,744.47	96,522.03
Consols, 1865.....	10,768,250.00	1,371,187.17	12,139,437.17	10,668,617.09	646,095.00	145,069.34	501,025.66
Consols, 1867.....	4,402,100.00	553,610.89	4,955,710.89	4,373,781.76	264,126.00	69,632.51	194,493.49
Consols, 1868.....	619,550.00	81,983.44	701,533.44	617,140.34	37,173.00	8,948.40	28,224.60
Total.....	28,678,000.00	3,671,258.17	32,349,258.17	28,457,562.83	1,725,881.50	392,385.45	1,333,496.05
JUNE 30, 1874.							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	1,421,700.00	161,219.79	1,582,919.79	1,415,391.05	99,519.00	31,743.95	67,775.05
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	2,020,550.00	218,467.39	2,239,007.39	2,012,051.32	141,438.50	48,013.46	93,425.04
Five-twenties of 1865.....	1,247,250.00	135,577.95	1,382,827.95	1,241,571.09	87,307.50	29,348.19	57,959.31
Consols, 1865.....	3,393,650.00	360,964.62	3,754,614.62	3,374,934.42	203,619.00	46,489.33	157,129.67
Consols, 1867.....	4,051,000.00	432,348.18	4,483,348.18	4,029,975.86	243,060.00	55,976.97	187,083.03
Consols, 1868.....	802,300.00	86,505.62	888,805.62	798,926.40	48,138.00	11,014.38	37,123.62
Total.....	12,936,450.00	1,395,073.55	14,331,523.55	12,872,850.74	823,082.00	222,586.28	600,495.72
JUNE 30, 1875.							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	25,170,400.00			25,170,400.00	541,973.50	353,061.56	188,911.94
JUNE 30, 1876.							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	5,785,200.00			5,785,200.00	404,964.00	54,745.72	350,218.28
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	10,869,600.00			10,869,600.00	760,872.00	171,966.33	583,905.67
Five-twenties of 1865.....	1,789,250.00			1,789,250.00	125,247.50	30,805.86	94,441.64
Total.....	18,444,050.00			18,444,050.00	1,291,083.50	257,517.91	1,033,565.59

JUNE 30, 1877.						
Five-twenties of 1862	81,200.00		81,200.00	4,352.25	1,181.67	3,170.58
Five-twenties of June, 1864	178,900.00		178,900.00	9,943.50	1,323.69	3,619.90
Five-twenties of 1865	180,350.00		180,350.00	9,519.00	3,141.08	3,377.92
Consols, 1865	6,050.00		6,050.00	181.50	104.97	72.53
Consols, 1867	1,000.00		1,000.00	30.00	21.20	8.60
Total	447,500.00		447,500.00	24,026.25	5,770.52	18,249.73
JUNE 30, 1878.						
Five-twenties of 1862	17,900.00		17,900.00	966.00	192.65	773.35
Five-twenties of June, 1864	15,900.00		15,900.00	834.00	78.41	755.59
Five-twenties of 1865	2,350.00		2,350.00	129.00	40.92	88.08
Consols, 1865	23,600.00		23,600.00	1,416.00	273.35	1,142.65
Consols, 1867	5,700.00		5,700.00	342.00	134.76	207.24
Consols, 1868	8,500.00		8,500.00	510.00	89.83	420.17
Total	73,950.00		73,950.00	4,197.00	809.92	3,387.08
JUNE 30, 1879.						
Five-twenties of 1862	2,650.00		2,650.00	165.75	40.35	125.40
Five-twenties of June, 1864	3,150.00		3,150.00	94.50	18.53	75.97
Five-twenties of 1865	1,850.00		1,850.00	85.50	41.22	44.28
Consols, 1865	1,700.00		1,700.00	102.00	41.49	6.51
Consols, 1867	9,050.00		9,050.00	543.00	108.02	370.38
Consols, 1868	100.00		100.00	6.00	56.00	5.44
Total	18,500.00		18,500.00	996.75	308.77	687.98
JUNE 30, 1880.						
Five-twenties of 1862	100.00		100.00	4.00	.67	3.33
Five-twenties of June, 1864	100.00		100.00	4.00	.49	3.51
Five-twenties of 1865	250.00		250.00	14.50	5.85	8.65
Ten-forties of 1864	676,050.00		676,050.00	28,168.75	12,872.65	15,296.10
Loan of February, 1861	2,837,000.00	74,161.95	2,911,161.95	85,110.00	47,540.20	37,569.80
Loan of July and August, 1861	32,064,250.00	1,376,085.04	33,440,335.04	1,105,807.50	518,148.79	647,658.61
Loan of March, 1863	12,797,150.00	549,035.18	13,346,185.18	484,747.50	213,179.29	271,568.21
Oregon war debt	202,550.00	8,273.02	210,823.02	9,787.50	3,662.56	6,124.94
Funded loan of 1881	23,575,450.00	662,206.97	24,237,656.97	415,162.70	130,349.36	284,813.34
Funded loan of 1907	1,500,000.00	125,558.26	1,625,558.26	15,000.00	10,191.74	4,808.26
Total	73,652,900.00	2,795,320.42	76,448,220.42	2,203,806.45	935,951.60	1,267,854.85
JUNE 30, 1881.						
Five-twenties of 1862	3,000.00		3,000.00	210.00	80.22	129.78
Five-twenties of June, 1864	50.00		50.00	3.50	.25	3.25
Five-twenties of 1865	100.00		100.00	7.00	1.74	5.26
Loan of February, 1861	7,775,000.00	51,277.58	7,826,277.58	462,390.00	160,072.88	362,317.12
Loan of July and August, 1861	16,712,450.00	488,876.11	17,201,326.11	1,002,747.00	200,043.95	802,703.05

TABLE E.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF BONDS ON ACCOUNT OF THE SINKING-FUND, ETC.—Continued.

Year ended—	Principal re- deemed.	Premium paid.	Net cost in currency.	Net cost esti- mated in gold.	Interest due at close of fiscal year.	Accrued inter- est paid in coin.	Balance of inter- est due at close of fiscal year.
JUNE 30, 1881—Continued.							
Loan of March, 1863.....	\$7,057,100.00	\$199,514.62	-----	\$7,256,614.62	\$361,315.50	\$83,330.51	\$277,984.99
Oregon war debt.....	54,250.00	1,408.65	-----	55,658.65	2,584.50	551.11	2,033.39
Funded loan of 1881.....	42,769,400.00	320,171.82	-----	43,089,571.82	1,106,474.15	263,342.94	843,131.21
Total.....	74,371,350.00	1,061,248.78	-----	75,432,598.78	2,935,731.65	707,423.60	2,228,308.05
JUNE 30, 1882.							
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent. ....	55,215,850.00	-----	-----	55,215,850.00	1,368,894.64	579,493.12	789,401.50
Loan of March, 1863, continued at 3½ per cent. ....	2,637,850.00	-----	-----	2,637,850.00	91,701.75	25,771.80	65,929.95
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. ....	1,000.00	-----	-----	1,000.00	23.33	2.78	20.55
Funded loan of 1881.....	2,224,450.00	-----	-----	2,224,450.00	115,717.53	6,771.83	108,945.70
Total.....	60,079,150.00	-----	-----	60,079,150.00	1,576,337.23	612,039.53	964,297.70
JUNE 30, 1883.							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	100.00	-----	-----	100.00	5.50	14.18	8.68
Funded loan of 1881.....	41,300.00	-----	-----	41,300.00	1,716.66	138.13	1,578.53
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent. ....	661,750.00	-----	-----	661,750.00	20,760.25	5,293.40	15,466.85
Loan of March, 1863, continued at 3½ per cent. ....	34,128,150.00	-----	-----	34,128,150.00	1,171,034.37	186,913.66	984,120.71
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. ....	10,019,400.00	-----	-----	10,019,400.00	233,862.12	137,402.11	96,460.01
Total.....	44,850,700.00	-----	-----	44,850,700.00	1,427,378.90	329,761.48	1,097,617.42
JUNE 30, 1884.							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	200.00	-----	-----	200.00	9.50	13.35	3.85
Funded loan of 1881.....	5,200.00	-----	-----	5,200.00	187.08	164.24	22.84
Loan of March, 1863, continued at 3½ per cent. ....	422,550.00	-----	-----	422,550.00	14,789.25	2,823.94	11,965.31
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent. ....	566,250.00	-----	-----	566,250.00	19,818.75	7,069.86	12,748.89
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. ....	33,221,450.00	-----	-----	33,221,450.00	1,018,176.97	276,923.93	741,253.04
Loan of July 12, 1882.....	12,553,950.00	-----	-----	12,553,950.00	240,130.13	31,884.61	208,245.52
Total.....	46,769,600.00	-----	-----	46,769,600.00	1,293,111.68	318,879.93	974,231.75

JUNE 30, 1885.							
Five-twenties of 1862.....	4,000.00			4,000.00	85.00	701.96	616.96
Five-twenties of 1864.....	100.00			100.00	4.00	1.49	3.51
Funded loan of 1881.....	1,100.00			1,100.00	36.67	50.51	13.84
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.....	52,250.00			52,250.00	1,269.62	588.85	680.77
Loan of March, 1863, continued at 3½ per cent.....	18,000.00			18,000.00	499.62	87.92	411.70
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent.....	230,500.00			230,500.00	5,347.70	1,416.28	3,931.42
Loan of July 12, 1882.....	45,282,200.00			45,282,200.00	1,153,460.88	288,821.31	884,639.57
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>45,588,150.00</b>			<b>45,588,150.00</b>	<b>1,160,703.49</b>	<b>271,687.32</b>	<b>889,036.17</b>
JUNE 30, 1886.							
Oregon war debt.....	100.00			100.00	1.50	18.00	16.50
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	2,500.00			2,500.00	53.25	99.00	45.75
Loan of 1863.....	1,100.00			1,100.00	31.50	33.00	1.50
Five-twenties of 1862.....	67,500.00			67,500.00	1,425.00	14,399.00	12,974.00
Five-twenties of 1864.....	4,300.00			4,300.00	85.25	31.14	54.11
Five-twenties of 1865.....	300.00			300.00	6.00	2.02	3.98
Ten-forties of 1864.....	14,250.00			14,250.00	356.25	278.80	77.45
Consols of 1865.....	15,900.00			15,900.00	419.25	842.29	423.04
Consols of 1867.....	26,950.00			26,950.00	662.25	2,070.75	1,408.50
Consols of 1868.....	12,250.00			12,250.00	203.25	570.04	366.79
Funded loan of 1881.....	49,800.00			49,800.00	8.650	868.55	42.05
Loan of 1882.....	44,044,800.00			44,044,800.00	435,942.01	220,617.44	215,324.57
Loan of 1863, continued at 3½ per cent.....	4,100.00			4,100.00	123.00	31.32	91.68
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.....	96,750.00			96,750.00	2,848.50	1,560.76	1,287.74
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent.....	190,750.00			190,750.00	4,704.13	1,065.34	3,638.79
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>44,531,350.00</b>			<b>44,531,350.00</b>	<b>447,667.64</b>	<b>242,487.45</b>	<b>205,200.19</b>
JUNE 30, 1887.							
Loan of 1882.....	47,748,750.00			47,748,750.00	1,375,653.00	223,676.38	1,151,976.62
Ten-forties of 1864.....	1,300.00			1,300.00	84.17	119.50	35.33
Funded loan of 1881.....	3,100.00			3,100.00	110.83	166.80	55.97
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	28,700.00			28,700.00	1,722.00	861.00	861.00
Five-twenties of 1862.....	650.00			650.00	15.50	58.12	12.62
Five-twenties of 1865.....	8,000.00			8,000.00	560.00	473.92	86.08
Loan of February, 1861.....	2,000.00			2,000.00	120.00	60.00	60.00
Loan of 1863.....	13,400.00			13,400.00	804.00	402.00	402.00
Consols of 1865.....	18,200.00			18,200.00	1,092.00	2,147.16	1,055.16
Consols of 1867.....	34,000.00			34,000.00	2,040.00	3,333.69	1,293.69
Consols of 1868.....	500.00			500.00	30.00	270.25	240.25
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.....	1,500.00			1,500.00	52.50	22.58	29.92
Loan of 1863, continued at 3½ per cent.....	8,500.00			8,500.00	297.50	60.31	237.19
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent.....	25,600.00			25,600.00	926.33	213.17	713.16
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>47,894,200.00</b>			<b>47,894,200.00</b>	<b>1,883,537.83</b>	<b>231,864.88</b>	<b>1,151,672.95</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>622,903,850.00</b>	<b>20,522,486.81</b>	<b>\$157,677,967.61</b>	<b>621,176,026.59</b>	<b>21,907,612.37</b>	<b>6,168,609.21</b>	<b>15,739,003.16</b>

TABLE F.—SINKING-FUND ACCOUNT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1887.

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[NOTE.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1885 contains a statement showing the condition of the sinking-fund from its institution in May, 1869, to and including June 30, 1885.]

July 1, 1886	To balance from last year .....	\$1,597,407.23	June 30, 1887	By principal of bonded debt redeemed in 1887.....	\$47,894,200.00
	To 1 per cent. on the principal of the public debt on June 30, 1886, less coin and currency certificates held in cash and cash available for reduction of the debt, viz, \$1,451,242,959.....	14,512,429.58		By accrued interest thereon.....	231,864.88
	To interest on redemptions prior to fiscal year 1887....	30,641,339.05		By fractional currency and notes redeemed in 1887.....	9,048.15
June 30, 1887	To interest on \$47,903,248.15, amount of debt "paid" during fiscal year 1887.....	1,384,080.97		By accrued interest thereon.....	218.54
	To balance.....	74.74			
		48,185,331.57			48,185,331.57

TABLE G.—STATEMENT OF THIRTY-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS (INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY) ISSUED TO THE SEVERAL PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES UNDER THE ACTS OF JULY 1, 1862 (12 STATUTES, 492), AND JULY 2, 1864 (13 STATUTES, 359).

Railway companies.	Amount of bonds outstanding.	Amount of interest accrued and paid to date.	Amount of interest due, as per Register's schedule.	Total interest paid by the United States.	Repayment of interest by transportation of mails, troops, etc.	Balance due the United States on interest account, deducting repayments.
<b>On January 1, 1887:</b>						
Central Pacific.....	25,885,120.00	28,111,876.87	776,553.60	28,888,430.47	5,392,719.43	23,495,711.04
Kansas Pacific.....	6,303,000.00	7,263,873.09	189,090.00	7,452,963.09	3,467,005.95	3,985,957.14
Union Pacific.....	27,236,512.00	29,860,422.57	817,095.36	30,677,517.93	11,175,832.46	19,501,685.47
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1,600,000.00	1,837,808.26	48,000.00	1,885,808.26	277,095.64	1,608,712.62
Western Pacific.....	1,970,560.00	2,022,949.74	59,116.80	2,082,066.54	9,367.00	2,072,699.54
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,628,320.00	1,757,395.09	48,849.60	1,806,244.69	126,503.91	1,679,740.78
	<b>64,623,512.00</b>	<b>70,854,325.62</b>	<b>1,938,705.36</b>	<b>72,793,030.98</b>	<b>20,448,524.39</b>	<b>52,344,506.59</b>
<b>On July 1, 1887:</b>						
Central Pacific.....	25,885,120.00	28,888,430.47	776,553.60	29,664,984.07	5,496,849.96	24,168,134.11
Kansas Pacific.....	6,303,000.00	7,452,963.09	189,090.00	7,642,053.09	3,517,642.95	4,124,410.14
Union Pacific.....	27,236,512.00	30,877,517.93	817,095.36	31,494,613.29	11,370,902.40	20,123,710.89
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1,600,000.00	1,885,808.26	48,000.00	1,933,808.26	298,523.60	1,635,284.66
Western Pacific.....	1,970,560.00	2,082,066.54	59,116.80	2,141,183.34	9,367.00	2,131,816.34
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,628,320.00	1,806,244.69	48,849.60	1,855,094.29	126,504.96	1,728,589.33
	<b>64,623,512.00</b>	<b>72,793,030.98</b>	<b>1,938,705.36</b>	<b>74,731,736.34</b>	<b>20,819,790.87</b>	<b>53,911,945.47</b>

LXXXVIII REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TABLE H.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CHANGES IN THE INTEREST BEARING DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1887.

Title of loan.	Rate of interest.	Outstanding November 1, 1886.	Increase during the year.	Decrease during the year.	Outstanding October 31, 1887.
	<i>Per cent.</i>				
Loan of July 12, 1882 .....	3	\$86,848,700	-----	\$86,848,700	-----
Funded loan of 1891 .....	4½	250,000,000	-----	19,455,400	\$230,544,600
Funded loan of 1907 .....	4	737,776,400	*\$50,400	5,379,250	732,447,550
Refunding certificates .....	4	194,500	-----	*\$9,420	155,080
Navy pension fund .....	3	14,000,000	-----	-----	14,000,000
		1,088,819,600	50,400	111,722,770	977,147,230
Bonds issued to Pacific railroads ..	6	64,623,512	-----	-----	64,623,512
		1,153,443,112	50,400	111,722,770	1,041,770,742

\* See statement which follows, showing conversions of refunding certificates, for an explanation of the increase during the year in the interest-bearing debt.

Since November 1, 1886, refunding certificates issued in 1879, under the act of February 26, 1879, have been presented for conversion into 4 per cent. bonds, as follows:

Principal .....	\$39,420.00	\$39,420.00
Accrued interest due thereon .....	12,729.60	12,729.60
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>52,149.60</b>	

For which settlement was made as follows:

Four per cent. bonds issued on account of principal .....	\$39,420.00
Four per cent. bonds issued on account of accrued interest .....	10,980.00
	\$50,400.00
Interest paid in cash .....	1,749.60
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>52,149.60</b>

The certificates still outstanding amount to \$155,080.

The reduction in the annual interest charge by reason of the changes during the year ended October 31, 1887, is as follows:

On bonds redeemed or which have ceased to bear interest .....	\$3,696,124.00
Deduct the interest on \$10,980 4 per cent. bonds issued .....	439.20
<b>Net reduction .....</b>	<b>3,695,684.80</b>

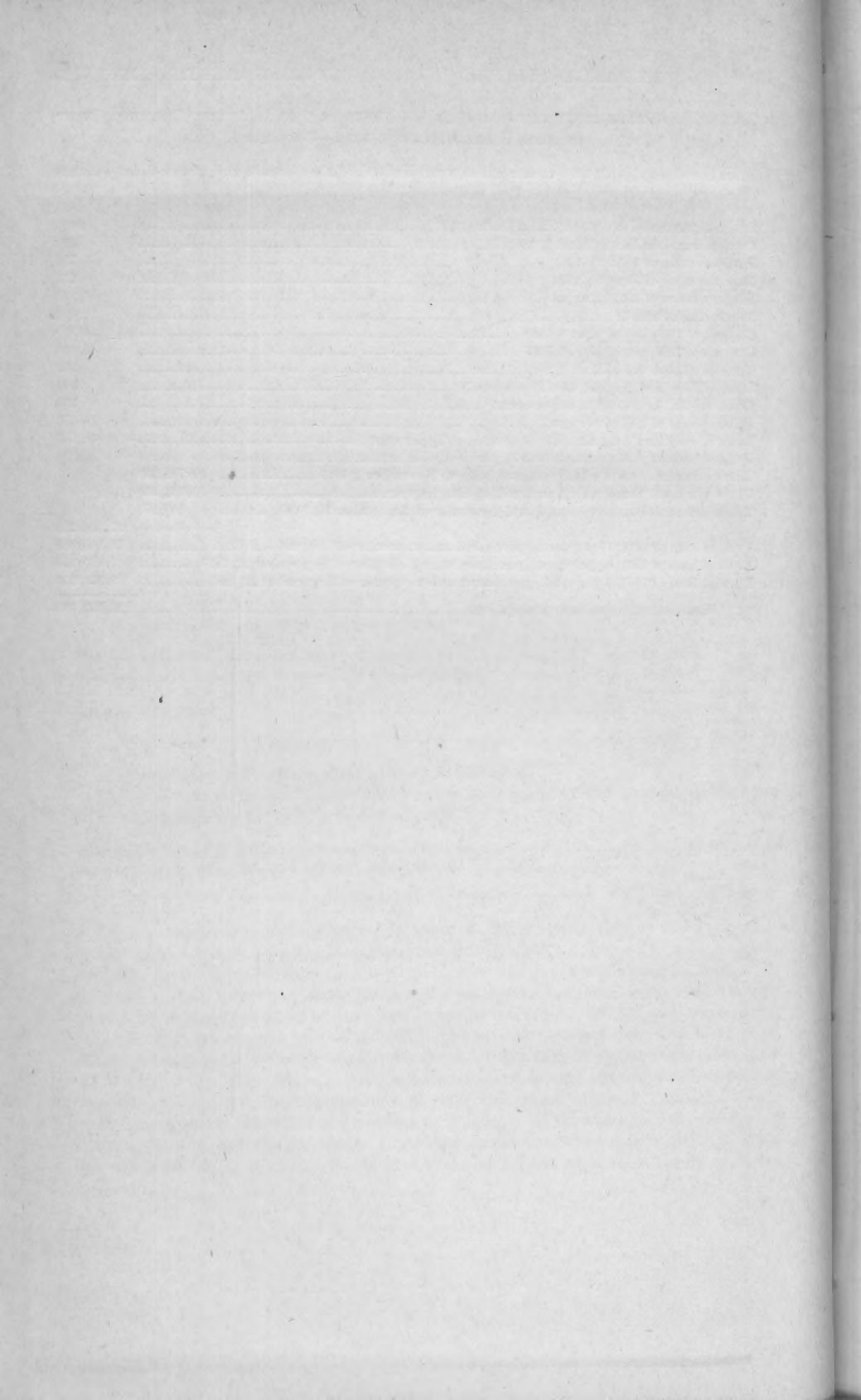
During the twelve months ended October 31, 1887, the residue of the 3 per cent. bonds of the act of July 12, 1882, amounting to \$86,848,700, ceased to bear interest. Of this amount \$605,150 were redeemed under the circular of September 15, 1886, with interest to the dates of payment; \$22,606,150 matured after October 31, 1886, though called for redemption prior to that date, and the remainder, \$63,637,400, were called and matured within the twelve months. The interest-bearing debt was further reduced during that period by the redemption of \$19,455,400 4½ per cent. bonds and \$5,379,250 4 per cent. bonds which were purchased for the sinking fund under the circulars of August 3 and September 22, 1887. Of these bonds, \$11,565,300 4½ per cent. were purchased under the circular of August 3, at an average net premium of 7.9738 per cent., and the remainder, under the circular of September 22, 1887, at a net premium for the 4½ per cent. bonds of 8.0325 and for the 4 per cent. bonds of 24.049 per cent.



TABLE H.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CHANGES IN THE INTEREST-BEARING DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

The redemptions and cancellations of United States bonds and seven-thirty notes during the twelve months ended October 31, 1887, were as follows:

Seven thirty notes of 1864-'65.....	\$450
Oregon war debt, act of Mar. 2, 1861.....	250
Five-twenties of Feb. 25, 1862.....	3,750
Five-twenties of June 30, 1864.....	150
Five-twenties of 1865 (May and November).....	1,500
Ten-forties of 1864.....	18,000
Consols of 1865, act of Mar. 3, 1865.....	24,900
Consols of 1867, act of Mar. 3, 1865.....	46,500
Consols of 1868, act of Mar. 3, 1865.....	900
Loan of July and August, 1861 (6 per cent.).....	8,000
Loan of Mar. 3, 1863 (31's) (6 per cent.).....	350
Funded loan of 1881 (5 per cent.).....	18,150
Loan of July and August, 1861 (continued at 3½ per cent.).....	35,050
Funded loan of 1881 (continued at 3½ per cent.).....	33,450
Three per cent. bonds which matured prior to November 1, 1886.....	\$9,705,250
Three per cent. bonds which matured within the year.....	85,192,850
Three per cent. bonds redeemed under circular of September 15, 1886.....	605,150
	95,503,250
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent., purchased under circular of August 3, 1887.....	11,565,300
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent., purchased under circular of September 22, 1887.....	7,890,100
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent., purchased under circular of September 22, 1887.....	5,879,250
	120,532,300
Total redemptions and cancellations.....	120,532,300



## EXPLANATION OF DIAGRAM.

The diagram shows the amount in millions and tens of millions—a million being indicated by each space between the lines.

The reason for its non-extension beyond the year 1878 is that a new element was introduced into the circulating medium of the country in this year, just as in 1862 the introduction of the legal-tender notes brought about an entire change in the monetary system of the United States.

The first item upon the diagram designates the amount of the national-bank notes in actual circulation, excluding therefrom the notes held by national banks and those which had become a charge upon the Treasury, owing to the deposit of legal tenders made in order to retire these notes from circulation.

The second item shows the amount of gold coin and bullion in the United States Treasury, held as a reserve for the redemption of the legal-tender notes and for the redemption of the gold certificates. These amounts being deducted, the balance will show the free gold and bullion contained in the Treasury.

The third item shows the reduction or increase of the public debt, as shown by the monthly statement published at the end of each month.

The fourth item shows the amount of legal tenders held in the Treasury, and, with the fifth item, which must be first deducted, shows the amount of these notes applicable to the redemption of national-bank notes.

The sixth item shows the amount of gold certificates actually in circulation, and which had become a charge upon the gold coin and bullion in the Treasury.

The seventh item shows the amount to the credit of the national-bank redemption fund. This fund represents the amount of unredeemed national-bank notes, which, so long as they remain outstanding, inure to the benefit of the Treasury.

The eighth item includes the subsidiary coin, silver bullion, and standard silver dollars in the Treasury, the issue of the standard dollar having resulted in the retirement into the Treasury of the subsidiary silver, which would otherwise have remained in circulation.

The ninth item shows the amount of silver certificates actually outstanding, which had become a charge upon the standard silver dollars held in the Treasury.

XCH - REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TABLE J.—STATEMENT OF THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS, SILVER BULLION AND SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH FROM DECEMBER 31, 1877, TO OCTOBER 31, 1887.\*

	Standard silver dollars..	Silver bullion.	Subsidiary silver coin.	Total.
1877—December 31.....		\$1,736,984.89	\$5,532,283.95	\$7,269,268.84
1878—January 31.....		2,827,368.07	5,626,541.22	8,453,909.29
February 28.....		2,955,577.65	6,261,437.76	9,217,015.41
March 30.....	\$810,561	3,534,480.53	7,139,637.34	11,484,678.87
April 30.....	3,169,681	7,850,710.68	7,029,306.77	17,549,698.45
May 31.....	5,950,451	5,891,204.95	8,103,228.02	19,944,883.97
June 29.....	7,718,357	7,841,470.84	8,860,505.97	21,920,933.81
July 31.....	9,550,236	7,665,760.19	7,079,667.36	24,295,663.55
August 31.....	11,292,849	8,982,239.07	6,478,642.22	26,753,730.29
September 30.....	12,155,205	9,634,034.48	6,143,903.02	27,933,142.50
October 31.....	13,397,571	8,352,042.21	6,323,132.31	28,072,745.52
November 30.....	14,843,219	10,159,491.41	6,009,834.43	31,012,544.84
December 31.....	16,704,829	9,439,461.25	6,031,804.52	32,176,094.77
1879—January 31.....	17,874,457	10,347,889.50	6,143,449.13	34,365,795.63
February 28.....	19,505,767	9,837,402.62	6,278,490.66	35,621,660.28
March 31.....	21,558,894	8,688,260.74	6,428,185.06	36,675,339.80
April 30.....	23,694,563	9,949,046.43	6,621,940.39	37,265,549.82
May 31.....	26,181,045	8,672,655.55	6,813,589.32	38,667,289.87
June 30.....	28,147,351	5,092,565.91	8,903,401.36	42,143,318.27
July 31.....	29,151,801	5,112,223.52	12,731,765.97	46,995,790.79
August 31.....	30,678,464	4,904,611.89	15,236,724.48	50,819,800.37
September 30.....	31,559,870	4,557,604.31	10,814,308.94	52,931,683.25
October 31.....	32,322,634	3,537,224.31	17,755,986.76	53,615,845.07
November 30.....	32,839,207	4,323,097.69	18,432,478.13	55,594,782.53
December 31.....	33,168,064	4,492,421.19	18,881,629.15	56,542,114.34
1880—January 31.....	34,961,611	4,888,035.97	20,204,809.83	60,054,456.80
February 28.....	36,972,093	4,525,306.25	21,179,312.32	62,676,711.57
March 31.....	38,780,342	4,080,839.58	21,889,814.45	64,850,996.05
April 30.....	40,411,673	5,007,331.04	22,767,672.05	68,186,676.99
May 31.....	42,778,190	4,853,667.99	23,577,091.99	71,208,869.98
June 30.....	44,425,315	5,124,536.42	24,350,431.80	73,900,333.22
July 31.....	46,192,791	5,081,647.91	24,975,713.52	77,250,152.43
August 31.....	47,495,063	6,380,258.46	25,152,971.89	79,028,293.35
September 30.....	47,654,675	5,557,759.74	24,799,925.40	78,012,360.14
October 31.....	47,084,459	6,043,367.37	24,629,459.89	77,757,316.26
November 30.....	47,397,453	6,255,389.81	24,653,530.37	78,306,373.18
December 31.....	48,190,518	6,183,224.05	24,769,057.32	79,142,799.37
1881—January 31.....	50,235,102	6,704,197.36	25,490,914.88	82,430,214.24
February 28.....	52,939,460	5,356,308.00	25,813,058.08	84,108,828.08
March 31.....	55,176,158	4,017,770.08	26,283,891.96	85,477,820.04
April 30.....	58,044,826	3,863,582.74	26,493,612.56	88,402,021.50
May 31.....	60,518,273	3,457,192.45	26,841,956.74	90,817,422.59
June 30.....	62,544,722	3,309,949.10	27,247,696.93	93,102,368.03
July 31.....	64,246,302	2,962,277.52	27,295,486.63	94,504,066.18
August 31.....	65,948,344	2,732,862.68	27,042,806.63	95,724,013.32
September 30.....	66,092,667	2,632,184.67	26,313,113.63	95,037,965.50
October 31.....	66,576,378	3,424,575.15	25,984,687.76	95,985,640.91
November 30.....	68,017,452	3,088,709.63	25,918,252.00	97,024,418.63
December 31.....	69,559,937	3,607,829.86	25,963,641.48	99,161,408.34
1882—January 31.....	72,421,584	3,258,926.18	26,567,873.37	102,248,383.55
February 28.....	75,158,957	2,806,143.12	26,869,906.26	104,815,006.88
March 31.....	78,178,593	4,440,661.97	27,187,680.67	109,806,925.64
April 30.....	81,595,056	3,239,033.43	27,439,183.93	112,273,273.56
May 31.....	84,606,043	3,793,664.11	27,755,923.33	116,155,630.44
June 30.....	87,153,816	3,230,808.36	28,045,630.58	118,433,354.94
July 31.....	88,840,899	2,816,269.83	28,153,956.16	119,811,124.99
August 31.....	91,166,249	2,730,716.27	27,990,387.75	121,887,353.02
September 30.....	92,228,649	3,343,565.26	27,426,159.93	123,008,374.19
October 31.....	92,414,977	4,012,503.27	26,749,432.45	123,176,912.73
November 30.....	92,940,532	3,769,219.77	26,544,544.43	123,254,346.20
December 31.....	94,016,842	4,468,193.10	26,521,692.20	125,006,727.30
1883—January 31.....	97,530,969	3,761,958.12	27,135,244.74	128,428,171.86
February 28.....	100,261,444	3,974,114.04	27,507,275.78	131,742,833.82
March 31.....	103,482,305	3,943,487.30	27,865,993.79	135,291,786.09
April 30.....	106,366,348	3,478,750.15	28,063,628.38	137,913,727.03
May 31.....	108,898,977	4,157,217.78	28,303,186.20	141,359,390.96
June 30.....	111,914,019	4,482,216.29	28,486,001.05	144,882,236.34

\* See diagram.

SILVER COIN AND BULLION IN TREASURY, 1877 TO 1887. XCIII

TABLE J.—STATEMENT OF THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS, SILVER BULLION, AND SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN, ETC.—Continued.

	Standard silver dollars.	Silver bullion.	Subsidiary silver coin.	Total.
1883—July 31.....	\$113,057,052	\$4,486,638.23	\$28,058,141.67	\$145,601,831.90
August 31.....	114,320,197	4,694,559.45	27,819,711.70	146,834,468.15
September 29.....	114,587,372	5,107,911.29	26,750,161.13	146,445,444.42
October 31.....	116,036,450	4,936,364.86	26,712,424.15	147,685,239.01
November 30.....	117,768,966	4,624,279.34	26,969,614.40	149,362,859.74
December 31.....	119,449,385	4,534,372.98	27,224,126.33	151,207,884.26
1884—January 31.....	123,474,748	4,674,432.92	28,014,414.76	156,163,595.68
February 29.....	126,822,399	4,919,912.85	23,490,906.91	160,233,218.76
March 31.....	129,066,101	5,043,824.61	28,866,556.33	162,916,481.94
April 30.....	130,314,065	5,150,842.97	29,158,480.47	164,623,388.44
May 31.....	132,626,753	4,623,158.08	29,377,206.41	166,627,117.44
June 30.....	135,560,916	4,055,498.27	29,600,720.05	169,217,134.32
July 31.....	137,692,119	4,003,609.95	29,797,485.76	172,098,214.71
August 30.....	140,615,722	4,723,420.00	29,659,003.38	174,998,145.38
September 30.....	142,058,787	4,934,404.86	29,474,100.89	176,467,352.75
October 31.....	142,926,725	4,646,496.89	29,346,757.24	176,919,979.13
November 29.....	144,745,075	4,778,848.90	29,143,283.48	178,667,207.38
December 31.....	146,502,865	4,716,055.33	29,194,355.52	180,413,275.85
1885—January 31.....	150,632,154	4,613,582.23	29,901,104.54	185,146,840.77
February 28.....	153,561,007	3,991,129.93	30,244,836.12	187,796,973.05
March 31.....	156,698,482	3,887,493.52	30,632,326.20	191,218,301.72
April 30.....	159,441,034	4,042,186.86	30,914,018.81	194,427,269.67
May 29.....	162,244,855	4,098,143.86	31,694,364.80	198,037,363.66
June 30.....	165,413,112	4,038,885.52	31,236,899.49	200,688,897.01
July 31.....	166,499,948	3,944,837.32	25,355,020.23	195,799,805.55
August 30.....	166,854,215	3,766,196.12	24,724,287.43	195,344,698.55
September 30.....	165,483,721	3,916,122.84	23,641,893.79	193,041,737.63
October 31.....	163,817,342	3,840,536.45	22,965,535.70	190,623,414.15
November 30.....	165,564,018	3,583,956.42	27,920,309.44	197,072,283.86
December 31.....	165,718,190	3,797,040.84	27,796,430.88	197,311,661.72
1886—January 30.....	169,083,385	3,658,783.44	29,013,993.71	201,756,162.15
February 27.....	171,805,906	2,612,968.08	28,811,037.49	203,229,011.57
March 31.....	174,700,985	2,271,104.42	28,822,637.63	205,794,727.05
April 30.....	175,928,502	2,556,522.03	28,864,482.89	207,349,506.92
May 29.....	178,252,045	1,947,761.61	28,912,277.14	209,112,083.75
June 30.....	181,253,566	3,092,192.45	28,904,681.66	213,250,446.11
July 31.....	181,523,924	3,786,069.56	28,584,624.69	213,894,618.25
August 31.....	181,769,457	3,268,940.39	27,956,991.95	212,995,389.34
September 30.....	181,262,593	3,758,393.89	26,899,745.20	211,920,732.09
October 30.....	182,931,231	3,807,948.52	26,300,335.88	213,039,515.40
November 30.....	184,911,938	4,091,383.17	25,803,067.32	214,811,388.49
December 31.....	188,506,238	4,730,376.81	25,660,935.44	218,906,550.25
1887—January 31.....	193,963,783	4,877,039.10	26,323,524.61	225,164,346.71
February 28.....	196,112,760	4,700,182.85	26,482,472.31	223,295,415.16
March 31.....	201,672,372	4,779,858.28	26,601,613.74	233,053,844.02
April 30.....	205,788,822	4,171,926.35	26,891,076.57	236,851,824.92
May 31.....	209,052,567	3,248,351.93	27,064,742.87	239,365,661.80
June 30.....	211,483,970	3,962,472.43	26,977,493.79	242,443,936.22
July 30.....	211,528,891	5,082,355.94	26,691,105.74	243,312,352.68
August 31.....	213,212,448	5,024,420.16	26,148,531.34	244,385,399.50
September 30.....	213,043,796	4,910,872.64	24,984,219.17	242,938,887.81
October 31.....	214,175,532	4,721,996.19	24,468,135.17	243,365,663.36

XCIV REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TABLE K.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF SILVER OFFERED FOR SALE TO THE UNITED STATES EACH MONTH IN LOTS OF TEN THOUSAND OUNCES AND OVER, THE AVERAGE PRICE OF OFFERS, THE AMOUNT PURCHASED BY THE DEPARTMENT EACH MONTH, AND THE AVERAGE PRICE OF THE SAME FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887, AND ALSO FOR THE FOUR MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1887.

Months.	Amount offered.	Average asking price.	Amount purchased.	Average purchasing price.
1886.				
July .....	<i>Ounces.</i> 2,080,000	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.98.8224	<i>Ounces.</i> 1,510,000	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.98.3467
August .....	3,011,000	0.92.8168	2,265,000	0.92.3150
September .....	2,812,000	0.95.8756	2,119,000	0.95.4325
October .....	3,050,000	0.98.3918	2,355,000	0.98.1967
November .....	3,527,500	1.01.5073	2,492,500	1.01.2204
December .....	3,400,000	1.00.7377	2,600,000	1.00.3600
1887.				
January .....	2,902,500	1.02.7321	2,039,500	1.02.4813
February .....	3,609,500	1.02.7161	1,976,500	1.02.2563
March .....	3,638,500	1.00.0558	1,942,000	0.99.8188
April .....	3,403,000	0.96.5014	1,905,000	0.95.6917
May .....	2,336,000	0.95.6384	1,876,000	0.95.3167
June .....	2,159,000	0.96.1125	1,760,000	0.95.8417
Total and average .....	35,979,000	0.98.3257	24,846,500	0.97.9406
1887.				
July .....	2,425,000	0.96.3927	1,885,000	0.96.1000
August .....	3,235,000	0.97.0233	2,270,000	0.96.7833
September .....	3,040,000	0.97.2594	2,214,000	0.96.9189
October .....	3,244,000	0.96.4344	2,266,000	0.96.3292
Total and average .....	11,944,000	0.96.7775	8,654,000	0.96.5329

TABLE L.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CONGRESS FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

	3d session 45th Congress and 1st session 46th Congress. Fiscal year 1880.	2d session 46th Congress. Fiscal year 1881.	3d session 46th Congress. Fiscal year 1882.	1st session 47th Congress. Fiscal year 1883.	2d session 47th Congress. Fiscal year 1884.	1st session 48th Congress. Fiscal year 1885.	2d session 48th Congress. Fiscal year 1886.	1st session 49th Congress. Fiscal year 1887.	2d session 49th Congress. Fiscal year 1888.
To supply deficiencies for the service of the various branches of the Government.....	\$4, 633, 824. 55	\$6, 118, 085. 10	\$5, 110, 862. 39	\$9, 853, 869. 30	\$2, 832, 680. 04	\$4, 385, 836. 10	*\$3, 332, 717. 30	\$13, 572, 882. 61	\$187, 000. 00
For legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government.....	16, 136, 230. 31	16, 532, 008. 93	17, 797, 397. 61	20, 322, 907. 65	20, 763, 842. 55	21, 556, 901. 65	21, 495, 660. 70	20, 809, 781. 46	20, 772, 720. 67
For sundry civil expenses of the Government.....	19, 724, 868. 56	22, 503, 508. 23	22, 011, 222. 87	25, 428, 479. 45	23, 713, 404. 22	22, 346, 749. 74	25, 961, 904. 12	22, 650, 658. 49	22, 369, 840. 96
For support of the Army.....	26, 797, 300. 00	26, 425, 800. 00	26, 687, 800. 00	27, 032, 099. 18	24, 681, 250. 00	24, 454, 450. 00	24, 014, 052. 50	23, 753, 057. 21	23, 724, 718. 69
For the naval service.....	14, 078, 468. 95	14, 407, 797. 70	14, 566, 037. 55	14, 903, 558. 98	15, 954, 247. 23	18, 931, 856. 12	121, 280, 766. 93	16, 489, 536. 72	25, 786, 847. 79
For the Indian service.....	4, 713, 478. 58	4, 657, 262. 72	4, 587, 666. 40	5, 219, 603. 91	5, 388, 655. 91	5, 903, 151. 26	5, 773, 328. 56	5, 561, 262. 84	5, 234, 397. 66
For rivers and harbors.....	9, 577, 494. 61	8, 976, 500. 00	11, 451, 300. 00	18, 978, 875. 00	.....	14, 948, 300. 00	.....	14, 464, 900. 00	.....
For forts and fortifications.....	275, 000. 00	550, 000. 00	575, 000. 00	375, 000. 00	670, 000. 00	700, 000. 00	725, 000. 00	59, 876. 69	.....
For support of Military Academy.....	319, 547. 33	316, 234. 28	322, 435. 37	335, 557. 04	318, 657. 50	314, 563. 50	309, 902. 14	297, 805. 00	419, 936. 93
For service of Post-Office Department.....	5, 872, 376. 10	3, 883, 420. 00	2, 152, 258. 00	1, 902, 177. 90	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.
For invalid and other pensions, including deficiencies.....	56, 283, 200. 00	41, 644, 000. 00	68, 282, 306. 68	116, 000, 000. 00	\$86, 575, 000. 00	20, 810, 000. 00	60, 000, 000. 00	76, 075, 200. 00	83, 152, 500. 00
For consular and diplomatic service.....	1, 097, 735. 00	1, 180, 335. 00	1, 191, 435. 00	1, 256, 655. 00	1, 296, 255. 00	1, 225, 140. 00	1, 242, 925. 00	1, 364, 065. 00	1, 429, 942. 44
For service of Agricultural Department.....	.....	253, 300. 00	335, 500. 00	427, 280. 00	405, 640. 00	480, 190. 00	580, 790. 00	654, 715. 00	1, 028, 730. 00
For expenses of the District of Columbia.....	.....	3, 425, 257. 35	3, 979, 571. 44	3, 496, 060. 47	3, 505, 494. 97	3, 594, 255. 54	3, 622, 683. 20	3, 721, 050. 99	4, 284, 590. 66
For miscellaneous.....	2, 995, 123. 77	4, 950, 332. 01	1, 128, 006. 15	5, 888, 993. 69	1, 806, 438. 75	7, 800, 003. 86	2, 268, 383. 15	10, 184, 570. 90	4, 694, 635. 33
Totals.....	162, 404, 647. 76	155, 830, 841. 32	179, 578, 999. 86	251, 428, 117. 57	187, 911, 566. 17	137, 451, 397. 77	170, 608, 113. 60	209, 659, 382. 91	198, 035, 861. 13

\* Not including \$6,150,061.98 appropriated for the naval service for six months ending June 30, 1885.

† For six months ending December 31, 1884.

‡ Includes \$6,150,061.98 for six months ending June 30, 1885.

§ And reappropriation of unexpended balances, estimated at \$38,000,000.

|| And reappropriation of unexpended balances, estimated at \$68,000,000.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1880 TO 1888.

XCV

XCVI REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TABLE M.—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH 4, 1789, 30) FROM

Year.	Balance in the Treasury at commencement of year.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Direct tax.	Public lands.	Miscellaneous.
1791	-----	\$4,399,478.09	-----	-----	-----	\$10,478.10
1792	\$973,905.75	3,443,070.85	\$208,942.81	-----	-----	9,918.05
1793	783,444.51	4,255,306.56	337,705.70	-----	-----	21,410.88
1794	753,661.69	4,801,065.28	274,089.62	-----	-----	53,277.97
1795	1,151,914.17	5,588,461.26	337,755.36	-----	-----	28,317.97
1796	516,442.61	6,567,987.94	475,289.60	-----	-----	89,135.98
1797	888,995.42	7,549,649.65	575,491.45	-----	-----	399,139.29
1798	1,021,899.04	7,106,061.93	644,357.95	-----	-----	58,192.81
1799	617,451.43	6,610,449.31	779,136.44	-----	-----	86,187.56
1800	2,161,867.77	9,070,932.73	809,396.55	\$734,233.97	-----	162,712.10
1801	2,623,311.99	10,750,778.93	1,048,033.43	534,243.38	167,726.06	345,649.15
1802	3,295,391.00	12,438,235.74	621,898.89	206,565.44	183,628.02	1,500,505.86
1803	5,030,697.64	10,479,417.61	215,179.69	71,879.20	165,675.69	131,845.44
1804	4,825,811.69	11,098,565.33	50,941.29	50,198.44	487,626.79	139,075.53
1805	4,037,005.26	12,936,487.04	21,747.15	21,882.91	540,193.80	40,382.30
1806	3,999,388.99	14,667,698.17	20,101.45	55,783.86	765,245.73	51,121.86
1807	4,538,123.80	15,845,521.61	13,051.40	34,732.56	466,163.27	38,550.42
1808	9,643,850.07	16,363,550.58	8,190.23	19,159.21	647,939.06	21,822.85
1809	9,941,809.96	7,257,556.52	4,034.29	7,517.31	442,252.33	62,162.57
1810	3,848,056.78	8,583,309.31	7,430.63	12,448.68	606,548.82	84,473.84
1811	2,670,276.57	13,313,222.73	2,295.95	7,666.66	1,010,237.53	59,211.22
1812	3,503,305.80	8,958,777.53	4,903.06	8,859.22	710,427.78	126,165.17
1813	3,802,217.41	13,224,623.25	4,755.04	3,805.52	835,655.14	271,571.00
1814	5,196,542.00	5,998,772.08	1,662,984.82	2,219,497.36	1,136,971.09	164,309.81
1815	1,727,848.63	7,282,942.22	4,678,039.07	2,162,673.41	1,287,959.23	285,282.84
1816	13,106,592.88	36,306,874.88	5,124,708.31	4,253,635.09	1,711,985.03	273,782.35
1817	22,033,519.19	26,283,348.19	2,678,100.77	1,824,187.04	1,991,226.06	109,761.08
1818	14,989,465.18	17,176,385.00	955,270.20	264,333.86	2,066,564.77	57,617.71
1819	1,478,526.74	20,283,608.76	31,586.82	83,650.78	3,274,422.78	57,008.42
1820	2,079,992.38	15,005,612.15	108,210.53	229,593.63	1,635,871.61	61,338.44
1821	1,198,461.21	13,004,447.15	69,027.63	29,349.05	1,212,968.46	152,589.43
1822	1,681,592.24	17,589,761.94	67,665.71	69,027.63	1,803,581.54	452,957.19
1823	4,237,427.55	19,088,433.44	34,242.17	10,337.71	916,523.10	141,129.84
1824	9,463,922.81	17,878,325.71	34,663.37	6,201.96	964,418.15	127,603.60
1825	1,946,597.13	20,098,713.45	25,771.35	2,330.85	1,226,090.66	130,451.81
1826	5,201,650.43	23,341,351.77	21,589.93	6,638.78	1,393,785.79	94,588.66
1827	6,358,086.18	19,712,283.29	19,885.68	2,626.00	1,495,845.26	1,315,722.83
1828	6,068,286.10	23,205,523.64	17,451.54	2,218.81	1,018,308.75	85,126.49
1829	5,972,435.81	22,651,965.91	14,502.74	1,335.05	1,517,175.13	112,648.55
1830	5,755,704.79	21,922,391.39	12,160.62	10,989.59	2,329,356.14	73,277.77
1831	6,014,539.75	24,224,441.77	16,610.65	10,506.01	3,210,815.48	584,124.05
1832	4,502,914.45	28,465,287.24	11,630.55	6,791.13	2,623,381.03	270,120.61
1833	2,011,777.55	29,032,508.91	2,759.00	394.12	3,967,682.55	470,096.87
1834	11,702,905.31	16,214,957.15	4,196.09	19.80	4,857,600.69	480,812.32
1835	8,892,858.43	19,391,310.59	10,459.48	4,263.33	14,757,600.75	759,972.13
1836	26,749,803.96	23,409,940.53	370.00	1,687.70	8,730,945.66	2,245,902.23
1837	46,708,436.00	11,169,290.39	5,493.84	-----	6,776,236.52	7,001,414.59
1838	37,327,252.69	16,158,800.36	2,487.27	-----	3,730,945.66	6,410,348.45
1839	36,891,196.94	23,137,924.81	2,553.32	755.22	7,361,576.40	979,929.86
1840	33,157,503.68	13,490,502.17	1,682.25	-----	3,411,818.63	2,567,112.28
1841	29,963,163.46	14,487,216.74	3,261.36	-----	1,365,827.42	1,004,074.75
1842	28,655,111.08	18,187,088.76	495.00	-----	1,335,977.52	451,995.07
1843*	30,521,979.44	7,046,843.91	103.25	-----	899,158.18	285,895.92
1844	39,186,284.74	26,153,570.94	1,777.34	-----	2,050,939.80	1,075,419.70
1845	36,742,829.62	27,156,112.70	3,517.12	-----	2,077,022.30	361,453.68
1846	36,194,274.81	26,712,667.87	2,897.26	-----	2,694,452.48	299,950.13
1847	38,261,958.65	23,747,894.66	375.00	-----	3,498,355.20	620,808.30
1848	33,079,276.43	31,757,070.96	375.00	-----	3,228,642.56	612,610.69
1849	29,416,612.45	28,346,738.82	-----	-----	1,688,930.55	685,379.13
1850	32,827,062.69	39,668,686.42	-----	-----	1,859,894.25	2,064,308.21
1851	35,871,753.31	49,017,597.92	-----	-----	2,342,305.30	1,185,166.11
1852	40,158,353.25	47,339,326.62	-----	-----	3,013,239.58	464,249.40
1853	43,338,800.02	58,931,865.52	-----	-----	1,667,084.99	988,681.17
1854	50,261,901.09	64,224,190.27	-----	-----	8,470,798.39	1,105,352.74
1855	48,591,078.41	53,025,794.21	-----	-----	11,497,049.07	1,827,731.40
1856	47,777,672.13	64,022,803.56	-----	-----	8,917,644.93	1,116,190.81
1857	49,108,229.80	63,875,905.05	-----	-----	8,829,486.64	1,250,020.88
1858	46,802,855.00	41,789,620.96	-----	-----	6,513,715.87	1,352,029.13
1859	35,113,334.22	40,565,824.38	-----	-----	1,758,687.30	1,454,506.24
1860	33,193,248.60	35,187,511.87	-----	-----	1,778,557.71	1,088,530.25
1861	32,979,530.78	39,582,125.64	-----	-----	1,870,658.54	1,023,515.31
1862	30,963,867.83	69,056,397.62	-----	1,795,331.73	1,522,203.77	915,327.97
1863	46,965,304.87	69,056,642.40	87,640,787.65	1,483,103.61	1,687,617.17	3,741,794.38
1864	36,523,046.13	102,316,152.99	109,741,134.10	475,648.96	588,333.29	30,201,701.86
1865	184,433,738.44	84,928,200.60	209,464,215.25	1,200,573.03	996,553.31	25,441,556.00

\* For the half-year from Jan



RECEIPTS, 1789 TO 1887.

XCVII

TO JUNE 30, 1887, BY CALENDAR YEARS TO 1843 AND BY FISCAL YEARS (ENDED JUNE THAT TIME.

Year.	Dividends.	Net ordinary receipts.	Interest.	Premiums.	Receipts from loans and Treasury notes.	Gross receipts.	Unavail-able.
1791		\$4,409,951.19			\$361,391.34	\$4,771,342.53	
1792	\$8,028.00	3,669,960.31			5,102,498.45	8,772,458.76	
1793	38,500.00	3,652,923.14			1,797,272.01	6,450,195.15	
1794	303,472.00	5,431,904.87			4,007,950.78	9,439,855.65	
1795	160,000.00	6,114,534.59	\$4,800.00		3,396,424.00	9,515,758.59	
1796	160,000.00	8,377,529.65	42,800.00		320,000.00	8,740,329.65	
1797	80,960.00	7,688,780.99			70,000.00	8,758,780.99	
1798	79,920.00	7,900,495.80			200,000.00	8,179,170.80	
1799	71,040.00	7,546,813.31	78,675.00		5,000,000.00	12,546,813.31	
1800	71,040.00	10,848,742.10			1,565,229.24	12,413,971.34	
1801	88,880.00	12,935,739.95	10,125.00			12,945,864.95	
1802	39,960.00	14,985,793.95				14,995,793.95	
1803		11,084,097.63				11,084,097.63	
1804		11,826,307.38				11,826,307.38	
1805		13,560,693.20				13,560,693.20	
1806		15,559,931.07				15,559,931.07	
1807		16,398,019.26				16,398,019.26	
1808		17,060,661.98				17,060,661.98	
1809		7,773,473.12				7,773,473.12	
1810		9,384,214.28			2,750,000.00	12,134,214.28	
1811		14,422,634.09				14,422,634.09	
1812		9,801,132.78			12,837,900.00	22,639,032.78	
1813		14,340,409.95	300.00		26,184,135.00	40,524,844.95	
1814		11,181,625.16	85.79		23,277,825.00	34,559,536.95	
1815		15,696,916.82	11,541.74	\$32,107.64	35,240,871.40	50,961,237.60	
1816		47,676,985.66	68,685.16	686.09	9,425,084.91	57,171,421.82	
1817	202,426.30	33,099,049.74	267,819.14		466,723.45	33,833,592.33	
1818	525,000.00	21,585,171.04	412.62		8,353,932.00	21,593,932.06	
1819	675,000.00	24,603,374.37			2,231.00	24,605,605.37	
1820	1,000,000.00	17,840,669.55		40,000.00	3,000,324.13	20,881,493.72	
1821	105,000.00	14,573,379.72			5,000,324.00	19,573,703.72	
1822	297,500.00	20,232,427.94				20,232,427.94	
1823	350,000.00	20,540,666.26				20,540,666.26	
1824	350,000.00	19,381,212.79			5,000,000.00	24,381,212.79	
1825	367,500.00	21,840,858.02			5,000,000.00	26,840,858.02	
1826	402,500.00	25,290,434.21				25,290,434.21	
1827	420,000.00	22,966,363.90				22,966,363.90	
1828	455,000.00	24,763,629.23				24,763,629.23	
1829	490,000.00	24,827,627.38				24,827,627.38	
1830	490,000.00	24,844,116.51				24,844,116.51	
1831	490,000.00	28,526,820.82				28,526,820.82	
1832	490,000.00	31,867,450.66				31,867,450.66	
1833	474,985.00	33,948,426.25				33,948,426.25	\$1,889.50
1834	234,349.50	31,791,935.55				31,791,935.55	
1835	508,480.82	35,430,087.10				35,430,087.10	
1836	292,674.67	50,826,796.08				50,826,796.08	
1837		24,954,153.04			2,992,089.15	27,947,142.19	63,288.35
1838		26,302,561.74			12,716,820.96	39,019,382.60	
1839		31,482,749.61			3,857,276.21	35,340,025.82	1,458,782.92
1840		19,480,115.39			5,589,547.51	25,069,662.84	37,469.25
1841		16,860,160.27			13,659,317.38	30,519,477.65	
1842		19,976,197.25			14,808,735.64	34,784,932.89	
1843*		8,231,001.26			12,479,708.36	20,712,709.62	11,188.00
1844		29,320,707.78		71,700.83		31,198,555.73	
1845		20,970,105.80		666.00	1,877,181.35	29,970,105.80	28,251.90
1846		29,699,967.74				29,699,967.74	
1847		26,467,403.18		28,365.91	28,872,899.45	55,368,168.52	
1848		35,698,699.21		37,080.00	21,256,700.00	56,992,479.21	30,000.00
1849		30,721,777.50		487,065.48	28,588,750.00	59,796,892.98	
1850		43,592,888.88		10,550.00	4,045,950.00	47,649,388.88	
1851		52,555,039.33		4,264.92	203,400.00	52,762,704.25	
1852		49,846,815.00			46,300.00	49,893,115.00	
1853		61,587,031.68		22.50	16,350.00	61,603,404.18	103,301.37
1854		73,800,341.40			2,001.67	73,802,343.07	
1855		65,350,574.68			800.00	65,351,374.68	
1856		74,056,699.24			200.00	74,056,899.24	
1857		68,965,312.57			3,900.00	68,969,212.57	
1858		46,655,365.96			23,717,300.00	70,372,665.96	
1859		52,777,107.92		709,357.72	28,287,500.00	81,773,965.64	15,408.34
1860		56,054,599.83		10,005.00	20,776,800.00	76,841,407.83	
1861		41,476,299.49		33,630.90	41,861,709.74	83,371,640.13	
1862		51,919,261.09		68,400.00	529,692,460.50	581,680,121.59	11,110.81
1863		112,094,945.51		602,345.44	776,682,361.57	889,379,652.52	6,000.01
1864		243,412,971.20		21,174,101.01	1,128,873,945.36	1,393,461,017.57	9,210.40
1865		322,031,158.19		11,083,446.80	1,472,224,740.85	1,805,939,345.93	6,095.11

uary 1 to June 30, 1843.

XCVIII REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TABLE M.—STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED

Year.	Balance in the Treasury at commencement of year.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Direct tax.	Public lands.	Miscellaneous.
1866	\$33,933,657.89	\$170,046,651.58	\$309,226,813.42	\$1,974,754.12	\$665,031.03	\$29,036,314.23
1867	160,817,099.73	176,417,810.88	266,027,537.43	4,200,233.70	1,163,575.76	15,037,522.15
1868	198,076,537.09	164,464,599.56	191,087,589.41	1,788,145.85	1,348,715.41	17,745,403.59
1869	154,936,082.87	180,048,426.63	158,356,460.86	765,685.61	4,020,344.34	13,997,338.65
1870	183,781,985.76	194,538,374.44	184,899,756.49	229,102.88	3,350,481.76	12,942,118.30
1871	177,604,116.51	206,270,408.05	143,098,153.63	580,355.37	2,388,646.68	22,093,541.21
1872	136,019,122.15	216,370,286.77	130,642,177.72	.....	2,575,714.19	15,106,051.23
1873	134,666,001.85	188,089,522.70	113,729,314.14	.....	2,882,312.38	17,161,270.05
1874	159,293,673.41	163,103,833.69	102,409,784.90	315,254.51	1,852,428.93	32,575,043.32
1875	178,833,339.54	157,167,722.35	110,007,493.58	.....	1,413,640.17	15,431,915.31
1876	172,804,061.32	148,071,954.61	116,700,732.03	93,798.80	1,129,466.95	24,070,602.31
1877	149,909,377.21	130,956,493.07	118,630,407.83	.....	1,976,253.68	30,437,487.42
1878	214,887,645.88	130,170,680.20	110,581,624.74	.....	1,079,743.37	15,614,728.09
1879	286,591,453.88	137,250,047.70	113,561,610.58	.....	924,781.66	20,583,697.49
1880	386,832,588.65	186,522,064.60	124,009,373.92	30.85	1,016,506.60	21,978,525.01
1881	231,940,064.44	196,159,676.02	135,264,385.51	1,516.89	2,201,863.17	25,154,250.98
1882	230,607,668.37	220,410,730.25	146,497,595.45	160,141.69	4,753,140.37	31,703,642.52
1883	275,450,903.53	214,706,496.93	144,720,368.98	108,156.60	7,955,864.42	30,796,695.02
1884	374,189,081.98	195,067,489.76	121,586,072.51	70,720.75	9,810,705.01	21,984,881.89
1885	424,941,403.07	181,471,939.34	112,498,725.54	.....	5,705,986.44	24,014,055.06
1886	521,794,026.26	192,905,023.44	116,805,936.48	108,239.94	5,630,909.34	20,989,527.86
1887	526,848,755.46	217,286,893.13	118,823,391.22	32,892.05	9,254,286.42	26,005,814.84
.....	.....	5,858,971,675.27	3,568,289,456.46	28,130,424.50	250,877,164.58	594,077,828.19

\* Amount heretofore credited to the Treasurer as

RECEIPTS, 1789 TO 1887.

XCIX

STATES FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO JUNE 30, 1837, ETC.—Continued.

Year.	Dividends.	Net ordinary receipts.	Interest.	Premiums.	Receipts from loans and Treasury notes.	Gross receipts.	Unavailable.
1866	.....	\$519,949,564.38	.....	\$38,083,055.68	\$712,851,553.05	\$1,270,884,173.11	\$172,094.29
1867	.....	462,846,679.92	.....	27,787,330.35	640,426,910.29	1,131,060,920.56	721,827.93
							2,675,918.19
1868	.....	376,434,458.82	.....	29,203,629.50	625,111,433.20	1,030,749,516.52	.....
1869	.....	357,188,256.09	.....	13,755,491.12	238,678,081.06	609,621,828.27	*2,070.73
1870	.....	395,959,833.87	.....	15,295,043.76	285,474,496.00	696,729,973.63	.....
1871	.....	374,431,104.94	.....	8,892,839.95	268,768,523.47	652,092,468.36	*3,396.18
1872	.....	364,694,229.91	.....	9,412,637.65	305,047,054.00	679,153,921.56	*18,228.35
1873	.....	322,177,673.78	.....	11,560,530.89	214,931,017.00	548,669,221.67	*3,047.80
1874	.....	299,941,090.84	.....	5,037,665.22	439,272,535.46	744,251,291.52	12,691.40
1875	.....	284,020,771.41	.....	3,979,279.69	387,971,556.00	675,971,607.10	.....
1876	.....	290,066,584.70	.....	4,029,280.58	397,455,808.00	691,551,673.28	.....
1877	.....	281,000,642.00	.....	405,776.58	348,871,749.00	630,278,167.58	.....
1878	.....	257,446,776.40	.....	317,102.30	404,581,201.00	662,345,079.70	.....
1879	.....	272,322,136.83	.....	1,505,047.63	792,807,643.00	1,066,634,827.46	.....
1880	.....	333,526,500.98	.....	110.00	211,814,103.00	545,340,713.98	.....
1881	.....	360,782,292.57	.....	.....	113,750,534.00	474,532,826.57	.....
1882	.....	403,525,250.28	.....	.....	120,945,724.00	524,470,974.28	.....
1883	.....	398,287,581.95	.....	.....	555,942,564.00	954,230,145.95	.....
1884	.....	348,519,869.92	.....	.....	206,877,886.00	555,397,755.92	*1,500.00
1885	.....	323,690,706.38	.....	.....	245,196,303.00	568,887,009.38	47,097.65
1886	.....	336,439,727.06	.....	.....	116,314,800.00	452,754,527.06	.....
1887	.....	371,403,277.66	.....	.....	154,440,900.00	525,844,177.66	7,997.64
	\$9,720,136.29	10,310,066,685.29	\$485,224.45	204,259,220.83	12,110,762,468.84	22,625,573,599.41	2,715,461.82

unavailable, and since recovered and charged to his account.

TABLE N.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES FROM MARCH 4, (JUNE 30) FROM

Year.	War.	Navy.	Indians.	Pensions.	Miscellaneous.
1791.....	\$632,804.03		\$27,000.00	\$175,813.88	\$1,017,071.61
1792.....	1,100,702.09		13,648.85	109,243.15	4,672,664.38
1793.....	1,130,249.08		27,282.83	80,087.81	511,451.01
1794.....	2,639,097.59	\$61,408.97	13,042.46	81,399.24	750,350.74
1795.....	2,480,910.13	410,562.03	23,475.68	68,673.22	1,378,920.66
1796.....	1,260,263.84	274,784.04	113,563.98	100,843.71	801,847.58
1797.....	1,039,402.46	382,631.89	62,396.58	92,256.97	1,259,422.62
1798.....	2,009,522.30	1,381,347.76	16,470.99	104,845.53	1,139,524.94
1799.....	2,466,946.98	2,858,081.84	20,302.19	95,444.03	1,039,391.68
1800.....	2,560,878.77	3,448,716.03	31.22	64,130.73	1,337,613.22
1801.....	1,672,944.08	2,111,424.00	9,000.00	73,533.37	1,114,768.45
1802.....	1,179,148.25	915,561.87	94,000.00	85,440.39	1,462,929.40
1803.....	822,055.85	1,215,230.53	60,000.00	62,902.10	1,842,635.76
1804.....	875,423.93	1,189,832.75	116,500.00	80,092.80	2,191,009.43
1805.....	712,781.28	1,597,500.00	196,500.00	81,854.59	3,768,598.75
1806.....	1,224,355.38	1,649,641.44	234,200.00	81,875.53	2,800,137.01
1807.....	1,288,085.91	1,722,064.47	205,425.00	70,500.00	1,697,897.51
1808.....	2,900,834.40	1,884,067.80	213,575.00	82,576.04	1,423,285.61
1809.....	3,345,772.17	2,427,758.80	337,503.84	87,833.54	1,215,803.79
1810.....	2,294,323.94	1,654,244.20	177,625.00	83,744.16	1,101,144.98
1811.....	2,032,828.19	1,965,566.39	151,875.00	75,043.88	1,367,281.40
1812.....	11,817,798.24	3,959,365.15	277,845.00	91,402.10	1,683,088.21
1813.....	19,652,013.02	6,446,600.10	167,358.28	86,989.91	1,729,455.61
1814.....	20,350,806.89	7,311,290.60	167,384.86	90,164.36	2,208,029.70
1815.....	14,794,294.22	8,660,000.25	530,750.00	69,656.06	2,898,870.47
1816.....	16,012,096.80	3,908,278.30	274,512.16	188,604.15	2,989,741.17
1817.....	8,004,236.53	3,314,598.49	319,463.71	297,374.43	3,518,936.76
1818.....	5,622,715.10	2,953,695.00	503,704.27	890,719.90	3,835,539.51
1819.....	6,506,300.37	3,847,640.42	663,181.39	2,415,939.85	3,067,211.41
1820.....	2,630,892.31	4,387,990.00	313,750.00	3,208,376.31	2,592,021.84
1821.....	4,461,291.78	3,319,243.06	477,005.44	242,817.25	2,223,121.54
1822.....	3,111,981.48	2,224,458.98	575,007.41	1,945,199.40	1,967,996.24
1823.....	3,096,924.43	2,503,765.83	380,781.82	1,780,588.52	2,022,093.99
1824.....	3,640,939.85	2,904,581.56	429,987.90	1,499,326.69	7,155,308.81
1825.....	3,539,914.18	3,049,083.86	724,106.44	1,308,810.57	2,748,544.89
1826.....	3,943,194.37	4,218,902.45	743,447.83	1,556,593.83	2,600,177.79
1827.....	3,948,977.88	4,263,877.45	750,624.88	976,138.86	2,713,476.58
1828.....	4,145,544.56	3,918,786.44	705,084.24	850,573.57	3,676,052.64
1829.....	4,724,291.07	3,308,745.47	576,344.74	949,594.47	3,082,234.65
1830.....	4,767,128.68	3,239,428.63	622,262.47	1,363,297.31	3,237,416.04
1831.....	4,841,635.55	3,856,183.07	930,738.04	1,170,065.14	3,064,640.10
1832.....	5,446,034.88	3,956,370.29	1,352,419.75	1,184,422.40	4,577,141.45
1833.....	6,704,019.10	3,901,356.75	1,802,980.93	4,589,152.40	5,716,245.93
1834.....	5,696,189.38	3,956,260.42	1,003,953.20	3,364,285.30	4,404,728.95
1835.....	5,759,156.89	3,864,939.06	1,706,444.48	1,954,711.32	4,229,698.58
1836.....	11,747,345.25	5,807,718.23	5,037,022.88	2,882,797.96	5,393,279.72
1837.....	13,682,730.80	6,646,914.53	4,348,036.19	2,672,162.45	9,893,370.27
1838.....	12,897,224.16	6,181,580.53	5,504,191.34	2,156,057.29	7,160,664.76
1839.....	8,916,995.80	6,182,294.25	2,528,917.28	3,142,760.51	5,725,980.89
1840.....	7,095,267.23	6,113,896.89	2,331,794.86	2,603,562.17	5,995,398.96
1841.....	8,801,610.24	6,001,076.97	2,514,837.12	1,954,711.32	6,490,881.45
1842.....	6,610,438.02	8,397,242.99	1,198,098.68	1,378,931.33	6,775,624.61
1843*.....	2,908,071.95	3,727,711.53	578,371.00	2,639,041.12	3,202,713.00
1844.....	5,218,183.65	6,498,199.11	1,256,532.39	2,032,008.99	5,645,183.86
1845.....	5,746,291.28	6,297,177.89	1,539,351.35	2,400,788.11	5,911,760.96
1846.....	10,413,370.58	6,455,013.92	1,027,693.64	1,811,097.56	6,711,283.89
1847.....	35,840,030.33	7,900,635.76	1,430,411.30	1,744,883.63	6,885,608.35
1848.....	27,688,334.21	9,408,476.02	1,252,296.81	1,227,493.48	5,650,851.24
1849.....	14,558,473.26	9,786,705.92	1,374,161.55	1,828,867.04	12,885,334.24
1850.....	9,687,024.58	7,904,724.66	1,663,591.47	1,866,886.09	16,043,763.36
1851.....	12,161,965.11	8,880,581.38	2,829,801.77	2,293,377.22	17,888,171.45
1852.....	8,521,506.19	8,918,842.10	3,043,576.04	2,401,858.78	17,504,171.45
1853.....	9,910,498.49	11,067,789.53	3,880,494.12	1,756,306.20	17,463,063.01
1854.....	11,722,282.87	10,790,096.32	1,550,339.55	1,232,665.00	26,672,144.66
1855.....	14,648,074.07	13,327,095.11	2,772,990.78	1,477,612.33	24,090,425.43
1856.....	16,963,160.51	14,074,854.64	2,644,265.97	1,296,229.65	31,794,038.87
1857.....	19,159,150.87	12,651,694.61	4,354,418.87	1,510,580.58	28,565,438.77
1858.....	25,679,121.63	14,053,264.64	4,978,266.18	1,219,768.30	26,400,016.42
1859.....	23,154,720.53	14,690,927.90	3,490,534.53	1,222,222.71	23,797,544.40
1860.....	16,472,202.72	11,514,649.88	2,991,121.54	1,100,802.32	27,977,418.30
1861.....	23,001,530.67	12,367,156.52	2,865,481.17	1,034,599.73	33,327,287.69
1862.....	389,173,562.29	42,640,353.09	3,227,948.37	852,170.47	23,198,852.37
1863.....	603,314,411.82	63,261,235.31	3,152,032.70	1,078,513.36	23,385,862.59
1864.....	690,391,048.66	85,704,963.74	2,629,975.97	4,985,473.90	27,572,216.87

\* For the half year from Jan

EXPENDITURES, 1789 TO 1887.

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1789, TO JUNE 30, 1887, BY CALENDAR YEARS TO 1843 AND BY FISCAL YEARS (ENDED THAT TIME.

Year.	Net ordinary expenditures.	Premiums.	Interest.	Public debt.	Gross expenditures.	Balance in Treasury at the end of the year.
1791	\$1,919,589.52		\$1,177,863.03	\$699,984.23	\$3,797,436.78	\$973,905.75
1792	5,896,258.47		2,373,611.28	893,050.25	8,962,920.00	783,444.51
1793	1,749,070.73		2,007,859.17	2,633,048.07	6,479,977.97	753,661.69
1794	3,545,299.00		2,752,523.04	2,743,771.13	9,041,593.17	1,151,924.17
1795	4,362,541.72		2,947,059.06	2,841,639.37	10,151,240.15	516,442.61
1796	2,551,303.15		3,239,347.68	2,577,126.01	8,367,776.84	888,995.42
1797	2,836,110.52		3,172,516.73	2,617,250.12	8,625,877.37	1,021,899.04
1798	4,651,710.42		2,955,875.90	976,032.09	8,583,618.41	617,451.43
1799	6,480,166.72		2,815,651.41	1,706,578.84	11,002,396.97	2,161,867.77
1800	7,411,369.97		3,402,601.04	1,138,563.11	11,952,534.12	2,623,311.99
1801	4,981,689.90		4,411,830.06	2,379,876.98	12,273,376.94	3,295,391.00
1802	3,737,079.91		4,239,172.16	5,294,235.24	13,270,487.31	5,020,697.64
1803	4,002,824.24		8,949,462.36	3,306,697.07	11,258,983.67	4,825,811.60
1804	4,452,858.91		4,185,048.74	3,977,206.07	12,615,113.72	4,037,005.26
1805	6,357,234.62		2,657,114.22	4,583,960.63	13,598,309.47	3,999,388.99
1806	6,080,209.36		3,368,968.26	5,572,018.64	15,021,196.26	4,538,123.80
1807	4,984,572.89		3,369,578.48	2,938,141.62	11,292,292.99	9,643,850.07
1808	6,504,338.85		2,557,074.22	7,701,288.96	16,762,702.04	9,941,809.96
1809	7,414,672.14		2,866,074.90	3,586,479.26	13,867,226.30	3,848,056.78
1810	5,311,082.28		3,163,671.09	4,835,241.12	13,309,994.49	2,672,276.57
1811	5,529,604.86		2,585,435.57	5,414,564.43	13,592,604.86	3,502,305.80
1812	17,820,498.70		2,451,272.57	1,998,349.88	22,279,121.15	3,862,217.41
1813	28,082,396.92		3,599,455.22	7,508,668.22	39,190,520.36	5,196,542.00
1814	80,127,686.38		4,593,239.04	3,307,304.90	38,028,230.32	1,727,848.63
1815	26,953,571.00		5,990,090.24	6,638,832.11	39,582,493.35	13,106,592.88
1816	23,373,432.58		7,822,923.34	17,048,139.59	48,244,495.51	22,033,519.19
1817	15,454,609.92		4,536,282.55	20,886,753.57	40,877,646.04	14,989,465.48
1818	13,808,673.78		6,209,954.03	15,086,247.59	35,104,875.40	1,478,526.74
1819	16,300,273.44		5,211,730.56	2,492,105.73	24,004,199.73	2,079,992.38
1820	13,134,530.57		5,151,004.32	3,477,489.96	21,763,024.85	1,198,461.21
1821	10,723,479.07		5,126,073.79	3,241,019.83	19,090,572.69	1,681,592.24
1822	9,827,643.51		5,172,788.79	2,676,160.33	17,676,592.63	4,237,427.55
1823	9,784,154.59		4,922,475.40	607,541.01	15,314,171.00	9,463,922.81
1824	15,330,144.71		4,943,557.93	11,624,835.83	31,898,538.47	1,946,597.13
1825	11,490,450.90		4,366,757.40	7,728,587.38	23,585,804.72	5,201,650.43
1826	13,062,316.27		3,975,542.95	7,065,539.24	24,103,393.46	6,358,668.18
1827	12,653,065.65		3,486,071.51	6,517,596.88	22,656,764.04	6,668,286.10
1828	13,296,041.45		3,098,800.60	9,064,637.47	25,459,479.52	5,972,435.81
1829	12,641,210.40		2,542,843.23	9,860,304.77	25,044,358.40	5,755,704.79
1830	13,229,533.33		1,912,574.93	9,443,173.29	24,585,281.55	6,014,539.75
1831	13,864,067.90		1,373,748.74	14,800,629.48	30,038,446.12	4,502,914.45
1832	16,516,388.77		772,561.50	17,067,747.79	34,356,698.06	2,011,777.55
1833	22,713,755.11		303,796.87	1,239,746.51	24,257,298.49	11,702,905.31
1834	18,425,417.25		202,152.98	5,974,412.21	24,601,982.44	8,892,858.42
1835	17,514,950.28		57,863.08	328.20	17,573,141.56	26,749,803.96
1836	80,888,164.04				30,868,164.04	46,708,436.00
1837	37,243,214.24			21,822.91	37,265,037.15	37,327,252.69
1838	33,849,718.08		14,996.48	5,590,723.79	39,455,438.35	36,891,196.94
1839	26,496,948.73		399,833.89	10,718,153.53	37,614,936.15	33,157,503.68
1840	24,139,920.11		174,598.08	3,912,015.62	28,226,533.81	29,963,163.46
1841	26,196,840.20		284,977.55	5,315,712.19	31,797,530.03	28,685,111.08
1842	24,361,336.59		773,549.85	7,801,990.09	32,936,876.53	30,521,979.44
1843*	11,256,508.60		523,583.91	338,012.64	12,118,105.15	39,186,284.74
1844	20,650,108.01		1,833,452.13	11,158,450.71	33,642,010.85	38,742,829.62
1845	21,895,369.61		1,040,458.18	7,536,349.49	30,490,406.71	36,194,274.81
1846	26,418,459.59	\$18,231.43	842,723.27	371,100.04	27,632,282.90	38,261,959.65
1847	53,801,569.37		1,119,214.72	5,600,067.65	60,520,851.74	33,079,276.43
1848	45,227,454.77		2,390,765.88	13,036,922.54	60,655,143.19	29,416,612.45
1849	39,933,542.61	82,865.81	3,565,535.78	12,804,478.54	56,386,422.74	32,827,082.69
1850	37,165,990.09		3,782,393.03	3,656,335.14	44,604,718.26	35,871,753.31
1851	44,054,717.66	89,718.19	3,696,760.75	654,912.71	48,476,104.31	40,158,353.25
1852	40,389,954.56	170,063.42	4,000,297.80	2,152,293.05	46,712,608.83	43,338,860.02
1853	44,078,156.35	420,498.64	3,665,832.74	6,412,574.01	54,577,061.74	50,261,901.09
1854	51,967,528.42	2,877,818.60	3,070,926.69	17,556,896.95	75,473,170.75	48,591,075.41
1855	56,318,197.72	872,047.39	2,314,464.99	6,062,065.86	66,164,775.96	47,777,672.18
1856	66,772,527.64	385,372.90	1,953,822.37	3,614,618.66	72,726,341.57	48,108,229.80
1857	66,041,143.70	363,572.39	1,593,265.23	3,276,606.05	71,274,587.37	46,802,855.00
1858	72,330,437.17	574,443.08	1,632,055.67	7,505,250.82	82,062,188.74	35,113,334.22
1859	66,355,950.07		2,637,649.70	14,685,043.15	83,678,642.92	33,193,248.60
1860	60,056,754.71		3,144,120.94	13,854,250.00	77,055,125.65	32,979,530.78
1861	62,616,055.78		4,034,157.30	18,737,100.00	85,387,313.08	30,963,857.83
1862	456,374,896.81		13,190,344.84	96,097,322.09	565,667,563.74	46,965,304.87
1863	694,004,675.56		24,729,700.62	181,081,635.07	899,815,911.25	36,623,046.13
1864	811,283,676.14		53,685,421.60	430,572,014.03	1,295,541,114.86	134,433,738.44

mary 1 to June 30, 1843.

TABLE N.—STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED

Year.	War.	Navy.	Indians.	Pensions.	Miscellaneous.
1865.....	\$1,030,690,400.06	\$122,617,434.07	\$5,059,363.71	\$16,347,621.34	\$42,989,383.10
1866.....	283,154,676.06	48,285,662.00	3,295,729.32	15,605,549.88	40,613,114.17
	3,568,638,312.28 *3,621,780.07	717,551,816.39 *77,992.17	103,369,211.42 *53,286.61	119,607,656.01 *9,737.87	643,604,554.33 *718,769.52
	3,572,260,092.35	717,629,808.56	103,422,498.03	119,617,393.88	644,323,323.85
1867.....	95,224,415.63	31,034,011.04	4,642,531.77	20,936,551.71	51,110,223.72
1868.....	123,246,648.62	25,775,502.72	4,100,682.32	23,782,386.78	53,009,867.67
1869.....	78,501,990.61	20,000,757.97	7,042,923.06	28,476,621.78	56,474,061.53
1870.....	57,655,675.40	21,780,229.87	3,407,938.15	28,340,202.17	53,237,461.56
1871.....	35,799,991.82	19,431,027.21	7,426,997.44	34,443,894.88	60,481,916.23
1872.....	35,372,157.20	21,249,809.99	7,061,728.82	28,533,402.76	60,984,757.42
1873.....	46,323,138.31	23,526,256.79	7,951,704.88	29,359,426.86	73,328,110.06
1874.....	42,313,927.22	30,932,587.42	6,692,462.09	29,035,414.66	85,141,593.61
1875.....	41,120,645.98	21,497,626.27	8,384,656.82	29,456,216.22	71,070,702.98
1876.....	38,070,888.64	18,963,309.82	5,966,558.17	28,257,395.69	73,599,661.04
1877.....	37,082,735.90	14,959,935.36	5,277,007.22	27,963,752.27	58,926,532.53
1878.....	32,154,147.85	17,365,301.37	4,629,280.28	27,137,019.08	53,177,703.57
1879.....	40,425,660.73	15,125,126.84	5,206,109.08	35,121,482.39	65,741,555.49
1880.....	38,116,916.22	13,536,984.74	5,945,457.09	56,777,174.44	54,713,529.76
1881.....	40,466,460.55	15,686,671.66	6,514,161.09	50,059,279.62	64,416,324.71
1882.....	43,570,494.19	15,032,046.26	9,736,747.40	61,345,193.95	57,219,750.98
1883.....	48,911,382.93	15,283,437.17	7,362,590.34	66,012,573.64	68,678,022.21
1884.....	39,429,603.36	17,292,601.44	6,475,999.29	55,429,228.06	70,920,433.70
1885.....	42,670,578.47	16,021,079.67	6,552,494.63	56,102,287.49	87,494,258.38
1886.....	34,324,152.74	13,907,887.74	6,099,158.17	63,404,864.03	74,166,929.85
1887.....	38,561,025.85	15,141,126.80	6,194,522.69	75,029,101.79	85,264,825.59
Total.....	4,601,602,730.57	1,121,173,126.71	236,094,208.83	974,623,844.15	2,023,481,546.44

\* Outstanding

NOTE.—This statement is made from warrants paid by the Treasurer up to June 30, 1866. The

## EXPENDITURES, 1789 TO 1887.

CIII

STATES FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO JUNE 30, 1887, ETC.—Continued.

Year.	Netordinary ex- penditures.	Premiums.	Interest.	Public debt.	Gross expendi- tures.	Balance in Treasury at the end of the year.
1865	\$1,217,704,199.28	\$1,717,900.11	\$77,395,090.30	\$609,616,141.68	\$1,906,433,331.37	\$33,933,657.89
1866	385,954,731.43	58,476.51	133,067,624.91	620,263,249.10	1,139,344,081.95	165,301,654.76
	5,152,771,550.43	7,611,003.56	502,689,519.27	2,374,677,103.12	8,037,749,176.38	.....
	*4,481,566.24	.....	*2,888.48	*100.31	*4,484,555.03	*4,484,555.03
1867	5,157,253,116.67	7,611,003.56	502,692,407.75	2,374,677,203.43	8,042,233,731.41	160,817,099.73
1868	202,947,733.87	10,813,349.38	143,781,591.91	735,536,980.11	1,093,079,655.27	198,076,537.09
1869	229,915,088.11	7,001,151.04	140,424,045.71	692,549,685.88	1,069,889,970.74	154,936,082.87
1870	190,496,354.95	1,674,680.05	130,694,242.80	261,912,718.31	584,777,996.11	183,781,985.76
1871	164,421,507.15	15,996,555.60	129,235,498.00	393,254,282.13	702,907,842.88	177,604,116.51
1872	157,583,827.58	9,016,794.74	125,576,565.93	399,503,670.65	691,680,858.90	138,019,122.15
1873	153,201,856.19	6,958,266.76	117,357,839.72	405,007,307.54	682,525,270.21	134,666,001.85
1874	180,488,636.90	5,105,919.99	104,750,688.44	233,699,352.58	524,044,597.91	159,293,673.41
1875	194,118,985.00	1,395,073.55	107,119,815.21	422,065,060.23	724,698,933.99	178,833,339.54
1876	171,529,848.27	.....	103,093,544.57	407,377,492.48	682,000,885.32	172,804,081.32
1877	164,857,813.36	.....	100,243,271.23	449,345,272.80	714,446,357.39	149,909,377.21
1878	144,209,963.28	.....	97,124,511.58	323,965,424.05	565,299,898.91	214,887,645.88
1879	134,463,452.13	.....	102,500,874.65	353,676,944.90	590,641,271.70	286,591,453.88
1880	161,619,934.53	.....	103,327,949.00	699,445,909.16	966,393,692.69	388,832,588.65
1881	169,090,062.25	2,795,320.42	95,757,575.11	432,590,280.41	700,233,238.19	231,940,064.44
1882	177,142,897.63	1,061,248.78	82,508,741.18	165,152,335.05	425,865,222.64	280,607,668.37
1883	186,904,232.78	.....	71,077,206.79	271,646,299.55	529,627,739.12	275,450,903.53
1884	206,248,006.29	.....	59,160,131.25	590,083,829.96	855,491,967.50	374,189,081.98
1885	189,547,865.85	.....	54,578,378.48	260,520,690.50	504,646,934.83	424,941,403.07
1886	208,840,678.44	.....	51,386,256.47	211,760,353.43	471,987,288.54	521,794,026.26
1887	191,902,992.53	.....	50,580,145.97	205,216,709.36	447,699,847.86	526,848,755.46
1887	220,190,602.72	.....	47,741,577.25	271,901,321.15	539,833,501.12	512,851,434.36
	8,956,975,456.70	69,429,863.87	2,522,712,859.00	10,560,889,023.66	22,110,006,703.23	.....

warrants.

outstanding warrants are then added, and the statement is by warrants issued from that date.

CIV REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TABLE O.—STATEMENT OF THE NET RECEIPTS (BY WARRANTS) DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

CUSTOMS.		
Quarter ended September 30, 1886.....	\$59,177,586.50	
Quarter ended December 31, 1886.....	48,176,846.55	
Quarter ended March 31, 1887.....	57,200,270.26	
Quarter ended June 30, 1887.....	52,732,189.82	
		\$217,286,893.13
INTERNAL REVENUE.		
Quarter ended September 30, 1886.....	28,930,043.94	
Quarter ended December 31, 1886.....	28,604,344.31	
Quarter ended March 31, 1887.....	26,422,825.02	
Quarter ended June 30, 1887.....	34,866,177.95	
		118,823,391.22
SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.		
Quarter ended September 30, 1886.....	1,827,781.46	
Quarter ended December 31, 1886.....	2,595,030.32	
Quarter ended March 31, 1887.....	2,187,144.91	
Quarter ended June 30, 1887.....	2,644,329.73	
		9,254,286.42
TAX ON CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.		
Quarter ended September 30, 1886.....	1,252,498.57	
Quarter ended December 31, 1886.....	9,170.90	
Quarter ended March 31, 1887.....	1,112,201.74	
Quarter ended June 30, 1887.....	11,979.97	
		2,385,851.18
REPAYMENT OF INTEREST BY PACIFIC RAILROADS.		
Quarter ended September 30, 1886.....	203,503.45	
Quarter ended December 31, 1886.....	340,023.20	
Quarter ended March 31, 1887.....	175,325.38	
Quarter ended June 30, 1887.....	195,941.10	
		914,793.13
CUSTOMS FEES, FINES, PENALTIES, AND FORFEITURES.		
Quarter ended September 30, 1886.....	232,998.88	
Quarter ended December 31, 1886.....	308,875.22	
Quarter ended March 31, 1887.....	259,141.95	
Quarter ended June 30, 1887.....	252,021.81	
		1,053,037.86
FEES—CONSULAR, LETTERS PATENT, AND LANDS.		
Quarter ended September 30, 1886.....	814,359.39	
Quarter ended December 31, 1886.....	819,203.07	
Quarter ended March 31, 1887.....	795,247.82	
Quarter ended June 30, 1887.....	872,836.88	
		3,301,647.16
PROCEEDS OF SALES OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.		
Quarter ended September 30, 1886.....	48,508.21	
Quarter ended December 31, 1886.....	72,691.99	
Quarter ended March 31, 1887.....	68,743.12	
Quarter ended June 30, 1887.....	72,889.00	
		262,832.32
PROFITS ON COINAGE.		
Quarter ended September 30, 1886.....	582,694.65	
Quarter ended December 31, 1886.....	3,186,553.55	
Quarter ended March 31, 1887.....	2,182,899.02	
Quarter ended June 30, 1887.....	2,977,105.61	
		8,929,252.83
REVENUES OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
Quarter ended September 30, 1886.....	296,060.74	
Quarter ended December 31, 1886.....	1,047,396.81	
Quarter ended March 31, 1887.....	187,982.89	
Quarter ended June 30, 1887.....	836,428.57	
		2,367,869.01
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Quarter ended September 30, 1886.....	1,579,556.78	
Quarter ended December 31, 1886.....	1,087,329.74	
Quarter ended March 31, 1887.....	2,614,129.37	
Quarter ended June 30, 1887.....	1,542,407.51	
		6,823,423.40
Total ordinary receipts, exclusive of loans.....		371,403,277.66
Receipts from loans, certificates, and notes.....		154,440,900.00
Total receipts.....		525,844,177.66
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1886.....		526,840,757.82
Grand total.....		1,052,684,935.48



## NET DISBURSEMENTS.

CV

TABLE P.—STATEMENT OF THE NET DISBURSEMENTS (BY WARRANTS) DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

CIVIL.	
Congress .....	\$5, 896, 724. 21
Executive .....	10, 704, 448. 58
Judiciary .....	3, 979, 093. 85
Government in the Territories .....	341, 384. 10
Subtreasuries .....	376, 503. 84
Public land offices .....	555, 263. 12
Mints and assay offices .....	219, 018. 57
Total civil .....	\$22, 072, 436. 27
FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.	
Diplomatic salaries .....	307, 377. 39
Consular salaries .....	492, 941. 25
Contingent expenses of foreign missions .....	61, 962. 12
Contingencies of consulates .....	182, 197. 35
Prisons for American convicts .....	5 588. 91
Indemnity for losses sustained by Chinese .....	147, 748. 74
Publication of consular and commercial reports .....	19, 407. 92
Expenses Court of Alabama Claims .....	2, 500. 97
Judgments Court of Alabama Claims .....	5, 739, 265. 29
Spanish indemnity .....	27, 898. 42
Miscellaneous .....	117, 602. 11
Total foreign intercourse .....	7, 104, 490. 47
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Mint establishment .....	976, 976. 34
Life-saving service .....	877, 385. 36
Revenue-cutter service .....	862, 079. 86
Steamboat-inspection service .....	264, 551. 78
Engraving and printing .....	775, 163. 70
Coast and Geodetic Survey .....	487, 582. 92
Light-house establishment .....	2, 143, 719. 22
Marine-hospital establishment .....	395, 694. 83
Custom-houses, court-houses, post-offices, etc. ....	2, 760, 478. 59
Repairs and preservation of public buildings .....	182, 063. 64
Pay of assistant custodians and janitors for public buildings .....	455, 748. 29
Fuel, lights, and water for public buildings .....	472, 707. 55
Furniture and heating apparatus for public buildings .....	288, 865. 59
Vaults, safes, and locks, and plans for public buildings .....	57, 540. 88
Refunds, reliefs, etc., under customs laws .....	12, 797. 44
Collecting revenue from customs:	
For the year 1887 .....	\$6, 702, 367. 20
For prior years .....	153, 434. 54
For detection and prevention of frauds on the customs revenue .....	14, 869. 69
Refunding excess of deposits, etc. ....	6, 870, 671. 43
Debitures and drawbacks under customs laws .....	4, 656, 717. 81
Compensation in lieu of moieties .....	7, 426, 952. 74
Expenses of regulating immigration .....	29, 800. 29
Inspection of neat cattle .....	215, 081. 95
Salaries and expenses shipping service .....	8, 884. 18
Services to American vessels .....	55, 445. 76
Expenses seal fisheries in Alaska .....	16, 208. 75
Assessing and collecting internal revenue .....	33, 674. 13
Internal-revenue stamps, paper, and dies .....	3, 826, 507. 98
Redemption of internal-revenue stamps .....	57, 105. 21
Punishing violations of internal-revenue laws .....	19, 524. 50
Refunds, reliefs, etc., under internal-revenue laws .....	29, 234. 91
Allowance or drawback under internal-revenue laws .....	102, 532. 31
Payment of judgments, Court of Claims .....	35, 221. 68
Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases .....	566, 264. 23
Expenses of national currency .....	47, 387. 80
Distinctive paper for United States securities .....	16, 487. 79
Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes .....	43, 177. 19
Propagation, etc., of food-fishes .....	56, 820. 98
Expenses under Smithsonian Institution .....	233, 001. 50
Contingent expenses, Independent Treasury .....	92, 003. 71
Sinking funds, Pacific railroads .....	55, 764. 43
Mail transportation, Pacific railroads .....	3, 604, 862. 92
World's Industrial Exposition, New Orleans, La .....	1, 239, 175. 60
District of Columbia:	8, 704. 80
Expenses, 50 per cent. payable by the United States .....	\$4, 085, 251. 39
Water department, payable from the water fund .....	214, 876. 97
Special-trust funds .....	62, 911. 01
Education of feeble-minded children of District of Columbia .....	4, 363, 039. 37
Buildings and grounds in Washington under Chief Engineer .....	2, 857. 23
State, War, and Navy Department building .....	111, 106. 72
Fuel, light, and water, State, War, and Navy Department building .....	355, 000. 00
	33, 996. 80

CVI REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TABLE P.—STATEMENT OF THE NET DISBURSEMENTS (BY WARRANTS' DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Completion of Washington Monument .....	\$22,000.00	
Various monuments and statues .....	33,358.88	
Support and treatment of transient paupers .....	15,000.00	
Increasing water supply of Washington, D. C. ....	348,000.00	
Erection of fish-ways at Great Falls .....	3,800.00	
Department of Agriculture .....	636,351.90	
Deficiency in the postal revenues .....	6,501,247.05	
Capitol building and grounds .....	257,215.24	
Building for Library of Congress .....	625,477.27	
Interior Department building .....	7,780.00	
Pension Office building .....	126,499.00	
Government Hospital for the Insane .....	217,112.95	
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb .....	60,500.00	
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum .....	52,301.74	
Howard University .....	25,500.00	
National Museum .....	155,771.24	
Expenses of Tenth Census .....	8,044.67	
Surveying public and private lands .....	93,440.11	
Contingent expenses of land offices .....	135,322.52	
Geological Survey .....	466,867.49	
Yellowstone National Park .....	319.28	
Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas .....	30,453.01	
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands ..	131,998.78	
Repayment for lands erroneously sold .....	78,140.40	
Swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity .....	91,815.57	
Depredations on public timber .....	75,771.66	
Protecting public lands .....	86,004.42	
Five, three, and two per cent. fund to States .....	83,241.98	
Photolithographing, etc., for the Patent Office ..	133,970.98	
Building for Army Medical Museum and Library .....	65,164.84	
Miscellaneous items .....	292,857.68	
<b>Total miscellaneous .....</b>		<b>\$56,087,898.85</b>

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Indians .....	6,194,522.69	
Pensions .....	75,029,101.79	
<b>Total Interior Department .....</b>		<b>81,223,624.48</b>

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay Department .....	12,446,018.30	
Pay Department, bounty and miscellaneous .....	854,945.72	
Commissary Department .....	1,509,498.63	
Quartermaster's Department .....	8,793,568.42	
Purchase and repair of building at New York for Quartermaster's Department ..	90,000.00	
Medical Department .....	445,394.59	
Ordnance Department .....	1,373,225.98	
Military Academy .....	284,401.57	
Improving rivers and harbors .....	7,782,748.14	
Fortifications .....	207,925.11	
Construction of military posts, roads, etc .....	254,604.20	
National cemeteries, roads, etc .....	244,358.09	
Damages by improvement of Fox and Wisconsin rivers ..	129,403.10	
Expenses of recruiting .....	72,128.71	
Contingencies of the Army .....	18,680.88	
Signal Service .....	867,503.46	
Expenses of military convicts .....	4,319.84	
Publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion ..	36,000.00	
Miscellaneous surveys .....	10,458.61	
Support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers ..	1,801,262.49	
Soldiers' Home, including permanent fund and interest account ..	413,489.43	
Support of military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans .....	71,091.86	
Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark .....	35,852.00	
Claims, reimbursements, reliefs, etc .....	843,276.86	
Miscellaneous items .....	30,771.49	
<b>Total military establishment .....</b>		<b>38,561,025.85</b>

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

General account of advances .....	469,093.64	
Pay and contingencies of the Navy .....	7,721,534.03	
Marine Corps .....	857,180.43	
Naval Academy .....	188,785.60	
Navigation .....	118,646.77	
Ordnance .....	279,926.25	
Equipment and recruiting .....	737,732.22	
Yards and docks .....	577,044.48	

NET DISBURSEMENTS—NET RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS. CVII

TABLE P.—STATEMENT OF THE NET DISBURSEMENTS (BY WARRANTS) DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887—Continued.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT—Continued.

Medicine and surgery .....	\$51, 181. 63	
Provisions and clothing .....	966, 893. 60	
Construction and repair .....	1, 031, 920. 47	
Steam engineering .....	880, 262. 42	
Increase of the Navy .....	606, 314. 56	
Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war .....	15, 079. 06	
Mileage, Navy (Graham decision) .....	143, 270. 83	
Navy pension fund .....	420, 000. 00	
Miscellaneous .....	76, 260. 81	
<b>Total naval establishment .....</b>		<b>\$15, 141, 126. 80</b>
Interest on the public debt .....		47, 741, 577. 25
<b>Total net ordinary expenditures .....</b>		<b>267, 932, 179. 97</b>
Redemption of the public debt .....		271, 901, 321. 15
<b>Total expenditures .....</b>		<b>539, 833, 501. 12</b>
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1887 .....		512, 851, 434. 36
<b>Grand total .....</b>		<b>1, 052, 684, 935. 48</b>

TABLE Q.—STATEMENT OF THE NET RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (BY WARRANTS) FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.

RECEIPTS.

Customs .....	\$62, 588, 115. 92
Internal revenue .....	31, 422, 039. 49
Sales of public lands .....	2, 620, 890. 23
Tax on national banks .....	912, 411. 69
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railroads .....	168, 542. 55
Customs fees, fines, penalties, and forfeitures .....	273, 206. 80
Fees—consular, letters patent, and lands .....	1, 007, 600. 36
Proceeds of sales of Government property .....	84, 926. 87
Profits on coinage, etc. ....	1, 113, 855. 90
Miscellaneous .....	2, 136, 748. 01
<b>Total net ordinary receipts .....</b>	<b>102, 328, 397. 82</b>
Balance in the Treasury June 30, 1887 .....	512, 851, 434. 36
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>615, 179, 832. 18</b>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Customs .....	\$5, 868, 014. 75
Internal revenue .....	351, 857. 68
Diplomatic .....	496, 210. 46
Quarterly salaries .....	153, 249. 12
Treasury .....	8, 224, 766. 04
Judiciary .....	1, 184, 772. 21
Interior civil .....	1, 982, 387. 65
<b>Total civil and miscellaneous .....</b>	<b>18, 761, 257. 91</b>
Indians .....	1, 913, 585. 65
Pensions .....	29, 156, 382. 17
Military establishment .....	12, 368, 225. 87
Naval establishment .....	8, 735, 240. 89
Interest on the public debt .....	12, 162, 181. 68
Premium on bonds for the sinking-fund .....	2, 228, 268. 20
<b>Total net ordinary expenditures .....</b>	<b>80, 325, 142. 37</b>
Redemption of public debt in excess of issues .....	25, 591, 017. 25
Balance in the Treasury September 30, 1887 .....	509, 263, 672. 56
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>615, 179, 832. 18</b>

CVIII REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TABLE R.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURERS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

BALTIMORE.

Balance June 30, 1886 ..... \$11,458,446.55

RECEIPTS.

On account of customs.....	\$3,096,125.10	
On account of internal revenue.....	576,501.58	
On account of certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872.....	8,250,000.00	
On account of Post-Office Department.....	497,233.63	
On account of transfers.....	4,574,699.45	
On account of patent fees.....	879.00	
On account of disbursing officers.....	2,720,524.44	
On account of semi-annual duty.....	30,261.44	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	738.80	
On account of Treasurer United States, transfer account.....	2,654,422.73	
On account of redemption and exchange.....	5,957,935.00	
On account of miscellaneous.....	84,830.81	
		28,444,151.98

39,902,588.51

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts.....	3,519,339.90	
On account of Post-Office drafts.....	427,877.23	
On account of disbursing officers.....	2,748,758.25	
On account of interest.....	674,451.14	
On account of redemption and exchange.....	5,913,050.00	
On account of Treasurer United States, transfer account.....	1,815,422.98	
On account of transfers.....	6,620,815.90	
On account of certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872.....	8,375,000.00	
		30,094,515.40

Balance June 30, 1887 ..... 9,808,083.11

BOSTON.

Balance June 30, 1886 ..... \$20,180,489.91

RECEIPTS.

On account of customs.....	\$25,013,555.87	
On account of certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872.....	2,670,000.00	
On account of Post-Office Department.....	2,234,684.70	
On account of transfers:		
Treasurers.....	9,278,545.80	
Standard dollars.....	2,619,500.00	
On account of patent fees.....	7,596.25	
On account of disbursing officers.....	23,177,112.30	
On account of semi-annual duty.....	336,565.48	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	11,441.41	
On account of redemptions.....	6,411,920.00	
On account of miscellaneous.....	3,243,201.31	
		75,004,123.12

95,184,613.03

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts.....	16,233,723.91	
On account of Post-Office drafts.....	2,263,916.35	
On account of disbursing officers.....	23,879,768.48	
On account of interest.....	5,309,460.59	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	9,743.94	
On account of transfers.....	15,178,619.08	
On account of United States notes mutilated.....	3,659,020.00	
On account of certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872.....	3,425,000.00	
On account of standard dollars exchanged.....	4,605,772.00	
On account of fractional currency (silver and minor coins) redeemed.....	1,813,659.25	
On account of miscellaneous.....	2,458.74	
		76,381,151.34

Balance June 30, 1887 ..... 18,803,461.69

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY SUB-TREASURERS. CIX

TABLE R.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, ETC.—Continued.

CHICAGO.

Balance June 30, 1886..... \$10,085,551.95

RECEIPTS.\*

On account of customs .....	\$5,560,931.35	
On account of internal revenue .....	1,233,252.44	
On account of sales of public lands .....	97,092.70	
On account of certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872 .....	50,000.00	
On account of Post-Office Department .....	5,154,962.84	
On account of transfers:		
Treasurer's .....	27,429,059.81	
Standard dollars .....	2,765,495.00	
On account of patent fees .....	5,186.00	
On account of disbursing officers .....	11,088,804.53	
On account of semi-annual duty .....	41,302.15	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury .....	13,796.91	
On account of redemption of trade.dollars .....	12,867.00	
On account of repayments .....	138,338.41	
On account of silver exchange .....	4,321,995.00	
On account of miscellaneous .....	27,816.87	
		57,990,901.01

57,990,901.01

68,076,452.96

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts .....	11,767,579.76	
On account of Post-Office drafts .....	5,073,712.98	
On account of disbursing officers .....	11,028,193.77	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury .....	13,840.09	
On account of interest .....	1,089,673.79	
On account of silver exchanges .....	4,314,792.00	
On account of gold certificates .....	164,300.00	
On account of silver certificates .....	4,928,000.00	
On account of transfers .....	20,164,702.29	
On account of United States notes mutilated .....	2,951,000.00	
On account of certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872 .....	650,000.00	
		62,145,794.68

62,145,794.68

Balance June 30, 1887..... 5,930,658.28

CINCINNATI.

Balance June 30, 1886..... \$7,870,881.39

RECEIPTS.

On account of customs .....	\$1,990,168.93	
On account of gold certificates .....	150,000.00	
On account of certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872 .....	2,670,000.00	
On account of Post-Office Department .....	1,848,136.13	
On account of transfers:		
Treasurer's .....	15,400,116.45	
Standard dollars .....	1,847,500.00	
On account of patent fees .....	744.25	
On account of disbursing officers .....	1,893,959.56	
On account of semi-annual duty .....	38,257.65	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury .....	1,600.01	
On account of repayments .....	42,015.13	
On account of redemptions .....	3,643,573.00	
On account of miscellaneous .....	21,923.59	
		29,547,999.70

29,547,999.70

37,418,881.09

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts .....	1,725,941.73	
On account of Post-Office drafts .....	1,681,444.01	
On account of disbursing officers .....	1,843,122.63	
On account of interest .....	1,257,850.87	
On account of gold certificates .....	34,000.00	
On account of silver certificates .....	1,878,000.00	
On account of transfers .....	11,202,449.72	
On account of United States notes mutilated .....	1,674,000.00	
On account of certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872 .....	2,830,000.00	
On account of redemptions .....	3,536,946.00	
		27,643,754.96

27,643,754.96

Balance June 30, 1887..... 9,775,126.13

9,775,126.13

## TABLE R.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, ETC.—Continued.

## NEW ORLEANS.

Balance June 30, 1886..... \$7, 103, 913. 90

## RECEIPTS.

On account of customs .....	\$2, 582, 188. 46	
On account of internal revenue .....	411, 865. 48	
On account of sales of public lands .....	653, 024. 36	
On account of Post-Office Department .....	860, 258. 47	
On account of transfers:		
Treasurer's .....	13, 304, 321. 92	
Standard dollars .....	4, 733, 000. 00	
On account of patent fees .....	70. 00	
On account of disbursing officers .....	3, 613, 607. 49	
On account of assay office, bullion .....	555. 25	
On account of semi-annual duty .....	33, 808. 29	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury .....	7, 584. 24	
On account of repayments .....	275, 446. 56	
On account of redemptions .....	1, 287, 000. 00	
On account of miscellaneous .....	15, 250. 07	
		27, 902, 980. 57
		<u>35, 006, 894. 47</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts .....	3, 175, 685. 69	
On account of Post-Office drafts .....	858, 778. 48	
On account of disbursing officers .....	3, 373, 772. 52	
On account of Secretary of the Treasury .....	3, 903. 01	
On account of interest .....	431, 994. 58	
On account of gold certificates canceled .....	60, 500. 00	
On account of redemption .....	1, 287, 000. 00	
On account of transfers .....	11, 384, 395. 71	
On account of United States notes mutilated .....	2, 744, 000. 00	
		23, 320, 029. 99
Balance June 30, 1887 .....		<u>11, 686, 864. 48</u>

## NEW YORK.

Balance June 30, 1886..... \$212, 568, 901. 00

## RECEIPTS.

On account of customs .....	\$151, 379, 724. 47	
On account of internal revenue .....	150, 703. 33	
On account of certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872 .....	4, 840, 000. 00	
On account of Post-Office Department .....	12, 412, 015. 44	
On account of transfers:		
Treasurer's .....	145, 049, 678. 40	
Standard dollars .....	6, 486, 747. 00	
On account of patent fees .....	3, 212. 00	
On account of disbursing officers .....	248, 123, 100. 52	
On account of Assay Office:		
Ordinary expenses .....	173, 090. 42	
Bullion .....	43, 287, 634. 43	
On account of semi-annual duty .....	273, 377. 70	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury .....	45, 779. 65	
On account of interest .....	34, 555, 694. 06	
On account of United States bonds redeemed .....	11, 085, 910. 49	
On account of redemption and exchange .....	54, 258, 096. 00	
On account of miscellaneous, repayments included .....	24, 785, 651. 91	
		736, 911, 318. 82
		<u>949, 460, 219. 82</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts .....	308, 402, 661. 94	
On account of Post-Office drafts .....	10, 064, 564. 18	
On account of disbursing officers .....	126, 644, 352. 85	
On account of Assay Office:		
Ordinary expenses .....	171, 264. 32	
Bullion .....	66, 697, 219. 96	
On account of interest .....	34, 555, 694. 06	
On account of redemption and exchange .....	54, 282, 344. 00	
On account of gold certificates .....	4, 333, 320. 00	
On account of silver certificates .....	4, 974, 000. 00	
On account of transfers .....	116, 889, 129. 45	
On account of United States notes mutilated .....	23, 008, 000. 00	
On account of certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872 .....	14, 180, 000. 00	
On account of fractional currency redeemed .....	2, 500. 00	
On account of United States bonds redeemed .....	11, 085, 910. 49	
		775, 290, 961. 25
Balance June 30, 1887 .....		<u>174, 189, 258. 57</u>

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY SUB-TREASURERS. CXI

TABLE R.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, ETC.—Continued.

PHILADELPHIA.

Balance June 30, 1886..... \$22,597,091.96

RECEIPTS.

On account of customs.....	\$18,087,832.20	
On account of redemption and exchange.....	14,781,003.26	
On account of certificates, act June 8, 1872.....	9,250,000.00	
On account of Post-Office Department.....	2,654,311.60	
On account of transfers.....	11,256,056.13	
On account of patent fees.....	2,198.20	
On account of disbursing officers.....	14,992,123.18	
On account of semi-annual duty.....	104,467.63	
On account of miscellaneous.....	1,246,249.95	
		<u>72,374,242.15</u>

94,971,864.11

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts.....	10,255,033.74	
On account of Post-Office drafts.....	2,361,689.50	
On account of disbursing officers.....	16,702,474.23	
On account of redemption and exchange.....	14,745,822.26	
On account of interest.....	2,667,113.01	
On account of transfers.....	15,578,555.03	
On account of certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872.....	7,720,000.00	
		<u>70,030,692.77</u>

Balance June 30, 1887..... 24,940,641.34

SAINT LOUIS.

Balance June 30, 1886..... \$22,193,693.17

RECEIPTS.

On account of customs.....	\$2,132,601.63	
On account of internal revenue.....	391.03	
On account of sales of public lands.....	52,344.13	
On account of certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872.....	130,000.00	
On account of Post-Office Department.....	1,828,287.14	
On account of transfers:		
Treasurer's.....	23,575,530.14	
Standard dollars.....	1,801,500.00	
On account of patent fees.....	1,415.50	
On account of disbursing officers.....	10,552,130.32	
On account of Assay Office:		
Ordinary expenses.....	5,620.00	
Bullion.....	110,000.00	
On account of semi-annual duty.....	23,826.46	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	521.64	
On account of repayments.....	479,783.74	
On account of miscellaneous.....	39,594.67	
		<u>40,733,546.40</u>

62,927,239.57

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts.....	10,892,406.96	
On account of Post-Office drafts.....	1,811,136.67	
On account of disbursing officers.....	10,650,663.59	
On account of Assay Office:		
Ordinary expenses.....	5,345.84	
Bullion.....	105,000.85	
On account of interest.....	431,957.48	
On account of transfers.....	16,370,821.60	
On account of United States notes mutilated.....	173,931.00	
On account of certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872.....	110,000.00	
On account of fractional currency and minor coins redeemed.....	247.06	
		<u>40,551,511.05</u>

Balance June 30, 1887..... 22,375,728.52

CXII REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TABLE R.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, ETC.—Continued.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Balance June 30, 1886 ..... \$56,274,078.94

RECEIPTS.

On account of customs.....	\$7,294,076.62	
On account of internal revenue.....	2,113,241.82	
On account of sales of public lands.....	739,660.03	
On account of Post-Office Department.....	1,068,894.00	
On account of transfers:		
Treasurer's.....	2,124,619.37	
Standard dollars.....	*3,032,424.49	
On account of patent fees.....	16,267.50	
On account of disbursing officers.....	10,901,867.79	
On account of semi-annual duty.....	4,730.69	
On account of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	22,929.28	
On account of repayments.....	270,372.18	
On account of miscellaneous.....	769,205.91	
		28,358,289.68
		<u>84,632,368.62</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Treasury drafts.....	10,294,153.22	
On account of Post-Office drafts.....	892,102.61	
On account of disbursing officers.....	10,879,416.10	
On account of interest.....	320,855.78	
On account of transfers.....	2,606,379.79	
On account of Secretary of Treasury.....	23,000.15	
		24,815,907.65
Balance June 30, 1887.....		<u>59,816,460.97</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Total disbursements.....	\$1,130,274,319.09
Total receipts.....	<u>1,097,267,553.43</u>
Disbursements over receipts.....	33,006,765.66

\*\$696,274.49 in fractional silver coins included in this amount.



TABLE S.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES UNDER TREATY STIPULATIONS.

6209 FI 87—VIII

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Ten installments, unappropriated, at \$30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 584, § 10	.....	\$300,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of clothing.....	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	do.....	\$12,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 585, § 14	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician and teacher.....	do.....	do.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Arikarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, etc., as the President may from time to time determine.	Seventh article treaty of July 27, 1866.	Treaty not published.	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Assinaboines.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.	do.....	Eighth article treaty of September 1, 1868.	do.....	75,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments; provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 23, 1867.	Ten installments, unappropriated, at \$20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 596, § 10	.....	200,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of clothing, same article.....	do.....	do.....	12,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.	do.....	Vol. 15, p. 597, § 13	6,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaw.....	Permanent annuity in goods.....	Five installments, of \$1,000 each, due.	Vol. 1, p. 619	.....	.....	\$3,000.00	.....
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Forty-six installments to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians.	do.....	Vol. 9, p. 904, § 3	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....
Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands.	Forty installments: in money, \$10,666.66; goods, \$8,000; and for purposes of utility, \$4,000.	Seven installments, of \$22,666.66 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1168, § 3; vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.	.....	158,666.62	.....	.....
Choctaws.....	Permanent annuities.....	Second article treaty of November, 16, 1805, \$3,000; thirteenth article treaty of October 18, 1820, \$600; second article treaty of January 20, 1825, \$6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213, § 13; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2.	.....	.....	9,600.00	.....

LIABILITIES TO INDIAN TRIBES.

CXIII

TABLE S.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Choctaws.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.....	Sixth article treaty of October 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of January 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 7, p. 614, § 13. Vol. II, p. 614, § 13.	.....	.....	\$920.00	.....
Do.....	Interest on \$390,257.92, articles ten and thirteen treaty of January 22, 1855.	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,512.89	\$390,257.92
Creeks.....	Permanent annuities.....	Treaty of August 7, 1790.....	Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Treaty of June 16, 1802.....	Vol. 7, p. 69, § 2.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Treaty of January 24, 1826.....	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 4.....	.....	.....	20,000.00	400,000.00
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8.....	.....	.....	1,110.00	22,200.00
Do.....	Smiths, shops, etc.....	do.....	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8.....	.....	.....	600.00	12,000.00
Do.....	Wheelwright, permanent.....	Treaty of January 24, 1826, and August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Allowance, during the pleasure of the President, for blacksmiths, assistants, shops and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education, and assistants in agricultural operations, etc.	Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	\$840.00 270.00 600.00 1,000.00 2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty August 7, 1856.	Treaty of August 7, 1856.....	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6.	.....	.....	10,000.00	200,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$675,168 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1836, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 786, § 3.	.....	.....	33,758.40	\$75,168.00
Crows.....	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico, and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Treaty of May 7, 1868; eleven installments of \$15,000 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	.....	\$165,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868.....	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, for pay of teacher and for books and stationery.	Two installments, of \$1,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 7.	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....

Crows .....	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at .....	Vol. 15, p. 651, \$8.	1,500.00		
Do.....	Twenty-five installments of \$30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	Nineteen installments, of \$30,000 each, due.	Act of April 11, 1882.		570,000.00	
Gros Ventres.....	Amounts to be expended in such goods, provisions, etc., as the President may from time to time determine as necessary.	Treaty not published (eighth article, July 13, 1868).		30,000.00		
Iowas.....	Interest on \$37,500, being the balance on \$157,500.		Vol. 10, p. 1071, \$9.		2,875.00	57,500.00
Kansas.....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.		Vol. 9, p. 842, \$2.		10,000.00	200,000.00
Kickapoos.....	Interest on \$88,175.68, at 5 per cent.		Vol. 10, p. 1079, \$2.		4,408.78	88,175.68
Miamies of Kansas.	Permanent provision for smith's shops and miller, etc.	Say \$411.43 for shop and \$262.62 for miller.	Vol. 7, p. 191, \$5.		674.05	13,481.00
Do.....	Interest on \$21,884.81, at the rate of 5 per cent., as per third article treaty of June 5, 1854.		Vol. 10, p. 1094, \$3.		1,094.24	21,884.81
Miamies of Eel River.	Permanent annuities	Fourth article treaty of 1795; third article treaty of 1805; third article treaty of 1800.	Vol. 7, p. 51, \$4; Vol. 7, p. 91, \$8; Vol. 7, p. 114, \$8; Vol. 7, p. 116.		1,100.00	22,000.00
Molels.....	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and subsistence of pupils, etc.	Treaty of December 21, 1855.....	Vol. 12, p. 982, \$2.	3,000.00		
Nez Perces.....	Salary of two matrons for schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863.....	Vol. 14, p. 650, \$5.	3,500.00		
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article of treaty May 10, 1868.	Eleven installments, of \$12,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 657, \$6.		132,000.00	
Do.....	Ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for Indians engaged in agriculture.	One installment, of \$30,000, due.	.....do		30,000.00	
Do.....	Pay of two teachers, two carpenters, two farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at .....	Vol. 15, p. 658, \$7.	9,000.00		
Omahas.....	Twelve installments, fourth series, in money or otherwise.	Seven installments, fourth series, of \$10,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1044, \$4.		70,000.00	
Osages.....	Interest on \$69,120, at 5 per cent., for educational purposes.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242, \$6.		3,456.00	69,120.00
Do.....	Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Treaty of September 29, 1865.....	Vol. 14, p. 687, \$1.		15,000.00	300,000.00
Otoes and Missourias.	Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	Seven installments, of \$5,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1039, \$4.		35,000.00	
Pawnees.....	Annuity goods, and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of September 24, 1857.....	Vol. 11, p. 729, \$2.		30,000.00	
Do.....	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	.....do	Vol. 11, p. 729, \$3.	10,000.00		
Do.....	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated for iron and steel, \$500; two blacksmiths, \$1,200; and two strikers, \$480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, \$4.	2,180.00		

TABLE S.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Pawnees.....	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices to assist in working in the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated .....	Vol. 11, p. 730, § 4.	\$4,400.00			
Ponchas.....	Fifteen installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	One installment of \$3,000, due .....	Vol. 12, p. 997, § 2.		\$8,000.00		
Do.....	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1868.....	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2.	20,000.00			
Pottawatomies.....	Permanent annuity in money.....	August 3, 1795.....	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4.....			\$357.80	\$7,156.00
Do.....	do.....	September 30, 1809.....	Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3.....			178.90	3,578.00
Do.....	do.....	October 2, 1818.....	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3.....			894.50	17,890.00
Do.....	do.....	September 20, 1828.....	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2.....			715.60	14,312.00
Do.....	do.....	July 29, 1829.....	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2.....			5,724.77	114,495.40
Do.....	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, § 3; vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 7, p. 321, § 2.			1,008.99	20,179.80
Do.....	Permanent provision for furnishing salt.....	July 29, 1829.....	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2.....			156.54	3,120.80
Do.....	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	September 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 9, p. 855, § 10.			107.34	2,146.80
Do.....	For interest on \$230,064.20, at 5 per cent.....	June 5 and 17, 1846.....	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7.....			11,503.21	230,064.20
Pottawatomies of Huron.....	Permanent annuities.....	November 17, 1808.....	Vol. 7, p. 106, § 2.....			400.00	8,000.00
Quapaws.....	For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop during the pleasure of the President.	\$1,000 for education, \$500 for smith, etc.	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3.....	1,500.00			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.....	Permanent annuity.....	Treaty of November 3, 1804.....	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3.....			1,000.00	20,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.....	Treaty of October 21, 1837.....	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2.....			10,000.00	200,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$800,000, at 5 per cent.....	Treaty of October 21, 1842.....	Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2.....			40,000.00	800,000.00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.....	Interest on \$157,400, at 5 per cent.....	Treaty of October 21, 1837.....	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2.....			7,870.00	157,400.00
Do.....	For support of school.....	Treaty of March 6, 1861.....	Vol. 12, p. 1172, § 5	200.00			

Seminoles.....	Interest on \$500,000, eighth article of treaty, of August 7, 1856.....	\$25,000 annual annuity.....	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8.....	25,000.00	500,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$70,000, at 5 per cent.....	Support of schools, etc.....	Vol. 14, p. 757, § 3.....	3,500.00	70,000.00
Senecas.....	Permanent annuity.....	September 9 and 17, 1817.....	Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4; Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4; Vol. 7, p. 349, § 4.....	1,000.00	20,000.00
Do.....	Smith and smith-shop and miller, permanent.....	February 23, 1821.....	Vol. 7, p. 349, § 4.....	1,660.00	33,200.00
Senecas of New York.....	Permanent annuities.....	February 19, 1841.....	Vol. 4, p. 442.....	6,000.00	120,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$75,000, at 5 per cent.....	Act of June 27, 1846.....	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2.....	3,750.00	75,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.....	do.....	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3.....	2,152.50	43,050.00
Senecas and Shawnees.....	Permanent annuity.....	Treaty of September 17, 1818.....	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.....	1,000.00	20,000.00
Do.....	Support of smith and smith-shops.....	Treaty of July 20, 1831.....	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4.....	1,000.00	
Shawnees.....	Permanent annuity for education.....	August 3, 1795; September 23, 1817.....	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4.....	3,000.00	60,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$40,000, at 5 per cent.....	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1834.....	Vol. 10, p. 1056, § 3.....	2,000.00	40,000.00
Shoshones and Bannacks.....					
Shoshones.....	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.....	Twelve installments due, estimated at \$10,000 each.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9.....	120,000.00	
Do.....	For pay of physicians, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10.....	5,000.00	
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.....	do.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 8.....	1,000.00	
Bannacks.....	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.....	Twelve installments due, estimated at \$5,000 each.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9.....	60,000.00	
Do.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10.....	5,000.00	
Six Nations of New York.....	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.....	Treaty November 11, 1794.....	Vol. 7, p. 64, § 6.....	4,500.00	90,000.00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.....	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.....	Twelve installments of \$120,000 each, due; estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10.....	1,560,000.00	
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.....	Estimated.....	do.....	2,000.00	
Do.....	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming.....	Twelve installments, of \$200,000 each, due; estimated.....	do.....	2,400,000.00	
Do.....	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13.....	20,400.00	
Do.....	Purchase of rations, etc., as per article 5, agreement of September 26, 1876.....	do.....	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5.....	1,100,000.00	
Do.....	Pay of blacksmith.....	do.....	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10.....	420.00	
Tabeguache band of Utes.....		do.....	Vol. 15, p. 627, § 9.....	300.00	
Tabeguache, Mucache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.....	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.....	do.....	Vol. 15, p. 627, § 9.....	300.00	
Do.....	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.....	do.....	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11.....	7,800.00	

TABLE S.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Tabequache, Mna- che, Capote, Wee- minuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.	Thirty installments, of \$30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, etc.	Eleven installments, each \$30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, §11	-----	\$330,000.00	-----	-----
Do.....	Annual amount to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	-----	Vol. 15, p. 622, §12	\$30,000.00	-----	-----	-----
Winnebagoes.....	Interest on \$804,909.17, at 5 per cent. per annum.	November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, §4 vol. 12, p. 628, §4	-----	\$40,245.45	\$804,909.17	-----
Do.....	Interest on \$78,340.41, at 5 per cent. per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870.....	Vol. 16, p. 355, §1	-----	3,917.02	78,340.41	-----
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Ten installments, of \$25,000 each, being third series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	One installment due, of \$25,000...	Vol. 11, p. 744, §4	-----	25,000.00	-----	-----
Do.....	Twenty installments, of \$15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Twenty installments, of \$15,000 each, due.	...do.....	-----	300,000.00	-----	-----
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	1,490,190.00	6,471,668.62	349,251.98	6,024,629.99

TABLE T.—STATEMENT OF REDEEMED UNITED STATES SECURITIES RECEIVED BY THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOR FINAL COUNT, EXAMINATION, AND DESTRUCTION, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

Title of security.	Denomination.										Totals.	
	1's.	2's.	5's.	10's.	20's.	50's.	100's.	500's.	1,000's.	5,000's.		10,000's.
United States notes, new issue.	\$3,437.80	\$5,614.60	\$57,439.50	\$116,437	\$133,734	\$20,000	\$27,600	\$17,500	\$21,000	-----	-----	\$402,762.90
United States notes, series 1869.	21,750.20	30,651.20	299,817.50	1,421,306	1,496,544	226,865	494,250	15,000	521,000	-----	-----	4,527,183.90
United States notes, series 1874.	13,102.30	14,773.60	-----	-----	-----	814,145	-----	531,000	-----	-----	-----	1,373,020.90
United States notes, series 1875.	45,033.50	89,939.60	694,467.50	930,086	1,182,362	113,245	734,290	697,000	-----	-----	-----	4,486,423.60
United States notes, series 1878.	64,900.00	57,108.20	779,904.00	1,440,085	2,382,136	865,490	1,371,260	2,605,000	4,677,000	\$15,000	-----	14,257,883.20
United States notes, series 1880.	8,658,322.10	8,997,710.40	15,472,734.00	5,019,276	2,194,242	1,342,535	1,888,900	854,000	4,593,000	-----	-----	49,020,725.50
United States demand notes.	-----	-----	135.00	60	120	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	315.00
One-year notes of 1863.	-----	-----	-----	190	420	50	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	760.00
Two-year notes of 1863.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100	200	-----	-----	-----	-----	300.00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	50.00
Compound-interest notes of 1863.	-----	-----	-----	70	-----	100	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	270.00
Compound-interest notes of 1864.	-----	-----	-----	1,330	1,800	1,800	1,100	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,080.00
Silver certificates, series 1878.	-----	-----	-----	83,766	148,552	278,215	270,590	50,500	98,000	-----	-----	929,623.00
Silver certificates, series 1880.	-----	-----	-----	6,326,526	3,700,060	2,910,525	5,626,800	1,115,500	1,301,000	-----	-----	20,980,411.00
Silver certificates, series 1886.	176,503.90	70,003.60	31,758.50	98,225	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	376,491.00
Gold certificates, New York, series 1882.	-----	-----	-----	-----	949,206	1,452,150	966,400	1,298,000	945,000	585,000	\$2,800,000	8,995,756.00
Gold certificates, Washington, series 1882.	-----	-----	-----	-----	155,602	40,450	75,400	102,500	161,000	35,000	70,000	639,952.00
Refunding certificates.	-----	-----	-----	32,750	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	32,750.00
National currency notes of failed and liquidating banks.	10,693.00	7,966.00	4,406,690.00	6,099,350	4,207,740	1,552,400	1,895,800	39,500	24,000	-----	-----	18,244,139.00
National currency, redeemed and retired.	9,933.00	7,768.00	16,212,390.00	15,199,950	10,556,160	2,985,600	5,568,000	75,000	1,000	-----	-----	50,615,801.00
<b>Totals</b>	<b>9,003,675.80</b>	<b>9,281,535.20</b>	<b>37,955,342.00</b>	<b>36,769,407</b>	<b>27,108,678</b>	<b>12,603,770</b>	<b>18,920,790</b>	<b>7,400,500</b>	<b>12,342,000</b>	<b>635,000</b>	<b>2,870,000</b>	
Redeemed United States fractional currency.						Denomination.						
						3c.	5c.	10c.	15c.	25c.	50c.	
United States fractional currency, first issue.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$22.58	\$34.58	-----	\$73.48	\$100.40	231.04
United States fractional currency, second issue.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	25.57	41.68	-----	70.20	97.30	234.75
United States fractional currency, third issue.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$12.12	13.35	140.79	-----	230.03	378.15	774.44
United States fractional currency, fourth issue.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	423.48	\$110.08	659.91	134.05	1,327.52
United States fractional currency, fourth issue, second series.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	515.45	515.45
United States fractional currency, fourth issue, third series.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	628.10	628.10
United States fractional currency, fifth issue.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	722.91	-----	1,658.24	1,030.70	3,411.85
<b>Totals</b>	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	12.12	61.50	1,363.44	110.08	2,691.86	2,884.15	
Redeemed United States internal-revenue stamps.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,213,507.34
Aggregate of redeemed United States securities received for destruction.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	177,111,928.49

REDEEMED SECURITIES.

CXIX

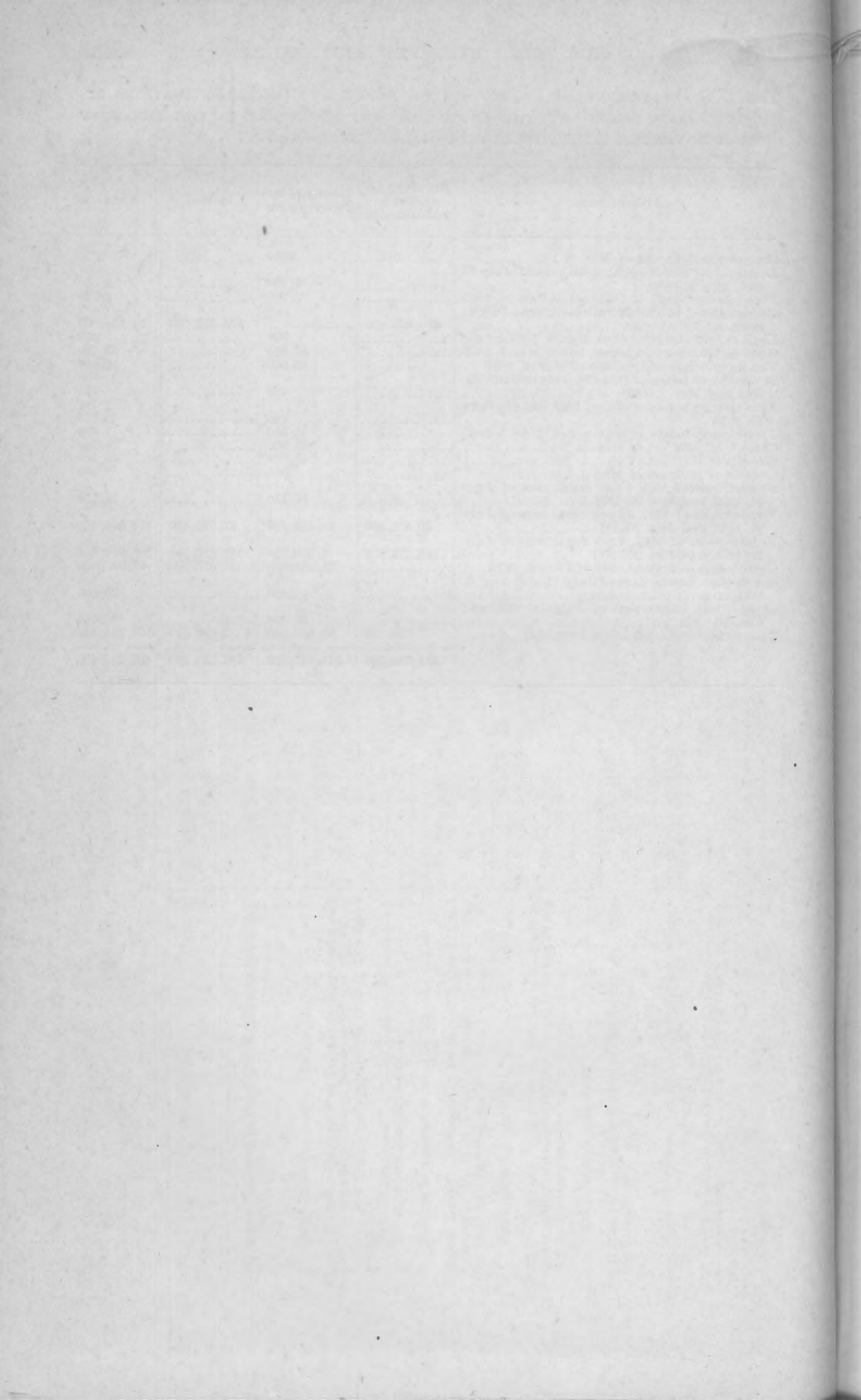
TABLE U.—STATEMENT OF DISTINCTIVE PAPER—SILK THREADED FIBER—ISSUED FROM THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, AND DELIVERIES AND BALANCES OF THE SAME, FOR NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY, SERIES 1882, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

Transactions.	Combinations.	Number of sheets.	Denomination.					Amount.
			5's.	10's.	20's.	50's.	100's.	
BALANCES.—Balances in Bureau of Engraving and Printing, June 30, 1886.	5, 5, 5, 5	237, 202	4, 744, 040					\$4, 744, 040
	10, 10, 10, 20	129, 506		3, 915, 180	2, 610, 120			6, 525, 300
	50, 100	19, 974½				1, 997, 450	3, 994, 900	5, 992, 350
Total balances.....		387, 682½	4, 744, 040	3, 915, 180	2, 610, 120	1, 997, 450	3, 994, 900	17, 261, 690
BLANK PAPER.—Delivered to Bureau of Engraving and Printing from the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, for printing circulating notes, during the fiscal year 1887.	5, 5, 5, 5	343, 000	6, 860, 000					6, 860, 000
	10, 10, 10, 20	153, 000		4, 590, 000	3, 060, 000			7, 650, 000
	50, 100	6, 000				600, 000	1, 200, 000	1, 800, 000
Total blank paper.....		502, 000	6, 860, 000	4, 590, 000	3, 060, 000	600, 000	1, 200, 000	16, 310, 000
Balances 1886 brought down.....		387, 682½	4, 744, 040	3, 915, 180	2, 610, 120	1, 997, 450	3, 994, 900	17, 261, 690
Total to be accounted for.....		889, 682½	11, 604, 040	8, 505, 180	5, 670, 120	2, 597, 450	5, 194, 900	33, 571, 690
PERFECT NOTES.—Delivered by Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for issue during fiscal year 1887.	5, 5, 5, 5	398, 735	7, 974, 700					7, 974, 700
	10, 10, 10, 20	176, 574		5, 297, 220	3, 531, 480			8, 828, 700
	50, 100	6, 980½				698, 050	1, 396, 100	2, 094, 150
Total delivered (perfect).....		582, 289½	7, 974, 700	5, 297, 220	3, 531, 480	698, 050	1, 396, 100	18, 897, 550
IMPERFECT NOTES.—Delivered by Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury for destruction, during fiscal year 1887.	5, 5, 5, 5	24, 205	484, 100					484, 100
	10, 10, 10, 20	11, 382		341, 460	227, 640			569, 100
	50, 100	1, 037				103, 700	207, 400	311, 100
Total delivered (imperfect).....		36, 624	484, 100	341, 460	227, 640	103, 700	207, 400	1, 364, 300
BALANCES.—Balances in Bureau of Engraving and Printing June 30, 1887.	5, 5, 5, 5	157, 262	3, 145, 240					3, 145, 240
	10, 10, 10, 20	95, 550		2, 866, 500	1, 911, 000			4, 777, 500
	50, 100	17, 957				1, 795, 700	3, 591, 400	5, 387, 100
Total balances.....		270, 769	3, 145, 240	2, 866, 500	1, 911, 000	1, 795, 700	3, 591, 400	13, 309, 840
RECAPITULATION.								
Deliveries to Comptroller brought down.....		582, 289½	7, 974, 700	5, 297, 220	3, 531, 480	698, 050	1, 396, 100	18, 897, 550
Deliveries to Secretary's Office brought down.....		36, 624	484, 100	341, 460	227, 640	103, 700	207, 400	1, 364, 300
Balances on hand June 30, 1887.....		270, 769	3, 145, 240	2, 866, 500	1, 911, 000	1, 795, 700	3, 591, 400	13, 309, 840
Total accounted for.....		889, 682½	11, 604, 040	8, 505, 180	5, 670, 120	2, 597, 450	5, 194, 900	33, 571, 690



TABLE V.—STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES BONDS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS RECEIVED AND ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1886, TO OCTOBER 31, 1887, INCLUSIVE.

Title of loan.	Received for exchange and transfer.	Received for redemption.	Issued.	Total.
Oregon war debt, act of Mar. 2, 1861.....		\$250		\$250
Loan of July and August, 1861, acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861.....		8,000		8,000
Five-twenty bonds of 1862, act of Feb. 25, 1862.....		3,750		3,750
Bonds issued to Pacific railroads, acts July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.....	\$10,052,000		\$10,052,000	20,104,000
Loan of 1863 (1881s), act of Mar. 3, 1863.....		350		350
Gold certificates (old issue), act of Mar. 3, 1863.....		55,620		55,620
Ten-forty bonds of 1864, act of Mar. 3, 1864.....		16,000		16,000
Seven-thirty notes of 1864-'65, acts of June 30, 1864, and Mar. 3, 1865.....		450		450
Five-twenty bonds of June, 1864, act of June 30, 1864.....		150		150
Five-twenty bonds of 1865, act of Mar. 3, 1865.....		1,500		1,500
Consols of 1865, act of Mar. 3, 1865.....		24,900		24,900
Consols of 1867, act of Mar. 3, 1865.....		46,500		46,500
Consols of 1868, act of Mar. 3, 1865.....		900		900
Funded loan of 1881, 5 per cent., acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871.....		18,150		18,150
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent., acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871.....	47,575,400	19,455,400	47,575,400	114,606,200
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent., acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871.....	101,272,500	5,379,250	101,322,900	207,974,650
Certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872.....		21,280,000	24,675,000	45,955,000
3½ per cent. bonds, acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861.....		35,050		35,050
3½ per cent. bonds, acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871.....		38,450		38,450
3 per cent. bonds, act of July 12, 1882.....	3,680,650	95,503,250	3,680,650	102,864,550
	162,580,550	141,847,920	187,305,950	491,734,420



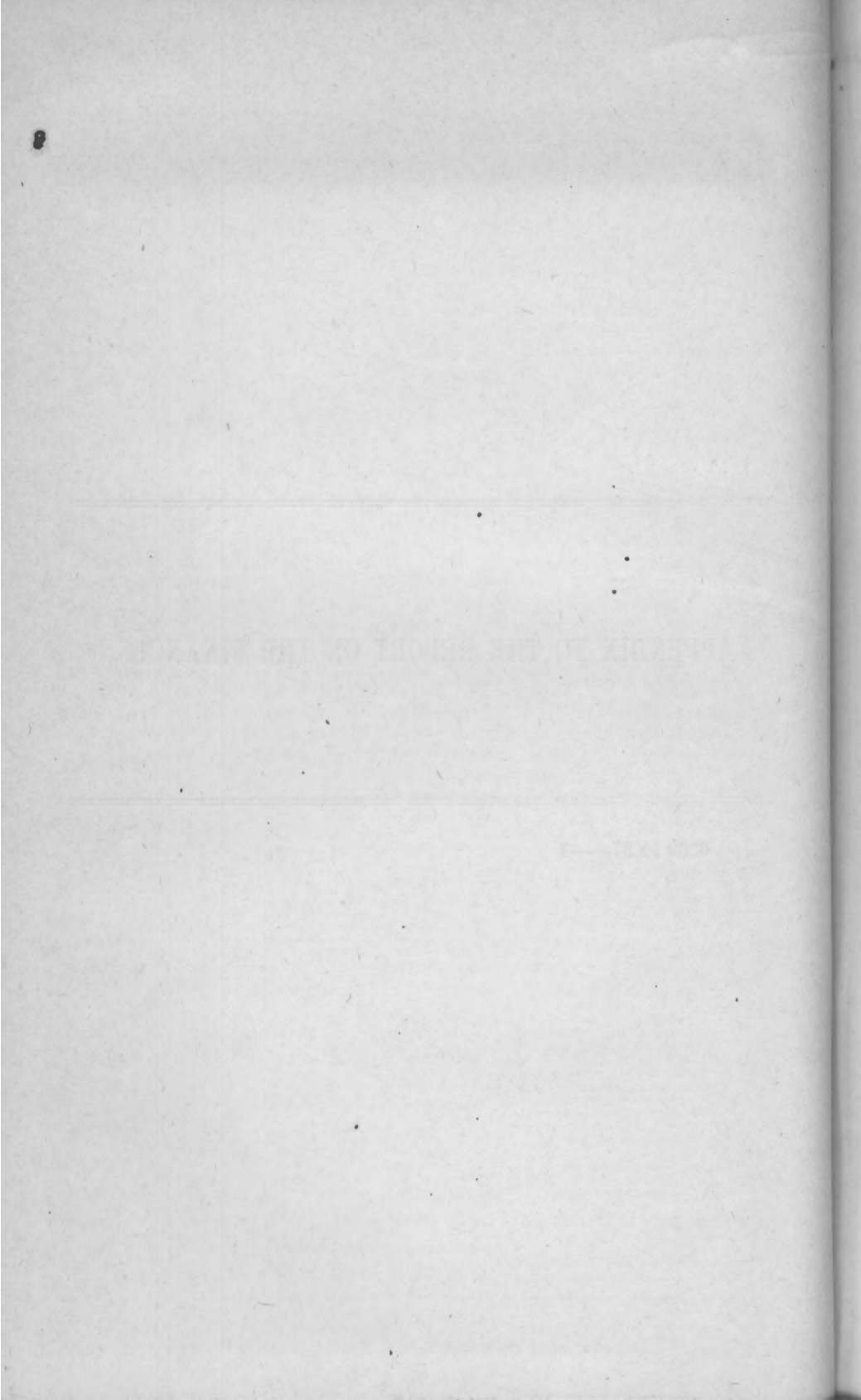
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APPENDIX TO THE REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

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# APPENDIX.

## REPORTS OF HEADS OF BUREAUS AND SUPER- VISING SPECIAL AGENT.

(No. 1.)

### REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Washington, D. C., November 1, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of the Treasury and its operations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887:

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The net receipts for the fiscal year were \$371,403,277.66, and the net expenditures \$267,932,179.97. The receipts were \$34,963,550.60 greater, and the expenditures \$25,449,041.47 greater, than the year before. The excess of the revenues over the expenditures was \$103,471,097.69, an increase of \$9,514,509.13 over 1886. A comparison in detail between the two periods is made in the following table:

	1886.	1887.	Increase.	Decrease.
<b>Revenue from—</b>				
Customs .....	\$192,905,023.44	\$217,286,893.13	\$24,381,869.69	-----
Internal revenue .....	116,805,936.48	118,823,391.22	2,017,454.74	-----
Sale of public lands .....	5,630,999.34	9,254,286.42	3,623,287.08	-----
Miscellaneous sources .....	21,097,767.80	26,038,706.89	4,940,939.09	-----
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>336,439,727.06</b>	<b>371,403,277.66</b>	<b>34,963,550.60</b>	-----
<b>Expenditures on account of—</b>				
<b>Civil and miscellaneous:</b>				
Customs, light-houses, public buildings, etc .....	24,165,246.36	23,795,933.12	-----	\$369,313.24
Internal revenue .....	4,113,319.90	4,070,126.59	-----	43,193.31
Interior civil (lands, patents, etc.) .....	7,306,224.44	7,821,225.31	515,000.87	-----
Treasury proper (legislative, executive, and other civil) .....	33,323,749.66	38,342,387.73	5,018,588.07	-----
Diplomatic (foreign relations) .....	1,332,320.58	7,104,490.47	5,772,169.59	-----
Judiciary and quarterly salaries .....	3,926,068.61	4,130,712.37	204,643.76	-----
War Department .....	34,324,152.74	38,561,025.85	4,236,873.11	-----
Navy Department .....	13,907,887.74	15,141,126.80	1,233,239.06	-----
Interior Department (Indians and pensions) .....	69,504,022.20	81,223,624.48	11,719,602.28	-----
Interest on public debt .....	50,580,145.97	47,741,577.25	-----	2,838,568.72
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>242,483,138.50</b>	<b>267,932,179.97</b>	<b>28,700,116.74</b>	<b>3,251,075.27</b>
<b>Net increase .....</b>	-----	-----	<b>25,449,041.47</b>	-----
<b>Surplus available for reduction of debt .....</b>	<b>93,956,588.56</b>	<b>103,471,097.69</b>	<b>9,514,509.13</b>	-----

The receipts on account of the Post-Office Department, not included in the above statement, were \$51,752,347.42, which is an increase of \$1,755,212.16 over the receipts of last year. The expenditures increased from \$50,682,585.72 in 1886 to \$53,583,835.03 in 1887, or \$2,901,249.31. Of the total receipts \$28,031,949.72 was received and disbursed by postmasters without having been deposited in the Treasury.

#### SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.

There were redeemed during the year bonds of the United States amounting to \$127,911,950, of which \$47,894,200 were applied to the sinking fund.

The payments of interest on the registered bonds of the United States, including bonds issued to the Pacific Railway companies, were made by 219,436 checks, amounting to \$39,755,876.52. Coupons were also paid at the Treasury and the various sub-treasury offices, amounting to \$7,002,094.83.

The payment of the warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury required the issue of 55,157 drafts; 78,453 drafts on warrants of the Postmaster-General and 26,176 transfer checks on assistant treasurers were issued, making a total of 379,222 drafts and checks issued by the office during the year.

Circulating notes of national banks amounting to \$87,689,687.15 were received for redemption.

United States notes unfit for circulation of the value of \$74,068,000 were redeemed and destroyed, and new notes of a like amount were issued.

Silver certificates to the amount of \$51,852,000 were issued, \$22,286,525 were redeemed, and the amount nominally outstanding at the close of the fiscal year was \$145,543,150.

There were redeemed during the year gold certificates amounting to \$9,687,428.

The national banks paid into the Treasury on account of semi-annual duty on their circulation the sum of \$2,044,922.75, which was \$547,098.58 less than was paid on that account the preceding year.

Interest, amounting to \$415,120.70, on registered bonds of the District of Columbia, was paid by 973 checks, and coupons from such bonds, amounting to \$95,250.16, were examined and paid.

The national banks withdrew \$126,183,750 in bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust to secure their circulating notes, and \$42,180,650 in bonds were deposited for that purpose.

There were also deposited by national banks designated as depositaries \$15,251,500 in bonds to secure public funds, and \$3,425,900 in bonds so held were withdrawn.

The total movement of bonds held for national banks during the year was \$192,046,800, and the total decrease of such bonds held by the Treasurer was \$77,182,500.

Bonds of the State of Indiana amounting to \$2,000, and belonging to the Indian trust fund, became due and were paid by the State during the year.

Past-due coupons from bonds of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, amounting to \$153,540, were paid by the company.

The accounts of the disbursing officers of the Government on the books of the Treasury show that funds amounting to \$22,565,001.19 stood to their credit at the close of the year, \$4,162,363.80 of which was on deposit in the various national-bank depositaries.

Trade dollars amounting to \$7,254,363 were received in exchange for standard silver dollars and fractional silver coin.

The unavailable funds of the Treasury, June 30, 1887, were \$29,521,579.35, and those of the Post-Office Department \$37,277.06.

THE STATE OF THE TREASURY.

The net changes in the assets and liabilities of the Treasury during the year ending September 30, 1887, are exhibited below. It will be seen that the largest increase in the assets was in gold coin and bullion, and that this increase was greater than the decrease in the aggregate balance. The net silver in the Treasury, including fractional silver coin, trade dollars, and trade-dollar bullion, fell off \$20,965,395.17. The largest increase in the liabilities was in the funds for the redemption of national-bank notes, and alone was greater than the change in the balance. The actual total assets, including certificates on hand, increased from \$582,738,300.20 to \$634,391,862.78.

	Assets.	Liabilities.	Total.
	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>	
Gold coin and bullion .....	\$34,705,623.49	.....	
Deposits in national-bank depositaries.....	8,968,713.95	.....	
Trade dollars.....	295,533.00	.....	
Trade-dollar bullion.....	6,799,503.00	.....	
Public debt and interest thereon .....	.....	\$9,759,929.86	
Treasurer's transfer checks and drafts outstanding .....	.....	2,020,221.88	
Treasurer United States, agent for paying interest on District of Columbia bonds.....	.....	205,923.32	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>50,769,373.44</b>	<b>11,986,075.06</b>	<b>\$62,755,448.50</b>
	<i>Decrease.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	
Silver dollars and bullion .....	26,143,181.95	.....	
United States notes .....	19,304,976.75	.....	
National-bank notes.....	137,241.50	.....	
Disbursing officers' balances and small accounts .....	.....	10,525,926.26	
Funds for the redemption of national-bank notes .....	.....	32,719,298.46	
Post-Office Department account.....	.....	57,348.30	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>45,585,400.20</b>	<b>43,302,573.02</b>	<b>88,887,973.22</b>
<b>Decrease in balance.....</b>	.....	.....	<b>26,132,524.72</b>
<b>Assets not available—</b>			
Fractional silver coin .....	1,917,249.22	.....	
Minor coin .....	187,177.30	.....	
<b>Aggregate balance decreased .....</b>	.....	.....	<b>2,104,426.52</b>
			<b>28,236,951.24</b>

The assets and liabilities on September 30, 1886, and September 30, 1887, and the character of the assets at the latter date, are shown by the following statements :

## REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

## STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

		Assets.	Liabilities.	Balances.
GOLD.—Coin.....	\$189,051,398.65			
Bullion.....	53,509,735.67	\$242,561,134.32		
Certificates.....	125,346,127.00			
Less amount on hand..	41,036,550.00		\$84,309,577.00	
Net gold.....				\$158,251,557.32
SILVER.—Standard dollars.....	181,161,161.00			
Bullion.....	3,877,541.44	185,038,702.44		
Certificates.....	117,943,102.00			
Less amount on hand..	22,032,850.00		95,910,252.00	
Net silver.....				89,128,450.44
UNITED STATES NOTES.....		45,244,640.88		
Certificates.....	7,895,000.00			
Less amount on hand..	280,000.00		7,615,000.00	
Net United States notes.....				37,629,640.88
NATIONAL-BANK NOTES.....		364,452.50		364,452.50
DEPOSITS IN NATIONAL-BANK DEPOSITARIES.....		16,682,286.33		16,682,286.33
Totals.....		489,891,216.47	187,834,829.00	302,056,387.47
Public debt and interest:				
Interest due and unpaid.....	1,931,702.01			
Accrued interest.....	8,996,016.50			
Matured debt.....	7,313,035.26			
Interest on matured debt.....	201,061.07			
Debt bearing no interest.....	3,524.75			
Interest on Pacific Railroad bonds due and unpaid.....	37,739.96			
Accrued interest on Pacific Railroad bonds.....	969,352.68		19,454,432.23	
Fractional currency redeemed.....	3,524.75			
One and two year notes redeemed.....	10.50			
Interest checks and coupons paid.....	107,370.95			
United States bonds and interest paid.....	315,849.97	426,756.17		
Totals.....		490,817,972.64	207,289,261.23	
Reserve for redemption of United States notes, acts of 1875 and 1882.....			100,000,000.00	
Fund held for redemption of notes of National banks "failed," "in liquidation," and "reducing circulation".....	65,515,523.35			
Fund held for redemption of national-gold-bank notes.....	97,024.00			
Five per cent. fund for redemption of national-bank notes.....	10,856,751.34			
National-bank notes in process of redemption.....		1,917,974.89		
Post-Office Department account.....	4,929,621.29			
Disbursing officers' balances.....	22,676,967.45			
Undistributed assets of failed national banks.....	824,411.30			
Currency and minor coin redemption account.....	433,080.78			
Fractional silver coin redemption account.....	57,118.00			
Treasurer's transfer checks and drafts outstanding.....	6,307,180.95			
Treasurer U. S., agent for paying interest on D. C. bonds.....	346,184.73		35,574,564.50	
Interest on D. C. bonds paid.....		10,318.15		
Totals.....		492,246,265.68	419,333,124.42	
Balance.....				72,913,141.26
Assets not available:				
Minor coin.....	296,021.76			
Fractional silver coin.....	26,846,612.76			
		27,142,634.52		27,142,634.52
Aggregate.....		519,388,900.20	419,333,124.42	100,055,775.78



STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.

		Assets.	Liabilities.	Balances.
GOLD.—Coin.....	\$182,529,827.80			
Bullion.....	108,620,986.01			
		\$291,150,813.81		
Certificates.....	127,138,971.00			
Less amount on hand..	28,945,338.00			
			\$98,193,633.00	
Net gold.....				\$192,957,180.81
SILVER.—Standard dollars.....	213,069,257.00			
Bullion.....	4,755,319.49			
		217,824,576.49		
Certificates.....	158,274,667.00			
Less amount on hand..	3,435,359.00			
			154,839,308.00	
Net silver.....				62,985,268.49
UNITED STATES NOTES.....		24,939,664.13		
Certificates.....	6,765,000.00			
Less amount on hand..	150,000.00			
			6,615,000.00	
Net United States notes.....				18,324,664.13
TRADE DOLLARS.....		295,533.00		295,533.00
TRADE-DOLLAR BULLION.....		6,799,503.00		6,799,503.00
NATIONAL-BANK NOTES.....		227,211.00		227,211.00
DEPOSITS IN NATIONAL-BANK DEPOSITARIES.....		25,651,000.28		25,651,000.28
Totals.....		566,888,301.71	259,647,941.00	307,240,360.71
Public debt and interest:				
Interest due and unpaid.....	2,106,247.47			
Accrued interest.....	8,323,200.86			
Matured debt.....	3,739,935.26			
Interest on matured debt.....	184,432.22			
Interest prepaid, not accrued, per Department Circular No. 90.....	1,092,988.81			
Debt bearing no interest.....	452.49			
Interest on Pacific Railroad bonds due and unpaid.....	16,769.96			
Accrued interest on Pacific Railroad bonds.....	969,352.68			
			16,433,379.75	
Fractional currency redeemed.....	452.49			
United States bonds and interest..	1,094,611.70			
Interest checks and coupons paid..	4,170,374.05			
Registered and coupon interest prepaid.....	1,900,195.31	7,165,633.55		
Totals.....		574,053,935.26	276,081,320.75	
Reserve for redemption of United States notes, Acts of 1875 and 1882.....			100,000,000.00	
Fund held for redemption of notes of national banks "failed" "in liquidation," and "reducing circulation".....	102,265,787.60			
Five per cent. fund for redemption of national-bank notes.....	7,769,057.18			
			110,034,844.78	
National-bank notes in process of redemption.....		2,764,222.52		
Post-Office Department account.....	4,986,969.59			
Disbursing officers' balances.....	32,172,375.47			
Undistributed assets of failed national banks.....	1,902,788.02			
Currency and minor coin redemption account.....	420.00			
Fractional silver coin redemption account.....	6,920.00			
Redemption and exchange account.....	435,000.30			
Treasurer's transfer checks and drafts outstanding.....	4,286,959.07			
Treasurer U. S., agent for paying interest on D. C. bonds.....	134,743.26			
			43,926,175.71	
Interest on D. C. bonds paid.....		4,800.00		
Totals.....		576,822,957.78	530,042,341.24	46,780,616.54
Assets not available:				
Minor coin.....	108,844.46			
Fractional silver coin.....	24,929,363.54	25,038,208.00		25,038,208.00
Aggregate.....		601,861,165.78	530,042,341.24	71,818,824.54

## REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

## STATEMENT SHOWING BY OFFICES THE CHARACTER

Office.	United States notes and fractional currency.	Redeemed certificates of deposit.	National-bank notes.	Gold coin and bullion.	Gold certificates.
<i>Treasury and sub-treasuries:</i>					
Washington .....	\$2,450,251.06	.....	\$2,764,222.52	\$25,116,389.30	\$5,211,678
Baltimore .....	1,498,134.00	\$60,000	7,680.00	3,870,616.50	249,630
New York .....	12,939,429.73	.....	17,423.00	92,249,238.00	15,894,610
Philadelphia .....	1,867,723.99	40,000	14,671.00	2,889,301.00	1,293,020
Boston .....	795,393.00	.....	52,642.00	3,690,051.00	1,240,240
Cincinnati .....	2,217,288.13	50,000	9,145.00	7,405,000.00	469,250
Chicago .....	383,506.00	.....	15,615.00	580,000.00	1,975,000
Saint Louis .....	714,680.00	.....	4,880.00	6,430,400.00	609,100
New Orleans .....	825,294.72	.....	1,155.00	5,296,786.50	1,885,500
San Francisco .....	591,990.00	.....	.....	26,610,663.50	8,310
<i>United States mint:</i>					
Philadelphia .....	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coin .....	.....	.....	.....	1,693,242.00	.....
Bullion .....	.....	.....	.....	25,222,193.23	.....
New Orleans .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coin .....	.....	.....	.....	10,920.00	.....
Bullion .....	.....	.....	.....	590,959.62	.....
San Francisco .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coin .....	.....	.....	.....	1,156,705.00	.....
Bullion .....	.....	.....	.....	5,430,768.07	.....
Carson City .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coin .....	.....	.....	.....	33,005.00	.....
Bullion .....	.....	.....	.....	152,862.49	.....
Denver .....	58.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bullion .....	.....	.....	.....	96,366.51	.....
<i>United States assay office:</i>					
New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coin .....	.....	.....	.....	7,470.00	.....
Bullion .....	.....	.....	.....	76,916,059.11	.....
Boisé City .....	11,611.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bullion .....	.....	.....	.....	95,975.34	.....
Charlotte .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bullion .....	.....	.....	.....	8,158.50	.....
Helena .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bullion .....	.....	.....	.....	178,494.98	.....
Saint Louis .....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coin .....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....
Bullion .....	.....	.....	.....	4,444.71	.....
In transit between offices ..	1,130,282.16	.....	104,000.00	500,000.00	609,000
Total .....	25,516,651.82	150,000	2,991,433.52	291,226,110.31	28,945,338
Less amount due depositors ..	576,535.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	24,940,116.62	150,000	2,991,433.52	291,226,110.31	28,945,338
Less bullion in remittance ..	.....	.....	.....	75,296.50	.....
.....	24,940,116.62	150,000	2,991,433.52	291,150,813.81	28,945,338
Deposits held by national-bank depositaries ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old depositary accounts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	*24,940,116.62	150,000	†2,991,433.52	291,150,813.81	28,945,338

NOTE.—No bullion is held in the sub-treasuries.

\* U. S. notes, \$24,939,664.13; fractional currency, \$452.49.

† Includes \$2,764,222.52 national-bank notes in process of redemption.

OF THE ASSETS OF THE TREASURY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.

Standard silver dollars and silver bullion.	Silver certificates	Fractional silver coin.	Minor coin.	United States bonds, interest checks, and coupons paid.	Unavailable funds.	Total.
\$61,380,588.00	\$1,641,202	\$1,908,536.77	\$2,009.42	\$1,975,167.31	.....	\$102,450,044.38
3,183,916.00	97,047	323,457.75	1,214.04	66,616.62	.....	9,358,306.51
31,367,178.00	211,213	9,802,398.82	2,568.50	3,243,908.01	\$13,818.78	165,782,785.84
12,660,606.00	187,927	2,086,493.88	601.37	242,289.71	.....	21,282,638.95
1,403,893.00	55,620	739,778.30	4,453.87	493,374.56	.....	13,465,445.73
219,200.00	117,046	88,200.00	509.72	59,865.13	.....	10,635,503.98
1,342,088.00	288,869	1,266,648.00	410.96	62,721.55	.....	5,914,858.51
9,813,393.00	170,820	1,818,905.00	660.93	26,954.99	.....	19,089,793.92
4,293,883.00	279,615	268,457.01	2,369.35	15,262.00	680,891.53	13,049,214.11
18,056,172.00	.....	7,058,992.00	2,686.49	.....	.....	52,328,813.99
.....	.....	8,076.01	87,652.60	.....	.....	145,728.61
37,688,291.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,381,533.00
5,516,531.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,738,724.60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,151,925.00	.....	.43	.....	.....	.....	8,162,845.43
1,293,926.03	.....	45,992.69	.....	.....	413,557.96	1,894,885.65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	459,550.65
23,873,626.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,030,331.00
1,072,332.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,503,100.44
.....	.....	829.63	.....	.....	.....	829.63
9,320.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,323.00
40,540.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193,402.86
.....	.....	.20	.01	.....	.....	53.21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,366.51
.....	.....	82.60	20.53	.....	.....	103.13
2,895.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,365.00
3,634,040.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,550,099.46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,611.03
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,975.34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,158.50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178,494.63
.....	.....	2.00	.07	.....	.....	12.07
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00
41.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,486.20
382.00	411,000	50,000.80	3,686.00	983,821.18	.....	3,792,172.14
225,004,761.98	3,460,359	24,966,851.89	108,844.46	7,169,981.06	1,108,268.27	610,648,600.31
82,560.00	25,000	37,488.35	.....	.....	.....	721,583.55
224,922,201.98	3,435,359	24,929,363.54	108,844.46	7,169,981.06	1,108,268.27	609,927,016.76
2,589.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,885.99
224,919,612.49	3,435,359	24,929,363.54	108,844.46	7,169,981.06	.....	609,849,130.77
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214,761.38	125,865,761.66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,652.20	63,652.20
5224,919,612.49	3,435,359	24,929,363.54	108,844.46	7,169,981.06	1,386,681.65	635,778,544.63

† Includes unavailable \$214,761.38.

‡ Silver bullion, \$11,554,822.49; trade-dollars, \$295,533; standard dollars, \$213,069,257.

A comparison of the assets and liabilities, as here given, with the published monthly statements for the same dates, will show many differences, which are due to the fact that the monthly statements are prepared on the day for which they are issued, from the latest data then on hand, while the statements here given are made up from reports exhibiting the condition of the several offices of the Treasury on the same day. The following is a table of the corrections that must be applied to the monthly statement for September 30, 1887, in order to reconcile it with the actual assets and liabilities at that date:

		Balances.	
		Decrease.	Increase.
Gold coin and bullion increased.....	\$448, 184. 11		
Gold certificates actually outstanding increased.....	208, 950. 00		
Gold balance increased.....			\$239, 234. 11
Silver dollars and bullion decreased.....	130, 092. 15		
Silver certificates actually outstanding increased.....	484, 482. 00		
Silver balance decreased.....		\$614, 574. 15	
United States notes increased.....	794, 451. 96		
Currency certificates actually outstanding increased.....	80, 000. 00		
United States note balance increased.....			714, 451. 96
Trade dollars.....		2, 820. 00	
Trade-dollar bullion.....			2, 820. 00
National-bank notes.....			52, 841. 00
Deposits in depository banks.....			212, 369. 83
Total.....		617, 394. 15	1, 221, 716. 90 617, 394. 15
Net increase in balances.....			604, 322. 75
Public debt and interest:			
Increase in liabilities.....	\$0. 50		
Increase in paid items.....		367, 570. 74	
Post-Office Department account increased.....	10, 517. 42		
Disbursing officers' balances increased.....	115, 651. 98		
Redemption and exchange account decreased.....		6, 702. 00	
Treasurer's checks and drafts outstanding decreased.....		658, 525. 80	
	126, 160. 90	1, 032, 798. 54	906, 628. 64
Fractional silver coin decreased.....	54, 855. 63		1, 510, 951. 39
Minor coin decreased.....	1, 766. 37		56, 622. 00
			1, 454, 329. 39

The following is a comparative statement of the assets and liabilities of the Treasury, exclusive of certificates and other obligations held as cash, on October 31, 1886, and October 31, 1887, compiled from the latest returns received:

	October 31, 1886.	October 31, 1887.	Increase.	Decrease.
<b>ASSETS.</b>				
Gold coin .....	\$187,168,509.40	\$182,342,103.00	.....	.....
Gold bullion .....	59,663,639.00	120,202,502.45	.....	.....
Total .....	246,832,148.40	302,544,605.45	.....	.....
Less certificates actually outstanding .....	88,294,969.00	99,684,773.00	.....	.....
Gold balance .....	158,537,179.40	202,859,832.45	\$44,322,653.05	.....
Standard silver dollars .....	182,931,231.00	214,175,532.00	.....	.....
Silver bullion .....	3,807,948.52	11,693,032.19	.....	.....
Total .....	186,739,179.52	225,868,564.19	.....	.....
Less certificates actually outstanding .....	100,306,800.00	160,713,957.00	.....	.....
Silver balance .....	86,432,379.52	65,144,607.19	.....	\$21,287,772.33
United States notes .....	28,107,305.27	22,476,066.74	.....	.....
Less certificates actually outstanding .....	7,140,000.00	7,215,000.00	.....	.....
United States note balance .....	30,967,305.27	15,261,066.74	.....	15,706,238.53
*National-bank notes .....	3,192,745.73	4,157,980.49	965,234.76	.....
Deposits in national-bank depositories .....	16,266,639.08	31,767,478.23	15,500,839.15	.....
Total net assets .....	295,396,249.00	319,190,965.10	23,794,716.10	.....
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>				
Matured debt and interest .....	12,548,927.49	3,641,570.73	.....	8,907,356.76
Interest due and unpaid .....	2,322,743.86	1,937,758.92	.....	384,984.94
Accrued interest .....	5,126,268.25	3,816,900.97	.....	1,309,367.28
Interest due and unpaid, Pacific Railroad bonds .....	34,679.96	12,839.96	.....	21,840.00
Accrued interest, Pacific Railroad bonds .....	1,292,470.24	1,292,470.24	.....	.....
Reserve for redemption of United States notes .....	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	.....	.....
Disbursing officers' balances, &c. ....	22,639,296.37	31,042,700.27	8,403,403.90	.....
Outstanding drafts and checks .....	5,601,057.68	5,614,378.70	13,321.02	.....
Five per cent. fund for redemption of national-bank notes .....	10,424,631.04	7,892,939.97	.....	2,531,691.07
Fund for redemption of notes of banks "failed," "in liquidation," and "reducing circulation" .....	78,105,363.60	102,781,559.25	24,676,195.65	.....
Post-Office Department account .....	4,517,610.53	4,399,141.26	.....	118,469.27
Total liabilities .....	242,613,049.02	262,432,260.27	19,819,211.25	.....
Available balance .....	52,783,199.98	56,758,704.83	3,975,504.85	.....
Assets not available:				
Minor coin .....	235,421.45	51,400.61	.....	184,020.84
Fractional silver coin .....	26,300,335.88	24,468,135.17	.....	1,832,200.71
Total balance .....	79,318,957.31	81,278,240.61	1,959,283.30	.....

\* Includes national-bank notes in process of redemption.

The assets and liabilities of the several mints and assay offices on June 30, 1887, will be found in the following table, which is compiled from the records of the Mint Bureau and of this office:

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF UNITED STATES MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES JUNE 30, 1887.

## ASSETS.

Office.	GOLD BULLION.		SILVER BULLION.		Gold coin.	Silver coin.	Minor coin.	Minor coinage metal.	Value of bullion shipped for coinage.	Old deficiencies brought forward.	Total.
	Standard weight.	Value.	Standard weight.	Value (cost).							
United States mint:	<i>Ounces.</i>		<i>Ounces.</i>								
Philadelphia .....	1,286,515.093	\$23,935,164.35	4,388,641.83	\$4,460,276.35	\$3,675,083.00	\$36,579,932.89	\$101,868.60	\$14,899.19	.....	*\$413,557.96	\$68,767,224.38
San Francisco .....	94,405.183	1,756,375.50	817,092.74	859,170.18	3,343,255.00	18,843,975.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,216,334.02
New Orleans .....	31,431.680	584,775.40	1,558,213.68	1,367,986.85	5,020.00	8,511,744.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,469,528.55
Carson City .....	5,638.844	104,908.74	44,643.38	40,627.66	71,007.00	10,692.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	227,235.46
Assay office:											
New York .....	3,175,217.401	59,073,811.75	3,326,462.03	3,726,612.35	4,664,229.92	65,338.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,529,992.46
Denver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,933.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,933.38
Helena .....	1,628.421	30,296.22	305.17	265.51	52,195.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,757.40
Boisé City .....	1,385.268	25,774.30	774.80	674.08	105,225.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,611.03	143,285.18
Charlotte .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,840.06
Saint Louis .....	62.576	1,164.17	42.90	37.33	19,328.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,528.36
Charlotte † .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,000.00	32,000.00
Dahlongeag † .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,950.03	27,950.03
Total .....	4,596,284.566	85,512,270.43	10,136,176.58	10,455,650.31	12,072,113.92	64,011,685.81	101,868.60	14,899.19	.....	485,119.02	172,653,607.28

## LIABILITIES.

Office.	Bullion fund.	Undeposited earnings.	Seignorage on silver.	Unpaid depositors.	Minor coin profits.	Minor coin metal fund.	Unpaid cent depositors.	Total.
United States mint:								
Philadelphia .....	\$68,552,812.87	.....	\$95,286.27	\$2,357.45	\$66,697.79	\$50,000.00	\$70.00	\$68,767,224.38
San Francisco .....	25,146,175.43	\$26,301.32	41,831.99	2,025.28	.....	.....	.....	25,216,334.02
New Orleans .....	10,455,925.07	.....	13,527.69	73.79	.....	.....	.....	10,469,528.55
Carson City .....	226,000.00	1,235.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227,235.46
Assay office:								
New York .....	67,509,513.12	19,085.59	.....	1,393.75	.....	.....	.....	67,529,992.46
Denver .....	113,933.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,933.38
Helena .....	82,682.51	74.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,757.40
Boisé City .....	143,216.43	68.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,285.18
Charlotte .....	22,840.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,840.06
Saint Louis .....	20,514.88	13.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,528.36
Charlotte † .....	32,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,000.00
Dahlongeag † .....	27,950.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,950.03
Total .....	172,333,563.78	46,779.49	150,645.95	5,850.27	66,697.79	50,000.00	70.00	172,653,607.28

\* Incurred prior to the organization of the Mint Bureau.

† Old account.

DEFICITS, UNAVAILABLE FUNDS.

The following table contains a detailed statement of unavailable funds, deficits, and defaults, and shows an increase over last year of \$200, arising from the repayment of money erroneously applied to reduce the amount of indebtedness caused by the failure of the Venango National Bank of Franklin, Pa. :

UNAVAILABLE FUNDS OF THE GENERAL TREASURY AND OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL TREASURY.

On deposit with the following States under the act of June 23, 1836:

Maine .....	\$955,838.25	
New Hampshire .....	669,086.79	
Vermont .....	669,056.79	
Massachusetts .....	1,838,173.58	
Connecticut .....	764,670.60	
Rhode Island .....	382,335.30	
New York .....	4,014,090.71	
Pennsylvania .....	2,867,514.78	
New Jersey .....	764,670.60	
Ohio .....	2,007,260.34	
Indiana .....	860,264.44	
Illinois .....	477,919.14	
Michigan .....	286,751.49	
Delaware .....	286,751.49	
Maryland .....	955,838.25	
Virginia .....	2,198,427.99	
North Carolina .....	1,433,757.39	
South Carolina .....	1,051,422.09	
Georgia .....	1,051,422.09	
Alabama .....	669,086.79	
Louisiana .....	477,919.14	
Mississippi .....	382,335.30	
Tennessee .....	1,433,757.39	
Kentucky .....	1,433,757.39	
Missouri .....	382,335.30	
Arkansas .....	286,751.49	
Total on deposit with the States .....		\$28,101,644.91
Default, sub-treasury U. S., New Orleans, La., 1867, May & Whitaker .....	675,325.22	
Sub-treasury U. S., New Orleans, La., 1867, May property .....	5,566.31	
Deficit, sub-treasury U. S., New York, N. Y., 1867, counterfeit 7.30's .....	4,392.91	
Sub-treasury U. S., New York, N. Y., 1867 to 1880 ...	9,425.87	\$604,710.31
Deficits and defaults, branch mint U. S., San Francisco, Cal., 1857 to 1869 .....		413,557.96
Failure, Venango National Bank of Franklin, Pa .....	181,377.51	
First National Bank of Selma, Ala .....	33,383.87	214,761.38
Default, branch mint U. S., Dahlonega, Ga., 1861 .....	27,950.03	
Branch mint U. S., Charlotte, N. C., 1861 .....	32,000.00	
Depository U. S., Galveston, Tex., 1861 .....	778.66	
Depository U. S., Baltimore, Md., 1866 .....	547.50	
Depository U. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., 1867 .....	2,126.11	
Deficit, depository U. S., Santa Fé, N. Mex., 1866, short in remittance .....	249.90	
		63,652.20
		1,380,681.85
Deficit, sub-treasury U. S., New Orleans, La., 1885 .....	21,641.56	
Default, U. S. assay office, Boise City, Idaho, 1885 (N. H. Camp's account) .....	11,611.03	
		33,252.59
		1,410,934.44
Total general Treasury .....		29,521,579.35

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Default, sub-treasury U. S., New Orleans, La., 1861 .....	31,164.44	
Depository U. S., Savannah, Ga., 1861 .....	205.76	
Depository U. S., Galveston, Tex., 1861 .....	83.36	
Depository U. S., Little Rock, Ark., 1861 .....	5,823.50	
		37,277.06
Total .....		29,558,856.41

## UNITED STATES NOTES.

The following table is given in order that comparison may be made of the amount of United States notes of each denomination outstanding at the end of each of the last four fiscal years and on September 30, 1887:

Denomination.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Sept. 30, 1887.
One dollar.....	\$26,660,184.80	\$24,952,061.80	\$17,603,922.40	\$8,797,376.50	\$7,667,871.10
Two dollars.....	24,897,886.20	25,295,069.20	18,204,369.60	9,008,572.00	7,748,823.40
Five dollars.....	75,552,915.00	75,997,805.00	85,629,219.00	95,064,850.50	94,224,182.50
Ten dollars.....	69,527,016.00	64,539,386.00	66,658,661.00	80,371,471.00	83,269,839.00
Twenty dollars.....	58,054,629.00	55,126,509.00	55,078,379.00	63,929,361.00	68,792,345.00
Fifty dollars.....	23,208,895.00	23,459,895.00	23,291,265.00	21,908,985.00	21,295,455.00
One hundred dollars.....	33,640,990.00	32,896,790.00	31,359,700.00	29,643,400.00	29,743,000.00
Five hundred dollars.....	16,914,000.00	16,557,000.00	12,424,000.00	7,704,500.00	7,484,000.00
One thousand dollars.....	19,034,500.00	28,716,500.00	37,361,500.00	31,197,500.00	27,402,500.00
Five thousand dollars.....	130,000.00	100,000.00	60,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00
Ten thousand dollars.....	60,000.00	40,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total.....	347,681,016.00	347,681,016.00	347,681,016.00	347,681,016.00	347,681,016.00
Less unknown denominations destroyed in sub-treasury in Chicago fire.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Outstanding....	346,681,016.00	346,681,016.00	346,681,016.00	346,681,016.00	346,681,016.00

The redemption of United States notes in gold coin during the fiscal year by the assistant treasurer of the United States in New York, under the act of January 14, 1875, amounted to \$4,224,073. The act of March 3, 1887, extends the authority to redeem these notes in gold coin to San Francisco; but no notes were redeemed in that city to June 30. The total redemptions to the latter date amount to \$26,043,858.

There has been a constant demand upon the Treasury, which this office has been unable to supply, for paper currency of the denominations of \$20 and under. Several million dollars of small gold coins have been drawn into circulation to meet this want.

The following table shows the paper currency and silver coin shipped during the fifteen months ending September 30, 1887:

United States notes:		
Five dollars.....		\$27,571,460
Ten dollars.....		25,095,280
Twenty dollars.....		16,003,820
Fifty dollars.....		1,320,900
One hundred dollars.....		774,300
Various denominations and kinds.....		\$70,765,760.00
		748,240.00
Silver certificates:		
One dollar.....		16,313,886
Two dollars.....		9,956,503
Five dollars.....		11,602,540
Ten dollars.....		16,198,610
Twenty dollars.....		10,637,440
Fifty dollars.....		700,000
		65,408,979.00
Standard silver dollars:		
Payments during same period, \$37,335,604.83; increase of outstanding.....		7,826,641.00
Fractional silver coin:		
Payments during same period, \$10,411,503.14; increase of outstanding.....		4,526,075.49
Total.....		149,275,695.49

The following table shows the amount of each denomination of United States notes issued and redeemed, and the increase or decrease in circulation during the last three fiscal years, and July, August, and September of the present year, and is given in continuance of the information furnished last year, for the purpose of showing the changes which have taken place in the various denominations:



CHANGES IN DENOMINATIONS OF UNITED STATES NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

Denomination.	1885.				1886.				1887.			
	Issued.	Redeemed.	Decrease in circulation.	Increase in circulation.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Decrease in circulation.	Increase in circulation.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Decrease in circulation.	Increase in circulation.
One dollar	\$10,187,153	\$11,895,276	\$1,708,123			\$7,348,139	\$7,348,139			\$8,806,546	\$8,806,546	
Two dollars	10,856,000	10,458,817		\$397,183		7,090,700	7,090,700			9,195,798	9,195,798	
Five dollars	19,300,000	18,855,110		444,890	\$21,320,000	11,638,586		\$9,681,414	\$26,740,000	17,304,368		\$9,435,632
Ten dollars	9,640,000	14,627,630	4,987,630		9,960,000	7,840,725		2,119,275	22,640,000	8,927,190		13,712,810
Twenty dollars	9,760,000	12,688,120	2,928,120		7,120,000	7,168,130		48,130	16,240,000	7,389,018		8,850,982
Fifty dollars	4,800,000	4,549,000		251,000	2,000,000	2,168,630		168,630	2,000,000	3,382,280		1,382,280
One hundred dollars	5,600,000	6,344,200	744,200		4,700,000	6,237,090		1,537,090	2,800,000	4,516,300		1,716,300
Five hundred dollars	2,350,000	2,707,000	357,000		400,000	4,533,000		4,133,000		4,719,500		4,719,500
One thousand dollars	12,000,000	2,318,000		9,682,000	17,500,000	8,855,000		8,645,000	3,648,000	9,812,000		6,164,000
Five thousand dollars		30,000	30,000			40,000	40,000			15,000	15,000	
Ten thousand dollars		20,000	20,000			30,000	30,000					
Total	84,493,153	84,493,153	10,775,073	10,775,073	63,000,000	63,000,000	20,395,689	20,395,689	74,068,000	74,068,000	31,999,424	31,999,424

Denomination.	July, 1887.				August, 1887.				September, 1887.			
	Issued.	Redeemed.	Decrease in circulation.	Increase in circulation.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Decrease in circulation.	Increase in circulation.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Decrease in circulation.	Increase in circulation.
One dollar		\$400,400	\$400,400			\$388,015	\$388,015			\$341,090	\$341,090	
Two dollars		445,250	445,250			443,129	443,129			373,370	373,370	
Five dollars	\$1,080,000	1,350,800	270,800		\$1,160,000	1,460,868	300,868		\$1,100,000	1,369,000	269,000	
Ten dollars	1,040,000	683,000		\$356,500	2,040,000	755,922		\$1,284,078	1,960,000	702,210		\$1,257,790
Twenty dollars	2,800,000	479,000		2,321,000	1,760,000	550,066		1,209,934	1,840,000	507,950		1,332,050
Fifty dollars		154,250	154,250			237,900	237,900			221,380	221,380	
One hundred dollars	800,000	173,800		626,200		275,600	275,600			251,000	251,000	
Five hundred dollars		45,000	45,000			74,500	74,500			101,000	101,000	
Five thousand dollars	352,000	2,340,000	1,988,000			774,000	774,000			1,033,000	1,033,000	
Ten thousand dollars												
Total	6,072,000	6,072,000	3,303,700	3,303,700	4,960,000	4,960,000	2,494,012	2,494,012	4,900,000	4,900,000	2,589,840	2,589,840

TREASURER.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARY

## CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, ACT OF JUNE 8, 1872.

During the fiscal year there were issued, under the provisions of the act of June 8, 1872, upon deposits of United States notes received from national banks, certificates amounting to \$34,900,000. There were redeemed \$43,990,000, leaving outstanding at the close of the year \$9,020,000, which is a much smaller amount than has been outstanding at the close of any year since the commencement of the issue. Their limited use may be attributed to the change in bank reserves from notes to gold coin, and also to the great demand for notes caused by the increased business activity. The amount outstanding September 30, 1887, was \$6,615,000.

The total issues and redemptions each year, and the amount outstanding at the close of the years from the date of the first issue, are shown in the following table. The amounts outstanding differ from those shown by the public debt statements, for the reason that the reports of issues and redemptions of the last days of the fiscal year at the several offices do not reach the Department until after the statements of the debt are made up.

Fiscal year.	Total issued.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding at close of fiscal year.
1873 .....	\$57,240,000	\$25,430,000	\$31,810,000
1874 .....	137,905,000	78,915,000	58,990,000
1875 .....	219,000,000	159,955,000	59,045,000
1876 .....	301,400,000	268,260,000	33,140,000
1-77 .....	378,285,000	324,305,000	53,980,000
1878 .....	464,965,000	418,720,000	46,245,000
1879 .....	554,730,000	525,400,000	29,330,000
1880 .....	601,785,000	588,660,000	13,125,000
1881 .....	612,850,000	601,215,000	11,635,000
1882 .....	629,760,000	616,400,000	13,360,000
1883 .....	649,790,000	636,610,000	13,180,000
1884 .....	676,660,000	664,430,000	12,230,000
1885 .....	733,215,000	703,930,000	29,285,000
1886 .....	780,865,000	762,755,000	18,110,000
1887 .....	815,765,000	806,745,000	9,020,000

## GOLD CERTIFICATES.

Of the issue of gold certificates under the act of March 3, 1863, there were redeemed during the fiscal year \$51,720, reducing the amount outstanding to \$2,375,700. The certificates authorized by the act of July 12, 1882, outstanding at the close of the year, amounted to \$119,111,117. There were held in the cash of the Treasury offices \$30,261,380 of both issues, leaving \$91,225,437 actually in circulation, an increase of \$15,181,062 in the year. The amount held in the Treasury cash decreased \$24,868,490 in the year.

The certificates actually in circulation on October 31, 1887, increased to \$99,684,773, and those held in the cash at the same time amounted to \$32,858,158.

The following table shows the issues and redemptions by denominations and the amounts outstanding at the beginning and close of the fiscal year:

Denomination.	Outstanding June 30, 1886.	Issued.		Redeemed.		Outstanding June 30, 1887.
		During fiscal year.	To June 30, 1887.	During fiscal year.	To June 30, 1887.	
Twenty dollars .....	\$11,976,890	.....	\$16,880,000.00	\$1,104,828	\$6,007,938.00	\$10,872,062
Fifty dollars .....	9,717,955	.....	13,300,000.00	1,492,600	5,074,645.00	8,225,355
One hundred dollars ..	9,013,400	.....	32,494,300.00	1,056,000	24,476,900.00	7,957,400
Five hundred dollars ..	13,440,000	.....	50,144,000.00	1,409,000	38,113,000.00	12,031,000
One thousand dollars ..	18,496,000	.....	147,881,000.00	1,120,000	130,605,000.00	17,376,000
Five thousand dollars ..	13,820,000	.....	480,385,000.00	625,000	467,190,000.00	13,195,000
Ten thousand dollars ..	54,710,000	.....	399,330,000.00	2,880,000	347,500,000.00	51,830,000
Account Geneva award ..	.....	.....	33,000,580.46	.....	33,000,580.46	.....
Total .....	131,174,245	.....	1,173,354,880.46	9,687,428	1,051,868,063.46	121,486,817

The amount of gold certificates issued and redeemed during each fiscal year from 1866 to 1887, the total amount issued and redeemed, and the amount outstanding at the close of each year, will be found in the following table:

Period.	Issued during fiscal year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding at close of fiscal year.
From November 13, 1865, to June 30, 1866 .....	\$98,493,660.00	\$98,493,660.00	\$87,545,800.00	\$87,545,800.00	\$10,947,860.00
Fiscal year 1867 ..	109,121,620.00	207,615,280.00	101,295,900.00	188,841,700.00	18,773,580.00
1868 ..	77,960,400.00	285,575,680.00	79,055,340.00	267,897,040.00	17,678,640.00
1869 ..	80,663,160.00	366,238,840.00	65,255,620.00	333,152,660.00	33,086,180.00
1870 ..	76,731,060.00	442,969,900.00	75,270,120.00	408,422,780.00	34,547,120.00
1871 ..	56,577,000.00	499,546,900.00	71,237,820.00	479,660,600.00	19,886,300.00
1872 ..	63,229,500.00	562,776,400.00	51,029,500.00	530,690,100.00	32,086,300.00
1873 ..	55,570,500.00	618,346,900.00	48,196,800.00	578,886,900.00	59,460,000.00
1874 ..	81,117,780.46	699,464,680.46	97,752,680.46	676,639,580.46	22,825,100.00
1875 ..	70,250,100.00	769,714,780.46	71,278,900.00	747,918,480.46	21,796,300.00
1876 ..	90,619,100.00	860,333,880.46	83,734,000.00	831,652,480.46	28,681,400.00
1877 ..	58,141,200.00	918,475,080.46	45,250,000.00	876,902,480.46	41,572,600.00
1878 ..	50,342,400.00	968,817,480.46	47,548,000.00	924,450,480.46	44,367,000.00
1879 ..	12,317,400.00	981,134,880.46	41,270,700.00	965,721,180.46	15,413,700.00
1880 ..	.....	981,134,880.46	7,409,100.00	973,130,280.46	8,004,600.00
1881 ..	.....	981,134,880.46	2,221,680.00	975,351,960.46	5,782,920.00
1882 ..	.....	981,134,880.46	745,800.00	976,097,760.46	5,037,120.00
1883 ..	86,710,000.00	1,067,844,880.46	9,368,480.00	985,466,240.46	82,378,640.00
1884 ..	41,470,000.00	1,109,314,880.46	25,455,980.00	1,010,922,220.46	98,392,660.00
1885 ..	63,000,000.00	1,172,314,880.46	21,069,520.00	1,031,991,740.46	140,323,140.00
1886 ..	1,040,000.00	1,173,354,880.46	10,188,895.00	1,042,180,635.46	131,174,245.00
1887 ..	.....	1,173,354,880.46	9,687,428.00	1,051,868,063.46	121,486,817.00

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

There was a large increase in silver certificates outstanding, the amount at the close of the fiscal year being \$145,543,150, as compared with \$115,977,675, June 30, 1886. The amount held in the Treasury cash at the close of the fiscal year was \$3,425,133; the amount held at the same time in 1886 was \$27,861,450; and the amount in actual circulation June 30, 1887, was \$142,118,017, against \$88,116,225 last year. The increase of \$54,001,792 in circulation was partly due to the demand for notes of small denominations caused by the discontinuance of the issue of \$1 and \$2 legal-tender notes. Under the requirements of the act of August 4, 1886, which directs the issue of silver certificates in denominations of \$1, \$2, and \$5, there were issued during the fiscal year

\$14,156,000 in ones, \$8,976,000 in twos, and \$7,760,000 in fives. Their issue has, to a considerable extent, satisfied the want for a small paper currency, and has therefore proved of great public convenience.

The Treasurer has been only partially able to meet the demand for these small certificates, for the reason that they have not been furnished to him. It is very desirable that a liberal supply should be printed and available for the regular demands on the office at certain seasons. It is the experience of the Department that paper money put into circulation freshly printed, as much of that lately issued has been, will not wear so well nor last so long as when seasoned by remaining a reasonable time in the vaults. It has been necessary to put the notes into circulation as rapidly as they could be prepared, and many complaints have been received in regard to their easy defacement, which is undoubtedly attributable to their being put into use fresh from the presses.

The issues and redemptions of these certificates by denominations during the last fiscal year are shown by the following table :

Denomination.	Outstanding June 30, 1886.	Issued.		Redeemed.		Outstanding June 30, 1887.
		During fiscal year.	To June 30, 1887.	During fiscal year.	To June 30, 1887.	
One dollar .....		\$14, 156, 000	\$14, 156, 000	\$176, 503. 90	\$176, 503. 90	\$13, 979, 496. 10
Two dollars .....		8, 976, 000	8, 976, 000	70, 003. 60	70, 003. 60	8, 905, 996. 40
Five dollars .....		7, 760, 000	7, 760, 000	31, 758. 50	31, 758. 50	7, 728, 241. 50
Ten dollars .....	850, 269, 387	10, 440, 000	92, 274, 000	6, 508, 517. 00	38, 073, 130. 00	54, 208, 870. 00
Twenty dollars .....	44, 957, 628	9, 520, 000	83, 506, 000	3, 848, 612. 00	32, 876, 984. 00	50, 629, 016. 00
Fifty dollars .....	7, 384, 840	1, 000, 000	12, 050, 000	3, 188, 740. 00	6, 853, 900. 00	5, 196, 100. 00
One hundred dollars .....	9, 610, 820		14, 140, 000	5, 897, 390. 00	10, 426, 570. 00	3, 713, 430. 00
Five hundred dollars .....	1, 835, 000		13, 650, 000	1, 166, 000. 00	12, 981, 000. 00	669, 000. 00
One thousand dollars .....	1, 920, 000		23, 490, 000	1, 399, 000. 00	22, 969, 000. 00	521, 000. 00
Total .....	115, 977, 675	51, 852, 000	270, 002, 000	22, 286, 525. 00	124, 458, 850. 00	145, 543, 150. 00

The amount of silver certificates issued and redeemed during each fiscal year from 1878 to 1887, the total amount issued and redeemed, and the amount outstanding at the close of each year, are exhibited in the following statement :

Fiscal year.	Issued during fiscal year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding at close of fiscal year.
1878 .....	\$1, 850, 410	\$1, 850, 410	.....	.....	\$1, 850, 410
1879 .....	9, 149, 500	11, 000, 000	\$8, 460, 050	\$8, 460, 050	2, 539, 950
1880 .....	10, 018, 000	21, 018, 000	183, 680	8, 643, 730	12, 374, 270
1881 .....	40, 818, 000	61, 930, 000	2, 119, 740	10, 763, 470	51, 166, 530
1882 .....	24, 300, 000	86, 230, 000	9, 369, 820	20, 133, 290	66, 096, 710
1883 .....	35, 040, 000	121, 270, 000	12, 519, 879	32, 653, 169	88, 616, 831
1884 .....	52, 280, 000	173, 550, 000	20, 005, 140	52, 658, 309	120, 891, 691
1885 .....	40, 000, 000	213, 550, 000	20, 990, 045	73, 648, 354	139, 901, 646
1886 .....	4, 600, 000	218, 150, 000	28, 523, 971	102, 172, 325	115, 977, 675
1887 .....	51, 852, 000	270, 002, 000	22, 286, 525	124, 458, 850	145, 543, 150

#### TRADE DOLLARS.

Under authority of the act of March 3, 1887, trade dollars amounting to \$7,689,036 have been received in exchange for standard dollars and fractional silver coin. The authority to exchange these coins under the above law expired, September 3, 1887, since which date but few applications for redemption have been received. It is believed that very few remain in the country which are not held as specimen pieces by collectors of coins.

There were presented at the Treasury and sub-treasuries quite a large number of pieces which were defaced, mutilated, or stamped, and therefore not exchangeable under the law. Holders of such coins were advised to present them at the mints, where they were purchased at their bullion value.

Of the total amount exchanged \$6,961,036 was held by the mints; October 31, 1887, as trade-dollar bullion, \$728,000 having been recoined into dimes.

The following statement shows the amount exchanged by the Treasury and by each of the sub-treasury offices :

Office.	Amount.
Treasurer United States, Washington .....	\$52, 298
Assistant treasurer United States:	
Baltimore .....	446, 160
Boston .....	39, 006
Chicago .....	36, 080
Cincinnati .....	241, 150
New Orleans .....	1, 871
New York .....	3, 495, 533
Philadelphia .....	2, 595, 070
San Francisco .....	764, 263
Saint Louis .....	17, 515
Total .....	7, 689, 036

STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS.

The amount of standard silver dollars coined in the fiscal year was \$33,216,831, an increase of \$3,377,926 over 1886. The amount held in the Treasury June 30, 1887, was \$211,483,970, and the amount in circulation, \$55,456,147.

The amount held by the Treasury October 31, 1887, was \$214,175,532, and the amount in circulation, \$62,540,625. The present storage vault in this city was completed and turned over to the Treasurer in September, 1884. It now contains \$56,000,000 in standard silver dollars and \$25,000,000 in gold coin, and is entirely filled. The new vault in course of erection in the Treasury building is urgently needed to transfer the accumulations from overcrowded vaults in Treasury offices at other points.

The amount of silver dollars coined, on hand, distributed, and outstanding at the close of each fiscal year since the coinage was resumed, the percentage of the total coinage outstanding, and the percentage of the annual coinage distributed each year, will be found in the following table :

Fiscal year.	Annual coinage.	Total coinage.	On hand at close of year.	Net distribution during year.	Outstanding at close of year.	Percentage of annual coinage distributed.	Percentage of total coinage outstanding.
1878 .....	\$8, 573, 500	\$8, 573, 500	\$7, 718, 357	\$855, 143	\$855, 143	9. 9	9. 9
1879 .....	27, 227, 500	35, 801, 000	28, 358, 589	6, 587, 268	7, 442, 411	24. 2	20. 8
1880 .....	27, 933, 750	63, 734, 750	45, 108, 296	11, 184, 043	18, 626, 454	40	29. 2
1881 .....	27, 637, 955	91, 372, 705	63, 249, 300	9, 496, 951	28, 123, 405	35. 8	30. 8
1882 .....	27, 772, 075	119, 144, 780	87, 524, 182	3, 497, 193	31, 620, 598	12. 6	26. 5
1883 .....	28, 111, 119	147, 255, 899	112, 362, 510	3, 272, 791	34, 893, 389	11. 6	23. 7
1884 .....	28, 099, 930	175, 355, 829	135, 810, 368	4, 652, 072	39, 545, 461	16. 5	22. 6
1885 .....	28, 528, 552	203, 884, 381	165, 535, 854	-1, 196, 934	38, 348, 527	.....	18. 8
1886 .....	29, 838, 905	233, 723, 286	181, 253, 566	14, 121, 193	52, 469, 720	47. 3	22. 4
1887 .....	33, 216, 831	266, 940, 117	211, 483, 970	2, 986, 427	55, 456, 147	8. 9	20. 7

The following table shows the amount of standard silver dollars and of fractional silver coin in each office of the Treasury on September 30, 1887, and on that date last year :

Office.	Standard silver dollars.		Fractional silver coin.	
	Sept. 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1887.	Sept. 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1887.
Treasurer United States, Washington .....	\$51,048,674	\$61,380,588	\$2,089,907.84	\$1,908,536.77
Assistant treasurer United States:				
Baltimore .....	3,070,791	3,183,910	403,290.25	323,457.75
Boston .....	251,358	1,403,893	822,004.10	739,778.30
Chicago .....	2,139,412	1,342,088	1,571,771.00	1,266,648.00
Cincinnati .....	50,500	219,200	49,740.00	88,200.00
New Orleans .....	1,272,023	4,293,883	537,023.80	268,457.01
New York .....	26,704,000	31,071,645	9,283,490.13	9,802,398.82
Philadelphia .....	10,436,534	12,660,606	2,894,909.13	2,086,493.88
San Francisco .....	22,941,297	18,056,172	7,350,100.59	7,058,992.00
Saint Louis .....	10,076,192	9,813,393	1,801,418.00	1,318,905.00
United States mint:				
Denver .....			.90	
Carson City .....		9,320		829.63
New Orleans .....	4,100,368	8,151,925	.78	.43
Philadelphia .....	30,771,052	37,688,291	18,508.27	8,076.01
San Francisco .....	18,397,167	23,873,626	4,030.87	45,992.69
United States assay office:				
Boisé City .....				
Charlotte .....				
Helena .....				
New York .....	4,725	2,895	274.20	82.60
Saint Louis .....			20.50	2.00
Denver .....				.20
Total .....	181,264,093	213,151,435	26,826,499.36	24,916,851.09
Add amount in transit between offices .....	531	382	55,000.80	50,000.80
Total .....	181,264,624	213,151,817	26,881,500.16	24,966,851.89
Less amount due depositors .....	103,463	82,560	34,887.40	37,488.35
Amount held as assets .....	181,161,161	213,069,257	26,846,612.76	24,929,363.54

## FRACTIONAL SILVER COIN.

The Treasury held on June 30, 1887, \$26,977,493.79 in fractional silver coin, a decrease of \$1,927,187.87 from the amount held at the same date in 1886. The amount was further reduced by October 31, 1887, to \$24,468,135.17. In the appendix will be found tables showing the shipments from Treasury offices and mints, and also the amount held in the Treasury at the end of each month from May, 1879.

The following table shows the denominations and amounts of fractional silver coin held in each office of the Treasury on September 30, 1887:

Office.	Fifty cents.	Twenty-five cents.	Twenty cents.	Ten cents.	Five cents.	Three cents.	Unassorted.
Treasurer United States, Washington	\$1,543,395.00	\$349,926.50	\$6.80	\$5,389.80	\$102.05	\$37.77	\$0,678.85
Assistant treasurer United States:							
Baltimore .....	303,000.00	4,000.00	4.00	13,000.00	83.00	21.00	3,349.75
Boston .....	582,181.50	141,560.00	100.00	6,576.80	100.00		9,260.00
Chicago .....	943,000.00	300,000.00		19,000.00			4,648.00
Cincinnati .....	35,567.00	45,300.00	69.00	7,090.00	157.00	17.00	
New Orleans .....	230,018.00	31,815.25	7.40	6,034.70	10.00	2.18	569.50
New York .....	7,124,660.00	2,636,017.00		31,270.00			10,451.82
Philadelphia .....	1,237,123.00	821,030.00	3.00	16,895.00	336.00		11,106.88
San Francisco .....	6,948,119.00	81,338.00	115.00	28,673.00	742.50	4.50	
Saint Louis .....	1,202,990.00	104,250.00	28.60	6,090.00	171.00	1.20	5,374.20
United States mint:							
Carson City .....	446.50	249.50		133.63			.43
New Orleans .....							
Philadelphia .....	3,922.00	1,940.00		2,214.01			
San Francisco .....		1,016.75		44,911.98			63.96
United States assay office:							
New York .....	12.00			70.60			
Saint Louis .....							2.00
Denver .....							.20
In transit between offices .....		50,000.00					.80
Total .....	20,154,434.00	4,568,443.00	333.80	187,349.52	1,701.55	83.63	54,506.39

MINOR COIN.

From June 30, 1886, to October 31, 1887, the minor coins held by the Treasury decreased from \$377,814 to \$51,400.61. The amount of one and five cent pieces on hand at the present time is not more than sufficient to supply the needs of the various offices in making payments over their counters.

The following table shows the denominations and amounts held by each office of the Treasury, September 30, 1887:

Office.	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.	One cent.	Unassorted.	Total.
Treasurer United States, Washington .....	\$605.00	\$816.00	-----	\$86.00	\$502.42	\$2,009.42
Assistant treasurer United States:						
Baltimore.....	500.00	180.00	\$30.00	504.64	-----	1,214.64
Boston.....	1,181.05	-----	-----	3,022.82	250.00	4,453.87
Chicago.....	350.00	-----	-----	60.00	.96	410.96
Cincinnati.....	346.00	93.00	20.00	50.00	.72	509.72
New Orleans.....	1,509.65	3.75	3.54	852.41	-----	2,369.35
New York.....	1,045.00	570.00	-----	510.00	443.50	2,568.50
Philadelphia.....	221.00	129.00	90.00	147.00	14.37	601.37
San Francisco.....	1,115.00	1,260.00	150.00	161.49	-----	2,686.49
Saint Louis.....	156.75	13.23	8.40	482.55	-----	660.93
United States mint:						
Denver.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	.01	.01
Philadelphia.....	63,448.00	8,415.35	3,219.00	6,900.25	5,670.00	87,652.60
United States assay office:						
New York.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	20.53	20.53
Saint Louis.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	.07	.07
In transit between offices ..	1,150.00	736.00	1,010.00	760.00	30.00	3,686.00
Total .....	71,027.45	12,216.33	4,530.94	13,537.16	6,932.58	108,844.46

RECOINAGE OF UNCURRENT COINS.

Under the provisions of the acts of August 4, 1886, and December 22, 1886, there were transferred to the mint, during the fiscal year, \$757,630.41 in silver coins and \$16,513.59 in gold coins to be recoined, and \$336,284.64 in minor coins to be recoined or cleaned. The net loss on the gold and silver was \$15,063.96. The following is a statement of the denominations of the silver coins transferred:

Denomination.	Amount.
Fifty cents.....	\$445,727.00
Twenty-five cents.....	36,592.25
Twenty cents.....	2,242.60
Ten cents.....	1,344.10
Five cents.....	13,278.25
Three cents.....	1,956.21
Mixed.....	248,198.00
Total fractional silver coin.....	749,838.41
One dollar.....	8,292.00
Total.....	757,630.41

MUTILATED, STOLEN, AND COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.

There was deducted from the face value of United States notes redeemed during the fiscal year, on account of mutilations, \$7,266; from fractional currency, \$63.23; from silver certificates, \$943; from gold certificates, \$32; a total of \$8,304.23. There were also returned \$245 in notes of national banks which had been stolen and put into circulation without the signatures of the bank officers.

In counting and assorting remittances of money received for redemption, the counters of this office detected \$4,496 in counterfeit United States notes, \$2,924 in counterfeit national-bank notes, and \$214 in fractional currency, which, in compliance with law, were branded and returned to the parties from whom they were received. The number of counterfeit United States notes detected was 312, and of national-bank notes 242. The following statement shows the denominations :

Denomination.	United States notes.	National-bank notes.
One dollar .....	\$20	
Two dollars .....	76	\$64
Five dollars .....	420	590
Ten dollars .....	880	560
Twenty dollars .....	1,000	460
Fifty dollars .....	1,100	50
One hundred dollars .....	1,000	1,200
	4,496	2,924

The following statement shows the number of counterfeit silver coins detected in the receipts of the several Treasury offices during the fiscal year :

Description.	Amount received.	Number of counterfeits.
Standard dollars .....	\$44,537,167	4,292
Half dollars .....	7,162,723	921
Quarter dollars .....	5,766,520	1,236

#### FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The decrease in the amounts of fractional currency presented for redemption each year since 1877 is very marked. None has been issued since February 15, 1876. The total issue to that date was \$368,724,079.45. The amount outstanding at the close of the fiscal year, as appears by the Treasurer's books, was \$15,322,902.70. The amount estimated to have been lost or destroyed, as appears on the public debt statement, is \$8,375,934. It is manifest, from the evidence afforded by the yearly redemptions, that the loss or destruction of this currency is far greater than the estimate above referred to.

The following table gives the redemptions for each fiscal year since 1877 :

Fiscal year.	Amount.	Fiscal year.	Amount.
1877 .....	\$14,043,458.05	1883 .....	\$46,556.96
1878 .....	3,855,368.57	1884 .....	20,629.50
1879 .....	705,158.66	1885 .....	15,885.43
1880 .....	251,717.41	1886 .....	19,088.36
1881 .....	109,001.05	1887 .....	7,123.15
1882 .....	58,705.55		

The total amount of each issue, the date when the issue began and when it was discontinued, the amount outstanding June 30, 1887, and



the percentage of the amount issued outstanding, are shown in the following statement:

Date when issue began.	Date when issue ceased.	Duration of issue.	Total issued.	Outstanding June 30, 1887.	Percentage outstanding.
August 21, 1862 .....	May 27, 1863	9 mos., 6 days	\$20, 215, 635. 00	\$4, 281, 024. 13	21. 18
October 10, 1863 .....	Feb. 23, 1867	3 yrs., 4 mos., 13 days	23, 164, 483. 65	3, 106, 080. 56	13. 41
December 5, 1864 .....	Apr. 16, 1869	4 yrs., 4 mos., 11 days	86, 115, 028. 80	2, 982, 497. 03	3. 46
July 14, 1869 .....	Feb. 16, 1875	5 yrs., 7 mos., 2 days	176, 567, 032. 00	3, 636, 961. 07	2. 09
February 26, 1874 .....	Feb. 15, 1876	1 yr., 11 mos., 19 days	62, 661, 900. 00	1, 266, 339. 91	2. 02
Total .....			368, 724, 079. 45	15, 322, 902. 70	4. 16

The following table is given in order that comparison may be made of the percentage of fractional currency outstanding with the percentage of United States and national-bank notes of the early issues still outstanding:

Description.	Date when issue began.	Date when issue ceased.	Total issued.	Outstanding June 30, 1887.	Percentage outstanding.
<i>United States notes.</i>					
ALL DENOMINATIONS.					
New issue.....	Apr. 2, 1862	Apr. 19, 1869	\$669, 321, 676	\$8, 849, 594. 20	1. 32
Issue of 1869.....	Oct. 9, 1869	July 25, 1874	493, 828, 132	18, 416, 546. 40	3. 73
Issue of 1874.....	July 13, 1874	Sept. 13, 1875	87, 968, 000	4, 610, 574. 20	5. 24
Issue of 1875.....	July 20, 1875	June 20, 1879	190, 688, 000	14, 660, 519. 80	7. 69
			1, 441, 805, 808	46, 537, 234. 60	3. 23
ONES.					
New issue.....	Apr. 2, 1862	Apr. 19, 1869	28, 351, 348	783, 604. 35	2. 76
Issue of 1869.....	Oct. 9, 1869	July 25, 1874	42, 456, 812	422, 822. 75	1. 00
Issue of 1874.....	July 13, 1874	Sept. 13, 1875	18, 988, 000	158, 126. 60	0. 83
Issue of 1875.....	July 20, 1875	June 20, 1879	26, 212, 000	294, 124. 20	1. 12
			116, 008, 160	1, 658, 677. 90	1. 43
TWS.					
New issue.....	Apr. 2, 1862	Apr. 19, 1869	34, 071, 128	600, 388. 60	1. 76
Issue of 1869.....	Oct. 9, 1869	July 25, 1874	50, 511, 920	410, 576. 40	0. 81
Issue of 1874.....	July 13, 1874	Sept. 13, 1875	16, 520, 000	122, 922. 60	0. 74
Issue of 1875.....	July 20, 1875	June 20, 1879	23, 036, 000	290, 004. 60	1. 26
			124, 139, 048	1, 423, 892. 20	1. 15
<i>National-bank notes.</i>					
Ones .....	Apr. 1, 1865	Jan. 1, 1879	23, 167, 677	395, 856. 00	1. 71
Twos .....	Apr. 1, 1865	Jan. 1, 1879	15, 495, 038	205, 062. 00	1. 32

DISBURSING OFFICERS.

A large proportion of the money annually appropriated by Congress for the various expenditures of the Government is disbursed by officers and agents acting under the instructions of the heads of the Executive Departments, by whom such expenditures are by law required to be made, and upon whose requisitions money is advanced from the amounts appropriated and placed to the credit of the disbursing officers in the sub-treasuries or depository banks most convenient to the place of payment.

The magnitude and the importance of this branch of the public service, involving the care and custody of millions of dollars and the payment of vast numbers of checks and drafts, impose responsibilities and

risks which can hardly be overestimated. During the past fiscal year over \$450,000,000 was advanced to disbursing officers by the Treasurer of the United States upon the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury. There remained unexpended, and to the credit of such officers, in the Treasury, the various sub-treasuries, and depository banks, at the close of business, June 30, 1887, upwards of \$22,000,000.

The number of open accounts on the books of such offices and banks was 11,000, statements of balances of which are rendered to the Treasurer weekly and monthly. The disbursing officers are also required to render a statement of account for corresponding periods, and it is the duty of this office to compare the two statements, forwarding the officer's account, with proper information in regard to the examination and comparison, to the head of the Department under which he is serving. The number of statements of disbursing officers received, examined, indorsed, and returned during the fiscal year was 70,016.

#### POSTAL REVENUES.

It will be seen by an examination of the statement of receipts and expenditures of the Government on the first page of this report that the moneys received and disbursed on account of the Post-Office Department are not included therein. The total amount of such receipts and expenditures exceeds \$50,000,000, the greater portion of which is received and disbursed by postmasters without going into the Treasury at all; the amount, however, is carried into and out of the Treasurer's accounts with the Post-Office Department by postal warrants, issued at the close of each quarter for the total amounts involved. The expediency and the desirability of requiring all moneys received by the Post-Office Department to be deposited in the Treasury, and all payments to be made by warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued upon the requisition of the Postmaster-General, have been frequently urged in the annual reports emanating from this office, and it is the opinion of the present Treasurer that the system applied to all other moneys received and paid out by Government officials should apply also to the Post-Office funds.

#### SPEAKER'S CERTIFICATES.

The money disbursed by this office during the last fiscal year in payment of Speaker's certificates for salary and mileage of Members and Delegates of the House of Representatives amounted to \$1,766,543.40. The Treasurer desires to renew the recommendation made in former annual reports, that the duty of making these payments be devolved upon some regularly qualified disbursing officer.

CLEARING-HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

The usual tables showing the transactions of the sub-treasury at New York with the clearing-house in that city are here presented :

Period.	Checks sent to clearing-house.	Checks received from clearing-house.	Balances due assistant treasurer.	Balances due clearing-house.
Fiscal year 1884.....	\$116,666,000.26	\$295,541,948.32	\$1,331,880.02	\$180,207,828.08
Fiscal year 1885.....	109,420,072.25	278,830,720.11	694,284.08	170,104,931.94
Fiscal year 1886.....	125,782,520.53	276,855,487.30	1,643,279.86	152,716,246.63
1886.				
July.....	9,870,226.58	28,722,210.31	.....	18,851,992.73
August.....	10,728,210.72	20,666,782.11	.....	9,938,571.39
September.....	11,033,624.36	40,289,060.00	.....	29,255,415.64
October.....	10,562,348.44	38,427,715.67	.....	27,865,367.23
November.....	10,570,163.76	32,355,120.89	.....	21,784,957.13
December.....	11,156,037.39	41,531,713.83	.....	30,375,676.44
1887.				
January.....	8,548,894.43	27,908,891.95	.....	19,359,997.52
February.....	8,873,688.51	21,644,094.52	178,360.02	12,948,766.03
March.....	9,282,306.75	27,862,358.57	.....	18,580,051.82
April.....	7,880,116.57	25,977,634.75	.....	18,097,518.18
May.....	9,039,955.26	20,258,688.61	.....	11,218,733.35
June.....	9,126,355.84	27,826,621.43	3,049.55	18,703,315.14
Fiscal year 1887.....	116,671,928.61	353,470,901.64	181,409.57	236,980,382.60
July.....	8,015,851.62	27,212,414.30	.....	19,196,562.68
August.....	9,248,858.76	26,433,997.75	.....	17,185,138.69
September.....	9,167,233.41	42,348,851.15	.....	33,181,617.74

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS AT NEW YORK.

The kinds of money received in payment of duties on imports at the port of New York for the past four fiscal years and for the first three months in this year are shown in the following table:

Period.	United States notes.	Per ct.	Gold coin.	Per ct.	Gold certificates.	Per ct.	Silver certificates.	Per ct.	Silver coin.	Per ct.	Total duties on imports, port of New York.
Fiscal year 1884.....	\$11,791,000	8.8	\$3,556,000	2.7	\$88,750,000	66.4	\$29,482,000	22.0	\$134,000	0.1	\$133,713,600
Fiscal year 1885.....	36,161,000	29.9	1,544,000	1.2	42,779,000	34.1	44,660,000	35.6	158,000	0.1	125,302,000
Fiscal year 1886.....	59,549,000	44.9	941,000	0.7	54,343,000	41.0	17,404,000	13.1	390,500	0.3	132,627,500
1886.											
July.....	10,686,000	84.8	92,500	0.7	369,000	2.9	1,418,000	11.3	40,500	0.3	12,606,000
August.....	10,906,000	73.5	98,000	0.7	2,456,000	16.5	1,314,000	8.9	60,000	0.4	14,834,000
September.....	2,915,000	22.5	74,500	0.6	8,716,000	67.3	1,202,000	9.3	36,500	0.3	12,944,000
October.....	1,876,000	16.2	83,500	0.7	8,192,000	70.8	1,393,000	12.0	38,500	0.3	11,583,000
November.....	1,743,000	17.1	115,500	1.1	7,049,000	69.3	1,239,000	12.2	28,500	0.3	10,175,000
December.....	1,723,000	16.3	123,500	1.2	7,036,000	66.7	1,632,000	15.5	31,500	0.2	10,546,000
1887.											
January.....	1,739,000	14.7	109,500	0.9	8,004,000	67.8	1,909,000	16.2	46,500	0.4	11,808,000
February.....	1,984,500	15.1	49,500	0.4	9,723,000	74.2	1,323,000	10.1	32,000	0.2	13,112,000
March.....	1,848,000	13.0	118,250	0.8	10,593,000	74.5	1,617,000	11.4	35,750	0.3	14,212,000
April.....	1,566,000	13.6	126,500	1.1	8,270,000	71.6	1,554,000	13.4	39,500	0.3	11,556,000
May.....	1,322,000	12.1	110,500	1.0	7,889,000	72.4	1,537,000	14.1	41,500	0.4	10,900,000
June.....	1,631,000	13.8	155,000	1.3	8,590,000	72.6	1,426,000	12.0	38,000	0.3	11,840,000
Fiscal year 1887.....	39,939,500	27.3	1,256,750	0.9	86,887,000	59.5	17,564,000	12.0	468,750	0.3	146,116,000
July.....	1,471,000	11.6	177,000	1.4	9,689,000	76.2	1,330,000	10.4	47,000	0.4	12,714,000
August.....	1,598,000	10.3	126,000	0.8	12,475,000	79.9	1,377,000	8.8	36,000	0.2	15,612,000
September.....	1,444,000	10.4	144,500	1.1	11,051,000	79.9	1,160,000	8.4	33,500	0.2	13,833,000

The following table shows the amount of silver certificates in actual circulation on the dates mentioned therein, and also the percentage of each kind of money received from customs at New York:

Date.	Silver certificates.		Percentage of each kind of money received from customs at New York.					
	*Outstanding at close of month.	Increase during month.	United States notes.	Gold certificates.	Total gold receipts.	Increase.	Silver certificates.	Increase.
1886.								
April 30 .....	\$90,733,141	.....	66.2	20.2	86.4	.....	12.3	.....
May 29 .....	89,184,129	†\$1,549,012	71.4	12.2	83.6	†2.8	15.3	3.0
June 30 .....	88,116,225	†1,067,904	81.7	4.8	86.5	2.9	12.6	†2.7
July 31 .....	87,564,044	†552,181	84.8	2.9	87.7	1.2	11.3	†1.3
August 31 .....	89,021,760	1,457,716	73.5	16.5	90.0	2.3	8.9	†2.4
September 30 ..	95,387,112	6,365,352	22.5	67.3	89.8	†0.2	9.3	0.4
October 30 .....	100,306,800	4,919,688	16.2	70.8	87.0	†2.8	12.0	2.7
November 30 ..	105,519,817	5,213,017	17.1	69.3	86.4	†0.6	12.2	0.2
December 31 ..	117,246,670	11,726,853	16.3	66.7	83.0	†3.4	15.5	3.3
1887.								
January 31 .....	118,315,714	1,069,044	14.7	67.8	82.5	†0.5	16.2	0.7
February 28 .....	121,130,755	2,815,041	15.1	74.2	89.3	6.8	10.1	†6.1
March 31 .....	131,930,489	10,799,734	13.0	74.5	87.5	†1.8	11.4	1.3
April 30 .....	137,740,430	5,809,941	13.6	71.6	85.2	†2.3	13.4	2.0
May 31 .....	139,143,328	1,402,898	12.1	72.4	84.5	†0.7	14.1	0.7
June 30 .....	142,118,017	2,974,689	13.8	72.6	86.4	1.9	12.0	†2.1
July 30 .....	144,166,141	2,048,124	11.6	76.2	87.8	1.4	10.4	†1.6
August 31 .....	147,876,385	3,710,244	10.3	79.9	90.2	2.4	8.8	†1.6
September 30 ..	154,354,826	6,478,441	10.4	79.9	90.3	0.1	8.4	†0.4

\* From latest returns received.

† Decrease.

## DEPOSITORY BANKS.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 200 national banks which were authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of public funds, in accordance with existing law. The balance of such funds remaining to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States was \$19,190,076.79, and the amount held for the credit of United States disbursing officers was \$4,162,363.80, making at the close of the year a total of \$23,531,639.29. The par value of the United States bonds held by the Treasurer to secure the safe keeping and prompt payment of money held was \$26,485,500, and their market value \$31,820,538.

On October 31 the number of depository banks had increased to 220; the balance of public funds held for the credit of the Treasurer of the United States was then \$27,011,436.28, and the amount to the credit of disbursing officers \$4,756,041.95, making a total of \$31,767,478.23. The par value of United States bonds held to secure such deposits was \$33,924,500, and the market value on the same day \$41,048,326. The following table contains the details:

Class of bonds.	Per cent.	June 30, 1887.		October 31, 1887.	
		Face value.	Market value.	Face value.	Market value.
Bonds issued to Pacific railroads.....	6	\$175,000	\$227,500	\$425,000	\$537,625
Funded loan of 1891 .....	4½	9,434,000	10,318,437	10,015,500	10,891,856
Funded loan of 1907 .....	4	15,568,500	19,966,601	22,934,000	29,068,845
Funded loan of July 12, 1882 .....	3	1,308,500	1,308,000	550,000	550,000
Total.....	.....	26,485,500	31,820,538	33,924,500	41,048,326

The public funds received during the year by national-bank depositaries amounted to \$128,482,769.20, and the total of such moneys intrusted to the banks since the commencement of the national-banking system amounts to \$4,458,928,344.05. The only losses suffered by the Government on this account, since the present system was adopted, occurred over twenty years ago. Under the present method of Treasury supervision it is hardly possible for any losses to occur.

The early losses to the Government were caused by the failure of two banks, one in 1863 and one in 1864. These losses have been more than counterbalanced by the benefit derived from the increased conveniences for collecting and disbursing the revenues of the Government, without incurring any expense for transportation to the Treasury and sub-treasuries, and also relieving the Government, in many instances, of the risk and expense of the transportation of funds to places where money was needed for the payment of its creditors.

The receipts and disbursements of public funds by bank depositaries during the fiscal years since 1864 will be found in the following table :

Fiscal year.	Receipts.	Funds transferred to depositary banks.	Funds transferred to Treasury by depositary banks.	Drafts drawn on depositary banks.	Balance at close of the year.
1864	\$153,395,108.71	\$816,000.00	\$85,507,674.08	\$28,728,695.88	\$39,976,738.75
1865	987,564,639.14	8,110,284.70	583,697,912.72	415,887,797.81	36,065,992.06
1866	497,566,676.42	13,523,972.62	393,085,565.65	149,772,756.11	31,298,319.34
1867	551,737,083.83	8,405,903.63	331,039,872.57	37,218,612.76	26,182,821.47
1868	225,244,144.75	9,404,392.00	215,311,460.69	22,218,187.92	23,301,709.61
1869	105,100,573.67	10,052,199.44	114,748,877.24	14,890,463.75	8,875,141.73
1870	120,084,041.79	2,466,521.06	111,123,926.18	11,818,228.61	8,483,549.79
1871	99,289,840.85	2,635,129.45	89,428,544.01	13,790,961.01	7,197,015.04
1872	106,104,855.16	3,050,444.05	94,938,603.76	13,635,837.49	7,777,873.00
1873	169,602,743.98	9,004,842.49	108,089,786.76	16,110,519.07	62,185,153.64
1874	91,108,846.70	2,729,958.81	134,869,112.57	13,364,554.52	7,790,292.06
1875	98,228,249.53	1,737,445.66	82,184,304.05	13,657,678.25	11,914,004.89
1876	97,402,227.57	2,445,451.49	89,981,146.99	13,909,616.83	7,870,920.13
1877	106,470,261.22	2,353,196.29	94,276,400.35	14,862,200.88	7,555,776.41
1878	99,781,653.48	2,385,920.38	90,177,963.35	12,606,570.60	6,937,916.32
1879	109,397,525.67	6,890,489.06	100,498,469.29	15,544,058.34	7,183,463.42
1880	119,493,171.94	6,489,634.17	109,641,232.64	15,525,923.93	7,999,953.86
1881	131,820,002.20	5,646,092.46	118,143,724.91	18,288,772.82	8,933,550.79
1882	143,261,541.41	5,256,574.29	129,131,305.07	18,709,928.56	9,610,432.86
1883	145,974,250.86	5,292,840.22	132,075,358.80	18,771,472.81	10,030,698.33
1884	129,100,449.35	5,501,161.18	116,227,725.17	17,688,442.52	10,718,144.17
1885	119,056,058.94	4,798,782.35	105,952,609.09	17,833,235.93	10,085,141.34
1886	123,592,221.65	8,786,546.55	112,862,815.24	16,464,462.15	14,036,632.18
1887	128,482,769.20	11,476,372.92	118,372,954.27	16,432,743.24	10,190,076.79
Total	4,458,928,344.05	139,258,165.21	3,631,367,342.48	947,629,089.99	.....

PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUNDS.

United States bonds and first-mortgage railroad bonds were held in this office for account of the Pacific Railroad sinking funds (20 Statutes, 56), at the close of the fiscal year, as follows :

Class of bonds.	For Pacific Railroad Company.	For Central Pacific Railroad Company.
United States bonds issued to Pacific railroads, 6 per cents .....	\$1,043,000	\$2,548,000
United States funded loan of 1907, 4 per cents .....	4,478,650	.....
Union and Central Pacific Railroad Company, first-mortgage thirty-year 6 per cents .....	360,000	42,000
Total .....	5,881,650	2,590,000

During the year all the 3 per cent. bonds held for the sinking funds, amounting to \$651,350, were withdrawn and paid by the Government, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the respective funds.

Four per cent. bonds held for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, amounting to \$199,100, were withdrawn and sold, and the proceeds invested in Union and Central Pacific Railroad first-mortgage bonds, some of which were purchased after the close of the fiscal year, and consequently do not appear in the above table. United States 6 per cent. bonds, amounting to \$2,104,000, were added to the fund.

United States 6 per cent. bonds, amounting to \$682,000, and Union and Central Pacific Railroad first-mortgage bonds, amounting to \$360,000, were added to the sinking fund of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The first-mortgage bonds of the above companies were purchased for the sinking funds under authority of the act of March 3, 1887. They were bought in the open market at the best rates obtainable by the assistant treasurer in New York, and the wisdom of the investment is shown by the fact that the interest yielded to the funds therefrom averaged 4.15 per cent., while United States bonds purchased prior to the passage of the act yielded under 3 per cent. and nearer 2½ per cent.

The bonds and cash to the credit of the respective funds June 30, 1887, were as follows:

Road.	Bonds.	Cash.	Total.
Union Pacific .....	\$5,881,650	\$77,057.10	\$5,958,707.10
Central Pacific.....	2,590,000	98,545.13	2,688,545.13

#### INDIAN TRUST FUNDS.

During the fiscal year the Indian trust funds held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian for the Secretary of the Interior, trustee, were decreased in amount by the payment at maturity of \$2,000 for bonds of the State of Indiana, issued to the Wabash and Erie Canal Company. The total amount of the bonds now held by the Treasurer belonging to the fund is \$1,798,016.83½. A description of them will be found in the following table:

Class of bonds.	Registered.	Coupon.	Total.
<i>State and canal bonds.</i>			
Arkansas—Funded debt .....		\$168,000	\$168,000.00
Florida—State stocks .....		132,000	132,000.00
Louisiana—State stocks .....		37,000	37,000.00
Maryland—State stocks .....	\$8,350.17		8,350.17
North Carolina—State stocks .....		192,000	192,000.00
South Carolina—State stocks .....		125,000	125,000.00
Tennessee—State stocks .....	191,066.66½	123,000	314,668.66½
Virginia—State stocks .....	540,000.00		540,000.00
Virginia—Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds .....		1,000	1,000.00
<i>United States bonds.</i>			
Bonds issued to Pacific railroads .....	280,000.00		280,000.00
Total.....	1,020,016.83½	778,000	1,798,016.83½

Many years' interest upon the State bonds, with the exception of those of Maryland and a portion of those of North Carolina, remains in default, amounting to a very large sum of money.

It will be seen by reference to the opinion of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, printed in the Treasurer's report for 1886, that proceedings for the collection of the defaulted principal and interest cannot be commenced until appropriate legislation shall have been enacted by Congress.

Any moneys due by the Government to the States in default are retained from time to time, as such moneys accrue, under section 3481, Revised Statutes, and are credited to the States as an offset to the amounts due.

Of the North Carolina bonds, \$16,000 became due January 1, 1887, and demand was made on the State authorities for payment. Reply was received that there was no provision for the payment of the bonds, but that they would be received in exchange for new stock under the terms of an act of the general assembly of the State, which reply, with accompanying papers, was referred to the Secretary of the Interior.

The interest on \$147,000 of the North Carolina State bonds, which are secured by lien on the North Carolina Railroad, is paid at irregular intervals by the receiver of the road. The last payment was made January 25, 1887, covering interest due to January 1, 1881, on \$26,000, and interest due to October 1, 1880, on \$121,000 of the bonds. Interest on the Maryland stock is paid quarterly as it becomes due.

By reference to the report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, it will be seen that in an action before the United States circuit court at Nashville, Tenn., to obtain payment of detached coupons from bonds of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, amounting to \$153,510, verdict was rendered, by order of the court, against the United States, April 25, 1883, on the ground that the statute of limitations of the State of Tennessee barred the action. The case was taken by the United States district attorney on a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the verdict was reversed. In December, 1886, a compromise was effected between this Department and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, by which the face value of the coupons was to be paid in full, in six payments, beginning January 1, 1887. The agreement was carried out as arranged and the payments were made. The amount so paid went into the general account of moneys received by the Government as a miscellaneous receipt, the United States having paid to the Indian trust fund the full amount of the interest when it became due, as provided for by annual appropriations for that purpose.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUSTS.

The following amounts in United States bonds are held for the trusts named :

American Printing House for the Blind, 4 per cents .....	\$250,000
Pennsylvania Company, 4½ per cents .....	200,000
Manhattan Savings Institution, 4 per cents .....	75,000
Alaska Commercial Company, 4 per cents .....	55,000

The bonds held for the blind are in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, trustee, interest to the Treasurer of the United States for credit of the appropriation to promote the education of the blind, act of March 3, 1879.

The Pennsylvania Company bonds are for the security of merchandise in transit.

The bonds of the Manhattan Savings Institution are held as indemnity for certain stolen bonds; and the bonds for the Alaska Commer-

cial Company are for security in a contract between that company and the Government.

The following described bonds are held in custody in this office for the Secretary of the Treasury, all, with the exception of the Louisiana, and the Chattanooga Railroad bonds, having become the property of the United States by regular appropriations made to the trusts for which the bonds were originally purchased.

Arkansas State bonds.....	\$625,000
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds.....	12,000
Louisiana State bonds.....	545,480
Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad bonds.....	500,000
North Carolina State bonds.....	13,000
Tennessee State bonds.....	21,000
Virginia State bonds.....	41,800

Of the Arkansas bonds, \$3,000 matured January 1, 1887, and demand was made for payment. Reply was received from the State authorities that no moneys were on hand for the purpose, but that favorable legislative action was expected. Statements of the indebtedness of Arkansas to the United States have been furnished to the State government for consideration in the anticipated settlement.

Like the State bonds held for the Indian trust funds, the interest on all of the above bonds, with the exception of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad bonds, is many years in default. Attention is again called to the necessity for some legislation by Congress on the subject of defaulted State bonds. In the Treasurer's report for the last fiscal year will be found a memorandum on the debts of the States named in the foregoing table, with the action had by the States in regard to funding.

#### UNITED STATES BONDS HELD FOR NATIONAL BANKS.

The United States bonds held in trust by the Treasurer at the close of the fiscal year to secure circulating notes issued to national banks, amounted to \$191,966,700, a decrease of \$84,008,100 from the amount held on the same account last year.

The amount of bonds held for security of deposits of public funds, June 30, 1887, was \$26,485,500, an increase of \$6,825,600 over the amount held at the same time in 1886.

The amount of bonds deposited during the year was \$57,432,150, and of bonds withdrawn \$134,614,650, a total movement of \$192,046,800, and a total decrease of \$77,182,500 in bonds held in trust for national banks.

The following table contains a description of the bonds on hand June 30, 1887:

Class of bonds.	Per cent.	To secure circulation.	To secure public moneys.	Total.
Bonds issued to Pacific railroads.....	6	\$3,175,000	\$175,000	\$3,350,000
Funded loan of 1891.....	4½	67,743,100	9,434,000	77,177,100
Consols of 1907.....	4	115,842,650	15,568,500	131,411,150
Loan of July 12, 1882.....	3	5,205,950	1,308,000	6,513,950
Total.....		191,966,700	26,485,500	218,452,200

The following table shows the amount of bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulating notes issued to national



banks, the amount of notes outstanding thereon, and also the amount of bonds held to secure deposits of public funds with national-bank depositaries, at the close of each fiscal year, from the commencement of the present national banking system, under the law approved February 25, 1863, and subsequent laws. It is given in order to show the changes that have taken place in the amount of securities held, and in the outstanding circulation, caused by business activity or depression, and during the last few years by the rapid decrease of the bonded indebtedness of the Government.

Fiscal year.	Number of banks June 30.	Bonds held to secure circulation.	Bonds held to secure deposits of public funds.	Total of bonds held.	National bank-notes outstanding as reported by Comptroller of the Currency.
1863	26	\$1,185,750		\$1,185,750	
1864	467	44,266,900	\$30,009,750	74,276,650	\$25,825,665
1865	1,294	235,989,700	82,707,500	268,697,200	131,452,168
1866	1,634	327,310,350	88,177,500	365,487,850	267,798,678
1867	1,636	340,607,500	89,177,950	379,785,450	291,769,553
1868	1,640	341,495,900	88,517,950	380,013,850	294,908,204
1869	1,619	342,851,600	25,423,350	368,274,950	202,753,286
1870	1,612	342,278,550	16,072,500	358,351,050	291,183,614
1871	1,723	359,885,550	15,536,500	375,422,050	307,793,880
1872	1,853	380,440,700	15,329,000	395,769,700	327,092,752
1873	1,968	390,410,550	15,210,000	405,620,550	338,788,504
1874	1,983	391,171,200	15,390,200	406,561,400	338,538,743
1875	2,076	376,314,500	14,547,200	390,861,700	318,148,406
1876	2,091	341,394,750	14,578,000	355,972,750	294,444,678
1877	2,078	338,713,600	15,377,000	354,090,600	290,002,057
1878	2,056	349,546,400	13,858,000	363,404,400	290,621,059
1879	2,048	354,254,600	14,421,400	368,676,000	307,328,695
1880	2,076	361,652,050	14,777,000	376,429,050	318,088,562
1881	2,115	360,505,900	15,295,500	375,801,400	312,223,352
1882	2,239	360,722,700	15,925,000	376,647,700	308,921,898
1883	2,417	356,596,500	17,116,000	373,712,500	311,963,302
1884	2,625	334,147,850	17,060,000	351,207,850	295,175,334
1885	2,689	312,145,200	17,607,000	329,752,200	269,147,690
1886	2,809	275,974,800	19,659,900	295,634,700	244,893,097
1887	3,014	191,966,700	26,485,500	218,452,200	166,625,658

SPECIAL DÉPOSIT.

For a number of years a box of jewels had been in the custody of this office as a special deposit for the Department of the Interior. The jewels consisted of diamonds and pearls; there were also other articles, such as a bottle of the attar of roses and pieces of gold. The articles were presented to the Government, it is stated, by the Imaum of Muscat, many years ago. In pursuance of an application by the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior, the articles were delivered to the Institution in March last, and placed on exhibition in appropriate cases.

SEMI-ANNUAL DUTY.

The amount of semi-annual duty assessed upon and collected from the national banks, on account of circulation, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was \$2,044,922.75, a falling off from the amount collected for the preceding year of \$547,098.58. This falling off is due principally to the redemption of 3 per cent. bonds and a consequent retirement of circulation, there having been a net withdrawal of these bonds held as security for circulation, during the fiscal year, of \$102,576,150, and a total decrease of all bonds held to secure circulation of \$84,008,100.

The national banks have paid into the Treasury, on account of semi-annual duty, since the organization of the system, the following amounts :

On account of duty on circulation .....	\$65,841,721.30
On account of duty on deposits .....	60,940,067.16
On account of duty on capital .....	7,855,887.74
Total .....	134,637,676.20

#### THE REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES.

The amount of national-bank notes presented for redemption during the fiscal year, as claimed by the holders and taken up on the books of the redemption agency, was \$87,689,687.15. The count in this office showed that a total of \$16,404.07 was presented without being claimed, and that a total of \$22,356 claimed was not presented. There was included \$464,413.45 in United States and other currency, which was referred to other parts of the Treasurer's office or returned to the owners; \$2,554.23 was rejected or deducted on account of mutilation, \$573.58 was deducted for express charges, \$2,924 was counterfeit, and \$87,213,269.96 was paid to the owners as net proceeds. The smallest receipts for any month were \$5,438,047, in September, and the largest were \$11,513,904, in January.

During the thirteen years that the redemption agency has been in operation the amount presented has aggregated \$1,772,626,148, an annual average of \$136,355,857. The amount presented the past year was less than any other, except 1880, 1881, and 1882, and nearly \$50,000,000 less than the average. The falling off from the fiscal year 1886 was \$42,606,919, or 32.70 per cent. The excess over the least amount for any year, which was \$59,650,259, in 1881, was about \$28,000,000. The decrease in the demand for redemption during the last few years has been due mainly to the contraction of the volume of circulation outstanding, and in part to other causes.

Included in the sum rejected during the year were notes of the nominal value of \$245, described as "stolen," which had been fraudulently put in circulation without the signatures of the bank officers. This is a decrease of \$175 as compared with the year before. The counterfeit notes presented show an increase of \$204 over the same period.

Of the receipts for redemption, \$31,314,583, or 35.71 per cent., came from New York; \$13,219,269, or 15.08 per cent., from Boston, and \$6,972,856, or 7.95 per cent., from Philadelphia. The aggregate from these three cities was \$51,506,708, or 58.74 per cent. of the whole receipts, as against 66.65 per cent. for the fiscal year 1886.

Of the proceeds of redemptions for the year, \$39,996,984.07, being 45.86 per cent. of the whole, was remitted by transfer checks on the assistant treasurers of the United States; \$15,657,298.62, or 17.95 per cent., by the shipment of currency; \$346,641.33, or .4 per cent., by the shipment of fractional silver coin and standard silver dollars; and the remainder was paid over the counter or credited in account. These percentages show little variation from those for the previous year. The shipments of currency increased and the transfer checks diminished relatively about 11 per cent., which was due mainly to the demand for silver certificates of the denominations of one, two, and five dollars.

The deposits made during the year in the 5 per cent. redemption fund amounted to \$52,522,359.27, of which \$46,251,760.76, or 88.07 per cent., was received by the assistant treasurers from the banks or their correspondents, and \$6,267,598.51, or 11.93 per cent., was received by the Treasurer over the counter or by express.

The notes redeemed out of the 5 per cent. fund amounted to \$51,292,670. Of these, \$20,786,640, or 40.53 per cent., were fit for circulation, and were returned by express, in 24,301 packages, to the banks of issue; and the remainder were delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction, either because they were unfit for circulation or because they were to be retired under provisions of law or at the request of the banks. The percentages of the two classes of notes, as compared with the fiscal year 1886, show a decrease of 5.60 per cent. in notes fit for circulation and a corresponding increase in notes destroyed.

The deposits made in the Treasury during the year for the retirement of national-bank notes, under the various provisions of law, aggregated \$75,196,810.25. The redemptions under the same laws amounted to \$37,452,598; so that there was a net increase of \$37,744,212.25 in this fund. Both the deposits and the redemptions largely exceed those of any previous year. The increase in the deposits was caused by the forced withdrawal of 3 per cent. bonds held to secure circulation, the banks affected preferring generally to reduce their deposits of bonds to the minimum allowed by law and provide for the reduction of their circulation proportionately, rather than to pay the prices asked for available securities. The increase in the redemptions from this fund is the result of the increase in the number of the banks whose notes are chargeable against it. The total deposits made in the fund, to June 30, 1887, were \$370,422,203.25, of which sum \$272,429,285.15 had been paid out for notes redeemed and \$97,992,918.10 remained on deposit.

The amount of notes assorted that were subject under the law to assessment for expenses of redemption was \$87,596,890. The total expenses incurred and paid out of the 5 per cent. fund were \$138,967, making the rate of assessment \$1.58<sup>64</sup>/<sub>100</sub> per \$1,000. The expenditures on all accounts were \$29,276.35 less than for the fiscal year 1886, the decrease being mostly in charges for transportation, which fell off from \$74,490.52 to \$43,020.53. The amount paid for salaries was \$1,614.64 less than the previous year, and \$6,429.46 less than the amount appropriated by Congress.

On December 11, 1886, there was charged against the fund arising from assessments under the provisions of section 8 of the act of July 12, 1882, on national banks making deposits for the retirement of their circulation in full, the sum of \$9,348.86, for the proportionate share of the expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1886 in redeeming the notes of banks so assessed. The assessments made during the past year under the same section amounted to \$1,716.66; and the balance of the fund in the Treasury on June 30, 1887, was \$19,714.08.

#### THE WORK OF THE OFFICE.

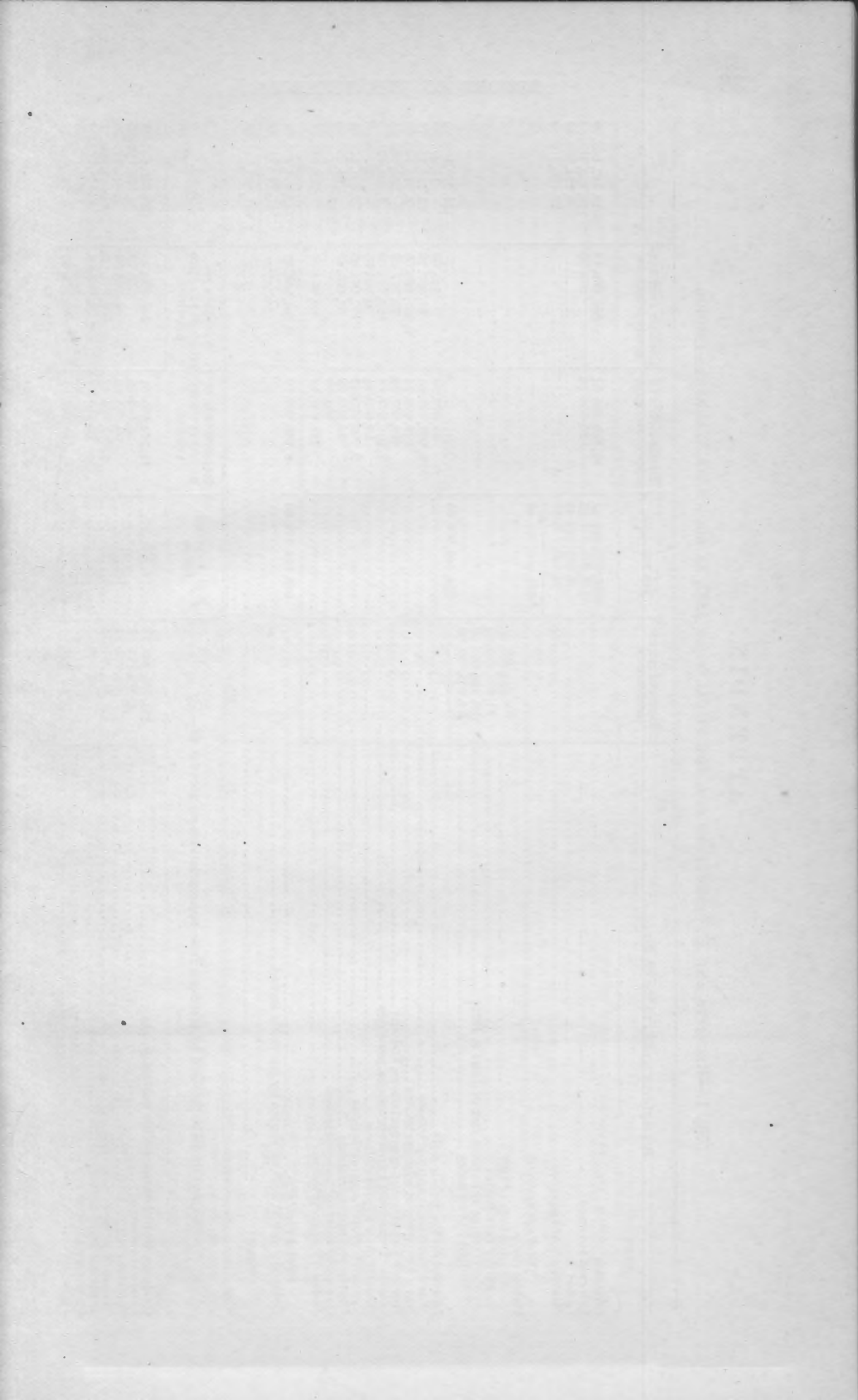
The operations of the year have not been marked by any incident calling for special mention here. The Treasurer takes pleasure in giving this public utterance to the high commendation of the employés of the office expressed to him by his immediate predecessor, Hon. C. N. Jordan, whose brilliant administration terminated on the 23d of May, and therefore practically covered the work of the year. The transfer of the duties of the office to the present incumbent involved an examination of all the moneys, securities, and other evidences of value that came into his direct charge, amounting to more than \$500,000,000. The examination, which required the labor of many experts for upwards of two months, and the direct outlay of \$1,530, was conducted in a very

thorough manner, and on its completion the Department had the most satisfactory assurance that the funds transferred were absolutely correct. The only discrepancy found was in a bag of two-and-a-half dollar gold coins. One piece was missing, but it was immediately replaced by the clerk who had last counted the contents of the bag. This result is perhaps the best comment on the zeal and ability which the employes of the office have exercised in the discharge of their responsible duties, and by which they have merited the confidence of the present Treasurer no less than that of his predecessors.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. HYATT,  
*Treasurer of the United States.*

Hon. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*



## APPENDIX.

No. 1.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1887, AS SHOWN BY WARRANTS ISSUED.

Receipts covered in to the credit of—	Issue of notes and bonds.	Net receipts.	Repayments to appropriations.	Counter credits to appropriations.	Total.
Customs.....		\$217,286,893.13	\$1,769,895.51	\$90,860.15	\$219,147,648.79
Internal revenue.....		118,823,391.22	26,399.36	378.25	118,850,168.83
Lands.....		9,254,286.42			9,254,286.42
Miscellaneous sources.....		26,038,706.89			26,038,706.89
Total net revenue.....		371,403,277.66			
Public debt—					
Funded loan of 1907.....	\$40,900.00				
Silver certificates.....	51,852,000.00				
Certificates of deposit (act of June 8, 1872).....	28,480,000.00				
United States notes.....	74,068,000.00				
		154,440,900.00			154,440,900.00
Interest on the public debt.....			14,372.58	105.00	14,477.58
War Department appropriations.....			1,097,727.01	87,807.76	1,185,534.77
Navy Department appropriations.....			376,400.34	6,597,469.05	6,973,869.39
Interior Department appropriations, Indians.....			208,607.65	29,727.60	238,335.25
Interior Department appropriations, pensions.....			2,910,227.66	889,783.89	3,800,011.55
Interior civil appropriations.....			96,840.25	9,108.83	105,949.08
Treasury proper appropriations.....			2,294,875.42	197,043.02	2,491,918.44
Diplomatic appropriations.....			12,193.89	52,096.60	64,290.49
Quarterly salaries' appropriations.....			121.29		121.29
Judiciary appropriations.....			148,637.01	89,974.46	238,611.47
Total receipts.....		525,844,177.66	8,956,297.97	8,044,354.61	542,844,830.24
Balance June 30, 1886, as shown by warrants issued.....					498,739,112.91
Total.....					1,041,583,943.15

Expenditures authorized by warrants from appropriations on account of—	Net expenditures.	Repayments of amounts unexpended.	Amounts re-credited to appropriations.	Total.
Customs, light-houses, public buildings, etc.....	\$23,795,933.12		\$90,860.15	\$25,656,688.78
Internal revenue.....	4,070,126.59	\$1,769,895.51	378.25	4,096,904.20
Interior civil.....	7,821,225.31	26,399.36	9,108.83	7,927,174.59
Treasury proper.....	38,342,337.73	96,840.25	197,043.02	40,534,256.17
Diplomatic.....	7,104,490.47	2,294,875.42	52,096.60	7,168,780.86
Quarterly salaries.....	603,417.47	12,193.89		603,538.76
Judiciary.....	3,527,294.90	121.29	89,974.46	3,765,906.87
		148,637.01		

Net civil and miscellaneous expenditures.....		\$85,264,825.59			
War Department.....		38,561,025.85	1,097,727.01	87,807.76	39,746,560.62
Navy Department.....		15,141,126.80	376,400.34	6,597,469.05	22,114,996.19
Interior Department, Indians.....		6,194,522.69	208,607.65	29,727.60	6,432,857.94
Interior Department, pensions.....		75,029,101.79	2,910,227.66	889,783.89	78,829,113.34
Interest on the public debt.....		47,741,577.25	14,372.58	105.00	47,756,054.83
Total net expenditures.....		267,932,179.97			
Redemption of the public debt—					
Gold certificates.....	9,687,428.00				
Silver certificates.....	22,286,525.00				
Certificates of deposit (act of June 8, 1872).....	37,900,000.00				
Refunding certificates.....	32,550.00				
United States notes.....	74,083,000.00				
Fractional currency.....	7,123.15				
Old demand notes.....	315.00				
7-30s of 1864 and 1865.....	700.00				
One year notes of 1863.....	590.00				
Two year notes of 1863.....	350.00				
Compound interest notes.....	4,290.00				
Treasury notes of 1861.....	500.00				
Treasury notes of 1857.....	1,000.00				
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	29,200.00				
Loan of 1863.....	13,750.00				
Oregon war debt.....	100.00				
Loan of February, 1861.....	2,000.00				
5-20s of 1862.....	2,300.00				
5-20s of June, 1864.....	150.00				
5-20s of 1865.....	8,000.00				
10-40s of 1864.....	13,650.00				
Consols of 1865.....	32,750.00				
Consols of 1867.....	68,400.00				
Consols of 1868.....	1,150.00				
Funded loan of 1881.....	19,750.00				
Loan of July 12, 1882.....	127,612,850.00				
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.....	85,650.00				
Loan of 1863, continued at 3½ per cent.....	8,500.00				
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent.....	63,750.00				
		271,901,321.15			271,901,321.15
Balance June 30, 1887, as shown by warrants issued.....		539,833,501.12	8,956,297.97	8,044,354.61	556,834,153.70
Total.....					484,749,789.45
					1,041,583,943.15

No. 2.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1886 AND 1887, AS SHOWN BY WARRANTS ISSUED.

Fiscal year.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Lands.	Miscellaneous sources.	Total net revenue.
1886 .....	\$192,905,023.44	\$116,805,936.48	\$5,630,999.34	\$21,097,767.80	\$336,439,727.06
1887 .....	217,286,893.13	118,823,391.22	9,254,286.42	26,038,706.89	371,403,277.66
Increase in 1887 .....	24,381,869.69	2,017,454.74	3,623,287.08	4,940,939.09	34,963,550.60

No. 3.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1886 AND 1887, AS SHOWN BY WARRANTS ISSUED.

Fiscal year.	Interest on the public debt.	Civil and miscellaneous.	War Department.	Navy Department.	Interior Department.	Total net expenditures.
1886 .....	\$50,580,145.97	\$74,166,929.85	\$34,324,152.74	\$13,907,887.74	\$69,504,022.20	\$242,483,138.50
1887 .....	47,741,577.25	85,264,825.59	38,561,025.85	15,141,126.80	81,223,624.48	267,932,179.97
Decr. 1887 .....	2,838,568.72					
Incr. 1887 .....		11,097,895.74	4,236,873.11	1,233,239.06	11,710,602.28	25,440,041.47

No. 4.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BALANCES IN THE TREASURY AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1886 AND 1887.

Balances as shown by last report, June 30, 1886 .....					\$498,739,112.91
Net revenue, 1887 .....					\$371,403,277.66
Net expenditures, 1887 .....					267,932,179.97
Excess of revenue over expenditures .....					103,471,097.69
					602,210,210.60
Public debt.	Issues during fiscal year.	Redemptions during fiscal year.	Excess of issues over redemptions.	Excess of redemptions over issues.	
Bonds and securities .....		\$306,845.00		\$306,845.00	
Funded loan of 1907 ..	\$40,900.00		\$40,900.00		
Silver certificates .....	51,852,000.00	22,286,525.00	29,565,475.00		
Gold certificates .....		9,687,428.00		9,687,428.00	
Certificates of deposit (act of June 8, 1872) ..	28,480,000.00	37,900,000.00		9,420,000.00	
United States notes ..	74,068,000.00	74,068,000.00			
Loan of July 12, 1882 ..		127,612,850.00		127,612,850.00	
Refunding certificates ..		32,550.00		32,550.00	
Fractional currency .....		7,123.15		7,123.15	
Total .....	154,440,900.00	271,901,321.15	29,606,375.00	147,066,796.15	
Net excess of redemptions over issues .....					117,460,421.15
Balance June 30, 1887 .....					484,749,789.45



No. 5.—EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE BALANCE IN THE TREASURY JUNE 30, 1887, AS SHOWN BY THE PRECEDING STATEMENTS AND THE BOOKS OF THE REGISTER, AND THE CASH AS SHOWN BY THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT PUBLISHED JUNE 30, 1887.

The cash in the Treasury, as shown by the Public Debt Statement, is made up from the returns received on the day on which the statement is published.

The amount on June 30, 1887, was.....		\$482, 433, 917. 21
The receipts prior to the close of the year, reported subsequently, were as follows:		
By National-bank depositaries.....	\$1, 310, 000. 82	
Certificates of deposit (act of June, 8, 1872) issued subsequent to the dates of the returns used.....	60, 000. 00	
Unavailable balances not included in the cash reported in the Debt Statement.....	1, 386, 681. 85	
Total.....	2, 756, 682. 67	
This total is reduced by the receipts not covered into the Treasury on June 30, 1887, viz:		
Assistant Treasurer United States:		
Baltimore, Md.....	\$10, 198. 50	
New York, N. Y.....	27, 250. 75	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	13, 773. 30	
Boston, Mass.....	1, 153. 88	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	45, 017. 27	
Chicago, Ill.....	6, 143. 77	
Saint Louis, Mo.....	4, 775. 44	
New Orleans, La.....	10, 575. 35	
San Francisco, Cal.....	163, 659. 40	
Treasurer U. S., Washington, D. C.....	9, 523. 23	
National-bank depositaries.....	148, 733. 54	
	440, 810. 43	
Leaving.....		2, 315, 872. 24
Balance Treasurer's General Account.....		484, 749, 789. 45
Amount on deposit with the States.....		28, 101, 644. 91
Making the total Treasury Balance.....		512, 851, 434. 36
Treasury Balance, June 30, 1887, as reported by the Register.....		512, 851, 434. 36

No. 6.—BALANCES STANDING TO THE CREDIT OF DISBURSING OFFICERS AND AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES JUNE 30, 1887.

Office in which deposited.	Amount.
Treasury United States, Washington, D. C.....	\$2, 771, 027. 89
Sub-treasury United States, Baltimore, Md.....	278, 601. 33
Sub-treasury United States, Boston, Mass.....	1, 015, 753. 58
Sub-treasury United States, Chicago, Ill.....	1, 059, 796. 83
Sub-treasury United States, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	131, 223. 38
Sub-treasury United States, New Orleans, La.....	503, 377. 44
Sub-treasury United States, New York, N. Y.....	10, 215, 458. 48
Sub-treasury United States, Philadelphia, Pa.....	748, 391. 83
Sub-treasury United States, Saint Louis, Mo.....	713, 408. 25
Sub-treasury United States, San Francisco, Cal.....	965, 538. 33
National-bank depositaries.....	4, 162, 363. 80
Total.....	22, 565, 001. 19

NOTE.—Balances to the credit of Mints and Assay Offices for the purchase of bullion are not included in this statement.

No. 7.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE CLASSIFIED RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFERS, REVENUES, REDEMPTIONS, AND EXCHANGES, BY TREASURY OFFICES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

Receipts at office of—	National bank notes.		United States notes.		Gold coin.		Gold certificates.		Silver certificates.		Standard silver dollars.		Fractional silver and mixed.		Trade-dollars.		Total.
		P. ct.		P. ct.		P. ct.		P. ct.		P. ct.		P. ct.		P. ct.		P. ct.	
Treasurer U. S., Washington...	\$27,661,324	13.0	\$90,127,702	42.2	\$278,309	0.1	\$9,978,928	4.7	\$72,328,217	33.9	\$11,906,215	5.6	\$1,104,955.80	0.5	\$42,855	...	\$213,428,505.80
Ass't Treas. U. S., Baltimore...	1,988,312	7.7	15,366,189	59.7	285,671	1.1	1,054,070	4.1	3,820,656	14.8	1,819,880	7.1	974,242.78	3.8	430,393	1.7	25,739,413.78
Ass't Treas. U. S., New York...	4,238,782	1.1	90,388,415	23.3	19,917,183	5.1	211,375,116	54.4	35,137,584	9.0	17,365,558	4.5	6,656,268.66	1.7	3,331,945	0.9	388,410,651.86
Ass't Treas. U. S., Philadelphia	8,294,519	4.7	33,896,261	48.8	6,083,705	8.8	3,362,880	4.8	11,441,164	16.5	6,859,658	9.9	2,006,660.90	2.9	2,469,113	3.6	69,413,960.80
Ass't Treas. U. S., Boston.....	6,030,192	9.0	30,807,812	45.9	2,092,639	3.1	11,872,740	17.8	8,252,028	13.8	5,825,503	8.6	1,227,744.19	1.8	28,070	...	67,136,278.19
Ass't Treas. U. S., Cincinnati...	2,147,005	7.6	12,304,592	43.6	1,388,345	4.9	446,770	1.6	7,896,216	28.0	12,881,808	10.2	970,971.66	3.4	209,473	0.7	28,245,180.66
Ass't Treas. U. S., Chicago.....	2,837,020	6.7	19,406,480	45.9	2,417,975	5.7	1,033,035	2.4	11,262,449	26.7	3,813,325	9.0	1,459,477.34	3.5	29,324	0.1	42,259,085.34
Ass't Treas. U. S., Saint Louis...	2,864,390	8.3	16,007,825	46.7	809,600	2.4	694,400	2.0	9,670,988	28.2	3,403,398	10.0	817,590.62	2.4	12,537	...	34,280,728.62
Ass't Treas. U. S., New Orleans...	1,131,415	4.1	11,874,730	43.0	1,667,919	6.0	2,796,010	10.1	6,834,910	24.8	2,920,192	10.6	389,406.95	1.4	1,606	...	27,616,188.95
Ass't Treas. U. S., San Francisco	.....	.....	616,410	3.0	16,429,309	78.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,626,947	12.5	577,205.06	2.8	699,047	3.3	20,948,918.06
Total.....	52,192,959	5.7	320,795,916	34.9	51,370,705	5.6	242,613,549	26.4	167,644,212	18.3	50,422,284	6.5	16,184,524.16	1.8	7,254,363	0.8	917,478,912.16
Disbursements at office of—																	
Treas. U. S., Washington.....			94,555,633	62.0	29,832	...	530,470	0.3	54,341,694	35.6	1,710,893	1.2	1,268,767.48	0.9	\$37,775	...	152,475,064.48
Ass't Treas. U. S., Baltimore...	11,998,000	...	15,875,945	63.5	124,492	0.5	547,560	2.2	5,246,081	21.0	2,045,030	8.2	1,158,666.70	4.6	\$400,000	...	27,389,777.70
Ass't Treas. U. S., New York...	14,250,000	...	95,218,680	22.5	18,863,163	4.4	241,890,030	57.1	47,888,614	11.3	13,971,727	3.3	5,919,608.20	1.4	\$3,200,000	...	431,201,822.20
Ass't Treas. U. S., Philadelphia	13,294,000	...	33,064,381	53.7	4,564,728	7.4	2,935,540	4.8	12,887,702	20.9	5,151,774	8.4	2,967,066.74	4.8	\$2,407,038	...	67,272,229.74
Ass't Treas. U. S., Boston.....	16,090,002	...	31,955,867	51.1	4,028,802	6.4	6,869,660	11.0	13,877,029	22.2	4,401,470	7.0	1,431,483.26	2.3	...	...	68,654,313.26
Ass't Treas. U. S., Cincinnati...	12,125,000	...	11,868,048	48.8	95,535	0.4	254,650	1.1	7,882,950	32.4	3,204,521	13.2	1,000,568.62	2.1	...	...	26,431,272.62
Ass't Treas. U. S., Chicago.....	12,840,000	...	21,189,792	48.5	3,332,175	7.6	948,880	2.2	11,399,156	26.1	4,955,782	11.4	1,854,924.18	4.2	...	...	46,511,709.18
Ass't Treas. U. S., Saint Louis...	12,865,000	...	15,503,086	49.6	844,600	2.7	482,800	1.6	9,611,628	30.8	3,384,490	10.8	1,407,089.27	4.5	...	...	34,098,693.27
Ass't Treas. U. S., New Orleans...	11,135,000	...	11,866,559	54.2	829,710	3.8	1,683,240	7.7	6,880,730	31.4	69,806	0.3	580,168.23	2.6	...	...	23,045,303.23
Ass't Treas. U. S., San Francisco	.....	...	749,745	4.5	12,671,266	75.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,517,195	14.9	864,639.50	5.2	\$603,000	...	17,405,845.50
Total.....	24,597,002	...	331,847,736	38.4	45,384,303	5.3	256,142,830	29.7	170,000,587	19.7	41,412,778	4.8	18,452,982.18	2.1	6,647,813	...	894,486,031.18
Redemptions during the year ..	29,402,599	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,687,428	.....	22,296,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,376,852.00
Total.....	53,999,901	.....	331,847,736	.....	45,384,303	.....	265,830,258	.....	192,287,112	.....	41,412,778	.....	18,452,982.18	.....	6,647,813	.....	955,862,883.18
Net increase of amount on hand.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,986,402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,009,506	.....	.....	.....	606,550	.....	.....
Net decrease of amount on hand.	1,806,942	.....	11,051,820	.....	.....	.....	23,216,309	.....	24,642,900	.....	.....	.....	2,268,458.02	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Including \$10,500,000 transferred from mints.  
† Including \$200,000 transferred from mints.

‡ Transferred to Washington for redemption.  
§ Transferred to mints.

No. 8.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1887, AS SHOWN BY WARRANTS PAID.

Receipts covered into the Treasury.....	\$26,720,397.70
Receipts by postmasters.....	28,031,949.72
Total net receipts.....	54,752,347.42
Balance due the United States June 30, 1886.....	5,430,399.05
Total.....	60,182,747.07
Expenditures by Treasurer on warrants.....	25,551,885.81
Expenditures by postmasters.....	28,031,949.72
Total expenditures.....	53,583,835.03
Balance due the United States June 30, 1887.....	6,598,912.04
Total.....	60,182,747.07

NOTE.—Of the receipts covered into the Treasury the sum of \$6,960,138.98 was appropriated by acts of Congress to make good deficiencies in the postal revenues.

No. 9.—SEMI-ANNUAL DUTY ASSESSED UPON AND COLLECTED FROM NATIONAL BANKS BY THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS FROM 1864 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

Fiscal year.	On circulation.	On deposits.	On capital.	Total.
1864.....	\$53,193.32	\$95,911.87	\$18,432.07	\$167,537.26
1865.....	735,247.59	1,087,530.86	133,251.15	1,951,021.60
1866.....	2,106,785.30	2,633,102.77	406,947.74	5,146,835.81
1867.....	2,868,636.78	2,650,180.09	321,881.36	5,840,698.23
1868.....	2,946,343.07	2,561,143.44	306,781.67	5,817,268.14
1869.....	2,957,416.73	2,614,553.58	312,818.08	5,881,888.39
1870.....	2,949,744.13	2,614,767.61	375,962.26	5,940,474.00
1871.....	2,987,021.69	2,802,840.85	383,292.13	6,175,154.67
1872.....	3,193,570.03	3,120,984.37	389,856.27	6,705,910.67
1873.....	3,353,186.13	3,196,569.29	451,891.51	7,004,646.93
1874.....	3,404,483.11	3,209,967.72	469,048.02	7,083,498.85
1875.....	3,283,450.89	3,514,265.29	507,417.76	7,305,134.04
1876.....	3,091,795.76	3,505,129.64	632,236.16	7,229,221.56
1877.....	2,900,857.53	3,451,965.38	660,784.90	7,013,707.81
1878.....	2,948,047.08	3,273,111.74	560,296.83	6,781,455.65
1879.....	3,009,647.16	3,503,668.90	401,920.61	6,921,236.67
1880.....	3,153,635.63	4,058,710.61	379,424.19	7,591,770.43
1881.....	3,121,374.31	4,940,943.12	431,233.10	8,493,552.55
1882.....	3,190,981.98	5,521,927.47	437,774.90	9,150,684.35
1883.....	3,132,006.73	2,773,790.46	269,976.43	6,175,773.62
1884.....	3,024,668.24	.....	.....	3,024,668.24
1885.....	2,794,584.01	.....	.....	2,794,584.01
1886.....	2,592,021.33	.....	.....	2,592,021.33
1887.....	2,044,922.75	.....	.....	2,044,922.75
Total.....	65,841,721.30	60,940,067.16	7,855,887.74	134,637,676.20

No. 10.—STATEMENT, BY LOANS, OF UNITED STATES BONDS HELD IN TRUST FOR NATIONAL BANKS JUNE 30, 1887, AND OF CHANGES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1887, IN THE CHARACTER OF THE BONDS HELD.

Title of loan.	Bonds held in trust June 30, 1886.			Deposits and withdrawals during fiscal year.				Bonds held in trust June 30, 1887.		
				For circulation.		For public moneys.				
	For circulation.	For public moneys.	Total.	Deposited.	Withdrawn.	Deposited.	Withdrawn.	For circulation.	For public moneys.	Total.
6 PER CENT. Bonds issued to Pacific railroads.....	\$3,565,000	\$120,000	\$3,685,000	\$220,000	\$610,000	\$55,000	-----	\$3,175,000	\$175,000	\$3,350,000
4½ PER CENT. Funded loan of 1891 .....	50,484,200	2,787,000	53,271,200	25,283,200	8,024,300	6,784,000	\$137,000	67,743,100	9,434,000	77,177,100
4 PER CENT. Four per cent. consols of 1907 .....	114,143,500	8,571,000	122,714,500	14,722,000	13,022,850	7,655,500	658,000	115,842,650	15,568,500	131,411,150
3 PER CENT. Loan of July 12, 1882 .....	107,782,100	8,181,900	115,964,000	1,955,450	104,531,600	757,000	7,630,900	5,205,950	1,308,000	6,513,950
Total.....	275,974,800	19,659,900	295,634,700	42,180,650	126,188,750	15,251,500	8,425,900	191,966,700	26,485,500	218,452,200

No. 11.—REDEMPTIONS OF UNITED STATES CURRENCY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1887, AND TOTAL REDEMPTIONS TO JUNE 30, 1887.

Issue.	Redemptions (net value).			Deductions on account of mutilations.			Total face value of notes redeemed.
	To June 30, 1886.	In fiscal year.	To June 30, 1887.	To June 30, 1886.	In fiscal year.	To June 30, 1887.	
Old demand notes .....	\$59,970,426.25	\$315.00	\$59,970,741.25	\$2,131.25	-----	\$2,131.25	\$59,972,872.50
United States notes.....	1,710,044,925.50	74,068,000.00	1,784,112,925.50	184,152.50	\$7,266.00	191,418.50	1,784,304,344.00
One and two year notes.....	210,932,853.00	1,110.00	210,933,963.00	392.00	-----	392.00	210,934,355.00
Compound-interest notes.....	266,395,300.00	6,350.00	266,401,650.00	480.00	-----	480.00	266,402,130.00
Fractional currency .....	853,269,096.76	7,123.15	353,276,219.91	141,771.77	63.24	141,835.00	353,418,054.91
Silver certificates.....	102,172,325.00	22,286,325.00	124,458,650.00	765.00	943.00	1,708.00	124,460,358.00
Gold certificates of 1882.....	63,473,175.00	9,635,708.00	73,108,883.00	35.00	32.00	67.00	73,108,950.00
Total.....	2,766,258,101.51	106,005,131.15	2,872,263,232.66	329,727.52	8,304.23	338,031.75	2,872,601,264.41

No. 12.—UNITED STATES CURRENCY OF EACH ISSUE OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1862 TO 1887.

Fiscal year.	Old Demand notes.	United States notes.	One and two year notes.	Compound interest notes.	Fractional currency.	Total.
1862.....	\$51,105,235.00	\$96,620,000.00	-----	-----	-----	\$147,725,235.00
1863.....	3,384,000.00	387,646,589.00	-----	-----	\$20,192,456.00	411,223,045.00
1864.....	789,037.50	447,300,203.10	\$172,620,550.00	\$6,000,000.00	22,324,283.10	649,094,073.70
1865.....	472,003.50	431,066,427.99	50,625,170.00	191,721,470.00	25,033,128.76	698,918,800.25
1866.....	272,162.75	400,780,305.85	8,439,540.50	172,369,941.00	27,008,875.36	608,870,825.46
1867.....	208,432.50	371,783,597.00	1,325,889.50	134,774,981.00	28,474,623.02	536,567,523.02
1868.....	143,912.00	356,000,000.00	716,212.00	54,608,230.00	32,727,908.47	444,196,202.47
1869.....	123,739.25	356,000,000.00	347,772.00	3,063,410.00	32,114,637.36	391,649,558.61
1870.....	106,256.00	356,000,000.00	253,952.00	2,191,670.00	30,878,684.48	398,430,502.48
1871.....	96,505.50	356,000,000.00	205,992.00	814,280.00	40,582,874.56	397,699,652.06
1872.....	88,296.25	357,500,000.00	178,222.00	623,010.00	40,855,835.27	399,245,363.52
1873.....	79,967.50	356,000,000.00	148,155.00	496,780.00	44,799,365.44	401,527,267.94
1874.....	70,732.50	381,999,073.00	130,805.00	429,080.00	45,912,003.31	428,547,693.84
1875.....	70,107.50	375,771,580.00	114,175.00	371,470.00	42,120,424.19	418,456,756.69
1876.....	66,917.50	369,772,284.00	105,405.00	331,260.00	54,446,595.39	404,722,461.89
1877.....	63,962.50	359,764,327.00	96,285.00	300,260.00	20,403,137.34	350,627,976.84
1878.....	62,297.50	346,681,016.00	90,475.00	274,780.00	16,547,768.77	363,656,337.27
1879.....	61,470.00	346,681,016.00	86,845.00	260,650.00	15,842,610.11	362,932,591.11
1880.....	60,975.00	346,681,016.00	82,815.00	243,310.00	15,530,892.70	362,659,008.70
1881.....	60,535.00	346,681,016.00	80,715.00	235,280.00	15,481,891.65	362,539,437.65
1882.....	59,695.00	346,681,016.00	77,125.00	228,560.00	15,423,186.10	362,404,582.10
1883.....	58,985.00	346,681,016.00	71,915.00	214,770.00	15,376,629.14	362,403,315.14
1884.....	58,440.00	346,681,016.00	71,335.00	211,790.00	15,355,999.04	362,378,580.04
1885.....	57,950.00	346,681,016.00	68,585.00	204,970.00	15,340,114.21	362,352,635.21
1886.....	57,445.00	346,681,016.00	66,755.00	199,660.00	15,330,025.85	362,334,901.85
1887.....	57,130.00	346,681,016.00	65,645.00	193,810.00	15,322,902.70	362,320,003.70

NOTE.—The difference between this and other statements of the Treasurer's reports and the public-debt statements, in the amounts of one and two year notes and compound interest notes outstanding, is due to the fact that the Treasurer's statements are compiled from the reports of *destructions*, while the debt statements are made up from the reports of *redemptions*, and the method of settling the accounts of these interest-bearing notes does not permit their destruction until some time after the redemption. The following will explain the differences on June 30, 1887:

	One and two year notes.	Compound interest notes.
On hand undestroyed at beginning of the fiscal year.....	\$220	\$2,390
Redemptions during the fiscal year.....	940	4,290
Total.....	1,160	6,680
Destroyed during the fiscal year:		
Account of redemptions during the fiscal year 1887.....	890	3,960
Account of redemptions during fiscal year 1886.....	220	2,590
On hand undestroyed July 1, 1887.....	50	830
Total.....	1,160	6,680

No. 13.—UNITED STATES CURRENCY OF EACH ISSUE AND DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

OLD DEMAND NOTES.

[Issue began August 26, 1861, and ceased March 5, 1862.]

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed to June 30, 1886.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Redeemed to June 30, 1887.	Outstanding June 30, 1887.	Percentage outstanding of amount issued.
5s.....	\$21,800,000.00	\$21,777,030.00	\$135.00	\$21,777,165.00	\$22,835.00	0.10
10s.....	20,030,000.00	20,009,005.00	60.00	20,009,065.00	20,965.00	0.10
20s.....	18,200,000.00	18,186,520.00	120.00	18,186,640.00	13,300.00	0.07
Total.....	60,030,000.00	59,972,555.00	315.00	59,972,870.00	57,130.00	0.10

## REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

No. 13.—UNITED STATES CURRENCY OF EACH ISSUE AND DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1887—Cont'd.

## UNITED STATES NOTES, NEW ISSUE.

[Issue began April 2, 1862, and ceased April 19, 1869.]

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed to June 30, 1886.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Redeemed to June 30, 1887.	Outstanding June 30, 1887.	Percentage outstanding of amount issued.
1s.....	\$28,351,348.00	\$27,564,305.85	\$3,437.80	\$27,567,743.65	\$783,604.35	2.76
2s.....	34,071,128.00	33,465,124.80	5,614.60	33,470,739.40	600,388.60	1.76
5s.....	101,000,000.00	100,346,484.25	57,439.50	100,403,923.75	596,076.25	0.59
10s.....	118,010,000.00	114,259,316.00	116,437.00	114,375,753.00	3,634,247.00	3.08
20s.....	102,920,000.00	100,600,113.00	133,734.00	100,733,847.00	2,186,153.00	2.12
50s.....	30,055,200.00	29,735,885.00	20,000.00	29,755,885.00	299,315.00	1.00
100s.....	40,000,000.00	39,546,090.00	27,600.00	39,573,690.00	426,310.00	1.07
500s.....	58,986,000.00	58,725,500.00	17,500.00	58,743,000.00	243,000.00	0.41
1,000s.....	155,928,000.00	155,691,500.00	21,000.00	155,712,500.00	215,500.00	0.14
Unknown.....		135,000.00		135,000.00		
					8,984,594.20	
Deduct for unknown denominations destroyed in Chicago fire.....					135,000.00	
Total.....	669,321,676.00	660,069,318.90	402,762.90	660,472,081.80	8,849,594.20	1.32

## UNITED STATES NOTES, ISSUE OF 1869.

[Issue began October 9, 1869, and ceased July 25, 1874.]

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed to June 30, 1886.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Redeemed to June 30, 1887.	Outstanding June 30, 1887.	Percentage outstanding of amount issued.
1s.....	\$42,456,812.00	\$42,012,239.05	\$21,750.20	\$42,033,989.25	\$422,822.75	1.00
2s.....	50,511,920.00	50,070,692.40	36,051.20	50,101,343.60	410,576.40	0.81
5s.....	50,581,760.00	49,000,199.25	299,817.50	49,300,016.75	1,281,743.25	2.53
10s.....	85,221,240.00	78,616,239.00	1,421,306.00	80,037,545.00	5,183,695.00	6.08
20s.....	73,162,400.00	65,364,322.00	1,496,544.00	66,860,866.00	6,301,534.00	8.61
50s.....	30,200,000.00	28,727,460.00	226,865.00	28,954,325.00	1,245,675.00	4.12
100s.....	37,104,000.00	33,899,250.00	494,250.00	34,393,500.00	2,710,500.00	7.31
500s.....	44,890,000.00	44,612,000.00	15,000.00	44,627,000.00	263,000.00	0.59
1,000s.....	79,700,000.00	77,717,000.00	521,000.00	78,238,000.00	1,462,000.00	1.83
Unknown.....		865,000.00		865,000.00		
					19,281,546.40	
Deduct for unknown denominations destroyed in Chicago fire.....					865,000.00	
Total.....	493,828,132.00	470,884,401.70	4,527,183.90	475,411,585.60	18,416,546.40	3.73

## UNITED STATES NOTES, ISSUE OF 1874.

[Issue began July 13, 1874, and ceased September 13, 1875.]

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed to June 30, 1886.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Redeemed to June 30, 1887.	Outstanding June 30, 1887.	Percentage outstanding of amount issued.
1s.....	\$18,988,000.00	\$18,816,771.10	\$13,102.30	\$18,829,873.40	\$158,126.60	0.83
2s.....	16,520,000.00	16,382,303.80	14,773.60	16,397,077.40	122,922.60	0.74
50s.....	24,460,000.00	19,949,830.00	814,145.00	20,763,975.00	3,696,025.00	15.11
500s.....	28,000,000.00	26,835,500.00	531,000.00	27,366,500.00	633,500.00	2.26
Total.....	87,968,000.00	81,984,404.90	1,373,020.90	83,357,425.80	4,610,574.20	5.24

No. 13.—UNITED STATES CURRENCY OF EACH ISSUE AND DENOMINATION ISSUED REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1887—Cont'd.

UNITED STATES NOTES, ISSUE OF 1875.

[Issue began July 20, 1875, and ceased June 20, 1879.]

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed to June 30, 1886.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Redeemed to June 30, 1887.	Outstanding June 30, 1887.	Percentage out-standing of amount issued.
1s.....	\$26,212,000.00	\$25,872,842.30	\$45,033.50	\$25,917,875.80	\$294,124.20	1.12
2s.....	23,036,000.00	22,656,055.80	89,939.60	22,745,995.40	290,004.60	1.26
5s.....	46,180,000.00	43,621,656.50	694,467.50	44,316,124.00	1,863,876.00	4.04
10s.....	23,669,000.00	20,298,842.00	930,086.00	21,228,928.00	2,431,072.00	10.23
20s.....	25,000,000.00	19,644,890.00	1,182,362.00	20,827,192.00	4,172,808.00	16.69
50s.....	2,000,000.00	1,484,980.00	113,245.00	1,598,225.00	401,775.00	20.09
100s.....	16,200,000.00	11,866,850.00	734,290.00	12,601,140.00	3,598,860.00	22.22
500s.....	28,400,000.00	26,095,000.00	697,000.00	26,792,000.00	1,608,000.00	5.66
Total.....	190,688,000.00	171,541,056.60	4,486,423.60	176,027,480.20	14,660,519.80	7.69

UNITED STATES NOTES, ISSUE OF 1878.

[Issue began February 14, 1878, and ceased May 12, 1884.]

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed to June 30, 1886.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Redeemed to June 30, 1887.	Outstanding June 30, 1887.	Percentage out-standing of amount issued.
1s.....	\$12,512,000.00	\$12,230,174.30	\$64,900.00	\$12,295,074.30	\$216,925.70	1.73
2s.....	9,352,000.00	9,133,145.80	57,108.20	9,190,254.00	161,746.00	1.73
5s.....	30,160,000.00	27,561,225.00	779,904.00	28,341,129.00	1,818,871.00	6.03
10s.....	26,000,000.00	20,978,117.00	1,440,085.00	22,418,202.00	3,581,798.00	13.78
20s.....	34,800,000.00	24,807,672.00	2,382,136.00	27,189,808.00	7,610,192.00	21.87
50s.....	10,500,000.00	6,469,280.00	865,490.00	7,334,770.00	3,165,230.00	30.15
100s.....	20,200,000.00	12,535,010.00	1,371,260.00	13,906,270.00	6,293,730.00	31.16
500s.....	12,000,000.00	6,075,000.00	2,605,000.00	8,680,000.00	3,320,000.00	27.67
1,000s.....	24,000,000.00	14,944,000.00	4,677,000.00	19,621,000.00	4,379,000.00	18.25
5,000s.....	20,000,000.00	19,940,000.00	15,000.00	19,955,000.00	45,000.00	0.23
10,000s.....	40,000,000.00	39,990,000.00	.....	39,990,000.00	10,000.00	0.03
Total.....	239,524,000.00	194,663,624.10	14,257,883.20	208,921,507.30	30,602,492.70	12.78

UNITED STATES NOTES, ISSUE OF 1880.

[Issue began March 16, 1880, and still continues.]

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed to June 30, 1886.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Redeemed to June 30, 1887.	Outstanding June 30, 1887.	Percentage out-standing of amount issued.
1s.....	\$55,168,000.00	\$39,587,905.00	\$8,658,322.10	\$48,246,227.10	\$6,921,772.90	12.55
2s.....	48,000,000.00	31,579,355.80	8,997,710.40	40,577,066.20	7,422,933.80	15.46
5s.....	140,040,000.00	35,062,976.00	15,472,740.00	50,535,716.00	89,504,284.00	63.91
10s.....	84,480,000.00	13,920,065.00	5,019,276.00	18,939,341.00	65,540,659.00	77.58
20s.....	49,680,000.00	3,827,084.00	2,194,242.00	6,021,326.00	43,658,674.00	87.88
50s.....	15,600,000.00	1,156,500.00	1,342,535.00	2,499,035.00	13,100,965.00	83.98
100s.....	20,700,000.00	2,197,100.00	1,888,900.00	4,086,000.00	16,614,000.00	80.26
500s.....	2,750,000.00	259,000.00	854,000.00	1,113,000.00	1,637,000.00	59.53
1,000s.....	33,148,000.00	3,414,000.00	4,593,000.00	8,007,000.00	25,141,000.00	75.84
Total.....	449,566,000.00	131,003,985.80	49,020,725.50	180,024,711.50	269,541,288.70	59.96

No. 13.—UNITED STATES CURRENCY OF EACH ISSUE AND DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1887—Cont'd.

## ONE YEAR NOTES OF 1863.

[Issue began February 4, 1864, and ceased June 1, 1864.]

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed to June 30, 1886.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Redeemed to June 30, 1887.	Outstanding June 30, 1887.	Percentage outstanding of amount issued.
10s.....	\$6,200,000.00	\$6,192,665.00	\$100.00	\$6,192,855.00	\$7,145.00	0.12
20s.....	16,440,000.00	16,424,440.00	420.00	16,424,860.00	15,140.00	0.09
50s.....	8,240,000.00	8,233,150.00	50.00	8,233,200.00	6,809.00	0.08
100s.....	13,640,000.00	13,632,700.00	100.00	13,632,800.00	7,200.00	0.05
Unknown.....		90.00		90.00		
Deduct for unknown denominations destroyed.....					36,285.00	
					90.00	
Total.....	44,520,000.00	44,483,045.00	760.00	44,483,805.00	36,195.00	0.08

## TWO YEAR NOTES OF 1863.

[Issue began March 16, 1864, and ceased May 30, 1864.]

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed to June 30, 1886.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Redeemed to June 30, 1887.	Outstanding June 30, 1887.	Percentage outstanding of amount issued.
50s.....	\$6,800,000.00	\$6,793,400.00	\$100.00	\$6,793,500.00	\$6,500.00	0.10
100s.....	9,680,000.00	9,677,000.00	200.00	9,677,200.00	2,800.00	0.03
Total.....	16,480,000.00	16,470,400.00	300.00	16,470,700.00	9,300.00	0.06

## TWO YEAR COUPON NOTES OF 1863.

[Issue began January 12, 1864, and ceased April 20, 1864.]

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed to June 30, 1886.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Redeemed to June 30, 1887.	Outstanding June 30, 1887.	Percentage outstanding of amount issued.
50s.....	\$5,905,600.00	\$5,903,600.00	\$50.00	\$5,903,650.00	\$1,950.00	0.03
100s.....	14,484,400.00	14,476,200.00		14,476,200.00	8,200.00	0.06
500s.....	40,302,000.00	40,300,500.00		40,300,500.00	1,500.00	---
1,000s.....	89,308,000.00	89,289,000.00		89,289,000.00	19,000.00	0.02
Unknown.....		10,500.00		10,500.00		
Deduct for unknown denominations destroyed.....					30,650.00	
					10,500.00	
Total.....	150,000,000.00	149,979,800.00	50.00	149,979,850.00	20,150.00	0.01



No. 13.—UNITED STATES CURRENCY OF EACH ISSUE AND DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1887—Cont'd.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

[Issue began June 9, 1864, and ceased July 24, 1866.]

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed to June 30, 1886.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Redeemed to June 30, 1887.	Outstanding June 30, 1887.	Percentage outstanding of amount issued.
10s.....	\$23,285,200.00	\$23,258,180.00	\$1,400.00	\$23,259,580.00	\$25,620.00	0.11
20s.....	30,125,840.00	30,083,450.00	1,800.00	30,085,250.00	40,500.00	0.13
50s.....	60,824,000.00	60,750,750.00	1,950.00	60,752,700.00	71,300.00	0.12
100s.....	45,094,400.00	45,057,400.00	1,200.00	45,058,600.00	35,800.00	0.08
500s.....	67,846,000.00	67,833,000.00	.....	67,833,000.00	13,000.00	0.02
1,000s.....	39,420,000.00	39,413,000.00	.....	39,413,000.00	7,000.00	0.02
Total .....	266,595,440.00	266,395,780.00	6,350.00	266,402,130.00	193,310.00	0.07

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY, FIRST ISSUE.

[Issue began August 21, 1862, and ceased May 27, 1863.]

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed to June 30, 1886.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Redeemed to June 30, 1887.	Outstanding June 30, 1887.	Percentage outstanding of amount issued.
5 cents.....	\$2,242,889.00	\$1,214,644.05	\$22.58	\$1,214,666.63	\$1,028,222.37	45.84
10 cents.....	4,115,378.00	2,871,534.71	34.58	2,871,569.29	1,243,808.71	30.22
25 cents.....	5,225,696.00	4,186,689.48	73.48	4,186,762.96	1,038,933.04	19.88
50 cents.....	8,631,672.00	7,661,511.59	100.40	7,661,611.99	970,000.01	11.24
Total .....	20,215,635.00	15,934,379.83	231.04	15,934,610.87	4,281,024.13	21.18

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY, SECOND ISSUE.

[Issue began October 10, 1863, and ceased February 23, 1867.]

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed to June 30, 1886.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Redeemed to June 30, 1887.	Outstanding June 30, 1887.	Percentage outstanding of amount issued.
5 cents.....	\$2,794,826.10	\$2,096,249.39	\$25.57	\$2,096,274.96	\$698,551.14	24.99
10 cents.....	6,176,084.36	5,263,975.49	41.68	5,264,017.17	912,067.13	14.77
25 cents.....	7,648,341.25	6,903,010.21	70.20	6,903,080.41	745,260.84	9.74
50 cents.....	6,545,232.00	5,794,933.25	97.30	5,795,030.55	750,201.45	11.46
Total .....	23,164,483.65	20,058,168.34	234.75	20,058,403.09	3,106,080.56	13.41

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY, THIRD ISSUE.

[Issue began December 5, 1864, and ceased April 16, 1869.]

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed to June 30, 1886.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Redeemed to June 30, 1887.	Outstanding June 30, 1887.	Percentage outstanding of amount issued.
3 cents.....	\$601,923.90	\$511,638.42	\$12.12	\$511,650.54	\$90,273.36	15.00
5 cents.....	657,002.75	524,590.29	13.35	524,603.64	132,399.11	20.15
10 cents.....	16,976,134.50	15,924,694.14	140.79	15,924,834.93	1,051,299.57	6.19
15 cents.....	1,352.40	75.46	.....	75.46	1,276.94	94.42
25 cents.....	31,143,188.75	30,241,470.27	230.03	30,241,700.30	901,488.45	2.89
50 cents.....	36,735,426.50	35,929,288.75	378.15	35,929,666.90	805,759.60	2.19
Total .....	86,115,028.80	83,131,757.33	774.44	83,132,531.77	2,982,497.03	3.40

## No. 13.—UNITED STATES CURRENCY OF EACH ISSUE AND DENOMINATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1887—Cont'd.

## FRACTIONAL CURRENCY, FOURTH ISSUE.

[Issue began July 14, 1869, and ceased February 16, 1875.]

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed to June 30, 1886.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Redeemed to June 30, 1887.	Outstanding June 30, 1887.	Per-centage out-standing of amount issued.
10 cents.....	\$34,940,960.00	\$33,564,268.76	\$423.48	\$33,564,692.24	\$1,376,267.76	3.94
15 cents.....	5,304,216.00	5,064,046.32	110.08	5,064,156.40	240,059.60	4.53
25 cents.....	58,922,256.00	57,893,223.63	659.91	57,893,883.54	1,028,372.46	1.75
50 cents.....	77,399,600.00	76,324,061.15	1,277.60	76,325,338.75	1,074,261.25	1.39
Unknown.....		32,000.00		32,000.00		
Deduct for unknown denominations destroyed in Chicago fire.....					3,718,961.07	
					32,000.00	
Total.....	176,567,032.00	172,877,599.86	2,471.07	172,880,070.93	3,686,961.07	2.00

## FRACTIONAL CURRENCY, FIFTH ISSUE.

[Issue began February 26, 1874, and ceased February 15, 1876.]

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed to June 30, 1886.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Redeemed to June 30, 1887.	Outstanding June 30, 1887.	Per-centage out-standing of amount issued.
10 cents.....	\$19,989,900.00	\$19,498,323.26	\$722.91	\$19,499,046.17	\$490,853.83	2.46
25 cents.....	36,092,000.00	35,503,445.48	1,658.24	35,505,103.72	586,896.28	1.63
50 cents.....	6,580,000.00	6,390,379.50	1,030.70	6,391,410.20	188,589.80	2.87
Total.....	62,661,900.00	61,392,148.24	3,411.85	61,395,560.09	1,266,339.91	2.02

## RECAPITULATION.

Issue.	Total issued.	Face value of notes redeemed to June 30, 1887 (see statement 11).	Less deductions for mutilations since May 11, 1875, not covered into Treasury.	Redeemed to June 30, 1887, as shown by cash statement.	Outstanding June 30, 1887.
Old demand notes.....	\$60,030,000.00	\$59,972,872.50	\$2.50	\$59,972,870.00	\$57,130.00
United States notes.....	2,130,895,808.00	1,784,304,344.00	89,552.00	1,784,214,792.00	346,681,016.00
One and two year notes.....	211,000,000.00	210,934,355.00		210,934,355.00	65,645.00
Compound interest notes.....	266,595,440.00	266,402,130.00		266,402,130.00	193,310.00
Fractional currency.....	368,724,079.45	353,418,054.91	16,878.16	353,401,176.75	15,322,902.70
Total.....	3,037,245,327.45	2,675,031,756.41	106,432.66	2,674,925,323.75	362,320,003.70

No. 14.—ISSUES AND REDEMPTIONS OF UNITED STATES NOTES BY DENOMINATIONS AND BY FISCAL YEARS.

Denomination.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Increase in circulation.	Decrease in circulation.
1862.				
One dollar				
Two dollars				
Five dollars	\$17,140,000		\$17,140,000.00	
Ten dollars	15,440,000		15,440,000.00	
Twenty dollars	15,040,000		15,040,000.00	
Fifty dollars	13,000,000		13,000,000.00	
One hundred dollars	13,000,000		13,000,000.00	
Five hundred dollars	13,000,000		13,000,000.00	
One thousand dollars	12,000,000	\$2,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	
Total	98,620,000	2,000,000.00	96,620,000.00	
1863.				
One dollar	16,000,000	13,032.00	15,986,968.00	
Two dollars	17,000,000	5,044.00	16,994,956.00	
Five dollars	62,860,000	59,735.00	62,800,265.00	
Ten dollars	74,560,000	46,140.00	74,513,860.00	
Twenty dollars	59,960,000	62,160.00	59,897,840.00	
Fifty dollars	10,060,000	44,000.00	10,016,000.00	
One hundred dollars	17,800,000	1,300.00	17,798,700.00	
Five hundred dollars	13,500,000	1,000.00	13,499,000.00	
One thousand dollars	18,500,000	1,000.00	19,499,000.00	
Total	291,200,000	233,411.00	291,026,589.00	
1864.				
One dollar	946,000	96,759.35	849,240.65	
Two dollars	766,000	62,648.05	703,351.95	
Five dollars	15,700,000	175,200.50	15,524,799.50	
Ten dollars	18,880,000	156,233.50	18,723,766.50	
Twenty dollars	11,919,680	231,832.00	11,688,058.00	
Fifty dollars	6,975,200	90,622.50	6,884,577.50	
One hundred dollars	3,544,000	181,400.00	3,362,600.00	
Five hundred dollars	7,414,000	8,487,500.00		\$1,053,500.00
One thousand dollars	17,904,000	10,304,000.00	7,600,000.00	
Total	84,048,880	19,764,075.90	65,336,304.10	1,053,500.00
1865.				
One dollar	1,166,000	260,954.40	925,045.60	
Two dollars	2,130,000	260,574.20	1,869,425.80	
Five dollars	965,820	394,275.50	569,544.50	
Ten dollars	1,125,040	311,263.00	813,777.00	
Twenty dollars		526,033.00		526,033.00
Fifty dollars		190,947.50		190,947.50
One hundred dollars		353,140.00		353,140.00
Five hundred dollars		632,475.00		632,475.00
One thousand dollars		1,344,000.00		1,344,000.00
Total	5,404,860	4,253,662.60	4,177,792.90	3,026,595.70
1866.				
One dollar	714,000	1,266,495.15		552,495.15
Two dollars	664,000	1,421,898.50		757,898.50
Five dollars		588,593.50		588,593.50
Ten dollars		473,548.00		473,548.00
Twenty dollars		969,532.00		969,532.00
Fifty dollars		406,292.50		406,292.50
One hundred dollars		552,875.00		552,875.00
Five hundred dollars	11,000,000	387,425.00	10,612,575.00	
One thousand dollars	22,000,000	672,800.00	21,327,200.00	
Total	34,378,000	6,739,859.65	31,939,775.00	4,301,634.65
1867.				
One dollar	1,500,000	3,220,683.25		1,720,683.25
Two dollars	2,000,000	3,691,717.10		1,691,717.10
Five dollars		29,837,653.75		29,837,653.75
Ten dollars		21,359,294.75		21,359,294.75
Twenty dollars	10	7,218,210.00		7,218,210.00
Fifty dollars		438,875.00		438,875.00
One hundred dollars		573,050.00		573,050.00
Five hundred dollars	2,040,000	363,325.00	1,676,675.00	
One thousand dollars	56,412,000	50,559,900.00	5,852,100.00	
Total	61,952,010	117,262,708.85	7,528,775.00	62,839,473.85

## No. 14.—ISSUES AND REDEMPTIONS OF UNITED STATES NOTES BY DENOMINATIONS AND BY FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Increase in circulation.	Decrease in circulation.
1868.				
One dollar .....	\$2,483,348	\$4,297,683.25	.....	\$1,814,335.25
Two dollars .....	3,510,696	4,667,751.70	.....	1,157,055.70
Five dollars .....	.....	2,210,801.25	.....	2,210,801.25
Ten dollars .....	.....	3,506,372.50	.....	3,506,372.50
Twenty dollars .....	.....	2,391,665.00	.....	2,391,665.00
Fifty dollars .....	.....	841,932.50	.....	841,932.50
One hundred dollars .....	.....	974,975.00	.....	974,975.00
Five hundred dollars .....	2,032,000	1,504,975.00	\$527,025.00	.....
One thousand dollars .....	8,112,000	5,459,000.00	2,653,000.00	.....
Total .....	16,138,044	25,855,156.20	3,180,025.00	12,897,137.20
1869.				
One dollar .....	5,522,000	4,929,028.40	592,971.60	.....
Two dollars .....	3,000,432	5,287,765.90	2,712,666.10	.....
Five dollars .....	4,536,180	6,641,495.50	.....	2,305,315.50
Ten dollars .....	3,004,960	6,833,888.00	1,171,072.00	.....
Twenty dollars .....	16,000,320	5,816,229.00	10,184,091.00	.....
Fifty dollars .....	.....	7,211,355.00	.....	7,211,355.00
One hundred dollars .....	5,656,000	6,010,285.00	.....	354,285.00
Five hundred dollars .....	10,000,000	7,548,475.00	2,451,525.00	.....
One thousand dollars .....	20,000,000	7,669,000.00	12,331,000.00	.....
Total .....	77,519,892	57,947,521.80	29,443,325.70	9,870,955.50
1870.				
One dollar .....	8,220,000	4,422,884.45	3,797,115.55	.....
Two dollars .....	14,032,000	5,209,611.30	8,822,388.70	.....
Five dollars .....	19,580,000	10,053,996.25	9,526,003.75	.....
Ten dollars .....	37,920,000	19,001,072.50	18,918,927.50	.....
Twenty dollars .....	23,760,000	21,605,405.00	2,154,597.00	.....
Fifty dollars .....	20,600,000	8,223,617.50	11,376,382.50	.....
One hundred dollars .....	28,600,000	11,411,460.00	17,188,540.00	.....
Five hundred dollars .....	.....	16,433,475.00	.....	16,433,475.00
One thousand dollars .....	.....	37,812,000.00	.....	37,812,000.00
Total .....	152,712,000	135,173,520.00	71,783,955.00	54,245,475.00
1871.				
One dollar .....	17,480,000	5,002,208.45	12,477,791.55	.....
Two dollars .....	16,992,000	6,821,880.80	10,170,139.20	.....
Five dollars .....	12,560,000	14,016,532.25	.....	1,456,532.25
Ten dollars .....	29,400,000	16,997,841.50	12,402,158.50	.....
Twenty dollars .....	26,680,000	16,607,793.00	10,072,207.00	.....
Fifty dollars .....	9,600,000	5,089,320.00	4,510,680.00	.....
One hundred dollars .....	120,000	8,915,880.00	.....	8,795,880.00
Five hundred dollars .....	34,800,000	16,069,875.00	18,730,125.00	.....
One thousand dollars .....	54,800,000	31,067,000.00	23,733,000.00	.....
Ten thousand dollars .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	202,432,000	120,588,311.00	92,096,101.25	10,252,412.25
1872.				
One dollar .....	6,284,000	5,724,516.60	559,483.40	.....
Two dollars .....	3,216,000	7,569,791.90	649,208.10	.....
Five dollars .....	4,560,000	11,659,604.00	.....	7,098,604.00
Ten dollars .....	5,160,000	13,584,505.50	.....	8,424,505.50
Twenty dollars .....	3,080,000	13,264,976.50	.....	10,184,976.50
Fifty dollars .....	.....	2,700,294.50	.....	2,700,294.50
One hundred dollars .....	.....	4,722,665.00	.....	4,722,665.00
Five hundred dollars .....	.....	4,409,450.00	.....	4,409,450.00
One thousand dollars .....	.....	4,468,000.00	.....	4,468,000.00
Five thousand dollars .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ten thousand dollars .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	27,300,000	68,099,804.00	1,208,001.50	42,008,495.50

No. 14.—ISSUES AND REDEMPTIONS OF UNITED STATES NOTES BY DENOMINATIONS AND BY FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Increase in circulation.	Decrease in circulation.
1873.				
One dollar	\$4,328,000	\$6,517,793.20		\$2,189,793.20
Two dollars	3,608,000	7,712,608.55		4,104,608.55
Five dollars	6,240,000	9,903,055.00		4,663,155.00
Ten dollars	1,000,000	12,367,770.75		11,367,770.75
Twenty dollars	7,360,000	10,732,676.50		3,372,676.50
Fifty dollars		1,755,468.00		1,755,468.00
One hundred dollars		2,692,370.00		2,692,370.00
Five hundred dollars		5,529,025.00		5,529,025.00
One thousand dollars		6,808,300.00		6,808,300.00
Five thousand dollars				
Ten thousand dollars				
Total	21,536,000	64,019,067.00		42,483,067.00
Unknown denominations destroyed in the great fire at Chicago		1,000,000.00		
Total		65,019,067.00		
1874.				
One dollar	6,143,612	8,571,888.50		2,428,276.50
Two dollars	7,657,520	9,534,938.00		1,877,418.00
Five dollars	8,635,760	8,452,272.50	\$183,487.50	
Ten dollars	11,705,240	12,273,385.00		568,145.00
Twenty dollars	12,258,490	8,887,230.00	3,371,170.00	
Fifty dollars		2,030,775.00		2,030,775.00
One hundred dollars	8,384,000	2,695,400.00	5,688,600.00	
Five hundred dollars	10,090,080	34,118,000.00		24,028,000.00
One thousand dollars	20,100,000	7,840,000.00	12,260,000.00	
Five thousand dollars				
Ten thousand dollars				
Total	84,974,532	94,403,889.00	21,503,257.50	30,932,614.50
1875.				
One dollar	14,626,156	13,090,631.50	935,524.50	
Two dollars	10,934,400	16,923,516.00		5,989,116.00
Five dollars	6,926,000	19,657,201.50		12,734,201.50
Ten dollars	13,560,000	36,689,380.00		23,129,800.00
Twenty dollars	10,160,000	30,522,828.00		20,362,828.00
Fifty dollars	8,960,700	7,931,850.00	1,028,850.00	
One hundred dollars	3,290,000	10,111,500.00		6,821,500.00
Five hundred dollars	27,950,000	5,663,000.00	22,287,000.00	
One thousand dollars	7,500,000	27,879,000.00		20,379,000.00
Five thousand dollars				
Ten thousand dollars				
Total	103,907,256	169,068,907.00	24,251,374.50	89,413,625.50
1876.				
One dollar	13,444,758	12,855,120.60	589,637.40	
Two dollars	12,792,000	11,055,842.40	1,136,157.60	
Five dollars	13,120,000	11,654,810.00	1,465,190.00	
Ten dollars	11,156,000	14,905,686.00		3,749,686.00
Twenty dollars	12,184,000	13,187,379.00		1,067,379.00
Fifty dollars	10,151,000	5,922,185.00	4,228,815.00	
One hundred dollars	5,680,000	9,676,760.00		3,996,760.00
Five hundred dollars	12,451,000	9,379,500.00	3,070,500.00	
One thousand dollars	200,000	7,940,500.00		7,740,500.00
Five thousand dollars				
Ten thousand dollars				
Total	91,177,758	97,177,054.00	10,491,029.00	16,490,325.00
1877.				
One dollar	10,147,399	12,994,606.10		2,847,207.10
Two dollars	9,432,000	11,542,653.40		2,110,653.40
Five dollars	14,180,000	11,159,948.50	3,020,051.50	
Ten dollars	7,320,000	12,229,152.00		4,909,152.00
Twenty dollars	8,160,000	11,931,466.00		3,771,466.00
Fifty dollars	5,983,300	5,559,155.00	424,145.00	
One hundred dollars	6,985,200	4,796,870.00	2,188,330.00	
Five hundred dollars	5,733,000	5,617,000.00	116,000.00	
One thousand dollars	4,500,000	6,618,000.00		2,118,000.00
Five thousand dollars				
Ten thousand dollars				
Total	72,440,899	82,448,851.00	5,748,526.50	15,756,478.50

## No. 14.—ISSUES AND REDEMPTIONS OF UNITED STATES NOTES BY DENOMINATIONS AND BY FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Increase in circulation.	Decrease in circulation.
1878.				
One dollar .....	\$ 7,562,351	\$11,792,775.00	.....	\$4,230,424.00
Two dollars .....	6,288,000	10,746,878.00	.....	4,458,878.00
Five dollars .....	15,820,000	16,111,867.00	.....	291,867.00
Ten dollars .....	11,380,000	13,763,063.00	.....	2,383,063.00
Twenty dollars .....	9,200,000	9,086,554.00	\$113,446.00	.....
Fifty dollars .....	3,200,000	6,267,030.00	.....	3,067,030.00
One hundred dollars .....	6,408,600	4,194,100.00	2,214,500.00	.....
Five hundred dollars .....	4,817,000	4,424,000.00	393,000.00	.....
One thousand dollars .....	2,600,000	3,973,000.00	.....	1,373,000.00
Ten thousand dollars .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	67,275,951	80,359,267.00	2,720,946.00	15,804,262.00
1879.				
One dollar .....	6,503,133	9,223,026.50	.....	2,719,893.50
Two dollars .....	5,892,000	8,710,295.00	.....	2,818,295.00
Five dollars .....	11,060,000	11,622,443.50	.....	562,443.50
Ten dollars .....	9,280,000	10,193,082.00	.....	913,082.00
Twenty dollars .....	7,400,000	9,649,756.00	.....	2,249,756.00
Fifty dollars .....	2,400,000	4,059,340.00	.....	1,659,340.00
One hundred dollars .....	5,007,700	4,593,890.00	413,810.00	.....
Five hundred dollars .....	5,650,000	3,959,000.00	1,691,000.00	.....
One thousand dollars .....	3,900,000	2,042,000.00	1,858,000.00	.....
Five thousand dollars .....	4,005,000	5,000.00	4,000,000.00	.....
Ten thousand dollars .....	3,010,000	50,000.00	2,960,000.00	.....
Total .....	64,107,833	64,107,833.00	10,922,810.00	10,922,810.00
1880.				
One dollar .....	9,057,863	6,935,511.80	2,122,351.20	.....
Two dollars .....	8,232,000	5,971,840.20	2,261,159.80	.....
Five dollars .....	19,680,000	8,354,565.00	11,325,435.00	.....
Ten dollars .....	16,520,000	6,241,811.00	10,278,189.00	.....
Twenty dollars .....	17,300,000	5,687,680.00	11,612,320.00	.....
Fifty dollars .....	1,400,000	2,114,345.00	.....	714,345.00
One hundred dollars .....	3,052,700	2,293,310.00	759,390.00	.....
Five hundred dollars .....	2,300,000	15,645,500.00	.....	13,345,500.00
One thousand dollars .....	700,000	19,238,000.00	.....	18,538,000.00
Five thousand dollars .....	1,000,000	4,320,000.00	.....	3,320,000.00
Ten thousand dollars .....	2,000,000	4,500,000.00	.....	2,500,000.00
Total .....	81,302,563	81,302,563.00	38,417,845.00	38,417,845.00
1881.				
One dollar .....	9,889,034	7,575,604.40	2,313,429.60	.....
Two dollars .....	8,752,000	6,860,690.60	1,891,309.40	.....
Five dollars .....	14,760,000	10,623,470.00	4,136,530.00	.....
Ten dollars .....	9,160,000	7,086,364.00	2,073,636.00	.....
Twenty dollars .....	6,240,000	6,111,610.00	128,390.00	.....
Fifty dollars .....	1,200,000	2,306,085.00	.....	1,106,085.00
One hundred dollars .....	2,944,300	2,794,510.00	149,790.00	.....
Five hundred dollars .....	700,000	5,354,000.00	.....	4,654,000.00
One thousand dollars .....	900,000	5,408,000.00	.....	4,508,000.00
Five thousand dollars .....	.....	225,000.00	.....	225,000.00
Ten thousand dollars .....	.....	200,000.00	.....	200,000.00
Total .....	54,545,334	54,545,334.00	10,693,085.00	10,693,085.00
1882.				
One dollar .....	11,445,524	8,370,332.00	3,075,192.00	.....
Two dollars .....	10,472,000	8,093,497.00	2,378,503.00	.....
Five dollars .....	14,280,000	16,506,538.00	.....	2,226,538.00
Ten dollars .....	6,680,000	10,885,621.00	.....	4,205,621.00
Twenty dollars .....	5,680,000	9,294,126.00	.....	3,614,126.00
Fifty dollars .....	3,200,000	2,711,140.00	488,860.00	.....
One hundred dollars .....	4,527,900	3,006,170.00	1,521,730.00	.....
Five hundred dollars .....	1,750,000	1,444,000.00	306,000.00	.....
One thousand dollars .....	1,500,000	1,189,000.00	311,000.00	.....
Five thousand dollars .....	4,995,000	5,630,000.00	.....	35,000.00
Ten thousand dollars .....	14,990,000	12,990,000.00	2,000,000.00	.....
Total .....	79,520,424	79,520,424.00	10,081,285.00	10,081,285.00

No. 14.—ISSUES AND REDEMPTIONS OF UNITED STATES NOTES BY DENOMINATIONS AND BY FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Increase in circulation.	Decrease in circulation.
1883.				
One dollar .....	\$11,986,114	\$9,970,610.80	\$2,015,503.20	.....
Two dollars .....	9,672,000	8,770,231.20	901,768.80	.....
Five dollars .....	22,860,000	19,052,455.00	3,807,545.00	.....
Ten dollars .....	14,240,000	14,291,880.00	.....	\$51,880.00
Twenty dollars .....	6,000,000	12,210,562.00	.....	6,210,562.00
Fifty dollars .....	3,900,000	4,205,875.00	.....	305,875.00
One hundred dollars .....	4,356,600	4,523,600.00	.....	167,000.00
Five hundred dollars .....	2,350,000	2,127,280.00	222,500.00	.....
One thousand dollars .....	4,400,000	2,407,000.00	1,993,000.00	.....
Five thousand dollars .....	10,000,000	10,105,000.00	.....	105,000.00
Ten thousand dollars .....	20,000,000	22,100,000.00	.....	2,100,000.00
Total .....	109,764,714	109,764,714.00	8,940,317.00	8,940,317.00
1884.				
One dollar .....	8,943,236	10,019,508.00	.....	1,076,272.00
Two dollars .....	7,808,000	8,434,508.00	.....	626,508.00
Five dollars .....	23,420,000	19,017,170.00	4,402,830.00	.....
Ten dollars .....	12,160,000	15,365,870.00	.....	3,205,870.00
Twenty dollars .....	9,280,000	13,672,280.00	.....	4,392,280.00
Fifty dollars .....	4,200,000	4,877,000.00	.....	677,000.00
One hundred dollars .....	5,237,000	5,898,400.00	.....	661,400.00
Five hundred dollars .....	4,900,000	3,084,500.00	1,815,500.00	.....
One thousand dollars .....	10,000,000	5,294,000.00	4,706,000.00	.....
Five thousand dollars .....	.....	185,000.00	.....	185,000.00
Ten thousand dollars .....	.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
Total .....	85,948,236	85,948,236.00	10,924,330.00	10,924,330.00
1885.				
One dollar .....	10,187,153	11,895,276.00	.....	1,708,123.00
Two dollars .....	10,856,000	10,458,817.00	397,183.00	.....
Five dollars .....	19,300,000	18,855,110.00	444,890.00	.....
Ten dollars .....	9,640,000	14,627,630.00	.....	4,987,630.00
Twenty dollars .....	9,760,000	12,688,120.00	.....	2,928,120.00
Fifty dollars .....	4,800,000	4,549,000.00	251,000.00	.....
One hundred dollars .....	5,600,000	6,344,200.00	.....	744,200.00
Five hundred dollars .....	2,350,000	2,707,000.00	.....	357,000.00
One thousand dollars .....	12,000,000	2,318,000.00	9,682,000.00	.....
Five thousand dollars .....	.....	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
Ten thousand dollars .....	.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
Total .....	84,493,153	84,493,153.00	10,775,073.00	10,775,073.00
1886.				
One dollar .....	.....	7,348,139.00	.....	7,348,139.00
Two dollars .....	.....	7,090,700.00	.....	7,090,700.00
Five dollars .....	21,320,000	11,688,586.00	9,631,414.00	.....
Ten dollars .....	9,960,000	7,840,725.00	2,119,275.00	.....
Twenty dollars .....	7,120,000	7,168,130.00	.....	48,130.00
Fifty dollars .....	2,000,000	2,168,630.00	.....	168,630.00
One hundred dollars .....	4,700,000	6,237,090.00	.....	1,537,090.00
Five hundred dollars .....	400,000	4,533,000.00	.....	4,133,000.00
One thousand dollars .....	17,500,000	8,855,000.00	8,645,000.00	.....
Five thousand dollars .....	.....	40,000.00	.....	40,000.00
Ten thousand dollars .....	.....	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
Total .....	63,000,000	63,000,000.00	20,395,689.00	20,395,689.00
1887.				
One dollar .....	.....	8,806,546.00	.....	8,806,546.00
Two dollars .....	.....	9,195,798.00	.....	9,195,798.00
Five dollars .....	26,740,000	17,304,368.00	9,435,632.00	.....
Ten dollars .....	22,640,000	8,927,190.00	13,712,810.00	.....
Twenty dollars .....	16,240,000	7,389,018.00	8,850,982.00	.....
Fifty dollars .....	2,000,000	3,382,280.00	.....	1,382,280.00
One hundred dollars .....	2,800,000	4,516,300.00	.....	1,716,300.00
Five hundred dollars .....	.....	4,719,500.00	.....	4,719,500.00
One thousand dollars .....	3,648,000	9,812,000.00	.....	6,164,000.00
Five thousand dollars .....	.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Ten thousand dollars .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	74,068,000	74,068,000.00	31,999,424.00	31,999,424.00

No. 15.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ISSUE AND REDEMPTION OF UNITED STATES NOTES FOR THE LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS.

Month.	Small notes issued.						Total redeemed.	Small notes redeemed.				
	1s.	2s.	5s.	10s.	20s.	Total issued.		1s.	2s.	5s.	10s.	20s.
1884—July.....	\$272,000	\$852,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,160,000	\$1,760,000	\$7,824,000	\$5,413,617.00	\$772,510.00	\$691,012.00	\$1,493,535.00	\$1,274,540.00	\$1,182,020.00
August.....	1,040,000	1,400,000	600,000	360,000	480,000	3,880,000	5,316,750.00	756,400.00	673,600.00	1,609,250.00	1,265,500.00	1,112,000.00
September.....	1,012,000	1,192,000	2,120,000	1,640,000	240,000	6,204,000	5,157,067.00	832,155.00	717,902.00	1,411,000.00	1,111,010.00	1,085,000.00
October.....	1,176,000	1,456,000	2,940,000	440,000	80,000	6,092,000	5,066,094.00	1,035,250.00	916,634.00	1,645,080.00	1,304,050.00	1,165,100.00
November.....	1,008,000	1,136,000	1,620,000	1,000,000	960,000	5,724,000	6,046,184.00	1,000,898.00	900,136.00	1,609,060.00	1,341,290.00	1,194,800.00
December.....	880,000	800,000	1,240,000	320,000	800,000	4,040,000	6,252,396.00	1,129,336.00	974,385.00	1,766,175.00	1,290,280.00	1,112,220.00
1885—January.....	823,153	752,000	1,260,000	960,000	1,120,000	4,915,153	7,272,785.00	1,372,967.00	1,214,518.00	2,141,800.00	1,409,500.00	1,124,000.00
February.....	1,024,000	808,000	1,140,000	640,000	880,000	4,492,000	5,618,179.00	983,185.00	861,064.00	1,591,000.00	1,265,710.00	927,220.00
March.....	1,152,000	1,008,000	1,360,000	480,000	1,040,000	5,040,000	6,196,507.00	1,220,152.00	1,058,110.00	1,714,825.00	1,205,040.00	998,380.00
April.....	1,120,000	992,000	1,960,000	600,000	640,000	4,312,000	6,402,968.00	1,136,077.00	999,296.00	1,814,105.00	1,336,170.00	1,117,320.00
May.....	408,000	272,000	2,000,000	840,000	880,000	4,400,000	4,420,256.00	808,150.00	716,356.00	1,125,250.00	925,500.00	845,000.00
June.....	272,000	208,000	1,260,000	200,000	880,000	2,820,000	4,432,150.00	848,196.00	735,804.00	1,134,030.00	899,060.00	815,060.00
Total.....	10,187,153	10,856,000	19,300,000	9,640,000	9,760,000	59,743,153	68,524,953.00	11,895,276.00	10,458,817.00	18,855,110.00	14,627,630.00	12,668,120.00
July.....			1,180,000	520,000	80,000	1,780,000	2,259,150.00	451,023.00	396,412.00	574,035.00	440,600.00	397,080.00
August.....			1,460,000	1,160,000	1,040,000	3,660,000	3,161,550.00	590,694.90	528,951.50	793,945.50	644,736.00	601,222.00
September.....			3,880,000	2,480,000	1,440,000	7,800,000	3,263,500.00	647,617.00	607,798.00	827,035.00	634,030.00	547,020.00
October.....			4,640,000	4,600,000	1,360,000	10,500,000	3,015,100.50	559,268.50	526,772.00	792,510.00	576,630.00	559,920.00
November.....			5,360,000	680,000	560,000	7,460,000	2,893,140.00	550,176.50	524,946.00	783,477.50	552,520.00	484,020.00
December.....			1,680,000	360,000	1,680,000	3,360,000	3,211,819.50	619,262.50	574,489.00	879,852.00	611,712.00	526,564.00
1886—January.....							4,218,750.00	777,458.00	772,732.00	1,185,980.00	788,280.00	694,300.00
February.....				160,000	320,000	480,000	3,787,550.00	619,649.00	611,450.00	1,101,761.00	739,690.00	715,000.00
March.....					640,000	2,160,000	3,665,750.00	633,121.00	647,244.00	1,078,835.00	681,170.00	625,380.00
April.....			1,520,000			2,160,000	3,693,210.00	652,746.00	627,451.00	1,110,286.00	680,727.00	622,000.00
May.....			800,000			300,000	3,933,310.00	625,015.00	629,892.00	1,261,709.00	728,410.00	688,284.00
June.....			900,000			900,000	4,031,450.00	622,118.00	642,562.00	1,297,160.00	762,220.00	707,400.00
Total.....			21,320,000	9,960,000	7,120,000	38,400,000	41,136,280.00	7,348,139.40	7,090,699.00	11,688,586.00	7,840,725.00	7,168,130.00
July.....			1,580,000		640,000	2,220,000	3,675,240.00	551,495.80	587,582.20	1,203,086.00	695,032.00	638,054.00
August.....			2,640,000		1,360,000	5,440,000	3,371,960.00	504,901.00	539,165.00	1,108,324.00	602,448.00	616,622.00
September.....			6,000,000	1,600,000	320,000	7,920,000	4,407,850.00	1,188,300.00	1,035,300.00	1,103,250.00	521,050.00	560,000.00
October.....			3,600,000	4,360,000	800,000	8,760,000	3,461,800.00	627,847.00	635,157.00	1,064,549.00	544,907.00	589,840.00
November.....			4,000,000		1,280,000	5,280,000	2,626,450.00	412,150.00	468,850.00	979,200.00	437,850.00	328,900.00
December.....			2,260,000	5,080,000		7,340,000	6,738,720.00	1,188,808.80	1,316,310.20	2,075,358.00	1,147,241.00	1,011,002.00
1887—January.....			2,740,000	2,320,000		5,020,000	5,532,600.00	1,044,592.60	1,105,750.40	1,869,571.00	840,844.00	671,542.00
February.....			680,000	2,280,000	2,240,000	5,240,000	4,486,815.00	706,451.80	755,002.20	1,423,058.00	928,491.00	673,812.00
March.....			540,000	680,000	1,280,000	2,500,000	4,175,610.00	784,657.60	820,942.40	1,537,206.00	620,302.00	412,502.00
April.....			1,520,000	2,880,000	2,080,000	6,480,000	4,597,750.00	673,118.00	709,312.00	1,569,740.00	894,780.60	750,800.00
May.....			500,000	1,040,000	3,040,000	4,580,000	4,353,550.00	590,493.50	641,967.00	1,683,625.50	854,838.00	582,528.00
June.....			680,000	960,000	3,200,000	4,840,000	4,194,575.00	533,739.80	580,459.20	1,686,801.00	839,857.00	553,918.00
Total.....			38,740,000	22,640,000	16,240,000	65,620,000	51,622,920.00	8,806,545.90	9,195,797.60	17,304,368.50	8,927,190.00	7,389,018.00



No. 15.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ISSUE AND REDEMPTION OF UNITED STATES NOTES FOR THE LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS—Cont'd.

Month.	Large notes issued.							Large notes redeemed.						
	50s.	100s.	500s.	1,000s.	5,000s.	10,000s.	Total issued.	Total redeemed.	50s.	100s.	500s.	1,000s.	5,000s.	10,000s.
1884—July	\$200,000						\$200,000	\$2,613,500	\$828,600	\$905,900	\$586,000	\$503,000	\$10,000	
August	200,000	\$2,447,000		\$100,000			2,747,000	1,310,250	393,350	492,900	222,000	197,000	5,000	
September		226,000					226,000	1,272,950	346,550	537,900	195,500	193,000		
October	600,000	96,200		1,700,000			2,396,200	2,518,200	447,200	823,500	742,500	495,000	10,000	
November	400,000	539,800		1,000,000			1,939,800	1,600,800	465,700	758,100	182,000	170,000	5,000	\$10,000
December	800,000	500,000	\$200,000	2,200,000			3,700,000	1,446,700	425,800	637,000	179,000	204,000		
1885—January	800,000	428,000	200,000	2,000,000			3,428,000	1,067,450	378,750	441,200	129,500	118,000		
February	600,000	260,000	300,000	900,000			2,060,000	933,850	350,350	403,500	78,000	102,000		
March	600,000	87,000	300,000	1,200,000			2,187,000	1,031,150	325,950	464,700	132,500	108,000		
April	200,000	246,000	250,000	2,400,000			3,096,000	1,092,200	342,600	404,600	133,000	122,000		
May	200,000	400,000					600,000	583,300	233,500	253,300	53,500	33,000		10,000
June	200,000	400,000	1,100,000	500,000			2,200,000	587,850	212,650	220,700	81,500	73,000		
Total	4,800,000	5,600,000	2,350,000	12,000,000			24,750,000	15,968,260	4,549,000	6,344,200	2,707,000	2,318,000	30,000	20,000
July		300,000	400,000				700,000	220,850	88,550	73,300	25,000	26,000		10,000
August								498,450	175,950	185,000	81,500	51,000	5,000	
September								4,536,500	161,800	163,700	1,558,500	2,653,000		
October								7,484,900	140,200	3,123,700	140,000	4,076,000		
November								4,204,350	145,150	1,044,200	1,940,000	1,070,000	5,000	
December		400,600					400,000	908,880	161,990	252,890	180,000	269,000	25,000	20,000
1886—January	1,600,000	3,200,000					4,800,000	581,250	216,350	209,900	92,000	63,000		
February	400,000	400,000		3,200,000			4,000,000	692,450	238,450	257,000	99,000	93,000	5,600	
March				4,600,000			4,600,000	933,550	203,250	268,800	118,500	343,000		
April		400,000					2,200,000	667,300	221,200	238,600	131,500	76,000		
May				4,200,000			4,200,000	566,690	217,990	215,200	77,500	56,000		
June				3,700,000			3,700,000	568,550	200,250	199,800	89,500	79,000		
Total	2,000,000	4,700,000	400,000	17,500,000			24,600,000	21,863,720	2,168,630	6,237,090	4,533,000	8,855,000	40,000	30,000
July				3,648,000			3,648,000	2,192,760	866,570	1,124,190	120,000	82,000		
August								2,068,040	225,350	232,690	98,000	1,612,000		
September								3,512,150	178,450	218,700	725,000	2,290,000		
October								400,000	5,698,200	219,500	1,870,500	2,739,000	10,000	
November		400,000						2,653,550	102,450	174,600	932,500	1,444,000		
December	200,000	400,000					600,000	1,201,280	354,780	403,000	223,500	220,000		
1887—January	400,000	800,000					1,200,000	687,400	253,600	245,800	100,000	83,000	5,000	
February								753,185	264,495	276,190	111,500	101,000		
March	1,400,000	800,000					2,200,000	524,390	167,340	205,050	73,000	79,000		
April								1,882,250	297,550	348,700	124,000	1,112,000		
May		400,000					400,000	626,450	218,650	259,300	82,500	66,000		
June								645,425	233,545	251,380	76,500	84,000		
Total	2,000,000	2,800,000		3,648,000			8,448,000	22,445,080	3,382,280	4,698,800	4,537,000	9,812,000	15,000	

TREASURER.

## No. 16.—SILVER CERTIFICATES ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING, BY SERIES AND DENOMINATIONS.

Series and denomination.	Issued.		Redeemed.		Outstanding June 30, 1887.
	During fiscal year.	To June 30, 1887.	During fiscal year.	To June 30, 1887.	
<i>Series of 1878.</i>					
10s.....		\$2,274,000	\$83,766.00	\$2,141,344.00	\$132,656.00
20s.....		2,746,000	148,552.00	2,416,776.00	321,224.00
50s.....		3,250,000	278,21.00	2,854,075.00	395,025.00
100s.....		3,540,000	270,500.00	3,173,770.00	366,230.00
500s.....		4,650,000	50,500.00	4,558,000.00	92,000.00
1,000s.....		14,490,000	98,000.00	14,354,000.00	136,000.00
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>30,950,000</b>	<b>929,623.00</b>	<b>29,498,865.00</b>	<b>1,451,135.00</b>
<i>Series of 1880.</i>					
10s.....	\$6,440,000	86,000,000	6,326,526.00	35,833,561.00	50,166,439.00
20s.....	9,520,000	80,760,000	3,700,030.00	30,460,208.00	50,299,792.00
50s.....	1,000,000	8,800,000	2,910,525.00	3,998,925.00	4,801,075.00
100s.....		10,600,000	5,626,800.00	7,252,800.00	3,347,200.00
500s.....		9,000,000	1,115,500.00	8,423,000.00	577,000.00
1,000s.....		9,000,000	1,301,000.00	8,615,000.00	385,000.00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>16,960,000</b>	<b>204,160,000</b>	<b>20,980,411.00</b>	<b>94,583,494.00</b>	<b>109,576,506.00</b>
<i>Series of 1886.</i>					
1s.....	14,156,000	14,156,000	176,503.90	176,503.90	13,979,496.10
2s.....	8,976,000	8,976,000	70,003.60	70,003.60	8,905,996.40
5s.....	7,760,000	7,760,000	31,758.50	31,758.50	7,728,241.50
10s.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	98,225.00	98,225.00	3,901,775.00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>34,892,000</b>	<b>34,892,000</b>	<b>376,491.00</b>	<b>376,491.00</b>	<b>34,515,509.00</b>
<b>Aggregate</b> .....	<b>51,852,000</b>	<b>270,002,000</b>	<b>22,286,525.00</b>	<b>124,458,850.00</b>	<b>*145,543,150.00</b>

\* Including \$3,425,133 in the Treasury cash.

## No. 17.—GOLD CERTIFICATES ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING, BY SERIES AND DENOMINATIONS.

Denomination.	Issued.		Redeemed.		Outstanding June 30, 1887.
	During fiscal year.	To June 30, 1887.	During fiscal year.	To June 30, 1887.	
<i>Act March 3, 1863.</i>					
20s.....		\$960,000.00	\$20	\$959,600.00	\$400
50s.....					
100s.....		20,234,300.00	14,200	20,179,000.00	55,300
500s.....		32,844,000.00	8,500	32,783,000.00	61,000
1,000s.....		121,881,000.00	14,000	121,677,000.00	204,000
5,000s.....		457,885,000.00	5,000	457,500,000.00	385,000
10,000s.....		314,330,000.00	10,000	312,660,000.00	1,670,000
Account Geneva Award.....		33,000,580.46		33,000,580.46	
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>961,134,860.46</b>	<b>51,720</b>	<b>978,759,180.46</b>	<b>2,375,700</b>
<i>Act July 12, 1882.</i>					
20s.....		15,920,000.00	1,104,808	5,048,338.00	10,871,662
50s.....		13,300,000.00	1,492,600	5,074,645.00	8,225,355
100s.....		12,200,000.00	1,041,800	4,297,900.00	7,902,100
500s.....		17,300,000.00	1,400,500	5,330,000.00	11,970,000
1,000s.....		26,000,000.00	1,106,000	8,828,000.00	17,172,000
5,000s.....		22,500,000.00	620,000	9,680,000.00	12,816,000
10,000s.....		85,000,000.00	2,870,000	34,840,000.00	56,160,000
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>192,220,000.00</b>	<b>9,635,708</b>	<b>73,168,883.00</b>	<b>119,111,117</b>
<b>Aggregate</b> .....		<b>1,173,354,860.46</b>	<b>9,687,428</b>	<b>1,051,888,063.46</b>	<b>*121,486,817</b>

\* Including \$30,261,380 in the Treasury cash.

No. 18.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING.

Issue.	Total issued.	Redeemed to June 30, 1886.	Redeemed during fiscal year.	Redeemed to June 30, 1887.	Outstanding June 30, 1887.
July 17, 1861 .....	\$140,094,750	\$140,078,950		\$140,078,950	\$15,800
August 15, 1864 .....	299,992,500	299,941,150	\$200	299,941,350	51,150
June 15, 1865 .....	331,000,000	330,966,700	200	330,966,900	33,100
July 15, 1865 .....	199,000,000	198,949,350	300	198,949,650	50,350
Total .....	970,087,250	969,936,150	700	969,936,850	150,400

NOTE.—The public debt statement shows \$129,600 7-30s of 1864 and 1865 outstanding on June 30, 1887, or \$5,000 less than the amount given in the above table. The discrepancy arose in deducting \$5,000 redeemed in August, 1863, which was suspended in settlement and again deducted when suspension was removed.

No. 19.—COUPONS FROM UNITED STATES BONDS AND INTEREST NOTES, PAID DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1887, CLASSIFIED BY LOANS.

Title of loan.	Amount.
<b>Bonds:</b>	
Loan of July and August, 1861 .....	\$208.50
5-20s of 1862 .....	229.50
10-40s of 1864 .....	74.47
5-20s of June, 1864 .....	12.00
5-20s of 1865 .....	75.00
Consols of 1865 .....	114.00
Consols of 1867 .....	315.00
Consols of 1868 .....	24.00
Funded Loan of 1881 .....	89.37
Funded Loan of 1891 .....	2,106,204.90
Funded Loan of 1907 .....	4,894,502.50
<b>Interest notes:</b>	
Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865 .....	239.07
Two-year Interest Notes of 1863 .....	6.52
Total .....	7,002,094.83

No. 20.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF CHECKS ISSUED FOR INTEREST ON REGISTERED BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

Title of loan.	Number.	Amount.
Funded loan of 1891 .....	46,708	\$9,159,341.12
Funded loan of 1907 .....	162,878	24,580,066.00
Loan of July 13, 1882 .....	5,396	2,139,058.68
Total .....	214,982	35,878,465.80
Bonds issued to Pacific Railways .....	4,454	3,877,410.72
Total .....	219,436	39,755,876.52

No. 21.—INTEREST ON 3.65 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PAID DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

Where paid.	Coupons.	Checks.	Total.
Treasury United States, Washington .....	\$24,126.26	\$50,503.95	\$74,630.21
Sub-Treasury United States, New York .....	71,123.90	364,616.75	435,740.65
Total .....	95,250.16	415,120.70	510,370.86

No. 22.—REFUNDING CERTIFICATES ISSUED UNDER THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 26, 1879, CONVERTED INTO BONDS OF THE FUNDED LOAN OF 1907.

	Issued.	Converted.			Outstanding.
		To June 30, 1886.	During the fiscal year.	To June 30, 1887.	
Payable to order .....	\$58,500	\$58,080	.....	\$58,080	\$420
Payable to bearer .....	39,954,250	39,746,870	\$32,550	39,779,420	174,830
Total .....	40,012,750	39,804,950	32,550	39,837,500	175,250

No. 23.—TOTAL AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES BONDS RETIRED FOR THE SINKING FUND FROM MAY, 1869, TO JUNE 30, 1887.

Title of loan.	How retired.	From May, 1869, to June 30, 1886.	During fiscal year.	From May, 1869, to June 30, 1887.
Loan of February, 1861 .....	Purchased .....	\$10,612,000	.....	\$10,612,000
	Redeemed .....	.....	\$2,000	2,000
	Total .....	10,612,000	2,000	10,614,000
Oregon War Debt.....	Purchased .....	256,800	.....	256,800
	Redeemed .....	100	.....	100
	Total .....	256,900	.....	256,900
Loan of July and August, 1861..	Purchased .....	48,776,700	.....	48,776,700
	Redeemed .....	2,500	28,700	31,200
	Total .....	48,779,200	28,700	48,807,900
5-20s of 1862.....	Purchased .....	24,029,150	.....	24,029,150
	Redeemed .....	30,035,750	650	30,036,400
	Total .....	54,064,900	650	54,065,550
Loan of 1863 .....	Purchased .....	19,854,250	.....	19,854,250
	Redeemed .....	1,100	13,400	14,500
	Total .....	19,855,350	13,400	19,868,750
10-40s of 1864.....	Redeemed .....	690,300	1,300	691,600
5-20s of March, 1864.....	Purchased .....	361,600	.....	361,600
5-20s of June, 1864.....	do .....	18,356,100	.....	18,356,100
	Redeemed .....	11,072,100	.....	11,072,100
	Total .....	29,428,200	.....	29,428,200
5-20s of 1865.....	Purchased .....	16,866,150	.....	16,866,150
	Redeemed .....	1,974,450	8,000	1,982,450
	Total .....	18,840,600	8,000	18,848,600
Consols of 1865.....	Purchased .....	48,166,150	.....	48,166,150
	Redeemed .....	47,250	18,200	65,450
	Total .....	48,213,400	18,200	48,231,600
Consols of 1867.....	Purchased .....	32,115,600	.....	32,115,600
	Redeemed .....	42,700	34,000	76,700
	Total .....	32,158,300	34,000	32,192,300
Consols of 1868.....	Purchased .....	2,213,800	.....	2,213,800
	Redeemed .....	20,850	500	21,350
	Total .....	2,234,650	500	2,235,150
Funded Loan of 1881.....	Purchased .....	43,599,000	.....	43,599,000
	Redeemed .....	25,067,700	3,100	25,070,800
	Total .....	68,666,700	3,100	68,669,800
Funded Loan of 1907.....	Purchased .....	1,500,000	.....	1,500,000
	Loan of July and August, 1861, continued .....	56,592,850	1,500	56,594,350
	Loan of 1863, continued .....	37,210,050	8,500	37,218,550
Funded Loan of 1881, continued.....	do .....	43,663,100	25,800	43,688,900
Loan of July 12, 1882.....	do .....	101,880,950	47,748,700	149,629,700
	Total purchased .....	266,707,300	.....	266,707,300
	Total redeemed .....	308,302,350	47,894,200	356,196,550
Aggregate.....		575,009,650	47,894,200	622,903,850

No. 24.—TOTAL AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES BONDS RETIRED FROM MAY, 1869, TO JUNE 30, 1887.

Title of loan.	How retired.	Rate of interest.	From May, 1869, to June 30, 1886.	During fiscal year.	To June 30, 1887.
Loan of February, 1861.....	Purchased .....	6	\$10,612,000		\$10,612,000
	Redeemed .....	6	7,795,000	\$2,000	7,797,000
	Total .....		18,407,000	2,000	18,409,000
Oregon War Debt.....	Purchased .....	6	256,800		256,800
	Redeemed .....	6	684,250	100	684,350
	Total .....		941,050	100	941,150
Loan of July and August, 1861..	Purchased .....	6	48,776,700		48,776,700
	Redeemed .....	6	12,793,700	29,200	12,822,900
	Total .....		61,570,400	29,200	61,599,600
5-20s of 1862.....	Purchased .....	6	57,155,850		57,155,850
	Redeemed .....	6	430,256,400	2,300	430,259,700
	Converted .....	6	27,091,000		27,091,000
	Total .....		514,503,250	2,300	514,505,550
Loan of 1863.....	Purchased .....	6	19,854,250		19,854,250
	Redeemed .....	6	4,656,150	13,750	4,669,900
	Total .....		24,510,400	13,750	24,524,150
5-20s of March, 1864.....	Purchased .....	6	1,119,800		1,119,800
	Redeemed .....	6	2,382,200		2,382,200
	Converted .....	6	380,500		380,500
	Total .....		3,882,500		3,882,500
5-20s of June, 1864.....	Purchased .....	6	43,459,750		43,459,750
	Redeemed .....	6	69,838,650	150	69,838,800
	Converted .....	6	12,218,650		12,218,650
	Total .....		125,517,050	150	125,517,200
5-20s of 1865.....	Purchased .....	6	36,023,350		36,023,350
	Redeemed .....	6	157,680,450	8,000	157,688,450
	Converted .....	6	9,586,600		9,586,600
	Total .....		203,290,400	8,000	203,298,400
Consols of 1865.....	Purchased .....	6	118,950,550		118,950,550
	Redeemed .....	6	205,132,450	32,750	205,165,200
	Converted .....	6	8,703,600		8,703,600
	Total .....		332,786,600	32,750	332,819,350
Consols of 1867.....	Purchased .....	6	62,846,950		62,846,950
	Redeemed .....	6	309,755,300	68,400	309,823,700
	Converted .....	6	5,807,500		5,807,500
	Exchanged .....	6	761,100		761,100
	Total .....		379,170,850	68,400	379,239,250
Consols of 1868.....	Purchased .....	6	4,794,050		4,794,050
	Redeemed .....	6	37,414,100	1,150	37,415,250
	Converted .....	6	211,750		211,750
	Exchanged .....	6	44,900		44,900
	Total .....		42,464,800	1,150	42,465,950
Total of 6 per cents.....			1,707,044,300	157,800	1,707,202,100
Texan Indemnity Stock.....	Redeemed .....	5	232,000		232,000
Loan of 1858.....	Redeemed .....	5	6,041,000		6,041,000
	Converted .....	5	13,957,000		13,957,000
	Total .....		19,998,000		19,998,000
10-40s of 1864.....	Redeemed .....	5	192,392,700	13,650	192,406,350
	Exchanged .....	5	2,089,500		2,089,500
	Total .....		194,482,200	13,650	194,495,850

## REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

No. 24.—TOTAL AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES BONDS RETIRED FROM MAY, 1869, TO JUNE 30, 1887—Continued.

Title of loan.	How retired.	Rate of interest.	From May, 1869, to June 30, 1886.	During fiscal year.	To June 30, 1887.
		<i>Per ct.</i>			
Funded loan of 1881.....	Purchased ....	5	\$43,599,000		\$43,599,000
	Redeemed ....	5	72,741,550	\$19,750	72,761,306
	Total .....		116,340,550	19,750	116,360,300
Total of 5 per cents.....			331,052,750	33,400	331,086,150
Funded loan of 1907.....	Purchased ....	4	1,500,000		1,500,000
	Redeemed ....	4	1,418,850		1,418,850
	Total .....		2,918,850		2,918,850
Loan of July and August, 1861—continued.	Redeemed ....	3½	127,491,350	35,650	127,527,000
Loan of 1863—continued.....	Redeemed ....	3½	37,210,650	8,500	37,219,150
	Exchanged ...	3½	13,231,650		13,231,650
	Total .....		50,442,300	8,500	50,450,800
Funded loan of 1881—continued..	Redeemed ....	3½	109,043,350	63,750	109,107,100
	Exchanged ...	3½	292,349,600		292,349,600
	Total .....		401,392,950	63,750	401,456,700
Total of 3½ per cents.....			579,326,600	107,900	579,434,500
Loan of July 12, 1882.....	Redeemed ....	3	154,189,250	127,612,850	281,802,100
Total purchased.....			448,949,050		448,949,050
Total redeemed.....			1,939,149,350	127,911,950	2,067,061,300
Total converted.....			77,956,600		77,956,600
Total exchanged.....			308,476,750		308,476,750
Aggregate.....			2,774,531,750	127,911,950	2,902,443,700

No. 25.—BONDS OF THE LOANS GIVEN IN STATEMENT NO. 24, RETIRED PRIOR TO MAY, 1869.

Title of loan.	How retired.	Rate of interest.	Amount.
		<i>Per cent.</i>	
Texas Indemnity Stock.....	Redeemed ....	5	\$4,748,000
Oregon War Debt.....	Redeemed ....	6	145,850
10-40s of 1864.....	Purchased ....	5	1,551,000
Total.....			6,444,850

No. 26.—MATURED CALLED BONDS REDEEMED AND OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1887.

Loan.	Call.	When matured.	Amount called.	Redeemed.		Outstanding.
				During the fiscal year.	To June 30, 1887.	
5-20s of 1862 .....	1	D. c. 1, 1871	\$99,959,600	\$250	\$99,940,350	\$19,250
	2	Mar. 7, 1872	16,222,250	-----	16,218,750	3,500
	3	Mar. 20, 1872	20,105,500	-----	20,083,150	22,350
	4	June 1, 1873	49,878,650	900	49,812,700	65,950
	5	Sept. 6, 1873	20,042,100	50	20,023,650	18,450
	6	Nov. 16, 1873	14,335,350	-----	14,327,500	7,850
	7	Feb. 1, 1874	4,994,650	-----	4,988,300	6,350
	8	Sept. 3, 1874	5,020,100	-----	5,016,850	3,250
	9	Sept. 5, 1874	1,004,950	-----	1,003,950	1,000
	10	Nov. 1, 1874	25,017,700	-----	24,985,100	32,600
	11	Dec. 1, 1874	14,407,700	-----	14,799,750	7,950
	12	Jan. 1, 1875	10,168,300	-----	10,154,550	13,750
	13	Feb. 2, 1875	5,091,700	-----	5,085,650	6,050
	14	May 1, 1875	15,028,350	-----	15,007,700	20,650
	15	June 1, 1875	5,005,600	-----	5,005,050	550
	16	June 11, 1875	29,998,700	600	29,980,150	18,550
	17	July 20, 1875	5,006,300	-----	5,005,600	700
	18	Aug. 1, 1875	5,001,850	-----	5,001,450	400
	19	Aug. 15, 1875	5,003,550	-----	5,002,250	1,300
	20	Sept. 1, 1875	10,000,950	500	9,995,350	5,600
	21	Sept. 24, 1875	5,005,200	-----	5,003,050	2,150
	22	Oct. 14, 1875	10,004,800	-----	10,001,350	3,450
	23	Oct. 28, 1875	14,896,750	-----	14,891,850	4,900
Total .....			391,600,600	2,300	391,334,050	266,550
5-20s of March, 1864 .....	24	Nov. 13, 1875	946,600	-----	946,600	-----
5-20s of June, 1864 .....	24	Nov. 13, 1875	9,104,500	-----	9,093,850	10,650
	25	Dec. 1, 1875	8,043,900	-----	8,043,900	-----
	26	Dec. 1, 1875	5,024,750	-----	5,020,650	4,100
	27	Dec. 17, 1875	5,012,900	100	4,992,800	20,100
	28	Jan. 1, 1876	5,020,500	-----	5,018,500	2,000
	29	Feb. 1, 1876	10,012,650	-----	10,010,600	2,050
	30	Feb. 15, 1876	12,802,950	50	12,797,750	5,200
	31	Feb. 15, 1876	3,024,050	-----	3,024,050	-----
Total .....			58,046,200	150	58,002,100	44,100
5-20s of 1865 .....	31	Feb. 15, 1876	1,974,700	-----	1,974,150	550
	32	Dec. 1, 1876	10,032,300	-----	10,032,300	-----
	33	Dec. 6, 1876	9,996,300	-----	9,992,100	4,200
	34	Dec. 12, 1876	10,012,250	8,000	10,000,650	11,600
	35	Dec. 21, 1876	10,053,750	-----	10,051,650	2,100
	36	Jan. 6, 1877	10,005,250	-----	10,005,150	3,100
	37	Apr. 10, 1877	10,026,900	-----	10,026,100	800
	38	Apr. 24, 1877	10,155,150	-----	10,153,650	1,500
	39	May 12, 1877	10,138,300	-----	10,137,800	500
	40	May 28, 1877	9,904,300	-----	9,902,800	1,500
	41	June 3, 1877	10,041,050	-----	10,041,050	-----
	42	June 10, 1877	10,003,250	-----	10,003,250	-----
	43	June 15, 1877	10,048,300	-----	10,047,300	1,000
	44	June 27, 1877	10,005,500	-----	10,004,500	1,000
	45	July 5, 1877	10,019,000	-----	10,018,000	1,000
	46	Aug. 5, 1877	10,114,550	-----	10,114,550	-----
Total .....			152,533,850	8,000	152,505,000	28,850
Consols of 1865 .....	47	Aug. 21, 1877	10,160,650	-----	10,151,100	9,550
	48	Aug. 28, 1877	10,018,650	50	10,012,650	6,000
	49	Sept. 11, 1877	15,000,500	10,000	14,990,000	9,900
	50	Oct. 5, 1877	10,003,300	650	9,996,350	6,950
	51	Oct. 16, 1877	10,014,050	1,600	9,999,350	14,700
	52	Oct. 19, 1877	10,006,150	2,000	9,998,650	7,500
	53	Oct. 27, 1877	10,012,600	2,100	9,998,750	13,850
	54	Nov. 3, 1877	10,063,700	-----	10,053,250	10,450
	55	Mar. 6, 1878	10,032,250	1,000	10,019,200	13,050
	56	July 30, 1878	5,084,850	100	5,080,200	4,650
	57	Aug. 6, 1878	5,006,850	50	5,005,350	1,500
	58	Aug. 22, 1878	4,973,100	150	4,968,350	4,700
	59	Sept. 5, 1878	5,001,100	1,000	4,999,450	1,650
	60	Sept. 20, 1878	4,793,750	3,500	4,786,600	7,150
	61	Oct. 11, 1878	4,945,000	-----	4,919,050	25,950
	62	Oct. 17, 1878	4,989,850	1,000	4,984,300	5,550
	63	Oct. 23, 1878	5,081,800	2,000	5,080,350	1,450

No. 26.—MATURED CALLED BONDS REDEEMED AND OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1887—  
Continued.

Loan.	Call.	When matured.	Amount called.	Redeemed.		Outstand- ing.
				During the fiscal year.	To June 30, 1887.	
Consols of 1865—continued.						
	64	Oct. 30, 1878	\$5,253,300	-----	\$5,243,200	\$10,100
	65	Nov. 5, 1878	4,968,500	\$1,000	4,962,950	2,550
	66	Nov. 7, 1878	5,088,850	3,000	5,085,300	3,550
	67	Nov. 10, 1878	4,991,200	50	4,991,050	1,500
	68	Nov. 16, 1878	5,072,200	1,000	5,071,600	600
	69	Nov. 26, 1878	4,996,300	500	4,994,100	2,200
	70	Dec. 4, 1878	4,620,650	1,500	4,617,400	3,250
	71	Dec. 16, 1878	5,003,200	-----	5,001,600	1,600
	72	Feb. 16, 1879	5,059,650	-----	5,057,450	2,200
	73	Feb. 27, 1879	5,010,400	-----	5,009,000	1,400
	74	Mar. 9, 1879	5,006,400	-----	5,003,800	2,600
	75	Mar. 18, 1879	12,374,950	500	12,371,150	3,800
Total .....			202,631,750	32,750	202,452,150	179,600
Consols of 1867.....						
	76	Apr. 1, 1879	9,983,700	2,500	9,963,150	20,550
	77	Apr. 4, 1879	9,893,300	-----	9,871,650	21,650
	78	Apr. 6, 1879	10,314,700	400	10,307,350	7,350
	79	Apr. 8, 1879	10,096,650	10,950	9,995,000	11,650
	80	Apr. 11, 1879	9,389,600	250	9,364,800	24,800
	81	Apr. 14, 1879	20,104,700	300	20,068,150	38,550
	82	Apr. 18, 1879	19,094,600	5,700	19,572,250	32,550
	83	Apr. 21, 1879	18,579,500	1,200	18,556,750	22,750
	84	Apr. 24, 1879	21,622,950	1,350	21,604,650	18,300
	85	Apr. 28, 1879	20,253,900	2,700	20,243,700	10,200
	86	May 1, 1879	20,161,250	2,400	20,152,500	8,750
	87	May 6, 1879	20,044,250	5,350	20,030,600	13,650
	88	May 12, 1879	19,858,600	6,250	19,807,100	51,500
	89	May 17, 1879	20,219,200	3,100	20,206,950	12,250
	90	May 24, 1879	19,407,450	4,750	19,389,950	17,500
	91	June 4, 1879	10,674,400	5,400	10,660,200	14,200
	92	June 12, 1879	10,464,650	2,050	10,459,950	4,700
	93	June 20, 1879	10,076,700	1,950	10,056,150	20,550
	94	July 3, 1879	9,972,800	1,950	9,961,900	10,900
	95	July 4, 1879	19,213,050	4,850	19,196,650	16,400
Total .....			309,846,150	68,400	309,467,400	378,750
Consols of 1868.....						
	96	July 4, 1879	37,420,300	1,150	37,346,900	73,400
10-40s of 1864 .....						
	97	July 9, 1879	10,294,150	300	10,290,500	3,650
	98	July 18, 1879	157,607,600	13,350	157,539,800	67,800
	99	July 21, 1879	24,575,050	-----	24,575,050	-----
Total .....			192,476,800	13,650	192,405,350	71,450
Loan of 1858 .....						
	100	July 23, 1879	260,000	-----	260,000	-----
Funded loan of 1881.....						
	101	May 21, 1881	25,030,100	1,500	25,024,100	6,000
	103	Aug. 12, 1881	10,121,850	6,250	10,075,100	46,750
	104	Oct. 1, 1881	28,184,500	13,000	28,108,300	76,200
Total .....			63,336,450	19,750	63,207,500	128,950
Loan of July and August, 1861.....						
	102	July 1, 1881	12,947,450	29,200	12,822,900	124,550
Loan of 1863.....						
	102	July 1, 1881	4,687,800	13,750	4,669,900	17,900
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.....						
	105	Dec. 24, 1881	20,031,550	-----	20,030,550	1,000
	106	Jan. 29, 1882	20,184,900	-----	20,182,850	2,050
	107	Mar. 13, 1882	19,564,100	550	19,560,700	3,400
	108	Apr. 3, 1882	20,546,700	5,000	20,517,400	29,300
	109	May 3, 1882	5,086,200	14,000	5,086,200	-----
	110	May 10, 1882	5,010,200	-----	5,005,900	4,300
	111	May 17, 1882	5,096,550	-----	5,096,550	-----
	112	June 7, 1882	15,169,950	15,600	15,083,300	26,650
	113	July 1, 1882	11,227,500	500	11,224,000	3,500
Total .....			121,857,650	35,650	121,787,450	70,200
Loan of 1863, continued at 3½ per cent.....						
	114	Aug. 1, 1882	15,024,700	-----	15,022,550	2,150
	115	Sept. 13, 1882	16,304,100	8,500	16,302,500	1,600
	116	Oct. 4, 1882	3,269,650	-----	3,266,250	3,400
Total .....			34,598,450	8,500	34,591,300	7,150



No. 26.—MATURED CALLED BONDS REDEEMED AND OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1887—  
Continued.

Loan.	Call.	When matured.	Amount called.	Redeemed.		Outstanding.
				During the fiscal year.	To June 30, 1887.	
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent.	117	Dec. 23, 1882	\$25,822,600	\$3,650	\$25,815,400	\$7,200
	118	Jan. 18, 1883	16,119,850	4,600	16,111,750	8,100
	119	Feb. 10, 1883	15,221,800	3,000	15,214,000	7,800
	120	May 1, 1883	15,215,350	15,600	15,214,450	9,900
	121	Nov. 1, 1883	30,753,350	32,600	30,729,150	24,200
<b>Total</b> .....			<b>103,132,950</b>	<b>63,750</b>	<b>103,084,750</b>	<b>48,200</b>
Loan of July 12, 1882.....	122	Dec. 1, 1883	15,272,100	101,400	15,259,300	12,800
	123	Dec. 15, 1883	15,133,650	101,900	15,124,200	9,450
	124	Feb. 1, 1884	10,208,850	209,500	10,202,150	6,700
	125	Mar. 15, 1884	10,047,850	11,350	10,027,800	20,050
	126	May 1, 1884	10,093,100	6,600	10,091,550	1,550
	127	June 20, 1884	10,010,250	16,800	10,007,750	2,500
	128	June 30, 1884	10,151,050	42,650	10,145,850	6,200
	129	Aug. 1, 1884	10,040,800	45,200	10,025,300	15,500
	130	Sept. 30, 1884	10,050,100	32,200	10,049,000	1,100
	131	Nov. 1, 1884	10,330,750	2,500	10,328,450	2,300
	132	Feb. 1, 1886	10,098,150	523,000	10,093,650	34,500
	133	Mar. 1, 1886	10,000,250	655,050	9,974,250	26,000
	134	Apr. 1, 1886	10,012,750	755,550	9,953,450	59,300
	135	May 1, 1886	10,009,850	1,813,100	9,982,900	26,950
	136	June 1, 1886	10,002,900	2,763,600	9,961,800	41,100
	137	July 1, 1886	4,001,850	3,885,350	3,905,350	96,500
	138	Aug. 1, 1886	4,007,700	3,927,000	3,927,000	80,700
	139	Sept. 1, 1886	4,004,950	3,986,250	3,986,250	18,700
	140	Sept. 15, 1886	10,003,650	8,930,850	8,930,850	1,072,800
	141	Oct. 1, 1886	15,005,000	14,863,250	14,863,250	147,750
	142	Oct. 16, 1886	15,122,400	14,855,800	14,855,800	266,600
	143	Nov. 1, 1886	15,008,300	14,704,150	14,704,150	304,150
	144	Dec. 1, 1886	10,005,350	9,821,300	9,821,300	184,050
	145	Feb. 1, 1887	10,010,900	9,860,200	9,860,200	150,700
	146	Mar. 1, 1887	13,887,000	13,358,250	13,358,250	528,750
	147	Apr. 1, 1887	10,007,750	9,802,950	9,802,950	204,800
	148	May 1, 1887	10,014,250	9,266,100	9,266,100	748,150
<b>Total</b> .....			<b>282,541,500</b>	<b>124,341,850</b>	<b>278,478,850</b>	<b>4,062,650</b>

RECAPITULATION BY LOANS.

Loan.	Amount called.	Redeemed.		Outstanding.
		During the fiscal year.	To June 30, 1887.	
5-20s of 1862 .....	\$391,600,600	\$2,300	\$391,334,050	\$266,550
5-20s of March, 1864 .....	946,600		946,600	
5-20s of June, 1864 .....	58,046,200	150	58,002,100	44,100
5-20s of 1865 .....	152,533,850	8,000	152,605,000	28,850
Consols of 1865 .....	202,631,750	32,750	202,452,150	179,600
Consols of 1867 .....	309,846,150	68,400	309,467,400	378,750
Consols of 1868 .....	37,420,300	1,150	37,346,900	73,400
10-40s of 1864 .....	192,476,800	13,650	192,405,350	71,450
Loan of 1858 .....	260,000		260,000	
Funded loan of 1881 .....	63,336,450	19,750	63,207,500	128,950
Loan of July and August, 1861 .....	12,947,450	29,200	12,822,900	124,550
Loan of 1863 .....	4,687,800	13,750	4,669,900	17,900
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent. ....	121,857,650	35,650	121,787,450	70,200
Loan of 1863, continued at 3½ per cent. ....	34,598,450	8,500	34,591,300	7,150
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent .....	103,132,950	63,750	103,084,750	48,200
Loan of July 12, 1882 .....	282,541,500	124,341,850	278,478,850	4,062,650
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,968,864,500</b>	<b>124,638,850</b>	<b>1,963,362,200</b>	<b>5,502,300</b>

## REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

## No. 27.—BALANCED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DELIVERIES OF MONEYS BY THE NATIONAL BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

Dr.	Amount.	Cr.	Amount.
To Cash Balance June 30, 1886..	\$3,840,402.05	By National-Bank Notes, fit for circulation, forwarded to National Banks by express .....	\$20,786,640.00
To National-Bank Notes received for redemption .....	87,689,687.15	By National-Bank Notes, unfit for circulation, delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency .....	66,841,550.00
To "Overs" reported in National-Bank Notes received for redemption.....	16,404.07	By notes of failed and liquidating National Banks deposited in the Treasury of the United States .....	1,133,215.50
		By United States Notes deposited in the Treasury of the United States.....	126,727.10
		By packages referred and moneys returned.....	464,413.45
		By express charges deducted.	573.58
		By counterfeit notes rejected and returned .....	2,924.00
		By National-Bank Notes—less than three-fifths, lacking signatures, and stolen—rejected and returned, and discount on United States currency.....	2,554.23
		By "Shorts" reported in National-Bank Notes received for redemption.....	22,356.00
		By Cash Balance June 30, 1887.	2,165,539.41
Total .....	91,546,493.27	Total .....	91,546,493.27

## No. 28.—BALANCED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DELIVERIES OF MONEYS BY THE NATIONAL BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY, FROM JULY 1, 1874, TO JUNE 30, 1887.

Dr.	Amount.	Cr.	Amount.
To National-Bank Notes received for redemption .....	\$1,772,626,148.72	By National-Bank Notes, fit for circulation, deposited in the Treasury and forwarded to National Banks by express..	\$735,060,131.00
To "Overs" reported in National-Bank Notes received for redemption.....	229,996.78	By National-Bank Notes, unfit for circulation, delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency .....	893,819,455.50
		By notes of failed and liquidating National Banks, deposited in the Treasury of the United States .....	131,025,125.50
		By United States Notes deposited in the Treasury of the United States.....	1,948,559.60
		By packages referred and moneys returned.....	8,479,462.75
		By express charges deducted.	43,239.85
		By counterfeit notes rejected and returned .....	51,443.25
		By National-Bank Notes—less than three-fifths, lacking signatures, and stolen—rejected and returned, and discount on United States currency .....	89,955.30
		By "Shorts" reported in National-Bank Notes received for redemption .....	173,233.34
		By Cash Balance June 30, 1887.	2,165,539.41
Total .....	1,772,856,145.50	Total .....	1,772,856,145.50

No. 29.—RESULT OF THE COUNT OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES RECEIVED FOR REDEMPTION, BY FISCAL YEARS, TO JUNE 30, 1887.

Fiscal year.	Claimed by owners.	"Overs."	"Shorts."	Referred and returned.	Rejected.	Counterfeit.	Express charges.	Net proceeds.
1875	\$154,528,760.16	\$24,644.85	\$20,223.50	\$1,620,557.39	\$15,028.12	\$3,741.00	-----	\$152,891,855.00
1876	210,032,975.26	16,491.42	16,175.26	1,065,002.20	7,709.22	5,188.00	-----	208,955,392.00
1877	242,885,375.14	24,996.58	29,704.48	1,278,903.86	4,755.91	5,634.00	-----	241,591,373.52
1878	213,151,458.56	37,649.20	16,394.60	384,372.22	3,997.13	4,008.00	-----	212,780,335.81
1879	157,655,844.96	22,148.42	9,906.35	329,323.34	6,282.58	3,016.00	\$25,842.15	157,303,622.96
1880	61,656,475.68	6,461.10	9,868.97	305,432.14	7,870.23	3,846.75	9,938.41	61,255,980.48
1881	59,650,259.43	13,231.38	6,618.25	569,971.06	22,763.37	4,324.50	8,345.03	59,056,468.60
1882	76,089,327.48	11,222.13	13,405.13	672,427.09	3,832.96	4,151.00	1,152.09	75,405,581.95
1883	102,582,656.73	3,092.09	10,103.35	727,282.98	4,337.62	4,559.50	725.84	101,843,739.53
1884	126,220,881.34	0,066.30	3,785.60	455,333.05	3,365.77	3,770.50	523.54	125,760,169.18
1885	150,257,840.01	17,060.07	6,445.25	329,249.19	3,636.49	3,560.00	612.25	149,931,396.90
1886	130,296,606.82	25,528.97	8,246.65	277,194.78	3,822.28	2,720.00	526.96	130,029,625.12
1887	87,689,687.15	16,404.07	22,356.00	464,413.45	2,554.23	2,924.00	573.58	87,213,269.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,772,626,148.72</b>	<b>229,996.78</b>	<b>173,233.64</b>	<b>8,479,462.75</b>	<b>89,955.30</b>	<b>51,443.25</b>	<b>43,239.85</b>	<b>1,764,018,811.01</b>

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No. 30.—NATIONAL-BANK NOTES RECEIVED FOR REDEMPTION, DURING EACH MONTH OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1887, FROM THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND OTHER PLACES.

Whence received.	1886.						1887.						Total.	Per cent.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.		
New York.....	\$3,827,000	\$1,897,502	\$1,707,435	\$1,586,877	\$1,766,396	\$2,526,097	\$5,007,991	\$2,975,750	\$1,809,430	\$2,498,855	\$2,900,150	\$2,811,100	\$31,314,583	35.71
Boston.....	1,703,560	1,266,840	811,410	970,410	855,340	1,908,930	2,485,332	1,165,172	568,130	463,980	590,750	401,315	13,219,269	15.08
Philadelphia...	624,000	513,096	558,908	554,528	519,000	725,800	536,000	597,000	431,094	540,800	686,630	636,000	6,972,856	7.95
Chicago.....	151,000	436,119	348,000	389,500	377,500	385,000	475,500	381,500	374,600	540,500	599,000	438,100	5,315,319	6.06
Cincinnati.....	151,000	110,850	128,522	127,000	170,200	138,164	185,800	173,444	183,600	217,760	373,300	286,650	2,244,310	2.56
Saint Louis.....	300,000	232,360	285,960	322,000	330,117	261,716	273,045	241,500	249,000	289,000	346,500	290,500	3,421,698	3.90
Baltimore.....	304,000	261,000	205,000	361,000	242,000	254,000	240,000	217,000	213,000	219,000	315,000	271,500	3,102,500	3.54
New Orleans...	110,000	71,421	52,000	169,100	125,000	133,000	117,000	87,000	121,500	112,000	103,000	99,015	1,316,036	1.50
Providence.....	93,000	84,000	67,000	87,500	89,730	113,000	83,901	81,000	67,000	76,000	88,000	85,000	1,015,131	1.16
Pittsburgh.....	24,500	34,500	23,500	31,500	46,500	55,000	52,500	53,500	68,000	59,500	35,000	53,800	527,800	.60
Other places...	1,560,511	1,388,553	1,252,312	1,318,950	1,434,228	1,439,186	2,046,833	1,786,216	1,869,217	1,865,435	1,823,581	1,455,161	19,240,185	21.94
Total....	9,261,571	6,296,341	5,438,047	5,918,365	5,934,011	7,940,493	11,513,904	7,769,082	5,943,971	6,908,850	7,866,911	6,878,141	87,689,687	100.00
No. of packages	1,385	1,243	1,213	1,333	1,382	1,663	1,765	1,479	1,558	1,536	1,523	1,497	17,577	.....

No. 31.—MODE OF PAYMENT FOR NATIONAL-BANK NOTES REDEEMED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

Month.	Transfer checks.	United States currency.	Fractional silver coin.	Standard silver dollars.	Counter redemptions.	Credits in general account.	Credits in redemption accounts.	Total.
1886—July.....	\$5,313,674.35	\$777,554.20	\$13,067.17	\$24,499.25	\$260,848.00	\$2,548,334.05	\$303,627.61	\$9,241,604.63
August.....	2,308,851.58	828,856.84	30,989.00	30,989.00	229,161.00	2,560,720.00	290,178.88	6,260,257.30
September.....	1,640,051.11	1,091,641.59	11,067.64	29,497.55	278,689.00	2,186,675.00	178,260.82	5,415,882.71
October.....	1,976,518.21	1,163,397.82	19,997.25	19,997.12	370,489.00	2,187,995.00	168,602.94	5,896,049.34
November.....	1,874,195.53	1,434,945.31	13,777.10	24,500.00	485,798.00	1,954,000.00	136,352.62	5,923,548.56
December.....	3,761,156.61	1,636,699.52	6,070.00	23,495.25	399,007.00	1,824,680.00	170,079.35	7,821,187.73
1887—January.....	7,725,522.20	981,838.72	4,640.00	8,000.00	466,439.50	2,008,961.50	288,953.54	11,484,355.46
February.....	3,874,734.15	1,139,491.47	500.00	18,494.25	353,143.00	2,139,000.00	236,877.93	7,762,240.80
March.....	2,231,179.95	1,547,969.82	5,500.00	17,000.00	393,070.00	1,591,985.00	123,168.14	5,909,872.91
April.....	2,923,040.55	1,673,680.90	7,130.00	18,999.25	336,669.00	1,802,999.99	103,508.51	6,866,028.50
May.....	3,260,034.50	1,824,110.32	5,640.00	19,999.25	337,666.00	2,253,004.25	106,874.73	7,807,329.05
June.....	3,108,025.33	1,557,112.11	9,709.25	13,500.00	289,695.00	1,709,990.00	136,881.28	6,824,912.97
Total.....	39,996,984.07	15,657,298.62	97,670.41	248,970.92	4,200,654.50	24,768,344.79	2,243,346.65	87,213,269.96
Percentage.....	45.86	17.95	.11	.29	4.82	28.40	2.57	100.00

No. 32.—DEPOSITS MADE BY NATIONAL BANKS IN THE FIVE PER CENT. FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THEIR NOTES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

Month.	Deposits of lawful money with assistant treasurers United States.	Deposits with Treasurer United States.			Total.
		Counter deposits.	Remittances of lawful money by express.	Proceeds of national bank notes redeemed.	
1886.					
July.....	\$6,075,142.27	\$266,539.36	\$248,701.85	\$303,627.61	\$6,894,011.09
August.....	5,187,838.98	282,641.49	203,689.27	290,178.88	5,964,328.62
September.....	3,817,140.78	214,169.65	148,985.93	178,260.82	4,356,557.18
October.....	3,054,648.42	157,250.60	160,967.64	168,602.94	3,541,469.60
November.....	3,099,829.76	145,765.47	168,710.97	136,332.62	3,550,578.82
December.....	3,649,436.80	147,663.05	157,413.69	166,279.35	4,120,792.89
1887.					
January.....	4,134,768.33	124,479.62	166,170.10	238,953.54	4,664,371.59
February.....	5,176,256.08	178,021.58	176,429.63	236,877.93	5,767,585.22
March.....	3,169,534.64	149,068.50	137,419.58	123,168.14	3,579,150.86
April.....	2,299,215.42	108,363.80	129,822.62	103,508.81	2,640,910.05
May.....	3,022,887.54	144,133.10	140,756.94	106,874.73	3,414,651.41
June.....	3,568,061.74	159,801.60	163,167.32	136,881.28	4,027,911.94
Total.....	40,254,760.76	2,077,837.82	2,000,214.04	2,189,546.65	52,522,359.27
Percentage....	88.07	3.96	3.80	4.17	100.00

No. 33.—NOTES OF NATIONAL BANKS REDEEMED AND DELIVERED ON THE FIVE PER CENT. ACCOUNT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

Month.	Forwarded by express to banks of issue.	Delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency.	Total.
1886.			
July.....	\$2,889,160	\$3,053,760	\$6,842,920
August.....	2,225,640	2,775,800	5,001,640
September.....	1,894,810	2,404,740	4,299,550
October.....	1,319,930	2,088,880	3,408,810
November.....	1,377,890	2,200,310	3,578,200
December.....	1,759,170	2,304,475	4,063,645
1887.			
January.....	2,485,990	3,231,160	5,717,150
February.....	2,190,770	2,845,340	5,036,110
March.....	987,490	2,006,630	3,084,120
April.....	948,270	1,901,125	2,849,395
May.....	1,252,090	2,263,050	3,515,140
June.....	1,455,230	2,440,700	3,895,990
Total.....	20,786,640	30,506,000	51,292,670
Percentage.....	40.53	59.47	100.00

No. 34.—DEPOSITS MADE BY NATIONAL BANKS FOR THE RETIREMENT OF THEIR NOTES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

Month.	On account of failed banks.	Under section 5222, Revised Statutes.	Under section 6, act July 12, 1882.	Under section 4, act June 20, 1874, modified by act July 12, 1882.	Total.
1886.					
July .....			\$1,289,630.00	\$1,553,630.00	\$2,843,260.00
August .....	\$44,000.00	\$11,250.00	1,204,415.00	1,415,485.00	2,675,150.00
September .....	113,870.00	22,100.00	2,783,910.00	3,603,885.00	6,523,765.00
October .....	10,740.00	173,250.00	5,050,705.25	8,662,255.00	13,896,950.25
November .....	59,860.00	99,880.00	5,261,945.00	6,566,425.00	11,988,110.00
December .....		110,560.00	2,591,780.00	4,007,270.00	6,709,610.00
1887.					
January .....		29,250.00	1,266,390.00	1,469,555.00	2,765,195.00
February .....		122,980.00	3,321,275.00	5,436,025.00	8,880,280.00
March .....		114,500.00	3,374,830.00	5,223,135.00	8,712,465.00
April .....		33,750.00	1,804,650.00	2,708,900.00	4,600,480.00
May .....	53,180.00		1,800,185.00	3,281,100.00	5,081,285.00
June .....			164,940.00	355,320.00	520,260.00
Total .....	281,650.00	717,520.00	29,914,655.25	44,282,985.00	75,196,810.25

NOTE.—Deposits on account of failed banks are made from the proceeds of the sale of the bonds held as security for the circulation of such banks. Section 5222 of the Revised Statutes requires lawful money to be deposited to redeem the outstanding circulation of banks in voluntary liquidation. Section 6 of the act of July 12, 1882, requires lawful money to be deposited within three years after the extension of a bank's corporate existence to redeem the remainder of the circulation outstanding at the date of such extension. Section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, as modified by the act of July 12, 1882, contains the general provisions of law enabling banks to deposit lawful money for the purpose of withdrawing circulation and taking up the bonds held as security therefor.

No. 35.—NOTES OF FAILED, LIQUIDATING, AND REDUCING NATIONAL BANKS REDEEMED AND DELIVERED, TO JUNE 30, 1877, BY FISCAL YEARS TO 1886, AND BY MONTHS TO JUNE 30, 1887.

Period.	Failed.	Liquidating.	Reducing.	Total.
To June 30, 1877 .....				
Fiscal year 1878 .....	\$6,098,281.80	\$14,106,006.45	\$50,720,719.00	\$70,925,007.25
1879 .....	752,497.50	1,810,752.00	9,446,626.00	12,009,875.50
1880 .....	636,613.50	1,554,088.50	5,866,001.00	8,056,701.00
1881 .....	382,116.50	1,058,414.50	4,961,385.00	6,401,916.00
1882 .....	426,888.50	1,144,906.40	10,773,004.00	12,344,798.90
1882 .....	533,504.50	1,769,756.00	14,505,346.00	16,808,606.50
1883 .....	722,803.00	4,595,593.00	18,233,878.50	23,552,279.50
1884 .....	625,212.00	5,746,173.50	20,486,304.00	26,857,689.50
1885 .....	703,785.50	7,066,226.50	20,692,213.00	28,462,225.00
1886 .....	608,707.00	14,637,711.00	14,311,170.00	29,557,588.00
Total to June 30, 1886 .....	11,490,414.80	53,489,625.85	169,996,646.50	234,976,687.15
1886.				
July .....	40,355.00	1,367,980.00	1,302,610.00	2,710,945.00
August .....	38,250.00	1,097,245.50	986,720.00	2,122,215.50
September .....	27,795.00	988,438.00	828,620.00	1,844,853.00
October .....	12,069.00	462,500.00	929,885.00	1,404,454.00
November .....	44,337.00	1,784,476.00	1,153,343.00	2,982,156.00
December .....	36,129.00	1,531,317.00	1,651,200.00	3,218,646.00
1887.				
January .....	42,584.50	1,809,456.00	2,375,342.00	4,227,382.50
February .....	36,882.00	1,738,550.00	2,394,068.00	4,169,500.00
March .....	32,844.00	1,517,467.50	1,759,603.50	3,309,915.00
April .....	30,066.00	1,480,666.00	1,769,702.00	3,280,434.00
May .....	31,283.00	1,714,723.00	2,139,124.00	3,885,130.00
June .....	34,179.00	1,823,135.00	2,439,653.00	4,296,967.00
Total for fiscal year 1887 .....	*406,773.50	†17,315,954.00	19,729,870.50	‡37,452,598.00
Total to June 30, 1887 .....	11,897,188.30	70,805,579.85	189,726,517.00	272,429,285.15

\* Delivered by Cash Division.

† \$625,995.50 delivered by Cash Division.

‡ Includes repayment of \$84,309.

No. 36.—DEPOSITS AND REDEMPTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF NATIONAL BANKS FAILED, IN LIQUIDATION, AND REDUCING CIRCULATION, TO JUNE 30, 1877, BY FISCAL YEARS TO 1886, AND BY MONTHS TO OCTOBER 31, 1887; AND BALANCE OF THE DEPOSITS AT THE CLOSE OF EACH PERIOD.

Period.	Deposits.	Redemptions.	Balances.
To June 30, 1877.....	\$83,916,368.25	\$70,925,007.25	\$12,991,361.00
Fiscal year 1878.....	8,816,027.50	12,009,875.50	9,797,513.00
1879.....	9,855,249.25	8,056,701.00	11,596,061.50
1880.....	14,143,476.00	6,401,916.00	10,337,621.25
1881.....	26,154,036.50	12,344,798.90	33,146,858.55
1882.....	20,718,477.25	16,808,606.50	37,056,729.60
1883.....	22,653,460.50	23,552,279.50	36,157,910.00
1884.....	30,067,900.00	26,857,689.50	39,368,121.10
1885.....	27,690,436.00	28,462,225.00	38,596,372.10
1886.....	51,209,961.75	29,557,588.00	60,248,705.85
Total to June 30, 1886.....	295,225,393.00	234,976,687.15	-----
1886.			
July.....	2,843,260.00	2,710,945.00	60,381,070.85
August.....	2,675,150.00	2,122,215.50	60,933,955.35
September.....	6,523,765.00	1,845,173.00	65,612,547.35
October.....	13,896,950.25	1,404,134.00	78,105,363.60
November.....	11,988,110.00	2,982,156.00	87,111,317.60
December.....	6,709,610.00	3,218,646.00	90,602,281.60
1887.			
January.....	2,765,195.00	4,227,382.50	89,140,094.10
February.....	8,880,280.00	4,169,500.00	93,850,874.10
March.....	8,712,465.00	3,309,915.00	99,253,424.10
April.....	4,547,300.00	3,280,434.00	100,520,290.10
May.....	5,134,465.00	3,685,130.00	101,769,625.10
June.....	520,260.00	4,296,967.00	97,992,918.10
Total for fiscal year 1887.....	75,196,810.25	*37,452,598.00	-----
Total to June 30, 1887.....	370,422,203.25	272,429,285.15	-----
July.....	11,071,470.00	8,108,193.50	105,956,194.60
August.....	1,364,015.00	3,368,704.00	103,951,505.60
September.....	1,316,854.50	3,002,572.50	102,265,787.60
October.....	2,446,276.15	1,930,504.50	102,781,559.25

\* Includes repayments on liquidating account, \$2,409; on reducing account, \$81,900; total, \$84,309.

No. 37.—PACKAGES OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES DELIVERED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

Packages of assorted national-bank notes, fit for circulation, forwarded by express to national banks.....	24,301
Packages of assorted national-bank notes, unfit for circulation, delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency.....	86,933
Total.....	111,234

No. 38.—EXPENSES INCURRED IN THE REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

Charges for transportation.....	\$48,020.53
Costs for assorting:	
Salaries.....	\$87,450.54
Printing and binding.....	1,430.93
Stationery.....	1,053.39
Contingent expenses.....	1,011.61
Total.....	138,967.00

## REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

No. 39.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE MONTHLY RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS AT NEW YORK FROM APRIL, 1878, TO SEPTEMBER, 1887, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH KIND OF MONEY RECEIVED.

Month	Total receipts.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	United States notes.
		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>* Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1878—April (18th to 30th)...	\$3,054,364	0.6	0.1	95.4	2.8	1.3
May .....	6,617,137	6.2	0.8	75.7	15.8	1.5
June .....	6,065,828	5.4	0.1	60.1	32.6	1.8
	15,737,329	4.8	0.4	73.3	19.9	1.6
July .....	8,201,698	4.6	0.1	65.0	29.1	1.2
August .....	10,249,459	4.3	0.3	71.0	23.5	0.9
September .....	9,199,455	4.7	0.3	75.1	18.6	1.3
October .....	8,887,976	5.2	0.4	64.6	28.6	1.2
November .....	6,824,556	5.9	0.3	63.7	28.6	1.5
December .....	6,264,674	60.3	0.4	13.1	24.9	1.4
	49,127,818	12.0	0.3	61.3	25.2	1.2
1879—January .....	7,659,000	6.1	0.1	3.9	20.4	69.5
February .....	8,236,000	2.2	0.3	0.5	6.1	90.9
March .....	9,339,000	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.7	96.4
April .....	8,190,000	1.3	0.1	0.2	3.3	95.1
May .....	7,584,000	0.9	0.2	0.1	4.7	94.1
June .....	7,208,000	0.6	0.2	.....	6.2	93.0
	48,216,000	1.9	0.2	0.8	7.0	90.1
July .....	9,335,000	0.3	0.1	.....	15.1	84.5
August .....	10,565,000	0.4	0.3	.....	18.6	80.8
September .....	11,472,000	0.5	0.2	.....	20.8	78.5
October .....	10,979,000	19.5	0.1	.....	21.8	58.6
November .....	8,467,000	40.4	0.2	1.9	27.4	24.1
December .....	8,175,000	66.9	0.2	.....	23.4	9.5
	58,993,000	19.8	0.2	0.3	21.0	58.7
1880—January .....	11,969,000	68.3	0.2	.....	16.5	15.0
February .....	12,258,000	63.2	0.1	.....	21.8	14.9
March .....	14,477,000	69.0	0.1	.....	24.9	6.0
April .....	11,818,000	62.2	0.1	.....	29.7	8.0
May .....	9,852,000	52.1	0.2	.....	27.1	20.6
June .....	10,701,000	48.8	0.1	.....	32.9	18.2
	71,075,000	61.4	0.1	.....	25.3	13.2
July .....	13,301,000	57.7	0.1	.....	31.4	10.8
August .....	14,403,000	55.9	0.1	.....	37.8	6.2
September .....	12,859,000	49.9	0.1	.....	44.6	5.4
October .....	10,575,000	42.4	0.1	.....	51.9	5.6
November .....	9,081,000	45.0	0.1	.....	50.0	4.9
December .....	9,234,000	46.2	0.2	.....	47.8	5.8
	69,453,000	50.4	0.1	.....	42.9	6.6
1881—January .....	10,573,000	47.5	0.1	.....	45.1	7.3
February .....	11,221,000	44.5	0.1	.....	44.1	11.3
March .....	13,196,000	47.6	0.1	.....	47.1	5.2
April .....	11,684,000	44.5	0.1	.....	51.5	3.9
May .....	11,051,000	45.9	0.1	.....	50.9	3.1
June .....	11,013,000	39.3	0.1	.....	57.0	3.6
	68,738,000	45.0	0.1	.....	49.3	5.6
July .....	12,082,000	38.8	0.1	.....	57.9	3.2
August .....	15,206,000	43.5	0.1	.....	52.8	3.6
September .....	14,108,000	37.1	0.1	.....	60.7	2.1
October .....	13,019,000	35.8	0.1	.....	62.1	2.0
November .....	9,718,000	62.9	0.1	.....	33.8	3.2
December .....	10,973,000	77.1	0.1	.....	18.7	4.1
	75,106,000	47.6	0.1	.....	49.3	3.0



No. 39.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE MONTHLY RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, ETC.—  
Continued.

Month.	Total receipts.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	United States notes.
		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1882—January .....	\$13,393,000	72.9	0.1	.....	20.3	6.7
February .....	13,589,000	66.5	0.1	.....	24.8	8.6
March .....	14,000,000	75.6	0.1	.....	19.8	4.5
April .....	10,528,000	73.5	0.2	.....	22.2	4.1
May .....	11,986,000	70.7	0.2	.....	23.4	5.7
June .....	11,434,000	68.7	0.1	.....	23.4	7.8
	74,930,000	72.9	0.1	.....	21.2	5.8
July .....	13,730,000	66.5	0.1	.....	24.8	8.6
August .....	16,487,000	46.1	0.1	.....	43.2	5.6
September .....	14,695,000	38.8	0.1	.....	55.5	5.6
October .....	13,101,000	18.2	0.1	42.2	32.1	7.4
November .....	9,939,000	10.3	0.1	63.9	16.2	9.5
December .....	10,381,000	5.3	0.1	69.1	18.7	6.8
	78,333,000	33.6	0.1	24.3	34.8	7.2
1883—January .....	12,574,000	4.2	0.1	72.1	15.7	7.9
February .....	12,194,000	3.9	0.1	75.1	15.9	5.0
March .....	12,435,000	6.5	0.1	73.7	13.1	6.6
April .....	9,199,000	10.8	0.1	65.5	17.7	5.9
May .....	8,155,000	4.7	0.1	62.2	26.1	6.9
June .....	13,630,000	3.3	0.1	69.4	20.2	7.0
	68,187,000	5.3	0.1	70.5	17.7	6.4
July .....	14,609,000	2.3	0.1	79.1	13.0	5.5
August .....	13,290,000	2.7	0.1	73.2	18.0	6.0
September .....	12,050,000	3.2	0.1	77.8	13.9	5.0
October .....	11,616,000	2.9	0.1	75.8	16.4	4.8
November .....	8,928,000	3.1	0.1	67.6	22.5	6.7
December .....	9,338,000	2.8	0.1	71.3	19.4	6.4
	69,831,000	2.8	0.1	74.7	16.7	5.7
1884—January .....	11,768,000	2.4	0.1	66.2	23.7	7.6
February .....	12,069,000	2.1	0.1	67.5	22.0	8.3
March .....	11,447,000	1.8	0.1	60.7	26.4	11.0
April .....	9,850,000	2.5	0.1	56.9	26.8	13.7
May .....	9,289,000	3.3	0.1	46.5	35.3	14.8
June .....	9,459,000	3.1	0.1	40.0	35.6	21.2
	63,852,000	2.5	0.1	57.3	27.8	12.3
July .....	13,111,000	1.6	0.1	48.1	32.4	17.8
August .....	12,828,000	1.3	0.1	44.4	32.3	21.9
September .....	11,992,000	1.6	0.1	32.4	31.4	34.5
October .....	10,369,000	1.8	0.1	23.6	32.1	42.4
November .....	7,717,000	1.9	0.1	18.3	42.2	37.5
December .....	8,087,000	1.7	0.1	17.9	44.0	36.3
	64,104,000	1.6	0.1	33.1	34.8	30.4
1885—January .....	10,306,000	1.1	0.1	25.6	40.5	31.7
February .....	10,461,000	0.8	0.1	31.4	32.3	35.4
March .....	11,281,000	0.7	0.1	39.7	34.5	25.0
April .....	9,983,000	0.9	0.1	38.1	41.3	19.6
May .....	9,523,000	0.7	0.1	43.0	37.4	18.8
June .....	9,644,000	0.7	0.2	32.5	33.3	33.3
	61,198,000	0.8	0.1	35.2	36.5	27.4
July .....	11,821,000	0.7	0.2	28.8	23.6	46.7
August .....	12,700,500	0.6	0.3	47.4	13.5	38.2
September .....	12,167,000	0.7	0.3	63.4	9.8	25.8
October .....	10,771,000	0.8	0.2	70.8	11.3	16.9
November .....	8,730,000	0.9	0.4	56.9	13.4	28.4
December .....	9,935,000	0.7	0.3	60.5	13.8	24.7
	66,124,500	0.7	0.3	54.6	14.3	30.1

No. 39.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE MONTHLY RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, ETC.—  
Continued.

Month.	Total receipts.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	United States notes.
		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1886—January .....	\$10,929,000	0.6	0.3	53.3	14.8	31.0
February .....	11,704,000	0.4	0.2	43.3	8.8	47.3
March .....	12,512,000	0.6	0.3	31.5	9.2	58.4
April .....	10,442,000	1.0	0.3	20.2	12.3	66.2
May .....	9,029,000	0.8	0.3	12.2	15.3	71.4
June .....	11,887,000	0.7	0.2	4.8	12.6	81.7
	66,503,000	0.7	0.3	27.5	12.2	59.3
July .....	12,606,000	0.7	0.3	2.9	11.3	84.8
August .....	14,834,000	0.7	0.4	16.5	8.9	73.5
September .....	12,944,000	0.6	0.3	67.3	9.3	22.5
October .....	11,583,000	0.7	0.3	70.8	12.0	16.2
November .....	10,175,000	1.1	0.3	69.3	12.2	17.1
December .....	10,546,000	1.2	0.3	66.7	15.5	16.3
	72,688,000	0.8	0.3	46.5	11.3	41.1
1887—January .....	11,808,000	0.9	0.4	67.8	16.2	14.7
February .....	13,112,000	0.4	0.2	74.2	10.1	15.1
March .....	14,212,000	0.8	0.3	74.5	11.4	13.0
April .....	11,556,000	1.1	0.3	71.6	13.4	13.6
May .....	10,900,000	1.0	0.4	72.4	14.1	12.1
June .....	11,840,000	1.3	0.3	72.6	12.0	13.8
	73,428,000	0.9	0.3	72.3	12.8	13.7
July .....	12,714,000	1.4	0.4	76.2	10.4	11.6
August .....	15,612,000	0.8	0.2	79.9	8.8	10.3
September .....	13,835,000	1.1	0.2	79.9	8.4	10.4

No. 40.—SHIPMENTS OF SILVER COIN FROM TREASURY OFFICES AND MINTS FROM  
JULY 1, 1885, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1887, INCLUSIVE, AS PER THEIR REPORTS TO THIS  
OFFICE.

Office.	From October 1, 1886, to September 30, 1887.			Silver coin shipped from July 1, 1885, to September 30, 1886.	Total.
	Standard dollars.	Fractional silver.	Total.		
Washington .....	\$700,865.99	\$331,442.40	\$1,032,308.39	\$997,137.99	\$2,029,446.38
Baltimore .....	363,500.00	257,999.53	621,499.53	625,494.40	1,246,993.93
New York .....	3,121,295.80	1,066,724.40	4,188,020.20	6,880,877.19	11,068,897.39
Philadelphia .....	500.00	1,015,996.57	1,016,496.57	1,140,658.59	2,157,155.16
Boston .....	3,079,594.00	765,708.18	3,845,302.18	4,269,525.44	8,114,827.62
Cincinnati .....	2,364,879.93	893,580.96	3,258,460.89	3,721,950.75	6,980,411.64
Chicago .....	3,823,207.45	1,442,416.05	5,265,623.50	6,384,968.90	11,650,592.40
Saint Louis .....	2,625,752.48	1,014,284.07	3,640,036.55	3,895,945.86	7,535,982.41
New Orleans .....	83,240.00	634,355.00	667,595.00	2,148,498.40	2,816,093.40
Total .....	16,112,835.65	7,422,507.16	23,535,342.81	30,065,057.52	53,600,400.33
San Francisco .....	2,362,600.00	506,670.00	2,869,270.00	1,137,540.00	4,006,810.00
Mint, Philadelphia .....	2,322,458.44	118,499.15	2,440,957.59	4,513,106.44	6,954,064.03
Mint, New Orleans .....	7,255,000.00	.....	7,255,000.00	6,459,495.87	13,714,495.87
Mint, San Francisco .....	40,000.00	.....	40,000.00	3,418,500.00	3,458,500.00
Total .....	9,617,458.44	118,499.15	9,735,957.59	14,391,102.31	24,127,059.90
Total of shipments .....	28,092,894.09	8,047,676.31	36,140,570.40	45,593,699.83	81,734,270.23

No. 41.—SHIPMENTS OF SILVER COIN SINCE JUNE 30, 1885, FROM TREASURY OFFICES AND MINTS, THE CHARGES THEREON FOR TRANSPORTATION, AND THE AVERAGE COST PER \$1,000.

Month	FROM TREASURY OFFICES EAST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.			FROM MINTS.			FROM SUB-TREASURY AT SAN FRANCISCO.			TOTAL.		
	Amount shipped for which bills have been rendered.	Charges thereon.	Average charge per \$1,000.	Amount shipped.	Charges thereon.	Average charge per \$1,000.	Amount of shipment as per bills rendered.	Charges thereon.	Average charge per \$1,000.	Amount shipped.	Charges thereon.	Average charge per \$1,000.
1885.												
July .....	\$988,976.42	\$1,443.30	\$1.46	\$1,411,986.00	\$11,633.49	\$8.24	\$26,000.00	\$160.10	\$6.16	\$2,426,962.42	\$13,236.89	\$5.45
August .....	1,923,408.42	2,543.66	1.32	541,996.30	1,057.69	1.95	213,500.00	1,179.45	5.52	2,678,904.72	4,100.80	1.78
September .....	2,675,840.46	8,868.65	1.45	1,330,498.82	2,458.11	1.85	249,000.00	1,487.70	5.97	4,255,339.28	7,814.46	1.84
October .....	2,823,454.39	4,158.33	1.47	2,088,494.70	4,409.26	2.11	70,500.00	481.85	6.12	4,982,449.09	8,998.94	2.01
November .....	2,725,354.72	4,039.69	1.48	663,993.57	1,765.18	2.66	25,500.00	148.45	5.82	3,414,848.29	5,953.32	1.74
December .....	2,254,916.90	3,035.12	1.35	1,274,988.10	2,669.62	2.09	30,500.00	144.40	4.73	3,560,405.00	5,849.14	1.64
1886.												
January .....	696,986.47	972.00	1.39	455,495.00	994.62	2.18	9,500.00	54.75	5.76	1,161,981.47	2,021.37	1.74
February .....	1,044,975.15	1,289.65	1.23	423,497.30	1,212.32	2.86	26,000.00	144.20	5.54	1,494,472.45	2,646.17	1.77
March .....	1,596,478.64	1,084.21	1.24	671,493.05	1,798.18	2.68	42,000.00	233.30	5.55	2,309,971.69	4,015.69	1.74
April .....	1,487,481.49	1,971.20	1.32	741,996.45	1,841.48	2.48	26,500.00	181.45	4.96	2,255,977.94	3,944.13	1.75
May .....	1,666,480.89	2,007.69	1.28	541,493.85	1,529.86	2.82	31,000.00	147.65	4.76	2,138,974.74	3,685.20	1.82
June .....	2,020,755.86	2,461.26	1.22	717,493.95	2,159.87	3.01	45,000.00	245.85	5.46	2,783,249.81	4,866.98	1.75
July .....	2,332,976.30	3,031.26	1.30	713,195.95	2,488.14	3.49	54,000.00	299.05	5.54	3,100,172.25	5,818.45	1.88
August .....	2,553,975.84	3,163.00	1.24	1,353,490.10	2,951.08	2.18	70,000.00	395.70	4.79	3,977,465.94	6,449.78	1.62
September .....	3,229,473.21	4,566.07	1.41	1,584,488.50	3,092.10	1.95	213,500.00	1,215.00	5.69	5,027,461.71	8,873.17	1.76
October .....	2,675,041.04	4,077.21	1.52	1,876,496.30	2,995.35	1.59	242,000.00	1,418.00	5.86	4,793,537.34	8,490.56	1.77
November .....	2,036,553.54	3,120.31	1.53	1,205,493.90	1,930.15	1.60	248,000.00	1,459.90	5.89	3,490,047.44	6,510.96	1.86
December .....	1,786,970.52	2,413.97	1.35	1,129,497.60	1,547.56	1.37	189,000.00	1,187.65	6.28	3,105,468.12	5,149.18	1.66
1887.												
January .....	866,754.54	1,158.97	1.33	255,996.05	392.30	1.53	132,000.00	1,019.05	7.72	1,254,750.59	2,570.32	2.04
February .....	1,023,489.40	1,303.29	1.27	320,497.25	431.22	1.34	115,500.00	723.45	6.26	1,459,486.65	2,457.96	1.68
March .....	1,647,361.10	2,048.80	1.24	406,997.50	494.48	1.21	189,500.00	1,184.10	6.24	2,243,858.60	3,727.38	1.66
April .....	1,327,099.41	1,875.27	1.41	339,996.52	458.10	1.35	188,500.00	1,074.80	5.70	1,853,595.93	3,408.17	1.84
May .....	1,565,583.77	1,921.77	1.23	898,497.15	527.97	1.32	186,000.00	1,033.70	5.55	2,150,080.92	3,483.44	1.62
June .....	2,036,481.35	2,734.27	1.34	388,996.27	725.84	1.86	273,500.00	1,847.15	6.75	2,698,977.62	5,807.26	1.97
July .....	2,340,435.99	3,937.30	1.68	884,998.20	709.47	1.84	254,000.00	1,427.65	5.62	2,979,434.19	6,074.42	2.04
August .....	2,586,984.79	3,375.85	1.30	838,497.15	1,166.54	1.39	346,000.00	1,993.75	5.76	3,771,481.94	6,538.14	1.73
September .....	3,450,294.63	5,606.24	1.62	2,169,493.70	3,118.28	1.42	376,750.00	2,166.02	5.75	6,016,538.33	10,890.54	1.81
Total .....	53,264,585.24	74,108.34	1.39	24,250,059.23	56,558.26	2.33	3,873,250.00	22,895.62	5.91	81,387,894.47	153,562.22	1.89

TREASURER.

## REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

No. 42.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF GOLD COIN AND BULLION IN THE TREASURY, AND OF GOLD CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING, AT THE END OF EACH MONTH FROM MARCH, 1878 TO OCTOBER, 1887.

Date.	Total gold in Treasury, coin and bullion.	Gold certificates in the Treasury cash.	Gold certificates in circulation.	Net gold in Treasury, coin and bullion.
1878.				
March 31	\$120,106,317.17	\$7,179,200	\$50,704,200	\$69,402,117.17
April 30	120,012,781.64	9,032,660	45,948,840	74,063,941.64
May 31	122,917,907.88	31,235,300	21,246,300	101,671,607.88
June 30	128,460,202.87	19,469,320	24,897,680	103,562,522.87
July 31	132,014,619.41	18,170,420	23,852,980	108,161,639.41
August 31	134,548,038.53	20,794,220	17,222,180	117,325,856.53
September 30	136,036,302.20	9,392,920	23,433,680	112,602,622.20
October 31	140,872,154.79	9,901,520	22,906,480	117,965,674.79
November 30	142,400,135.29	9,845,120	24,117,780	118,282,355.29
December 31	135,382,639.42	391,420	21,189,280	114,193,359.42
1879.				
January 31	133,756,906.65	544,020	17,082,680	116,674,226.65
February 28	133,265,559.43	400,220	16,379,280	116,886,279.43
March 31	133,416,125.85	50,740	16,253,960	117,162,165.85
April 30	134,520,140.48	62,140	15,710,460	118,809,680.48
May 31	136,680,260.14	33,580	15,380,120	121,300,140.14
June 30	135,236,474.62	133,880	15,279,820	119,956,654.62
July 31	135,517,483.25	43,800	15,196,900	120,320,583.25
August 31	141,546,390.52	120,000	15,008,700	126,537,690.52
September 30	169,606,995.03	67,700	14,843,200	154,763,795.03
October 31	171,517,712.65	213,400	14,377,600	157,140,112.65
November 30	160,443,436.80	183,740	13,195,460	147,247,976.80
December 31	157,790,321.84	740,960	11,596,140	146,194,181.84
1880.				
January 31	153,690,026.43	61,100	10,350,000	143,340,026.43
February 29	146,750,758.04	327,300	9,755,300	136,995,458.04
March 31	144,010,551.50	611,500	8,244,000	135,766,551.50
April 30	138,788,440.08	173,800	8,056,800	130,726,640.08
May 31	128,709,496.51	39,800	8,010,300	120,699,196.51
June 30	126,145,427.20	40,700	7,963,900	118,181,527.20
July 31	123,126,645.54	32,600	7,852,000	115,274,645.54
August 31	127,679,279.45	36,800	7,661,100	120,018,179.45
September 30	135,244,833.65	31,600	7,480,100	127,764,733.65
October 31	140,725,552.74	6,800	7,447,700	133,278,252.74
November 30	151,362,519.38	19,120	7,381,380	143,981,139.38
December 31	156,742,095.77	130,500	6,528,380	150,213,715.77
1881.				
January 31	154,544,209.15	50,080	6,491,400	148,052,809.15
February 28	173,038,253.01	6,229,400	6,229,400	166,808,853.01
March 31	173,668,163.08	142,900	6,028,900	167,639,263.08
April 30	170,319,754.53	1,400	5,961,200	164,358,554.53
May 31	163,770,158.17	36,320	5,876,280	157,893,878.17
June 30	163,171,661.25	23,400	5,759,520	157,412,141.25
July 31	154,911,475.21	1,700	5,748,120	149,163,355.21
August 31	169,495,521.94	3,800	5,397,120	164,098,401.94
September 30	174,361,344.52	9,600	5,239,320	169,122,024.52
October 31	172,989,829.17	3,700	5,204,220	167,785,609.17
November 30	178,225,303.41	8,300	5,199,620	173,025,683.41
December 31	172,617,467.38	-----	5,188,120	167,429,347.38
1882.				
January 31	165,152,788.62	7,900	5,180,220	159,972,568.62
February 28	173,757,874.07	15,800	5,172,320	168,585,554.07
March 31	166,457,356.93	-----	5,166,920	161,290,436.93
April 30	155,069,102.18	1,000	5,071,120	149,997,982.18
May 31	153,985,645.28	2,500	5,052,920	148,932,625.28
June 30	148,506,389.95	8,100	5,029,020	143,477,369.95
July 31	145,079,030.31	1,500	5,016,440	140,062,590.31
August 31	149,303,920.69	-----	4,992,040	144,311,880.69
September 30	152,739,106.43	-----	4,907,440	147,831,666.43
October 31	159,805,743.54	14,990,170	11,370,270	148,435,473.54
November 30	164,267,584.64	15,950,270	19,458,270	144,809,314.64
December 31	171,504,568.39	25,105,030	39,514,810	131,989,758.39
1883.				
January 31	173,317,834.35	25,107,300	47,669,640	125,648,194.35
February 28	177,661,630.86	32,296,270	42,554,470	135,107,160.86
March 31	184,752,713.90	31,525,210	43,444,510	141,308,203.90
April 30	187,837,441.93	32,935,420	48,398,200	139,439,241.93
May 31	193,310,043.00	23,869,000	59,591,940	133,718,103.00
June 30	198,078,567.68	22,571,270	59,807,370	138,271,197.68
July 31	202,774,035.16	23,383,440	60,068,600	142,705,435.16
August 31	204,172,975.33	28,445,200	54,547,540	149,625,435.33

No. 42.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF GOLD COIN AND BULLION IN THE TREASURY AND GOLD CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING, ETC.—Continued.

Date.	Total gold in Treasury, coin and bullion.	Gold certificates in the Treasury cash.	Gold certificates in circulation.	Net gold in Treasury, coin and bullion.
1883.				
September 30 .....	\$206,130,543.10	\$27,480,300	\$55,014,940	\$151,115,603.10
October 31 .....	200,429,939.90	31,252,760	52,076,180	157,355,759.90
November 30 .....	210,133,327.54	27,035,300	58,807,620	157,235,707.54
December 31 .....	219,014,739.63	27,446,780	63,585,140	155,429,599.63
1884.				
January 31 .....	221,813,356.49	23,788,000	77,462,620	144,350,736.49
February 29 .....	221,881,633.11	30,600,070	77,843,430	144,038,203.11
March 31 .....	211,071,506.97	35,424,230	68,812,150	142,259,556.97
April 30 .....	190,325,625.72	44,415,395	56,700,805	139,624,520.72
May 31 .....	201,152,383.01	39,686,780	59,125,460	142,006,003.01
June 30 .....	204,876,594.15	27,246,020	71,146,640	135,729,954.15
July 31 .....	210,539,550.98	26,525,850	91,491,490	119,045,000.98
August 31 .....	214,453,657.17	29,701,980	92,017,940	122,465,717.17
September 30 .....	217,904,042.81	33,546,060	87,380,660	130,514,382.81
October 31 .....	222,556,360.43	32,477,750	87,865,570	134,870,790.43
November 30 .....	231,389,360.85	26,701,060	93,374,290	138,015,070.85
December 31 .....	234,975,851.95	26,343,730	93,287,420	141,688,431.95
1885.				
January 31 .....	237,167,975.84	22,299,150	111,990,380	125,187,595.84
February 28 .....	240,029,843.24	40,426,930	112,683,290	127,345,553.24
March 31 .....	241,440,796.37	37,689,900	115,967,540	125,473,256.37
April 30 .....	243,162,194.81	29,625,200	125,234,800	117,927,994.81
May 31 .....	244,363,543.59	14,371,350	128,553,010	116,049,533.59
June 30 .....	247,028,625.25	15,593,410	128,729,730	120,298,895.25
July 31 .....	249,367,595.20	17,322,330	123,289,000	126,078,595.20
August 31 .....	250,257,417.80	16,606,230	123,885,490	126,371,927.80
September 30 .....	251,251,114.54	22,249,240	118,137,700	133,113,424.54
October 31 .....	251,359,349.20	31,115,850	109,020,760	142,338,589.20
November 30 .....	251,945,578.13	34,492,968	105,554,092	146,391,486.13
December 31 .....	253,351,409.48	34,350,479	103,358,601	147,991,808.48
1886.				
January 31 .....	251,371,561.58	24,060,700	115,284,951	138,086,610.58
February 28 .....	249,801,087.53	33,671,010	105,637,050	144,164,037.53
March 31 .....	242,155,167.40	46,797,927	90,775,643	151,376,524.40
April 30 .....	240,589,592.67	52,396,875	84,715,225	155,885,307.67
May 31 .....	236,424,734.21	51,735,670	80,120,025	156,304,709.21
June 30 .....	232,858,123.91	55,128,870	76,044,375	156,793,748.91
July 31 .....	233,651,522.45	53,253,360	74,718,517	158,938,005.45
August 31 .....	235,430,635.24	48,693,980	77,698,347	157,732,288.24
September 30 .....	242,609,018.37	40,654,320	84,691,807	157,017,211.37
October 31 .....	246,852,148.40	36,878,458	88,294,969	158,537,170.40
November 30 .....	254,450,853.57	34,469,694	90,520,633	163,930,220.57
December 31 .....	268,128,018.47	27,485,804	97,215,605	170,912,413.47
1887.				
January 31 .....	274,140,468.85	18,843,632	105,665,107	168,475,961.85
February 28 .....	275,058,626.45	24,256,230	99,958,365	175,130,261.45
March 31 .....	275,985,862.15	20,757,610	94,046,015	181,939,847.15
April 30 .....	275,356,915.90	28,905,040	94,434,485	180,902,430.90
May 31 .....	277,628,750.47	32,101,358	90,960,977	186,667,773.47
June 30 .....	278,101,106.26	36,261,880	91,225,437	186,875,669.26
July 31 .....	281,296,417.45	18,098,560	94,990,087	186,306,530.45
August 31 .....	282,039,593.67	23,008,207	88,765,340	193,274,193.67
September 30 .....	290,702,629.70	29,154,288	97,984,683	192,717,946.70
October 31 .....	302,544,605.45	32,858,158	99,684,773	202,859,832.45

No. 43.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS COINED, IN THE TREASURY AND IN CIRCULATION, AND OF SILVER CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING, AT THE END OF EACH MONTH FROM MARCH, 1878, TO OCTOBER, 1887.

Date.	Standard silver dollars coined.	Standard silver dollars in the Treasury.	Silver certificates in the Treasury cash.	Silver certificates in circulation.	Net standard silver dollars in Treasury after deducting silver certificates in circulation.	Standard silver dollars in circulation.
1878.						
March 31 .....	\$1,061,500	\$810,561	-----	-----	\$810,561	\$190,939
April 30 .....	3,471,500	3,189,681	-----	\$63,000	3,106,681	901,819
May 31 .....	6,486,500	5,950,451	\$314,710	27,530	5,923,121	596,049
June 30 .....	8,573,500	7,718,357	1,455,520	7,080	7,711,277	855,143
July 31 .....	10,420,500	9,550,236	2,647,940	2,647,940	9,550,236	870,264
August 31 .....	13,448,500	11,292,849	4,424,600	1,709,280	9,583,569	2,155,651
September 30 .....	16,212,500	12,155,205	1,316,470	711,600	11,443,605	4,057,295
October 31 .....	18,282,500	13,397,571	2,639,560	68,790	13,328,781	4,884,929
November 30 .....	20,458,550	14,843,219	1,907,460	366,600	14,477,159	5,595,331
December 31 .....	22,495,550	16,704,829	2,062,770	413,360	16,291,469	5,790,721
1879.						
January 31 .....	24,555,750	17,874,457	2,170,840	400,340	17,474,117	6,681,293
February 28 .....	26,687,750	19,505,767	1,976,320	331,860	19,173,907	7,181,983
March 31 .....	28,774,950	21,558,894	2,074,830	251,700	21,307,194	7,216,056
April 30 .....	31,155,950	23,694,563	1,779,340	197,680	23,496,883	7,461,387
May 31 .....	33,485,950	26,181,045	1,922,820	444,140	25,736,905	7,304,905
June 30 .....	35,801,000	28,147,351	2,052,470	414,480	27,732,871	7,653,649
July 31 .....	37,451,000	29,151,801	2,014,680	771,170	28,380,631	8,299,199
August 31 .....	40,238,050	30,678,464	1,976,960	1,304,890	29,373,574	9,559,586
September 30 .....	42,634,100	31,559,870	3,045,130	1,176,720	30,383,150	11,074,230
October 31 .....	45,206,200	32,322,634	4,531,479	1,604,371	30,718,263	12,883,566
November 30 .....	47,705,200	32,839,207	5,173,188	1,894,722	30,944,485	14,865,993
December 31 .....	50,055,650	33,168,064	4,888,658	3,824,252	29,343,812	16,887,586
1880.						
January 31 .....	52,505,650	34,961,611	5,063,456	3,989,454	30,972,157	17,544,039
February 29 .....	54,806,050	36,972,093	4,797,514	4,572,606	32,399,487	17,833,957
March 31 .....	57,150,250	38,730,342	5,611,914	6,017,006	32,763,336	18,375,003
April 30 .....	59,456,250	40,411,073	5,428,354	6,615,366	33,796,807	19,044,577
May 31 .....	61,723,250	42,778,770	6,522,731	6,051,559	36,726,051	18,945,060
June 30 .....	63,734,750	44,425,315	6,584,701	5,789,569	38,635,746	19,509,435
July 31 .....	66,014,750	46,192,791	5,758,331	6,930,959	39,261,832	19,821,959
August 31 .....	68,267,750	47,495,063	5,518,821	7,619,219	39,575,844	20,772,087
September 30 .....	70,568,750	47,654,075	6,318,769	12,203,191	35,451,484	22,814,075
October 31 .....	72,847,750	47,084,450	7,333,719	19,780,241	27,304,209	25,763,300
November 30 .....	75,147,750	47,397,453	8,572,294	26,504,986	20,892,467	27,750,297
December 31 .....	77,453,005	48,190,518	9,454,419	36,127,711	12,062,807	29,262,487
1881.						
January 31 .....	79,753,005	50,235,102	9,985,583	36,814,377	13,420,465	29,517,903
February 28 .....	82,060,005	52,939,460	10,856,463	37,027,797	15,911,663	29,120,545
March 31 .....	84,359,505	55,176,158	10,733,085	39,445,815	15,730,343	29,183,347
April 30 .....	86,659,505	58,044,826	11,522,208	39,157,932	18,886,894	28,614,679
May 31 .....	88,959,505	60,518,273	11,988,710	38,784,540	21,733,733	28,441,232
June 30 .....	91,372,705	62,544,729	12,055,801	39,110,729	23,493,993	28,627,983
July 31 .....	93,622,705	64,246,302	11,181,088	40,802,892	23,443,410	29,376,403
August 31 .....	95,022,705	65,948,344	11,616,432	40,061,878	19,886,466	29,974,361
September 30 .....	98,322,705	66,092,667	11,559,730	52,590,180	18,502,487	32,230,038
October 31 .....	100,672,705	66,576,378	7,488,900	58,838,770	7,737,608	34,096,327
November 30 .....	102,972,705	68,017,452	7,089,880	59,573,950	8,443,502	34,955,253
December 31 .....	105,300,980	69,589,937	6,359,910	62,315,220	7,274,617	35,791,043
1882.						
January 31 .....	107,680,980	72,421,584	7,462,130	61,537,540	10,834,044	35,259,396
February 28 .....	109,981,180	75,138,957	8,549,470	60,125,010	15,013,947	34,842,223
March 31 .....	112,251,680	78,178,583	8,931,930	59,425,440	18,755,143	34,103,097
April 30 .....	114,581,680	81,595,056	8,872,780	58,903,570	22,686,486	32,886,624
May 31 .....	116,843,680	84,606,043	10,509,160	57,227,050	27,378,983	32,237,637
June 30 .....	119,144,780	87,153,816	11,590,620	54,506,090	32,647,726	31,990,964
July 31 .....	121,840,780	88,840,899	12,361,490	54,757,720	34,083,179	32,463,881
August 31 .....	123,729,780	91,166,249	11,700,330	57,739,880	33,426,369	32,563,531
September 30 .....	126,029,880	92,228,648	8,364,430	63,204,780	29,023,869	33,801,231
October 31 .....	128,329,880	92,414,977	7,987,260	65,620,450	26,794,527	35,614,903
November 30 .....	130,629,880	92,940,582	5,752,970	67,342,690	25,997,692	37,689,298
December 31 .....	132,955,080	94,016,842	4,405,000	68,443,660	25,573,182	38,938,238

No. 43.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS COINED, ETC.—Continued.

Date.	Standard silver dollars coined.	Standard silver dollars in the Treasury.	Silver certificates in the Treasury cash.	Silver certificates in circulation.	Net standard silver dollars in Treasury after deducting silver certificates in circulation.	Standard silver dollars in circulation.
1883.						
January 31.....	\$135,405,080	\$97,530,969	\$4,306,650	\$68,438,820	\$29,092,149	\$37,874,111
February 28.....	137,805,070	100,261,444	5,268,550	68,027,420	32,234,024	37,543,636
March 31.....	140,205,699	103,482,305	6,865,340	70,769,991	32,722,314	36,723,394
April 30.....	142,555,699	106,366,348	8,887,260	71,884,071	34,482,277	36,189,351
May 31.....	144,905,699	108,898,977	8,305,940	71,727,391	37,171,586	36,006,722
June 30.....	147,235,899	111,914,019	15,996,145	72,620,686	39,293,333	35,841,880
July 31.....	149,660,899	113,057,052	15,542,730	73,728,681	39,328,371	36,623,847
August 31.....	152,020,899	114,320,197	17,276,820	75,375,161	38,945,036	37,700,702
September 30.....	154,370,899	114,587,372	15,568,280	78,921,961	35,665,411	39,783,527
October 31.....	156,720,949	116,036,450	14,244,760	85,334,381	30,702,069	40,684,499
November 30.....	159,070,949	117,768,966	13,806,610	87,976,201	29,792,765	41,301,983
December 31.....	161,425,119	119,449,385	13,180,890	96,717,721	22,731,604	41,975,784
1884.						
January 31.....	163,775,119	123,474,748	13,179,020	96,958,031	26,516,717	40,300,371
February 29.....	166,125,119	126,822,399	13,890,100	96,247,721	30,574,678	39,302,720
March 31.....	168,425,629	129,006,101	20,488,585	95,919,576	33,086,525	39,419,528
April 30.....	170,725,629	130,314,063	20,876,250	95,497,981	34,816,084	40,411,664
May 31.....	173,035,629	132,626,753	19,936,620	97,863,471	35,263,282	40,408,876
June 30.....	175,355,829	135,560,910	23,384,680	98,427,011	39,133,905	39,794,913
July 31.....	177,680,829	137,602,116	25,265,980	95,138,361	42,553,758	39,988,710
August 31.....	180,030,829	140,615,722	26,903,230	94,228,691	46,387,031	39,415,107
September 30.....	182,380,829	142,058,787	26,769,470	96,491,251	45,567,536	40,322,042
October 31.....	184,730,829	142,926,725	30,814,970	100,741,561	42,185,164	41,804,104
November 30.....	187,100,829	144,745,075	28,951,500	104,988,531	39,756,544	42,435,754
December 31.....	189,561,994	146,502,865	23,302,380	114,866,911	31,636,954	43,059,129
1885.						
January 31.....	191,947,194	150,632,154	27,337,890	113,858,811	36,773,343	41,315,040
February 28.....	194,247,194	153,561,007	29,951,880	111,467,951	42,093,056	40,686,187
March 31.....	196,697,394	156,098,482	30,861,615	112,820,226	43,878,256	39,996,912
April 30.....	199,107,394	159,441,034	32,141,140	109,443,946	49,997,088	39,666,360
May 31.....	201,500,231	162,244,855	35,575,590	105,085,186	57,159,669	39,204,374
June 30.....	203,884,381	165,413,112	38,370,700	101,530,946	63,882,160	38,471,269
July 31.....	205,784,381	166,499,948	40,340,980	98,872,106	67,627,842	39,284,433
August 31.....	208,259,381	166,854,215	42,712,890	96,079,296	70,774,919	41,405,166
September 30.....	210,759,431	165,463,721	31,722,990	93,656,716	71,827,005	45,275,710
October 31.....	213,259,431	163,817,342	31,906,514	93,146,772	70,670,570	49,442,089
November 30.....	215,759,431	165,568,018	32,034,464	92,702,642	72,865,376	50,191,413
December 31.....	218,259,761	165,718,190	31,164,311	93,179,465	72,538,725	52,541,571
1886.						
January 31.....	220,553,761	169,083,385	33,978,767	89,761,609	79,321,776	51,470,376
February 28.....	223,145,761	171,805,906	34,837,660	88,990,816	83,415,090	51,339,855
March 31.....	225,959,761	174,700,985	32,410,575	90,123,421	84,578,564	51,258,776
April 30.....	228,434,121	175,928,502	31,141,055	90,733,141	85,195,361	52,505,619
May 31.....	231,160,121	178,252,045	30,411,016	89,184,129	89,067,916	52,908,076
June 30.....	233,723,286	181,253,566	27,861,450	88,116,225	93,137,341	52,460,720
July 31.....	235,644,286	181,523,924	27,728,858	87,664,044	93,959,880	54,120,362
August 31.....	238,462,286	181,769,457	25,571,492	89,021,760	92,747,697	56,692,829
September 30.....	241,070,286	181,262,930	22,555,990	95,387,112	85,875,481	59,807,693
October 31.....	243,849,386	182,931,231	17,562,302	100,206,800	82,624,431	60,918,155
November 30.....	246,673,386	184,911,938	14,137,285	105,519,817	79,392,121	61,761,448
December 31.....	249,343,647	188,506,238	7,338,432	117,246,670	71,259,568	60,837,409
1887.						
January 31.....	252,105,647	193,963,783	6,737,388	118,183,714	75,780,069	58,141,864
February 28.....	255,563,647	198,112,760	5,466,347	121,130,755	76,953,005	57,990,887
March 31.....	258,474,027	201,672,372	6,212,849	131,980,489	69,741,883	56,801,655
April 30.....	261,524,027	205,788,822	5,007,700	137,740,430	68,048,392	55,735,205
May 31.....	264,424,027	209,052,567	5,289,164	139,143,328	69,909,239	55,371,460
June 30.....	266,940,117	211,483,970	3,425,133	142,118,017	69,365,953	55,456,147
July 31.....	267,390,117	211,528,891	4,209,659	144,166,141	67,362,750	55,861,226
August 31.....	270,200,117	213,212,448	5,996,743	147,876,385	65,336,063	56,987,669
September 30.....	273,340,157	213,043,706	2,919,841	154,354,826	58,688,970	60,296,361
October 31.....	276,716,157	214,175,532	3,451,494	160,713,957	53,461,575	62,540,625

No. 44.—COINAGE, MOVEMENT, AND EXPENSE OF MOVEMENT OF STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS, BY QUARTERS, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.

Quarter ending—	Coinage during the quarter.	Total coinage to end of each quarter.	Amount moved out at expense of the Government.	Expense of movement out.	Expense per \$1,000 moved.	Amount moved into Treasury.	Net movement.		Amount in circulation at end of each quarter.	Expense of movement to end of each quarter.	Expense per \$1,000 in circulation.
							Out.	In.			
1878—March 31.....	\$1,001,500	\$1,001,500	\$570,939	\$2,100.70	\$3.68	\$380,000	\$190,939	.....	\$190,939	\$2,100.70	\$11.02
June 30.....	7,572,000	8,573,500	6,468,122	15,625.23	2.42	5,803,918	664,204	.....	855,143	17,725.93	20.73
September 30.....	7,639,000	16,212,500	8,642,540	18,884.87	2.18	5,440,388	3,202,152	.....	5,610,295	36,610.30	9.02
December 31.....	6,283,050	22,495,550	8,269,319	70,376.43	8.51	6,535,893	1,733,426	.....	5,790,721	106,986.73	18.47
1879—March 31.....	6,279,400	28,774,950	4,829,295	23,216.84	4.81	3,403,960	1,425,335	.....	7,216,056	130,203.57	18.03
June 30.....	7,026,050	35,801,000	10,878,058	5,516.14	5.08	10,440,465	437,593	.....	7,653,649	135,719.71	17.73
September 30.....	6,833,100	42,634,100	7,639,033	12,543.38	1.64	4,218,452	3,420,581	.....	11,074,230	148,263.09	13.39
December 31.....	7,421,550	50,055,650	9,927,739	24,633.05	2.48	4,114,383	5,813,356	.....	16,887,586	172,896.14	10.24
1880—March 31.....	7,100,600	57,156,250	6,236,378	9,995.88	1.60	4,748,056	1,488,322	.....	18,375,908	182,892.02	9.95
June 30.....	6,578,500	63,734,750	7,775,649	11,856.02	1.52	6,842,122	933,527	.....	19,309,435	194,748.04	10.09
September 30.....	6,834,000	70,568,750	9,993,817	21,433.28	2.15	6,389,177	3,604,640	.....	22,914,075	216,181.32	9.43
December 31.....	6,884,255	77,453,005	11,094,984	29,062.23	2.62	4,746,572	6,348,412	.....	29,262,487	245,243.55	8.38
1881—March 31.....	6,906,500	84,359,505	5,086,738	9,415.21	1.85	5,165,878	.....	\$79,140	29,183,347	254,658.76	8.73
June 30.....	7,013,200	91,372,705	6,612,802	11,436.12	1.73	6,968,166	.....	355,364	28,827,983	266,094.88	9.23
September 30.....	6,950,000	98,322,705	8,233,796	21,278.34	2.58	4,831,741	3,402,055	.....	32,230,038	287,273.22	8.92
December 31.....	7,058,275	105,380,980	10,114,981	22,727.72	2.25	6,553,976	3,561,005	.....	35,791,043	310,100.94	8.66
1882—March 31.....	6,900,700	112,281,680	5,296,132	9,364.29	1.77	6,984,078	.....	1,687,946	34,103,097	319,465.23	9.37
June 30.....	6,863,100	119,144,780	4,332,536	11,432.45	2.64	6,444,669	.....	2,112,133	31,990,964	330,897.68	10.34
September 30.....	6,885,100	126,029,880	8,884,766	20,781.51	2.34	7,074,499	1,810,267	.....	33,801,231	351,679.19	10.40
December 31.....	6,925,200	132,955,080	18,491,704	20,031.60	1.08	13,354,697	5,137,007	.....	38,938,238	371,710.79	9.55
1883—March 31.....	7,250,619	140,205,699	10,909,534	13,707.87	1.25	13,124,378	.....	2,214,844	36,723,394	385,418.66	10.50
June 30.....	7,050,200	147,255,899	10,121,889	11,284.14	1.11	11,603,403	.....	1,381,514	35,341,880	396,702.80	11.22
September 30.....	7,115,000	154,370,899	14,945,567	18,794.75	1.26	10,503,920	4,441,647	.....	39,783,527	415,497.55	10.44
December 31.....	7,054,220	161,425,119	13,711,358	18,784.99	1.37	11,519,151	2,192,207	.....	41,975,734	434,282.54	10.35
1884—March 31.....	7,000,510	168,425,629	10,626,842	9,200.89	1.87	13,183,048	.....	2,556,206	39,419,528	443,483.43	11.25
June 30.....	6,930,200	175,355,829	14,676,051	15,768.83	1.07	14,300,666	375,385	.....	39,794,913	459,252.26	11.54
September 30.....	7,025,000	182,380,829	12,894,001	14,061.98	1.09	12,866,872	527,129	.....	40,322,042	473,314.24	11.74
December 31.....	7,181,165	189,561,994	15,865,361	20,914.33	1.32	13,128,274	2,787,087	.....	43,059,129	494,228.57	11.48
1885—March 31.....	7,135,400	196,697,394	12,100,366	11,296.50	0.93	15,160,583	.....	3,060,217	39,998,912	505,525.07	12.64
June 30.....	7,186,987	203,884,381	9,869,868	23,922.00	2.42	11,397,311	.....	1,527,443	38,471,469	529,447.07	13.76
September 30.....	6,875,050	210,759,431	28,932,564	17,861.59	.62	22,128,323	6,804,241	.....	45,275,710	547,308.66	12.09
December 31.....	7,500,330	218,259,761	39,758,456	167,268.47	4.21	32,492,595	7,265,861	.....	52,541,571	714,577.53	13.60
1886—March 31.....	7,800,360	226,060,121	9,912,681	23,136.16	2.23	11,095,116	.....	1,182,485	51,359,136	787,713.69	14.36
June 30.....	7,663,185	233,723,286	14,397,268	18,685.33	1.29	13,286,684	1,110,584	.....	52,469,720	750,399.02	14.42
September 30.....	7,347,000	241,070,286	16,822,783	19,350.90	1.09	9,484,810	7,337,973	.....	59,807,693	774,753.92	12.85
December 31.....	8,273,361	249,343,647	14,749,483	19,357.93	1.31	13,719,767	1,029,716	.....	60,837,409	794,116.85	13.05
1887—March 31.....	9,130,380	258,474,027	15,717,441	16,929.27	1.08	15,753,195	.....	4,085,754	56,801,655	811,046.12	14.28
June 30.....	8,466,090	266,940,117	11,777,983	14,196.36	1.20	13,123,491	.....	1,845,508	53,456,147	825,242.43	14.88
September 30.....	6,400,040	273,340,157	19,953,100	19,106.94	.96	15,112,888	4,840,212	.....	60,296,359	844,349.42	14.00
Total.....	273,340,157	.....	457,121,924	844,349.42	1.85	396,825,565	81,834,863	21,538,504	.....	.....	.....



No. 45.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF FRACTIONAL SILVER COIN IN THE TREASURY AT THE END OF EACH MONTH FROM MAY, 1879, TO OCTOBER, 1887.

Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.
1879.		1883—Continued.	
May 31 .....	\$6, 813, 589. 32	August 31 .....	\$27, 819, 711. 70
June 30 .....	8, 903, 401. 36	September 30 .....	26, 750, 161. 13
July 31 .....	12, 731, 765. 97	October 31 .....	26, 712, 424. 15
August 31 .....	15, 236, 724. 48	November 30 .....	26, 969, 614. 40
September 30 .....	16, 814, 308. 94	December 31 .....	27, 224, 126. 33
October 31 .....	17, 755, 986. 76		
November 30 .....	18, 432, 478. 13	1884.	
December 31 .....	18, 881, 629. 15	January 31 .....	28, 014, 414. 76
		February 29 .....	28, 490, 966. 91
1880.		March 31 .....	28, 866, 556. 33
January 31 .....	20, 204, 809. 83	April 30 .....	29, 158, 480. 47
February 29 .....	21, 179, 312. 32	May 31 .....	29, 377, 206. 41
March 31 .....	21, 989, 814. 48	June 30 .....	29, 600, 720. 05
April 30 .....	22, 787, 672. 95	July 31 .....	29, 797, 485. 76
May 31 .....	23, 577, 091. 99	August 31 .....	29, 659, 003. 38
June 30 .....	24, 356, 481. 80	September 30 .....	29, 474, 160. 89
July 31 .....	24, 975, 713. 52	October 31 .....	29, 346, 757. 24
August 31 .....	25, 152, 971. 89	November 30 .....	29, 143, 283. 48
September 30 .....	24, 799, 925. 40	December 31 .....	28, 194, 355. 52
October 31 .....	24, 629, 489. 89		
November 30 .....	24, 653, 530. 37	1885.	
December 31 .....	24, 769, 057. 32	January 31 .....	29, 901, 104. 54
		February 28 .....	30, 244, 836. 12
1881.		March 31 .....	30, 632, 326. 20
January 31 .....	25, 490, 914. 88	April 30 .....	30, 944, 048. 81
February 28 .....	25, 813, 058. 08	May 31 .....	31, 694, 364. 80
March 31 .....	26, 283, 891. 96	June 30 .....	31, 236, 899. 40
April 30 .....	26, 493, 612. 56	July 31 .....	25, 355, 020. 23
May 31 .....	26, 841, 956. 74	August 31 .....	24, 724, 287. 43
June 30 .....	27, 247, 696. 93	September 30 .....	23, 641, 893. 79
July 31 .....	27, 295, 486. 63	October 31 .....	22, 965, 535. 70
August 31 .....	27, 042, 806. 63	November 30 .....	27, 920, 309. 44
September 30 .....	26, 313, 113. 63	December 31 .....	27, 796, 430. 88
October 31 .....	25, 984, 687. 76		
November 30 .....	25, 918, 252. 00	1886.	
December 31 .....	25, 963, 641. 48	January 31 .....	29, 013, 993. 71
		February 28 .....	28, 811, 037. 49
1882.		March 31 .....	28, 822, 637. 63
January 31 .....	26, 567, 873. 37	April 30 .....	28, 864, 482. 89
February 28 .....	26, 896, 906. 26	May 31 .....	28, 912, 277. 14
March 31 .....	27, 187, 680. 67	June 30 .....	28, 964, 681. 66
April 30 .....	27, 439, 183. 93	July 31 .....	28, 584, 624. 69
May 31 .....	27, 755, 923. 33	August 31 .....	27, 956, 991. 95
June 30 .....	28, 048, 630. 58	September 30 .....	26, 899, 745. 20
July 31 .....	28, 153, 956. 16	October 31 .....	26, 300, 335. 88
August 31 .....	27, 990, 387. 75	November 30 .....	25, 808, 067. 32
September 30 .....	27, 426, 139. 93	December 31 .....	25, 660, 935. 44
October 31 .....	26, 749, 432. 45		
November 30 .....	26, 544, 544. 43	1887.	
December 31 .....	26, 521, 692. 20	January 31 .....	26, 322, 524. 61
		February 28 .....	26, 482, 472. 31
1883.		March 31 .....	26, 601, 613. 74
January 31 .....	27, 135, 244. 74	April 30 .....	26, 891, 076. 57
February 28 .....	27, 507, 275. 78	May 31 .....	27, 064, 742. 87
March 31 .....	27, 865, 993. 79	June 30 .....	26, 977, 493. 79
April 30 .....	28, 068, 628. 88	July 31 .....	26, 691, 105. 74
May 31 .....	28, 303, 196. 20	August 31 .....	26, 148, 531. 34
June 30 .....	28, 486, 001. 05	September 30 .....	24, 984, 219. 17
July 31 .....	28, 058, 141. 67	October 31 .....	24, 468, 135. 17

No. 46.—CHANGES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1887 IN THE FORCE EMPLOYED IN THE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Total force of the Treasurer's office June 30, 1886.....	264
Appointed.....	37
Transferred to the Treasurer's office.....	1
	38
Died.....	3
Resigned.....	11
Removed.....	3
Transferred from the Treasurer's office.....	4
	21
	17
Total force of the Treasurer's office June 30, 1887.....	281

No. 47.—APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR, AND SALARIES PAID TO, THE FORCE EMPLOYED IN THE TREASURER'S OFFICE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

Roll on which paid.	Appropriated.	Expended.	Balance unexpended.
Regular roll.....	\$272,438.18	\$268,153.50	\$4,284.68
Reimbursable: Force employed in redemption of national-bank notes.....	77,442.19	72,402.57	5,039.62
Total.....	349,880.37	340,556.07	9,324.30

No. 48.—LETTERS, TELEGRAMS, AND MONEY PACKAGES, RECEIVED AND TRANSMITTED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

Received by mail:	
Letters containing money, registered.....	16,906
Letters containing money, not registered.....	4,695
	21,601
Letters not containing money.....	123,933
Total.....	150,534
Transmitted by mail:	
Manuscript letters.....	6,710
Registered letters containing money.....	4,175
Printed forms filled in (inclosing checks).....	17,737
Printed forms filled in (inclosing drafts).....	30,458
Printed forms filled in (without inclosures).....	248,863
Printed notices inclosing interest checks.....	213,983
Drafts accompanied by notices.....	55,157
Certificates of deposit (without forms).....	44,786
Printed forms, circulars, and reports.....	77,260
Total.....	690,129
Telegrams received.....	1,139
Telegrams sent.....	1,088
Money packages received by express.....	53,588
Money packages sent by express.....	43,784
Post-office warrants signed and registered.....	78,453
Transfer orders issued.....	1,128

(No. 2.)

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF THE MINT,  
*Washington, D. C., November 1, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the United States Mints and Assay Offices for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, being the fifteenth annual report of the Director of the Mint, and the third of the same series by me submitted.

**DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF GOLD AND SILVER.**

The value of the gold deposited at the mints and assay offices of the United States during the fiscal year 1887, not including re-deposits, was \$68,223,072.87 (3,666,990.170 standard ounces), against \$44,909,749.23 in the preceding year, an excess of \$23,313,323.64 over the fiscal year 1886. In addition, there were re-deposits, that is, United States mint or assay office bars returned, of the value of \$15,193,706.53. Of the re-deposits of gold \$3,517,523.15 represents the value of unparted bars the product of the minor assay offices of the United States sent in an unparted condition to the mint at Philadelphia for refining and coinage.

The remainder of the re-deposits of gold, \$11,676,183.38, was fine bars bearing the stamp of the United States assay office at New York. Of these, \$7,933,743.98 which had been exported were subsequently imported into the United States and re-deposited during the year.

The value of the total deposits of gold during the fiscal year 1887, including all re-deposits as above cited, was \$83,416,779.40 against \$49,606,534.65 in 1886, an excess in the year 1887 of \$33,810,244.75.

It will be understood that the unparted bars from minor assay offices deposited, or as stated re-deposited, for parting and refining at a coinage mint, and going to make up the total re-deposits at the mint at Philadelphia, are also included along with original deposits at the minor assay offices.

The value of the silver deposited and purchased, not including re-deposits, was \$47,756,918.75 (41,041,102.21 ounces), against \$35,494,183.24 in the preceding year, an excess of \$12,262,735.51.

In addition, there were re-deposits of silver amounting to \$462,113.19. Of these re-deposits \$169,514.91 consisted of fine bars, all of the assay office at New York, except \$1,252.41 of the mint at Philadelphia; and \$292,598.28 of unparted bars, being the value of the silver contained in gold bullion originally deposited at the minor assay offices. The latter value, the same as in the case of gold re-deposited from minor assay offices, is also a part of the total including (original) deposits and re-deposits.

This total, calculated at coining rate in standard silver dollars, was \$48,219,031.94 against \$37,917,026.36 in the preceding year, an excess of \$10,302,005.58.

The total value of both gold and silver deposited and purchased at the mints of the United States during the fiscal year 1887, not including re-deposits, was \$115,979,991.62, and including re-deposits, \$131,635,811.34.

The value of the gold and silver received at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year 1887 was greater than in any previous year since 1881. A comparison for the past eight years is exhibited in the following table:

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER (NOT INCLUDING RE-DEPOSITS) RECEIVED AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1880-1887.

Fiscal years.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1880.....	\$98,835,096	\$34,640,522	\$133,475,618
1881.....	130,833,102	30,791,146	161,624,248
1882.....	66,756,652	33,720,491	100,477,143
1883.....	46,347,106	36,869,834	83,216,940
1884.....	46,326,678	36,520,290	82,846,968
1885.....	52,894,075	36,789,774	89,683,849
1886.....	44,909,749	35,494,183	80,403,932
1887.....	68,223,072	47,756,918	115,979,990

The value of the silver in the above table is computed at the coining rate in standard silver dollars, equivalent to \$1.16  $\frac{4}{11}$  per standard ounce.

Of the gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the year, \$32,973,027.41 was classified as of domestic production, against almost the same amount in the fiscal year 1886.

The value of the foreign gold bullion deposited was \$22,571,328.70, against \$4,317,068.27 in 1886.

The value of the foreign gold coin received and melted was \$9,896,512.28, against \$5,673,565.04 in the year preceding.

The value of the United States gold coin deposited for recoinage, principally by the Treasurer of the United States, was \$516,984.63, against \$393,545.28 in the preceding year.

In addition to the gold bullion both of domestic and foreign production, and the foreign and domestic gold coin deposited, old material in the form of jewelry, bars, old plate, etc., was received containing gold of the value of \$2,265,219.85.

The marked increase in the deposits of gold was at the assay office at New York, the value of the foreign gold bullion and coin deposited at that institution during the year being \$30,621,006.95, exclusive of fine bars of its own manufacture, of the value of \$7,933,743.98, imported and re-deposited.

Of the silver bullion deposited and purchased at the mints and assay offices during the year, \$37,874,259.61 (32,548,191.93 standard ounces) was classified as of domestic production. But, as fully explained in my Report on the Production of the Precious Metals in the United States, 1886, the classification of silver bullion as of domestic production at the mints is necessarily inexact, for the reason that fine silver bars purchased from private refineries in the United States and classified at the mints as of domestic production, are manufactured in part from ore and bullion imported from Mexico and other neighboring countries.

The value of silver bullion of foreign extraction, classified as such, deposited at the mints during the year 1887, was \$1,457,406.01

(1,252,458.30 standard ounces). This bullion corresponds only to foreign silver bullion distinctively known as such.

The value of foreign silver coin deposited during the year was \$350,598.86, against \$812,664.50 in the preceding year.

The value of the United States silver coin deposited (calculated at the coining rate in silver dollars), not including trade-dollars, was \$768,739.32 (660,635.36 standard ounces), most of which consisted of worn and uncurrent silver coins transferred from the Treasury of the United States for recoinage.

Trade-dollars were received mostly by transfer from the Treasury of the United States, and melted. The bullion contained 5,837,791.87 standard ounces, of the coinage value in standard silver dollars of \$6,793,066.89. The transactions in trade-dollars will be more fully explained under a separate heading on the redemption of trade-dollars.

In addition to the foreign and domestic bullion and coin deposited at the mints, silver, consisting of plate, jewelry, and old material generally, of the value of \$512,848.06, was deposited during the year, against \$467,156.36 in the preceding year.

#### COINAGE.

The coinage of the fiscal year 1887 consisted of 98,122,517 pieces, of the value of \$57,703,413.40. It was executed at three coinage mints, namely, the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans. The gold coinage consisted of 3,724,720 pieces, of the value of \$22,393,279, of which \$22,280 was in double eagles, \$7,560,670 in eagles, \$14,800,375 in half-eagles, \$3,501 in three-dollar pieces, \$260 in quarter eagles, and \$6,193 in dollars. The gold coinage of the year for depositors was confined to eagles and half-eagles in the proportion of about two of the latter to one of the former. There was also executed the usual complementary coinage, consisting of all other coins of the series, in number sufficient to meet the public demand for proof sets and other cabinet purposes, and as many besides as were deemed enough to prevent overvaluation from immediate rarity. Of the gold coinage, \$22,360,000 was executed at the mint at San Francisco, consisting of \$7,560,000 in eagles and \$14,800,000 in half-eagles.

The silver coinage consisted of 44,231,288 pieces, of the coinage value of \$34,366,483.75, of which \$33,266,831.00 was in silver dollars, executed principally at the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans, and \$1,095,279.50 in dimes. The remainder, being half-dollars and quarter-dollars, constituted the usual complementary coinage for proof pieces, etc.

A very large minor coinage was executed during the year, consisting of 50,166,509 pieces, of the nominal value of \$943,650.65. Of this coinage, 11,047,523 pieces consisted of 5-cent nickels, 4,232 of 3-cent nickel pieces, and 39,114,754 pieces of bronze cents.

While the *value* of the coinage executed during the fiscal year 1887 was not so great as that of the preceding year, the number of pieces struck largely exceeded the coinage of that year, being 98,122,517 pieces, against 38,384,622 pieces in 1886. The number of gold pieces was less, and the number of silver pieces greater, the latter being 44,231,288 in 1887, against 31,627,157 in 1886. The number of minor coins struck was 50,166,509 in 1887, against 1,706,651 in the preceding year. The volume of business transacted at the coinage mints during the past fiscal year can only be understood and appreciated with reference to the immense coinage executed at the three coinage institutions, namely, 98,122,517 pieces.

The mint at Carson was closed for coinage purposes during the year, although open for the receipt of deposits, practically on the basis of an assay office.

The coinage of the mints was as follows :

COINAGE, FISCAL YEAR 1887.

Description.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold .....	3,724,720	\$22,393,279.00
Silver.....	44,231,288	34,366,483.75
Minor coins.....	50,166,509	943,650.65
Total .....	98,122,517	57,703,413.40

In the Appendix will be found the usual tables exhibiting the coinage by mints and by denomination of pieces during the fiscal year 1887, and also covering the calendar year 1886.

A table will likewise be found showing the coinage of the mints, by institutions and by denomination of pieces, each calendar year since the organization of the mint at Philadelphia in 1792. This valuable table, which has been compiled with no little care and research, from original sources of information, such as the work-books and delivery books of the coinage mints, has never before appeared. Wherever it differs in any respect from the figures heretofore presented for the same years recourse has been had to the original accounts on file in the office of the Register of the Treasury. It is therefore believed that this table exhibits, as nearly as can be exhibited at this time, the coinage of the mints of the United States by calendar years since the organization of the mint at Philadelphia. It may at least be claimed with confidence that it is as nearly perfect as can be made at present, under the circumstance that the early records of the mint service are neither complete nor in conformity with modern detail of statement.

The principal difficulty in the way of a compilation of coinage by calendar years, arises from the change from calendar to fiscal years made in 1857 in official reports. The coinage, which previous to 1857 had been reported for calendar years, was after that date reported by fiscal years, until 1880, when statements were also made for calendar years.

The local records of the mint at Dahlonega have not survived the disorganization of that institution in 1861. Monthly and annual reports made by the superintendent to the Director of the Mint have been found at Philadelphia, and the original accounts of bullion and coin remain on file in the Treasury Department.

The records of the mint at Charlotte are not in as perfect order as could be wished.

The work-books of the mint at New Orleans show that a coinage was executed at that institution in 1861, between January 26 and May 31, by the State of Louisiana, after the mint was closed against the United States, amounting to \$195,000 in double eagles; and a coinage by the Confederate States of \$59,820 in double eagles:—a total gold coinage during the sequestration of the mint of \$254,820.

In the second and third months of the same year there was also executed by the State of Louisiana at the United States mint in the city of New Orleans a silver coinage of \$620,000 in half dollars; and by the Confederate States in the following months of April and May, \$481,316.50:—a total silver coinage of half-dollars by the State of Louisiana and the Con-

federate States of \$1,101,316.50, from regular dies of the United States supplied late in 1860 for the following year. For obvious reasons, neither of the coinages executed at the United States mint at New Orleans, while out of the control of the Government, has ever been taken up in statements of the coinage of the United States.

Thirty-two pairs of dies of the date of 1861, more or less complete, and of all denominations of United States coins, were found at the mint by the agent of this Bureau in January, 1885, and by him destroyed on the 15th of that month.

It is presumed that the larger part, if not the whole, of the gold coin struck, as above described, from United States coinage dies under other than legal auspices, was applied to purchases abroad, and that accordingly it has long since been melted down without ever having appeared in any form in domestic circulation.

The following very interesting statement of the above incidents in the history of the coinage from dies of 1861 is from the pen of Dr. M. F. Bonzano, melter and refiner of the mint at New Orleans during the period in question :

NEW ORLEANS, November 4, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 27th ultimo, to furnish such information as I might have in regard to the coinage at the United States branch mint at New Orleans during its occupation by the State of Louisiana and the Confederate States in the early part of 1861, I beg leave to make the following statement :

The officers of the United States branch mint at the time of the secession of the State of Louisiana from the Union were: William A. Elmore, superintendent; A. J. Guirot, treasurer and ex-officio assistant treasurer United States; Howard Millsbaugh, assayer; B. F. Taylor, coiner; M. F. Bonzano, melter and refiner.

The branch mint and its contents and all other property of the United States were "taken in trust" by the secession convention in December, 1860, through a committee of the convention, at the head of which was the president of the convention, Ex-Gov. A. Mouton. The committee called at the mint, ascertained the amount of bullion in the hands of the treasurer, melter and refiner, and coiner, and required a special bond for the same from each of these officers. A rough settlement was made and all dies of 1860 defaced in the presence of all the officers (except Mr. Guirot). By order of the superintendent coinage was immediately resumed with the new dies of 1861, and continued until the 31st of May, 1861, when a final settlement was made and all bullion transferred to Mr. A. J. Guirot, who had in the mean time been appointed assistant treasurer of the Confederate States. At the same time all the United States dies, of every description—after careful examination and recognized agreement with the coiner's die account—were, with the consent of the coiner, and in my presence, defaced by the late Mr. John F. Brown, the foreman of the department, with the assistance of a workman, the late Mr. Richard Stevenson.

Under the auspices of the superintendent, treasurer, and coiner, who probably believed in the possibility of a peaceful secession, designs for a Confederate coin were made, and that of a half dollar by the coiner, accepted and executed by an engraver of this city, who produced a half-dollar die of such high relief as rendered it impracticable for use in a coining press. From this die four pieces were struck, by successive blows of a screw-press. These four pieces differed from the United States standard only in the legend. I never saw any of these pieces, nor the die, and only the preliminary sketch of it. My information was derived from Mr. John F. Brown, at the time. With the exception of these four pieces no coins of any kind, differing from the United States standard, were ever made at the New Orleans branch mint during the interval from May 31, 1861, to the early part of 1879.

On my return to this city, June 7, 1862, after an absence, at the North, of eleven months, I took charge of the mint as special agent of the Treasury Department; found the canceled or defaced dies undisturbed and intact in the coiner's vault and retained them in my custody until the latter part of December, 1878, when I delivered them, as coiner, to my successor, Mr. M. V. Davis, in the same packages as they were on the 31st of May, 1861. Thenceforth my connection with, and knowledge of, these canceled dies ceased.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,

M. F. BONZANO.

Hon. JAS. P. KIMBALL,  
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

## MANUFACTURE OF GOLD AND SILVER BARS.

In addition to the coinage executed during the year, gold and silver bars were manufactured as follows :

## BARS MADE, 1887.

Gold .....	\$58, 188, 953. 66
Silver .....	6, 481, 611. 25
Total .....	<u>64, 670, 564. 91</u>

The corresponding values for the preceding year were :

## BARS MADE, 1886.

Gold .....	\$19, 031, 809. 21
Silver .....	8, 236, 223. 77
Total .....	<u>27, 268, 032. 98</u>

Most of the bars were manufactured at the United States assay office at New York, the value of the bars made at that institution during the fiscal year 1887 being :

## BARS MADE AT ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK, 1887.

Gold .....	\$53, 945, 369. 57
Silver .....	5, 565, 095. 65
Total .....	<u>59, 510, 465. 22</u>

against \$22,541,978.43 in the preceding year.

The bars manufactured at the minor assay offices were "unparted bars," that is, deposits of gold and silver melted, and only partially refined by fluxing off base metals. Most of these bars were transmitted to the mint at Philadelphia for refining and coinage.

## MEDALS AND DIES MANUFACTURED.

The number of medals made at the mint at Philadelphia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was as follows :

Gold .....	56
Silver .....	436
Bronze .....	157
Total .....	<u>649</u>

The number of medals sold during the year was 590, valued at \$3,240.20. Proof sets of the coinage of the year were also sold to the number of 3,786, for which there was charged \$4,060.40. The profit on the sale of medals and proof sets was \$1,916.28.

Of the coinage and medal dies, numbering 1,198, manufactured at the mint at Philadelphia during the fiscal year 1887, 120 were for gold coinage, 359 for silver coinage, 684 for minor coinage, 27 for proof coinage, and 8 were medal dies.

The cost of engraving the dies for the coinage of the mints at San Francisco and New Orleans was reimbursed the mint at Philadelphia from the appropriations for the institutions for which the dies were prepared.

In the Appendix will be found a statement exhibiting in detail dies manufactured for each of the coinage mints.



## EXCHANGE OF GOLD BARS FOR GOLD COIN.

Under the act of May 26, 1882, the mints of the United States and the assay office at New York are authorized to exchange gold bars for deposits of United States gold coin when presented in sums of not less than \$5,000.

The value of the bars so exchanged for coin at the mint at Philadelphia and at the assay office at New York during the fiscal year 1887 was \$7,604,059.89, against \$31,598,748.81 in 1886. This shows a large falling off in the demand for gold bars for export, which is the principal purpose of their exchange. The value of the bars exchanged for coin each month of the fiscal year at each of the institutions named is exhibited in the following table:

STATEMENT BY MONTHS OF FINE GOLD BARS EXCHANGED FOR GOLD COIN AT THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA AND ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK FROM JULY 1, 1886, TO JULY 1, 1887.

Date.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Total.
1886.			
July.....	\$30,102.40	\$1,068,874.32	\$1,098,976.72
August.....	35,125.96	377,804.86	412,930.82
September.....	50,177.19	600,972.21	651,149.40
October.....	35,122.07	545,926.47	581,048.54
November.....	50,177.82	523,592.65	573,770.47
December.....	30,109.20	328,762.41	358,871.61
1887.			
January.....	40,137.19	354,764.56	394,901.75
February.....	35,121.03	1,289,670.54	1,324,791.57
March.....	60,212.61	621,341.33	681,553.94
April.....	40,140.69	522,889.94	563,030.63
May.....	40,153.11	478,966.99	519,120.10
June.....	25,088.67	413,825.67	438,914.34
Total.....	471,667.94	7,132,391.95	7,604,059.89

## REFINING BY ACID.

The acid refineries of the assay office at New York and of the coinage mints, including the mint at Carson, have received during the year for refining, and for parting of the precious metals, 6,111,121 gross ounces, containing gold and silver of the value of \$30,397,422.

The value of the gold and silver product of the acid refineries during the year was as follows:

Bullion.	Standard ounces.	Value.
Gold.....	1,329,631	\$24,737,320
Silver.....	4,864,152	5,660,102
Total.....	6,193,783	30,397,422

This sum was against \$27,786,006 in the preceding year. an increase in the value of the bullion refined of \$2,611,416.

A considerable increase will be noticed in the value of the gold bullion refined in 1887 as compared with the returns of the year preceding, namely, \$24,737,320 against \$20,896,613. The value of the silver refined was, on the other hand, less, namely, \$5,660,102 in 1887 against \$6,889,393 in 1886. As on several occasions I have taken occasion to indicate, a smaller proportion of the silver product of the mines of the United States is received each year at the Government institutions for refining, the bulk of it going to the large private refineries. But the amount of gold sent to the Government institutions is annually increasing.

While nearly the whole production of gold in the United States eventually finds its way either directly or through the assay offices of the United States to the mints for coinage or manufacture into bars, only so much of the silver product as may be required for coinage or deposited for bars, or about five-sixths of the whole, reaches the mints.

This is mainly in the form of refined silver as turned out by private refineries. It is in this form that all purchases of silver bullion are made, except those in the form of partings from gold deposits at mints and assay offices, occasional purchases of doré silver for the technical requirements of acid refineries, and deposits of silver in lots less than 10,000 ounces.

The following table exhibits the weight and value of the bullion treated by the refineries of the mints and of the assay office at New York, and the weight and value of the precious metals extracted during the year 1887:

Mint or assay office.	Gross ounces.	Gold.		Silver.		Total value.
		Standard ounces.	Value.	Standard ounces.	Value.	
Philadelphia.....	721, 765	190, 539	\$3, 544, 912	553, 437	\$643, 999	\$4, 188, 911
San Francisco.....	1, 506, 217	365, 970	1, 808, 744	1, 248, 071	1, 452, 300	8, 261, 044
Carson.....	45, 447	3, 606	67, 088	45, 665	53, 137	120, 225
New Orleans.....	15, 544	4, 840	90, 046	11, 167	12, 994	103, 040
New York.....	3, 822, 148	764, 676	14, 226, 530	3, 005, 812	3, 497, 672	17, 724, 202
Total.....	6, 111, 121	1, 329, 631	24, 737, 320	4, 864, 152	5, 660, 102	30, 397, 422

#### SILVER PURCHASES.

Purchases of bullion for the standard silver dollar coinage were made during the year in the manner explained in my last annual report. Since the second of March, 1887, the offers of lots of over ten thousand ounces, received on Tuesday and Friday of each week, have been addressed to the Director of the Mint, as was the case previous to July 14, 1885, when, at his own request, this Bureau was relieved from the immediate receipt of proposals.

The amount of silver bullion delivered during the year in lots of over ten thousand ounces, upon purchases made by the Secretary of the Treasury through the Bureau of the Mint, was 29,018,932.12 standard ounces, at a cost of \$25,624,487.37, or an average cost per standard ounce of \$0.883026, or of \$0.98114 per ounce fine.

The average London price for the year, computed from daily quotations by cable to the Bureau of the Mint, was 44.843 pence per ounce for silver .925, British standard. This, at the average rate, \$4.8590, of sterling sight exchange, is equal to \$0.98148 per ounce fine, or \$0.88333 per ounce .900 United States standard.

The purchases made by the superintendents of the mints at San Francisco, Carson, Philadelphia, and New Orleans of lots of less than ten thousand ounces, at prices fixed from time to time by the Director of the Mint, amounted to 282,626.95 standard ounces, at a cost of \$249,150.73. The amount of silver purchased in the form of bar fractions, together with the amount parted from gold deposits and received in payment of charges on deposits of silver bullion for return in fine bars, was 131,783.20 standard ounces, costing \$114,982.36.

The total amount of silver purchased in the two ways above stated, for the standard silver dollar coinage during the fiscal year was 29,433,342.27 standard ounces, at a cost of \$25,988,620.46. The average cost per standard ounce was \$0.883965, equal to \$0.981072 per fine ounce.

The number of ounces and cost of silver bullion delivered upon purchases for the silver-dollar coinage during the year are shown in the following table:

Mode of acquisition.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
Purchases, Treasury Department, Bureau of the Mint.....	29, 018, 932. 12	\$25, 624, 487. 37
Purchases by mint officers .....	282, 626. 95	249, 150. 73
Partings, bar charges and fractions .....	131, 783. 20	114, 982. 36
Total delivered on purchases.....	29, 433, 342. 27	25, 988, 620. 46
Balance on hand July 1, 1886 .....	3, 258, 495. 66	2, 960, 969. 02
Available for coinage of silver dollars during the fiscal year 1887.....	32, 691, 837. 93	28, 949, 589. 48

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1887 there was on hand at the mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco, as above stated, silver bullion previously purchased for the silver dollar coinage amounting to 3,258,495.66 standard ounces, of the cost value of \$2,960,969.02. There was delivered at the mints on purchases of all kinds during the year, as above, 29,433,342.27 standard ounces, at a cost of \$25,988,620.46, making the total amount of silver available during the fiscal year for the silver dollar coinage 32,691,837.93 standard ounces, costing \$28,949,589.48.

The amount and cost of silver bullion delivered on purchases at the several mints are exhibited in the following table:

Mints.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
Philadelphia.....	18, 751, 084. 06	\$16, 546, 243. 71
New Orleans.....	10, 056, 089. 92	8, 881, 509. 04
San Francisco .....	581, 524. 92	520, 240. 05
Carson.....	44, 643. 37	40, 627. 66
Total .....	29, 433, 342. 27	25, 988, 620. 46

There were manufactured during the year, by three mints, 33,266,831 silver dollars. The amount of silver used in this coinage was 28,588,682.89 standard ounces, the cost of which was \$25,343,272.39. In addition to this employment there was wasted by the operative officers 15,337.87 standard ounces, costing \$13,473.13, and sold in sweeps 35,548.50 standard ounces, costing \$31,994.86, making the total amount

of silver used in the silver dollar coinage 28,639,569.26 standard ounces, costing \$25,388,740.51.

The seignorage on silver dollars coined during the year was \$7,923,558.61.

The amount and cost of silver bullion available for the silver dollar coinage at the several mints, June 30, 1887, are set forth in the following table :

Mints.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
Philadelphia.....	2, 116, 768. 08	\$1, 849, 874. 10
New Orleans.....	1, 558, 213. 68	1, 367, 986. 85
San Francisco.....	332, 643. 54	302, 360. 36
Carson.....	44, 643. 38	40, 627. 66
Total.....	4, 052, 268. 68	3, 560, 848. 97

In the Appendix will be found tables exhibiting by months the amount and cost of silver delivered on purchases, and the amount and cost of silver employed, and also the number of silver dollars coined monthly at the several mints.

#### PRICE OF SILVER.

The average price of silver in London during the fiscal year 1887, computed from daily dispatches by cable to the Bureau of the Mint, was 44.843 pence, British standard (.925 fine). At the average rate of exchange for the year (\$4.8590) the equivalent of an ounce of fine silver was, in United States money, \$0.98148.

Commencing in April, 1886, a marked decline took place in the price of silver, continuing until early in August it reached 42 pence. The average price in April, 1886, was 46.386 pence, equivalent, at the rate of exchange, to \$1.02032 per ounce fine.

The average price for the month of August, 1886, was 42.310 pence, equivalent to \$0.92333 per ounce fine, a decline of more than 9½ cents an ounce in the short period of four months. The decline was arrested in August by liberal purchase of silver in the London market on French account. The appointment about this time by the British Government of a royal commission to inquire into the recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals probably had a tendency to steady the price. The price commenced to advance in August, 1886, and continued to advance, with slight fluctuations, until January 28, 1887, when it reached its highest point, namely, 47½ pence, equivalent to \$1.03303. The average price for the month of January, 1887, was 46.833 pence, equivalent to \$1.02672 per ounce fine, a gain since August of nearly 10 cents an ounce, and one-half cent higher than the average for April, 1886.

In January commenced another decline, which continued until June, 1887. The average price for the latter month was 43.968 pence, equivalent to \$0.96383 per ounce fine.

The closing price for the month of June was 44⅛ pence, equivalent, at par of exchange, to \$0.9659 per ounce fine.

Since the first of July the price has varied but little, the lowest price being 43⅞ pence and the highest 45 pence. The price at the present writing (November 1, 1887) is 43⅛ pence, equivalent, at the par of exchange, to \$0.9632 per ounce fine, or, at the actual rate of sight exchange to \$0.9599 per ounce fine.

The price paid by this Bureau on November 1, 1887, for silver purchases for the silver dollar coinage was \$0.9580 per ounce fine.

The following table shows the highest, lowest, and average price of silver bullion in London each month during the calendar year 1886, computed from daily dispatches by cable to the Bureau of the Mint:

Months.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Value in United States money.
1886.	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Per oz. fins.</i>
January .....	47	46 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	46.733	\$1.02444
February .....	46 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	46 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	46.685	1.02339
March .....	46 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	46 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	46.766	1.02517
April .....	46 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	46	46.386	1.01683
May .....	46	44 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	45.425	0.99577
June .....	45 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	44 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	44.835	0.98283
July .....	44 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	42	43.873	0.96175
August .....	42 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	42	42.310	0.92748
September .....	44 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	42 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	43.841	0.96105
October .....	45 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	44 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	45.089	0.98840
November .....	47	45 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	46.466	1.01903
December .....	46 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	45 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	46.068	1.00986
Average for the year .....			45.375	0.99467

The average price of silver each month during the fiscal year 1887, and the equivalent with par of exchange and also at current rate, as well as the average monthly price of fine bar silver in New York, are exhibited in the following table:

VERAGE MONTHLY PRICE OF SILVER BULLION, 925 THOUSANDTHS FINE, IN LONDON, AND THE VALUE OF A FINE OUNCE, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

[Compiled from daily telegraphic cable dispatches to the Bureau of the Mint.]

Date.	Price per ounce, British standard, 925 thousandths fine.	Equivalent in U. S. money, per ounce fine, with exchange at par, \$4.8665.	Average monthly price at New York of exchange on London.	Equivalent in U. S. money of fine bar-silver, 1,000 fine, based on average monthly London quotations, with exchange at average monthly rate.	Average monthly New York price of fine bar-silver.
1886.	<i>Pence.</i>				
July .....	43.873	\$0.96175	\$4.8776	\$0.96395	\$0.97304
August .....	42.310	0.92748	4.8450	0.92333	0.93000
September .....	43.841	0.96105	4.8455	0.95691	0.95955
October .....	45.089	0.98840	4.8415	0.98333	0.98620
November .....	46.466	1.01903	4.8437	1.01424	1.01703
December .....	46.068	1.00986	4.8375	1.00384	1.00640
1887.					
January .....	46.833	1.02663	4.8616	1.02560	1.02620
February .....	46.660	1.02284	4.8848	1.02669	1.02792
March .....	45.440	0.99610	4.8712	0.99706	1.00093
April .....	43.964	0.96374	4.8724	0.96490	0.96500
May .....	43.580	0.95532	4.8729	0.95658	0.95845
June .....	43.968	0.96383	4.8538	0.96130	0.96207
Average .....	44.843	0.98301	4.8590	0.98148	0.98439

## DISTRIBUTION OF SILVER DOLLARS.

The silver dollars in the coinage mints on the 1st July, 1886; the number coined during the year, and the distribution of the same under section 3527 of the Revised Statutes, as well as the amount transferred to the Treasury of the United States, are exhibited in the following table:

Period.	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	Carson.	Total.
On hand June 30, 1886 .....	\$27, 974, 020	\$19, 229, 530	\$3, 279, 237	.....	\$50, 482, 787
Coinage of fiscal year 1887 .....	21, 290, 831	766, 000	11, 210, 000	.....	33, 266, 831
Total .....	49, 264, 851	19, 995, 530	14, 489, 237	.....	83, 749, 618
Transferred to United States Treasury .....	10, 500, 000	.....	.....	.....	10, 500, 000
Balance .....	38, 764, 851	19, 995, 530	14, 489, 237	.....	73, 249, 618
Transferred to the United States mint at Carson .....	.....	25, 000	.....	.....	.....
Transferred from United States mint at San Francisco .....	.....	.....	.....	\$25, 000	.....
Available for distribution .....	38, 764, 851	19, 970, 530	14, 489, 237	25, 000	73, 249, 618
In mints June 30, 1887 .....	85, 886, 110	18, 788, 015	8, 163, 744	9, 821	62, 347, 690
Distributed .....	3, 378, 741	1, 182, 515	6, 325, 493	15, 179	10, 901, 928

From this table it appears that 10,901,928 silver dollars were distributed from the mints, and 10,500,000 transferred to the Treasury, making a total of 21,401,928 silver dollars paid out by the mints.

## CIRCULATION OF SILVER DOLLARS.

The following table shows the total coinage of silver dollars, the number held by the Treasury for the redemption of certificates, the number held in excess of outstanding certificates, and the number in circulation at the end of each six months from July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1887; also on October 1, 1887:

Period.	Total coinage.	In the Treasury.		In circulation.
		Held for payments of certificates outstanding.	Held in excess of certificates outstanding.	
July 1, 1885 .....	\$203, 884, 381	\$101, 530, 946	\$63, 882, 166	\$38, 471, 269
January 1, 1886 .....	218, 259, 761	98, 179, 465	72, 538, 725	52, 541, 571
July 1, 1886 .....	233, 723, 286	88, 116, 225	93, 137, 341	52, 469, 720
January 1, 1887 .....	249, 683, 647	117, 246, 670	71, 259, 568	61, 177, 409
July 1, 1887 .....	266, 990, 117	142, 118, 017	69, 365, 953	55, 506, 147
October 1, 1887 .....	273, 660, 157	154, 354, 826	58, 688, 970	60, 616, 361

## SUBSIDIARY SILVER COINAGE.

The silver bullion available for subsidiary silver coinage on hand July 1, 1886, was 4,871.54 standard ounces, costing \$5,868.53. All of this was at the mint at Philadelphia, and consisted of bullion resulting from the melting of worn and uncurrent silver coin transferred for recoinage, and of bullion transferred from the assay office at New York during the preceding fiscal year.

To supply the silver bullion necessary for the coinage of dimes re-

quired by the Treasury of the United States and the general public, uncurrent and worn silver coins, together with trade-dollars redeemed under the act of March 3, 1887, were transferred from time to time by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco (principally the former) for recoinage.

The weight of metal of standard fineness contained in the coins thus transferred from the Treasury for recoinage, and cost of the metal to the several mints, are shown in the following table :

Mint.	Uncurrent coin.		Trade-dollars.		Total.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
San Francisco .	31, 999. 36	\$39, 812. 60	524, 636. 70	\$603, 000. 00	556, 636. 06	\$642, 812. 60
Philadelphia...	571, 725. 79	711, 322. 91	2, 475, 462. 00	2, 844, 813. 00	3, 047, 187. 79	3, 556, 135. 91
Total.....	603, 725. 15	751, 135. 51	3, 000, 098. 70	3, 447, 813. 00	3, 603, 823. 85	4, 198, 948. 51

In addition to the transfer above stated there was transferred from the assay office at New York to the mint at Philadelphia, for subsidiary silver coinage, 31,473.49 ounces of standard silver bullion, costing \$31,473.49. These amounts, with the balance on hand July 1, 1886, make the total silver bullion available at the mints during the year for subsidiary silver coinage 3,635,297.34 standard ounces, costing \$4,230,422.

The amount and cost of the bullion so employed, and the nominal value of the subsidiary coins manufactured by the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco during the twelve months ended June 30, 1887, from silver bullion derived from the sources above enumerated, are exhibited by the following statement :

MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

Sources from which bullion was derived.	Standard ounces employed.	Cost.	Tale value of coinage.
From worn and uncurrent silver coins transferred.....	574, 689. 05	\$715, 009. 70	\$715, 009. 70
From trade dollars transferred.....	296, 563. 75	237, 386. 32	257, 000. 00
From silver bullion transferred from assay office at New York.....	30, 406. 22	30, 679. 66	37, 830. 45
Total.....	811, 659. 02	983, 075. 68	1, 009, 840. 15

MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

From worn and uncurrent silver coins transferred.....	31, 999. 36	\$39, 812. 60	\$39, 812. 60
From trade dollars transferred.....	40, 187. 50	46, 190. 18	50, 000. 00
From silver bullion transferred from assay office at New York.....			
Total.....	72, 186. 86	86, 002. 78	89, 812. 60

TOTALS.

From worn and uncurrent silver coins transferred.....	606, 688. 41	\$754, 822. 30	\$754, 822. 30
From trade dollars transferred.....	246, 751. 25	283, 576. 50	307, 000. 00
From silver bullion transferred from assay office at New York.....	30, 406. 22	30, 679. 66	37, 830. 45
Total.....	883, 845. 88	1, 069, 078. 46	1, 099, 652. 75

The subsidiary silver coin manufactured during the fiscal year was of the following denominations and values :

Denomination.	Value.
Half-dollars .....	\$2, 915. 50
Quarter-dollars .....	1, 457. 75
Dimes .....	1, 095, 279. 50
Total .....	1, 099, 652. 75

The seignorage upon the subsidiary silver coinage executed during the year was as follows :

From recoinage of half and quarter-dollars coined prior to 1853, and of silver dollars coined prior to 1873 transferred, as uncurrent coin, for recoinage.....	\$1, 130. 65
From trade dollars transferred.....	23, 423. 50
From silver bullion purchased .....	7, 150. 79
Total.....	31, 704. 94

The amount and cost of silver bullion on hand at the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco available, June 30, 1887, for subsidiary silver coinage, are shown in the following table :

Character.	Mints.				Total.	
	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.			
	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
Of worn and uncurrent silver coins ...	.07	\$0. 09	.....	.....	.07	\$0. 09
Trade-dollar bullion ..	2, 268, 898. 25	2, 607, 426. 68	484, 449. 20	\$556, 809. 82	2, 753, 347. 45	3, 164, 236. 50
Bullion transferred ..	2, 975. 48	2, 975. 48	.....	.....	2, 975. 48	2, 975. 48
Total .....	2, 271, 873. 80	2, 610, 402. 25	484, 449. 20	556, 809. 82	2, 756, 323. 00	3, 167, 212. 07

The demand for dimes during the last fiscal year was constant and urgent, and still continues. It is probable that there will be no abatement in the demand for coins of this denomination for some time to come. It will therefore probably be desirable to recoin the greater portion of trade-dollar bullion into dimes.

Notwithstanding the pressure upon it for dollars and minor coin, the mint at Philadelphia was called upon to execute by far the greater amount of the dime coinage for the following reasons :

(1) It was the most convenient mint to which the uncurrent coins in the sub-treasuries outside of New Orleans and San Francisco could be transferred for recoinage, as also the trade-dollars, the larger portion of which were redeemed by the sub-treasuries at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

(2) The demand for dimes coming almost exclusively from points east of the Rocky Mountains, the coins could be more rapidly and economically distributed from that mint.



## SEIGNORAGE ON SILVER COINAGE.

The seignorage, or immediate gross profit, on the coinage of silver dollars, that is, the difference between the cost of the bullion and the nominal value of the coins, during the fiscal year 1887, was \$7,923,558.61.

The seignorage on subsidiary coin manufactured during the year was \$31,704.94, of which \$1,130.65 was gained from the recoinage of old subsidiary coins in the Treasury.

The total seignorage on the silver coinage during the fiscal year was \$7,955,263.55.

As stated in my last fiscal report,\* the balance of silver profits remaining in the coinage mints on the 1st July, 1886, amounted to \$553,201.44.

Adding to this the seignorage of the year, the total gross silver profits to be accounted for by the mints is \$8,508,464.99.

Of this there was paid for expenses of distributing silver coin \$35,059.03, and reimbursed for wastage and loss on sale of sweeps \$20,294.88.

There was deposited in the Treasury of the United States \$8,302,465.13, leaving in the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans on June 30, 1887, the sum of \$150,645.95.

This balance has since been covered into the Treasury.

The usual annual statement of the seignorage at each institution on the manufacture of standard silver dollars and of subsidiary silver coin separately, as well as the disposition of the profits, will be found in the Appendix.

The seignorage on the coinage of silver at the mints of the United States from July 1, 1878, to the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, has amounted to \$39,057,566.90.

Adding the balance of silver profits in the mints on the 1st July, 1878 (the beginning of the fiscal year following the passage of the act providing for the coinage of the silver dollar), \$424,725.47; and also the sum of \$9,237.54 refunded by Adams Express Company for overcharges in bills for shipping silver dollars; and the further sum of \$4,560.30, profits from surplus silver bullion and from adjustments of silver values, not strictly seignorage on silver coinage, but carried to the credit of the silver profit fund; makes a total of \$39,496,090.21 of silver profits since that period to be accounted for.

Of this the sum of \$686,600.68 has been paid for expenses of distributing silver coins, including \$9,237.54 afterwards refunded by the express company, as above explained.

The further sum of \$208,211.90 has been reimbursed for wastage incurred in the coinage of silver dollars and for loss on the sale of sweeps attending that coinage,

The net profit, including the balance in the mints on the 1st July, 1878, on the manufacture of silver coins for the nine years ended June 30, 1887, amounted to \$38,601,277.63.

Of this there has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States by covering warrants prior to the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, the sum of \$38,450,631.68. The balance, \$150,645.95, in the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans, on the 30th day of June, 1887, has since been covered into the Treasury, as shown by certificates of deposit enumerated in the statement of seignorage in the Appendix.

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\* *Vide* pp. 18 and 98.

## COINAGE AND REDEMPTION OF THE TRADE DOLLAR.

The act of February 12, 1873, which revised the laws relative to the mints and coinage, provided, section 15, that the silver coins of the United States should be a trade-dollar, a half-dollar or fifty-cent piece, a quarter-dollar or twenty-five cent piece, a dime or ten-cent piece; that the weight of the trade dollar should be 420 grains Troy; and that said coins should be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding \$5 in any one payment.

Section 21 of the same act provided that any owner of silver bullion might deposit the same at any mint to be formed into bars or into dollars of the weight of 420 grains Troy, designated in that act as "trade-dollars," and that no deposit of silver for other coinage should be received.

The joint resolution of Congress of July 22, 1876 (section 2), provided that the trade-dollar should not thereafter be a legal tender, and the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to limit, from time to time, the coinage thereof to such an amount as he might deem necessary to meet the export demand.

In October, 1877, the Secretary of the Treasury directed that the receipt of deposits of silver for coinage into trade-dollars be discontinued. On account of a supposed demand for export, this order was so modified as to admit of the receipt of deposits at the western mints for return in these coins. It was afterwards discovered that instead of being shipped abroad, many if not most of them were placed in domestic circulation. An order was therefore issued February 22, 1878, finally discontinuing receipt of deposits for trade-dollars.

By the act of March 3, 1887, Congress provided that for a period of six months after the passage of that act, trade-dollars not defaced, mutilated, or stamped should be received at certain offices of the Treasury Department in exchange for a like amount, dollar for dollar, of standard silver dollars, or of subsidiary coins of the United States, and that the trade-dollars so received should not be paid out, but recoined into silver dollars or subsidiary coin. By the same act the provision of law authorizing the coinage of trade-dollars was repealed.

The number of trade-dollars coined at the mints of the United States is exhibited by calendar years in the following table:

Calendar years.	Philadelphia.	San Francisco	Carson.	Total.
1873.....	397,500	703,000	124,500	1,225,000
1874.....	987,800	2,549,000	1,373,200	4,910,000
1875.....	218,900	4,487,000	1,573,700	6,279,600
1876.....	456,150	5,227,000	509,000	6,192,150
1877.....	3,039,710	9,519,000	534,000	13,092,710
1878.....	*900	4,162,000	97,000	4,259,900
1879.....	*1,541	.....	.....	1,541
1880.....	*1,987	.....	.....	1,987
1881.....	*960	.....	.....	960
1882.....	*1,097	.....	.....	1,097
1883.....	*979	.....	.....	979
Total.....	5,107,524	26,647,000	4,211,400	35,965,924

\* Issued as "proof pieces."

A table of coinage by months will be found in the Appendix.

Of the total coinage of trade-dollars there was coined prior to the passage of the joint resolution of July 22, 1876, taking away the limited tender quality, the value of \$15,631,450; and from that date to the suspension of the coinage, \$20,327,910. Proof pieces have since been coined amounting to \$6,564, making the total coinage of trade-dollars as stated \$35,965,924.

All possible efforts have been made by this Bureau, with the co-operation of the Bureau of Statistics, to ascertain the number of trade-dollars exported from the United States, and the number imported. Statements of trade-dollars were not given in collectors' returns of exports prior to 1877, nor in imports, except for the years 1880 and 1881. After 1881 no trade-dollars were reported by collectors of customs as imported until after the passage of the act authorizing their redemption, when, at the request of this Bureau, subsequent importations were kept separate.

In the following table, which exhibits the imports and exports of trade-dollars as far as known, the exports for the fiscal years 1874, 1875, and 1876 are partly estimates based upon information obtained by the Director of the Mint from the collectors of customs at the ports of San Francisco and New York.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF TRADE-DOLLARS TO SEPTEMBER 4, 1887.

Fiscal years.	Exports.	Imports.
1874.....	*3,000,000	.....
1875.....	*4,500,000	.....
1876.....	*4,500,000	.....
1877.....	8,672,596	.....
1878.....	5,166,006	.....
1879.....	1,238,749	.....
1880.....	43,383	783,062
1881.....	20	92,397
1882.....	3,600	.....
1883.....	1,000	.....
1884.....	225,500	.....
1885.....	1,073,150	.....
1886.....	354,848	.....
1887.....	10	766,483
1888 (to September 4, 1887).....	.....	64,078
	28,778,862	1,706,020
	1,706,020	
Net Export.....	27,072,842	

\* "Partly estimated." (Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, fiscal year 1879, p. 130.)  
 Total exports prior to November 1, 1878—exact period not stated—25,703,950. (Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, fiscal year 1878, p. 12.)

Of the total imports of trade-dollars, 830,561 have been imported into the United States since the passage of the act of March 3, 1887, authorizing their redemption.

The amount imported each month from February 1 to September 4, 1887, is exhibited in the following table:

Months.	At the port of New York.	At the port of San Francisco.	Total.
February, 1887.....			
March, 1887.....	\$202		\$202
April, 1887.....	131	\$376, 800	376, 931
May, 1887.....	153, 627	139, 300	292, 927
June, 1887.....	579	95, 844	96, 423
July, 1887.....		63, 139	63, 139
August, 1887.....	939		939
September, 1887.....			
Total.....	155, 478	675, 083	830, 561

Of the trade-dollars coined at the mints of the United States it is known that 919,459 have from time to time been deposited as bullion and melted at the mints and at the assay office at New York.

The approximate amount so melted at each institution is exhibited in the following table:

Institutions.	Before.	Since.
Mint at Philadelphia.....	865, 725	2, 423
Mint at San Francisco.....	723	
Mint at Carson.....	44, 164	
Mint at New Orleans.....	192	1
Assay office at New York.....	4, 542	1, 689
	915, 346	4, 113
	919, 459	

Information as to the number of trade-dollars melted at the assay office at New York and at the coinage mints, though comparatively full for the period since the act of March 3, is incomplete as to any earlier period, no specific record having been kept of the number of trade-dollars contained in miscellaneous silver deposits.

The number of trade-dollars redeemed by the Treasury of the United States under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, was 7,689,036, as follows:

Office.	Number.
U. S. Treasury, Washington.....	52, 298
U. S. Sub-treasuries—	
Baltimore.....	446, 160
New York.....	3, 495, 533
Philadelphia.....	2, 595, 070
Boston.....	39, 096
Cincinnati.....	241, 150
Chicago.....	36, 080
Saint Louis.....	17, 515
New Orleans.....	1, 871
San Francisco.....	764, 263
Total.....	7, 689, 036

When the measure for the redemption of trade-dollars was before Congress, the Bureau of the Mint was called upon for an estimate of the number of trade-dollars which had passed into domestic circulation and were presumed to be still in the hands of citizens of the United States pending the action of Congress upon the public question of their redemption.

The approximate estimate of this Bureau was some \$7,000,000. This estimate was remarkably borne out by the actual redemption, this having amounted to \$7,689,036, of which the value of \$675,083 was imported from China and Japan subsequent to the passage of the act authorizing redemption. The total estimate by this Bureau was therefore within \$13,953 of the final redemption.

The close approximation of the estimate of this Bureau, as it has finally proved, is all the more noteworthy from the well-known circumstance that this was far from conceded when first offered, another estimate by high authority having been some three times greater.

REVISED AND FINAL STATEMENT OF TRADE-DOLLARS COINED, EXPORTED, IMPORTED, MELTED, AND REDEEMED (ACT OF MARCH 3, 1887).

Coined:				
Mint at Philadelphia	.....	\$5,107,524		
Mint at San Francisco	.....	26,647,000		
Mint at Carson	.....	4,211,400		
			\$35,965,924	
Exported	.....	28,778,862		
Imported	.....	1,706,020		
Net export	.....		27,072,842	
Melted:			8,893,082	
As bullion.	{ Previous to redemption act	\$915,846		
	{ Excluded from redemption (mutilated pieces, etc.)	4,113	919,459	
Redeemed.	{ Mint at Philadelphia	3,427,369		
	{ Mint at San Francisco	764,263		
	{ Mint at New Orleans	1,871		
	{ Assay office at New York	3,495,533		
Total redeemed	.....	7,689,036		
Total melted	.....		8,608,495	
Not accounted for and not presented for redemption; employed in the arts; specimen pieces in the hands of coin collectors, carried out by emigrants, and in miscellaneous deposits of coin remelted at mints, etc				284,587

The trade dollars redeemed, 7,689,036 in number, as previously stated, have all been transferred to the mints or to the assay office at New York, and melted into bars ready for coinage.

Of the trade-dollars redeemed, the actual weight, after melting, as well as the legal weight and the loss in weight from abrasion and other causes, is exhibited in the following table:

TRADE-DOLLARS REDEEMED UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1887, TRANSFERRED TO THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO THE ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK AND MELTED: THEIR ACTUAL WEIGHT AND LOSS FROM STANDARD COINING RATE BY ABRASION.

Institutions.	Actual weight, standard ounces.	Legal weight, standard ounces.	Loss in weight, standard ounces.	Nominal value of trade-dollars transferred.
Mint at Philadelphia	2,982,164.00	2,998,947.88	16,783.88	\$3,427,369.00
Mint at San Francisco	665,020.20	668,730.12	3,709.92	764,263.00
Mint at New Orleans	1,626.90	1,637.12	10.22	1,871.00
Assay office at New York	3,038,879.61	3,053,591.38	19,711.77	3,495,533.00
Total	6,687,690.71	6,727,906.50	40,215.79	7,689,036.00

It will be seen that the loss was 40,215.79 standard ounces of silver, equivalent to 45,961 trade-dollars, an average abrasion of about six-tenths of 1 per cent., or about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains per piece.

If all of the trade-dollars redeemed be coined into subsidiary silver coins of the United States, as at present, in order to meet the current demand for dimes, the seignorage to the Government on such coinage will be, exclusive of operative wastage, \$631,574.50. If coined into standard silver dollars the seignorage would have been \$93,004.10.

#### MINOR COINAGE.

##### HISTORY.

The token coins of the United States prior to 1857 consisted of the 1-cent and half-cent copper pieces originally authorized by the act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States, approved April 2, 1792.

The weight of these coins was fixed by the act at 11 pennyweights, or 264 grains for the 1-cent piece, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  pennyweights, or 132 grains for the half-cent.

The weight was reduced, by an act approved January 14, 1793, to 208 grains for the 1-cent piece, and to 104 grains for the half-cent.

The weight was again reduced by proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 26, 1796, under authority conferred upon him by the eighth section of an act approved March 3, 1795, to 168 grains for the 1-cent piece, and to 84 grains for the half-cent piece at which rates these pieces were coined until their coinage was discontinued by the act of February 21, 1857.

The acts authorizing the coinage of the copper cents and half-cents did not specify that they should be a legal tender for any given amount.

An act to provide for a copper coinage, approved May 8, 1792, authorized the Director of the Mint, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to contract for the purchase of a quantity of copper not to exceed 150 tons, and to cause the copper to be coined at the mint into cents and half-cents. The second section of this act provided as follows :

After the expiration of six calendar months from the time when there shall have been paid into the Treasury by the said Director in cents and half-cents a sum not less than \$50,000, which time shall forthwith be announced by the Treasurer in at least two gazettes or newspapers published at the seat of Government of the United States for the time being, no copper coins or pieces whatsoever, except the said cents and half-cents, shall pass current as money, or shall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment for any debt, demand, claim, matter or thing whatsoever, and all copper coins or pieces, except the said cents and half-cents, which shall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment contrary to the prohibition aforesaid shall be forfeited, and every person by whom any of them shall have been so paid or offered to be paid or received in payment shall also forfeit the sum of \$10, and the said forfeiture and penalty shall and may be recovered with cost of suit for the benefit of any person or persons by whom information of the incurring thereof shall have been given.

From this it would appear that these coins would be a legal tender for any sum.

The ninth section of an act approved March 3, 1795, provided for the distribution of the copper coins as follows :

That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the United States, from time to time, as often as he shall receive copper cents and half-cents from the treasurer of the mint, to send them to the bank or branch banks of the United States in each of the States where such bank is established, and where there is no bank established then to the collector in the principal town in such State (in proportion to the number of inhabitants of such State) to be by said bank or collector paid out to the citizens of the

State for cash in sums of not less than \$10 value, and that the same be done at the risk and expense of the United States under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Treasury Department.

By an act of Congress approved February 21, 1857, the coinage of the copper cent and half-cent was discontinued; and the coinage of a 1-cent piece, of the weight of 72 grains, to consist of 88 per cent. of copper and 12 per cent. of nickel, authorized. This coin was to be paid out at the mint in exchange for previous issues of copper coins, and it was made lawful to transmit parcels of the new coin to the assistant treasurers, depositaries, and other officers of the Government, under general regulations proposed by the Director of the Mint and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for exchange, as aforesaid.

This act provided that the pieces commonly known as the quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of the Spanish pillar-dollar, and of the Mexican dollar, should be received at the Treasury of the United States, at its several offices, and at the several post-offices and land-offices, at the valuation following: The fourth of a dollar, or piece of two reals, at 20 cents; the eighth of a dollar, or piece of one real, at 10 cents; and the sixteenth of a dollar, or piece of a half-real, at 5 cents. By this act it was also made lawful for two years from its passage, to pay out at the mint the cents authorized for fractional parts of the Spanish pillar and Mexican dollars, at their nominal values of 25, 12½, and 6¼ cents.

The coinage of the 1-cent piece authorized by the act of February 21, 1857, was discontinued by an act approved April 22, 1864, authorizing the coinage of a 1-cent piece of the weight of 48 grains, and a 2-cent piece of the weight of 96 grains, composed of 95 per cent. of copper and 5 per cent. of tin and zinc. These coins were to be a legal tender in sums of 10 and 20 cents respectively, and were to be paid out in exchange for lawful coins of the United States (except cents and half-cents issued under former acts of Congress), by the Treasury of the United States and by other depositories, as the Secretary of the Treasury might designate, under general regulations prescribed by the Director of the Mint and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the expense of the exchange and distribution to be paid out of the profits on the coinage. The coinage of the 2-cent piece was discontinued by the Coinage Act of 1873.

The coinage of the *silver* 3-cent piece was first authorized by the eleventh section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1851. The weight of this piece was fixed at 12¾ grains, to be composed of three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper. This coin was made a legal tender in payment of debts in sums of 30 cents or under. The object of the coinage of this piece seems to have been to make a coin to correspond in denomination with the 3-cent postage-stamp, first authorized by the act above mentioned.

The weight of this piece was reduced by an act approved March 3, 1853, to 11.52 grains and the fineness increased to .900. The object of this change was evidently to make the fineness of the 3-cent piece correspond, and its weight proportional, to the other subsidiary silver coins, as authorized by the act of February 21, 1853.

The coinage of the *silver* 5 and 3-cent pieces was discontinued by the act of February 12, 1873. Large amounts of these coins have in the last few years been transferred to the mint and recoinced into other denominations, principally dimes.

Owing to the suspension of specie payments in the United States from 1862 to 1876, and the premium on metallic money during this period, the value of the silver contained in all subsidiary coins of the United

States was greater than their nominal value. Hence an exportation of silver coins of the United States, to replace which fractional notes were issued by the Treasury of denominations the same as of coins previously issued.

An act was passed March 3, 1865, providing for the coinage of a 3-cent piece of the weight of 30 grains, composed of 75 per cent. of copper and 25 per cent. of nickel. This act provided that no fractional notes of less than 5 cents should be issued thereafter, and made the 3-cent nickel piece a legal tender for 60 cents, and it was to be paid out in exchange for lawful money of the United States (except cents, half-cents or 2-cent pieces issued under former acts of Congress) in suitable sums by the treasurer of the mint and by such other depositaries as might be designated under general regulations approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and under like regulations in exchange for any lawful currency of the United States; the expense of such exchange, distribution, and transmission to be paid out of the profits.

The sixth section of this act provided that the 1 and 2-cent coins of the United States should not be a legal tender for any payment exceeding 4 cents in amount, thus repealing the provision making these pieces legal tender in sums of 10 and 20 cents, respectively.

On May 16, 1866, an act was approved to authorize the coinage of the 5-cent piece of the weight of 77.16 grains, composed of 75 per cent. of copper and 25 per cent. of nickel. This coin was made a legal tender for \$1, and was to be paid out in exchange for lawful currency of the United States (except cents and half-cents or 2-cent pieces issued under former acts) in suitable sums by the mint and depositories designated "under general regulations approved by the Secretary of the Treasury," the expenses incidental to such exchange, distribution, and transmission to be paid out of the profits on coinage. The further issue of fractional notes of a less denomination than 10 cents was forbidden by this act.

This coin was to be redeemed by the Treasurer and the several assistant treasurers of the United States in national currency, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, when presented in sums of not less than \$100, and accordingly instructions were issued under date of October 28, 1869, for the redemption of 5-cent nickels.

No provision seems to have been made previous to the passage of this act for the redemption of any of the minor coins. An act was passed March 3, 1871, authorizing the redemption of the copper and token coins previously issued when presented in sums of not less than \$20. A circular issued by the Secretary of the Treasury April 10, 1871, notified holders of all minor coins that these would be redeemed under the provisions of the act by the mint at Philadelphia.

Section 16 of the act of February 12, 1873, provided that minor coins should be redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States and by the assistant treasurers when presented in sums of \$20 or any multiple thereof, and also authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, when the amount presented for redemption showed a redundancy, to intermit the coinage.

On the 24th March, 1873, a circular was issued under this section by the Secretary announcing that minor coins would be redeemed upon being forwarded to the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, or to the mint at Philadelphia. Under this circular most of the minor coins presented for redemption were sent to the mint, especially from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.



These coins continued to be redeemed at the mint until February 24, 1881, when a circular was issued discontinuing the mint as a redemption agency and announcing that minor coins for redemption must be presented to the Treasurer or an assistant treasurer of the United States, but that the mint would still continue to receive minor coins of former issues in exchange for current issues, but not otherwise. Between 1871 and 1881, large amounts of minor coins were redeemed by the mint, the uncurrent minor coins used in recoinage, and the current issues fit for circulation reissued.

By recoining the old cents the purchase of a considerable quantity of metal was obviated as well as loss which would have resulted if these coins had been melted and the metal sold.

Prior to the passage of the Coinage Act of 1873 no provision of law existed for the suspension of the minor coinage in case of a redundancy. On several occasions since, when the amount presented for redemption has indicated a redundancy, the coinage has been suspended for a time by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Treasury statement of assets and liabilities on the 28th February, 1885, showed the amount of minor coin in the Treasury to be \$834,078.25, and on the 30th June following to be \$868,465.64.

The last suspension of this coinage took effect on the 16th March, 1885.

All requests for minor coin afterwards received at the mint were returned with the information that application must be made to the Treasurer of the United States or to the nearest assistant treasurer.

#### MINOR COINAGE DURING FISCAL YEAR 1887.

On the 30th June, 1886, the amount of minor coin in the Treasury, as shown by the statement of assets and liabilities, had been reduced to \$377,814. Of this amount over \$160,000 proved to be in 3-cent nickel pieces, for which there was no demand, and over \$60,000 in uncurrent minor coins of former issues. Thus it appears that of the sum of these coins held by the Treasury the value of over \$220,000 was unavailable.

During the year ended June 30, 1886, large orders were constantly received at the mint at Philadelphia for minor coins, all of which were returned, and the applicants informed that the coinage had been intermitted, and that application must be made to the nearest assistant treasurer of the United States.

Resumption of minor coinage having been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, it was recommenced in September, 1886.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, the demand for minor coins was by far the largest in the history of the mint. The mint at Philadelphia, to which this class of coinage is limited by section 3528 of the Revised Statutes, has since been taxed to its utmost capacity to meet the demand from all parts of the United States, including many where minor coins had never before been in general use.

In order to avoid as far as practicable the purchase of new material, and to relieve the Treasury of an accumulation of uncurrent minor coins of former issues, together with pieces unfit for circulation, and nickel 3-cent pieces, the nominal value of \$224,445.07 in these old coins was transferred to the mint at Philadelphia. This material, together with \$3,754.94 worth of old minor coins exchanged for new, was used in the coinage of 1-cent bronze and 5-cent nickel pieces.

In the bill approved August 4, 1886, an appropriation of \$4,000 was made by Congress to pay the loss on the above stated recoinage of uncurrent minor coins in the Treasury.

The value of the several denominations of minor coins transferred by the Treasurer for recoinage, and received in exchange by the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia, is shown in the accompanying statement :

Denominations.	Transferred from Treasury of United States.	Exchanged by the superintendent of the mint.	Total.
In nickel 1-cent pieces .....	\$15, 100. 42	\$585. 63	\$15, 686. 05
In bronze 1-cent pieces .....	9, 005. 49	444. 40	9, 449. 89
In bronze 2-cent pieces .....	25, 541. 64	1, 059. 94	26, 601. 58
In nickel 3-cent pieces .....	160, 306. 77	239. 97	160, 546. 74
In nickel 5-cent pieces .....	14, 490. 75	1, 425. 00	15, 915. 75
Total .....	224, 445. 07	3, 754. 94	228, 200. 01

The 1-cent and 2-cent bronze pieces were recoined into 1-cent bronze pieces, and the copper-nickel 1-cent, and the 3-cent, and 5-cent nickel pieces were used in the coinage of new 5-cent nickel pieces.

The amount and cost to the mint of minor coins available for recoinage was .....	\$228, 200. 01
In order to use the 1-cent nickel pieces it was necessary to add new nickel, costing .....	606. 35
Total for recoinage .....	228, 806. 36
Upon the recoinage of the 1-cent and 2-cent bronze pieces there was a loss of .....	\$2, 216. 24
And on the 1-cent, 3-cent, and 5-cent nickel pieces .....	728. 60
	<u>2, 944. 84</u>

Net value of metal for recoinage .....	225, 861. 52
From which there was manufactured minor coin of the nominal value of .....	291, 050. 41

Gain on recoinage .....	65, 188. 89
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As there was no demand for the 3-cent nickel pieces, as proved by the large accumulation in the Treasury, \$160,306.77, transferred for recoinage, the minor coinage was confined to 1-cent bronze and 5-cent nickel pieces. The demand for 1-cent bronze and 5-cent nickel pieces, at first sudden, has since been urgent and continuous; at times largely beyond the ability of the mint to promptly meet.

In addition to the amount, \$291,050.41, in minor coins manufactured from the coins transferred by the Treasury and received in exchange by the mint, there was manufactured from new material \$652,600.24 of minor coins.

The minor coinage during the fiscal year was composed of the following denominations :

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Bronze 1-cent pieces .....	39, 114, 754	\$391, 147. 54
Nickel 5-cent pieces .....	11, 047, 523	552, 376. 15
Nickel 3-cent pieces (proof coins) .....	4, 232	126. 96
Total .....	50, 166, 509	943, 650. 65

The Secretary of the Treasury was authorized by the appropriation act of August 4, 1886, also to transfer to the mint at Philadelphia any minor coins of current issues fit for circulation, to be cleaned and re-issued, and an appropriation of \$5,000 was made to pay the expenses of

distribution of the coins after cleaning. The following table shows the values and denominations of coins accordingly transferred to the mint for cleaning and reissue :

Denomination.	Value.
In 1-cent bronze pieces .....	\$43, 601. 13
In 5-cent nickel pieces .....	63, 212. 45
Total .....	106, 813. 58

All of these were cleaned and reissued, at a cost of \$507.50 for labor and \$4,160.17 for transportation, a total expense of \$4,667.67.

During the year old copper 1-cent pieces, of the nominal value of \$5,110.92, including \$84.93 received in exchange, were transferred to the mint and melted, and the old metal sold for \$1,136.83. The loss of \$3,974.09 was reimbursed the Treasurer from the appropriation for loss on recoinage of uncurrent and minor coins.

The accompanying table exhibits the denomination and nominal value of minor coins forwarded to each of the States and Territories during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887 :

State or Territory.	1-cent bronze.	5-cent nickel.	State or Territory.	1-cent bronze.	5-cent nickel.
Alabama .....	\$25. 00	\$5, 375. 00	Missouri .....	\$7, 650. 00	\$49, 490. 00
Arkansas .....	20. 00	890. 00	New York .....	128, 125. 00	73, 870. 00
Arizona .....	20. 00	.....	North Carolina .....	1, 035. 00	1, 290. 00
California .....	1, 215. 00	11, 585. 00	New Jersey .....	12, 965. 00	11, 835. 00
Colorado .....	105. 00	6, 090. 00	New Hampshire .....	800. 00	2, 600. 00
Connecticut .....	6, 230. 00	0, 010. 00	New Mexico .....	.....	400. 00
Delaware .....	385. 00	950. 00	Nebraska .....	2, 710. 00	14, 865. 00
District of Columbia.	200. 00	300. 00	Ohio .....	29, 015. 00	34, 990. 00
Dakota .....	1, 590. 00	3, 640. 00	Oregon .....	20. 00	3, 510. 00
Florida .....	190. 00	840. 00	Pennsylvania .....	25, 500. 00	45, 045. 00
Georgia .....	490. 00	3, 020. 00	Rhode Island .....	6, 950. 00	3, 100. 00
Indiana .....	10, 669. 37	18, 710. 00	South Carolina .....	800. 00	2, 865. 00
Iowa .....	8, 330. 00	11, 970. 00	Texas .....	150. 00	7, 320. 00
Illinois .....	51, 831. 00	68, 355. 00	Tennessee .....	1, 280. 00	15, 890. 00
Idaho .....	.....	80. 00	Utah .....	.....	1, 320. 00
Kentucky .....	1, 775. 00	12, 950. 00	Virginia .....	3, 080. 00	5, 540. 00
Kansas .....	4, 440. 00	8, 720. 00	Vermont .....	1, 370. 00	900. 00
Louisiana .....	400. 00	6, 510. 00	West Virginia .....	1, 235. 00	2, 380. 00
Michigan .....	17, 840. 00	11, 788. 00	Wisconsin .....	7, 230. 00	10, 755. 00
Massachusetts .....	38, 815. 00	39, 210. 00	Washington Terri-	.....	.....
Minnesota .....	10, 405. 00	13, 615. 00	tory .....	.....	300. 00
Maine .....	1, 325. 00	1, 215. 00	Wyoming .....	.....	260. 00
Mississippi .....	25. 00	250. 00	Total .....	400, 510. 37	544, 686. 00
Montana .....	.....	2, 020. 00			
Maryland .....	14, 270. 00	22, 070. 00			

RECAPITULATION.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
One-cent pieces .....	40, 051, 037	\$400, 510. 37
Five-cent pieces .....	10, 893, 720	544, 686. 00
Total .....	50, 944, 757	945, 196. 37

From the above table it will be seen that minor coins were shipped from the mint to every State and Territory except Nevada, Alaska, and the Indian Territory.

A large stock of 1-cent blanks, purchased prior to the suspension of the coinage in March, 1885, was soon exhausted, when an additional stock of blanks was procured under contract.

There was on hand at the mint at Philadelphia a quantity of English and German nickel, some 2,000 pounds, which had been purchased in 1884 for the 5-cent nickel coinage. The price paid for this nickel was 84 cents per pound, the lowest rate at which it was offered at that time. This nickel having proved so unmalleable as to delay and impede coinage operations very seriously, it was found expedient to have it cut into blanks, as well as treated, outside the mint. A contract was accordingly made with Mr. Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, to convert this nickel into 5-cent blanks within the legal tolerance of 3 grains per piece and of 1 per cent. of pure nickel, at 25 cents per pound for each pound of blanks accepted.

It subsequently became necessary to procure additional planchets for the 5-cent nickel coinage. Proposals were therefore invited by public advertisement. A contract for the same was awarded to the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company, of Waterbury, Conn., for 20,000 pounds at the rate of  $37\frac{3}{16}$  cents per pound.

Every precaution was observed by the mint before accepting these blanks as delivered to secure their conformity to legal requirements.

Early in December, 1886, orders for minor coins were so far beyond the capacity of the mint to promptly supply that the superintendent was instructed to scale one-half all orders in excess of \$100, and to offer applicants the option of the balance of orders to be supplied as early as practicable, with the alternative of a return of remittances for orders not filled. This was necessary in order to supply impartially, and as early as practicable, applicants from all sections with at least a portion of their requisitions.

There is here for the first time presented a table showing the value of the different denominations of minor coins issued from the mint at Philadelphia since its establishment, the amount melted down, and the amount outstanding.

It is proper to remark that of the minor coins shown in this table as outstanding, many pieces of the older issues have doubtless either left the country or been destroyed by individuals, or otherwise retired from use as coin.

For instance, it will be noticed that of the old copper half-cents issued from the mint, \$39,926.11 in value, none are reported as having been melted, yet it is doubtful whether any considerable number of them are in existence, except as curiosities or in coin-collections. These have not been included in the total minor coins outstanding. So, too, of the older copper coins which have not since been remelted by the mint, 119,014,574 pieces, representing a value of \$1,190,145.74. These are of a kind rarely seen in circulation.

While this statement may not show with accuracy the previous stock of token coins in the country, it is believed that so far as the current issues are concerned—bronze 1-cent piece and nickel 3-cent and 5-cent pieces—it does not fail to exhibit approximately the stock of such coins in circulation.

Section 3587 of the Revised Statutes provides that "the minor coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding 25 cents in any one payment." The minor

coins authorized by the act of February 12, 1873, are the 1-cent bronze and the 3 and 5-cent nickel pieces.

STATEMENT SHOWING BY DENOMINATION THE SEVERAL TYPES OF MINOR COINS STRUCK AND REMELTED FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MINT, AND THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1887.

Denomination.	Coined.	Remelted.	Outstanding June 30, 1887.
Copper cents.....	\$1,562,887.44	\$372,741.70	\$1,190,145.74
Copper half cents.....	*39,926.11		
Copper nickel cents.....	2,007,720.00	735,616.30	1,272,103.70
Bronze cents.....	4,319,275.48	24,517.11	4,294,758.37
Bronze 2-cent pieces.....	912,020.00	292,128.08	619,891.92
Nickel 3-cent pieces.....	903,705.00	175,541.44	728,163.56
Nickel 5-cent pieces.....	8,691,671.75	61,934.00	8,629,737.75
Total.....	18,437,205.78	1,662,478.63	16,734,801.04

\*There is no record of the melting at the mint of any old copper half cents, but it is believed that few, if any, are in circulation.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

The amount specifically appropriated for the support of the mints and assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year 1887 was \$1,146,739.20, including a special appropriation of \$54,639.20 for the renewal of the steam-power plant of the mint at Philadelphia.

Of the above specific appropriation there was expended \$988,399.31.

In addition, there was expended from the general appropriation for the coinage of silver dollars\* the sum of \$201,110.02. Of this sum \$200,189.02 was expended by the mints, and \$921 by this Bureau; the latter for daily quotations by telegraph of the price of silver in London.

For the service of the mints and assay offices, including the cost of the mandatory coinage of the silver dollar, the total expenditure during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was \$1,189,509.33.

The appropriations and expenditures are exhibited in the following table:

APPROPRIATIONS, 18 7.

Institutions.	Salaries.	Wages.	Contingent.	Renewal of steam-power plant.	Coinage of standard silver dollars, act of February 28, 1878 (indefinite).	Total.
<i>Coinage mints.</i>						
Philadelphia.....	\$41,550.00	\$293,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$54,639.20		\$489,189.20
San Francisco.....	41,900.00	170,000.00	40,000.00			251,900.00
Carson.....	29,550.00	60,000.00	25,000.00			114,550.00
New Orleans.....	31,950.00	74,000.00	35,000.00			140,950.00
<i>Assay offices.</i>						
New York.....	39,250.00	25,000.00	10,000.00			74,250.00
Denver.....	10,950.00	14,000.00	6,000.00			30,950.00
Helena.....	7,700.00	12,000.00	6,000.00			25,700.00
Boisé.....	3,000.00		5,000.00			8,000.00
Charlotte.....	2,750.00		2,000.00			4,750.00
Saint Louis.....	3,500.00		3,000.00			6,500.00
Total.....	212,100.00	648,000.00	232,000.00	54,639.20		1,146,739.20

\* Act of February 28, 1873.

## REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

## EXPENDITURES, 1887.

<i>Coinage mints.</i>						
Philadelphia.....	\$40,665.69	\$292,379.88	\$86,115.47	\$11,464.27	\$147,360.88	\$577,986.19
San Francisco .....	41,856.56	169,079.88	36,426.23	.....	81.84	247,444.51
Carson.....	11,783.62	17,890.00	2,354.14	.....	.....	32,036.76
New Orleans.....	31,841.29	73,997.58	28,310.60	.....	52,746.30	186,895.77
<i>Assay offices.</i>						
New York .....	39,202.45	23,361.00	9,581.12	.....	.....	72,144.57
Denver.....	10,629.34	13,248.66	5,112.81	.....	.....	28,990.81
Helena.....	7,700.00	11,821.25	5,996.70	.....	.....	25,517.95
Boisé .....	3,000.00	.....	4,916.62	.....	.....	7,916.62
Charlotte .....	2,750.00	.....	1,565.85	.....	.....	4,315.85
Saint Louis .....	3,478.18	.....	1,861.12	.....	.....	5,339.30
Total .....	192,907.13	601,787.25	182,240.66	11,464.27	200,189.02	1,188,588.33

Of the amount appropriated for the support of the mints and assay offices during the year there remained unexpended the sum of \$158,339.89, as exhibited in the following table:

Institutions.	Salaries.	Wages.	Contingent expenses.	Renewal of steam-power plant.
<i>Coinage mints.</i>				
Philadelphia .....	\$884.31	\$620.12	\$13,884.53	\$43,174.93
San Francisco .....	43.44	920.12	3,573.77	.....
Carson .....	17,766.38	42,101.00	22,645.86	.....
New Orleans .....	108.71	2.42	6,689.40	.....
<i>Assay offices.</i>				
New York .....	47.55	1,639.00	418.88	.....
Denver .....	320.66	751.34	887.19	.....
Helena.....	.....	.....	83.38	.....
Boisé .....	.....	178.75	3.30	.....
Charlotte .....	.....	.....	434.15	.....
Saint Louis .....	21.82	.....	1,138.88	.....
Total .....	19,192.87	46,212.75	49,759.34	43,174.93

The following comparative table exhibits the expenditures on account of the mint service during the years 1886 and 1887:

Appropriations.	1886.	1887.
Salaries.....	\$189,331.48	\$192,907.13
Wages of workmen .....	593,865.07	601,787.25
Contingent expenses .....	164,183.47	*193,704.93
Standard silver dollar.....	119,976.00	200,189.02
Total .....	1,067,356.02	1,188,588.33

\*Includes \$11,464.27 expended from appropriation for renewal of steam power plant at Philadelphia.

The expenses of the Bureau of the Mint, consisting of salaries of the Director and the clerical force, expenditures for examination of mints and for annual settlements, for books and incidental expenses, for the collection of the statistics of the production of the precious metals, and for the support of the laboratory in which the monthly coinage of the mints is tested, amounted to \$33,091.97.

The appropriations and expenditures for the above purpose, as well as a comparison with the fiscal year 1886, are exhibited in the following table :

Appropriations.	1886.		1. 87.	
	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.
Salaries of officers and clerks.....	\$28,940.00	\$28,500.00	\$28,024.93	\$27,958.27
Examinations of mints, etc.....	2,500.00	2,417.31	2,500.00	1,349.31
Collecting mining statistics.....	4,000.00	2,153.77	4,000.00	2,290.01
Laboratory.....	1,000.00	337.85	1,000.00	999.70
Books, pamphlets, etc.....	1,000.00	998.53	500.00	494.68
Total.....	37,440.00	34,407.46	36,024.93	33,091.97

The appropriations for the support of the mints and assay offices for the current fiscal year (1888) amount to \$1,094,500, against \$1,146,739.20 for the fiscal year 1887.

The appropriations for the fiscal year 1887-'88 are as follows:

Institutions.	Salaries.	Wages of workmen.	Contingent expenses.	Repairs of buildings.	Total.
<i>Coinage mints.</i>					
Philadelphia.....	\$41,550	\$293,000	\$100,000	.....	\$434,550
San Francisco.....	41,900	170,000	40,000	.....	251,900
Carson.....	29,550	60,000	25,000	.....	114,550
New Orleans.....	31,950	74,000	35,000	.....	140,950
<i>Assay offices.</i>					
New York.....	39,250	25,000	10,000	.....	74,250
Denver.....	10,950	14,000	6,000	\$2,000	32,950
Helena.....	7,700	12,000	6,000	.....	25,700
Boisé City.....	3,000	.....	5,000	1,000	9,000
Charlotte.....	2,750	.....	2,000	.....	4,750
Saint Louis.....	3,500	.....	2,400	.....	5,900
Total.....	212,100	648,000	231,400	3,000	1,094,500

#### EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE REFINERIES OF THE COINAGE MINTS AND OF THE ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK.

Under the provision of law (par. 8, chap. 327, vol. 1, Supplement to Revised Statutes) which requires that refining and parting of bullion shall be carried on at the mints of the United States and at the assay office at New York, and that the charges collected from depositors for these operations shall be used to pay the expenses thereof, the refineries of the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson, and New Orleans and at the assay office at New York have been in operation during the past year.

The charges collected from depositors during the year for this purpose amounted to \$143,251.32 and the expenditures to \$165,837.02.

The expenses exceeded the receipts by \$22,585.70.

The amount received by the assay office at New York from the sale of blue vitriol and spent acid from its refinery during the fiscal year 1887 amounted to \$12,760.74.

This is properly an earning of the refinery. Prior to the fiscal year 1886 such receipts were used to offset the expenses of the refinery.

As mentioned in my last fiscal report,\* the First Comptroller ruled that the proceeds of the sale of blue vitriol and spent acid from the Government refineries could not be used, as had been the practice, in offsetting the payments for acids, but should be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, as from the sale of old material, under construction of section 3618 Revised Statutes.

Deducting the amount realized from these sales by the assay office at New York, the net expenditures of the refinery were \$153,076.28.

It will be seen that the net expenses exceeded the earnings by \$9,824.96. It is impossible to forecast with accuracy the probable expenses of the year. They depend, as do the receipts, largely on the amount and character of the deposits.

The receipts from these sources, however, since the 1st July, 1876, when the Government refineries were required to be self-supporting, have exceeded the earnings by \$185,965.86, the amount to the credit of the appropriation for parting and refining bullion on the 1st July, 1887.

Under a separate heading, among several measures for which new legislation seems to be required, I have reprinted from Ex. Doc. 96, H. R., Forty-ninth Congress, second session, a proposed amendment of the Revised Statutes (Sup., 1, par. 8, chap. 327), drawn so as to provide for the future crediting of all earnings of refineries against expenditures.

The only alternative from such an amendment is an eventual increase of charges for parting and refining at the several mints and at the assay office at New York. From such an increase would follow an entire change in the well-established practice of the Mint service.

The charges collected at each of the institutions for parting and refining bullion, and the amount expended at each during the fiscal year, as well as the net expenditures, after deducting the amount received for blue vitriol and spent acid sold during the year, are exhibited in the following table :

Institutions.	Charges collected.	Gross expenditures.	Net expenditures.
Mint at Philadelphia .....	\$14,980.20	\$6,611.27	\$6,611.27
Mint at San Francisco.....	51,288.02	58,902.60	58,902.60
Mint at Carson .....	1,270.77	3,682.99	3,682.99
Mint at New Orleans .....	548.53	48.14	48.14
Assay office at New York .....	75,163.80	96,592.02	83,831.28
Total .....	148,251.32	165,837.02	153,076.28

#### EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

The usual table, exhibiting in detail the earnings from all sources, and the expenditures and losses of all kinds at the mints and assay offices of the United States during the fiscal year 1887, will be found in the Appendix.

The total earnings amounted to \$8,842,819.70, and the total expenditures and losses of all kinds to \$1,437,432.95. The profits from operations on bullion during the past year amounted to the large sum of \$7,405,386.75.

A large portion of these earnings consisted of seignorage on the manufacture of silver and minor coins.

#### CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1887.

For the first time there was presented in my fiscal report of last year

\* Vide p. 7.



a statement exhibiting the expenditures of the coinage mints and of the assay office at New York, classified similar to the business of private manufacturing establishments.

The accounts are now so kept in all of the institutions under the control of this Bureau that cost sheets can be prepared showing the amount expended for each class of supplies and for each department of the several institutions.

The following table is a consolidation of the tabular statements of the various institutions. It exhibits the total expenditures for each class of supplies as well as the other expenses of the mint service for the fiscal year 1887:

Articles.	Ordinary.	Refinery.	Total.
Acids.....	\$6,060.13	\$35,011.64	\$41,071.77
Assayer's materials.....	1,834.12	63.18	1,897.30
Belting.....	520.42	15.64	536.06
Charcoal.....	5,560.53	1,317.89	6,878.42
Chemicals.....	3,624.43	295.55	3,919.98
Coal.....	26,541.97	5,198.28	31,739.65
Coke.....	3,741.66	.....	3,741.66
Copper.....	25,125.82	8,524.80	33,650.62
Crucibles.....	8,956.29	3,456.90	12,413.19
Dry goods.....	3,121.94	428.98	3,550.92
Fluxes.....	3,647.86	1,298.76	4,946.62
Freight and drayage.....	1,350.22	714.14	2,064.36
Gas.....	9,475.75	716.19	10,191.94
Gloves and gauntlets.....	6,875.52	721.21	7,596.73
Hardware.....	2,079.10	466.00	2,545.10
Ice.....	2,228.62	48.23	2,276.85
Iron and steel.....	552.68	101.99	654.67
Labor and repairs.....	15,274.82	6,457.66	21,732.48
Loss on sale of sweeps.....	786.42	537.37	1,323.79
Lumber.....	3,250.60	938.59	4,189.19
Machinery and appliances.....	7,027.40	199.38	7,226.78
Metal work and castings.....	2,911.35	2,264.65	5,176.00
Oils.....	2,349.30	45.00	2,394.30
Salt.....	22.75	232.30	255.05
Sewing.....	2,391.44	151.70	2,543.14
Stationery, printing, and binding.....	2,300.14	.....	2,300.14
Sundries.....	13,122.86	1,217.71	14,340.57
Telegraphing.....	779.78	.....	779.78
Washing.....	940.03	.....	940.03
Barrels and cooperage.....	.....	865.50	865.50
Water.....	1,605.03	410.10	2,015.13
Wood.....	11,732.84	628.23	12,361.07
Zinc.....	2.00	3,476.27	3,478.27
Advertising.....	166.10	.....	166.10
Boring artesian well, New York.....	3,130.04	.....	3,130.04
Adjusting weights.....	158.50	.....	158.50
Lead.....	.....	6,434.01	6,434.01
Electric lighting.....	1,182.84	.....	1,182.84
Cutting silver disks.....	59.85	.....	59.85
Renewal of steam-power plant, Philadelphia.....	11,464.27	.....	11,464.27
Manufacture of 5-cent nickel blanks.....	19,498.50	.....	19,498.50
Salaries.....	192,907.13	.....	192,907.13
Wages of workmen.....	784,227.88	83,599.17	867,827.05
	1,188,588.33	165,837.02	1,354,425.35

## OPERATIONS.

Bars manufactured :		
Gold .....		\$58,188,953.66
Silver .....		6,481,611.25
Total .....		<u>64,670,564.91</u>
Coinage executed :		
Gold .....		\$22,393,279.00
Silver .....		34,366,483.75
Minor .....		943,650.65
Total .....		<u>57,703,413.40</u>
Refinery earnings .....		\$443,258.52

## SUMMARY OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

The value of the gold and silver deposited at the mints and assay offices of the United States during the fiscal year 1887 was \$131,635,811.34. This aggregate, however, but partially measures the successive operations upon the bullion represented by this value. For example, it may be interesting to show the operations by the melters and refiners of the four mints and of the assay office at New York, as measured by the value of the bullion successively operated upon. These may be stated as follows :

Metal	Standard ounces.	Value.
Gold.....	5,919,878	\$110,137,265
Silver.....	70,764,794	82,844,487
Total value.....		<u>192,481,752</u>

The operations of the coinage departments of the mints were as follows :

Metal	Standard ounces.	Value.
Gold.....	2,632,005	\$48,967,440
Silver.....	61,896,692	72,025,241
Total value.....		<u>120,992,681</u>

The additional sum of \$3,828,635 represents the unparted product of minor assay offices, and by them originally melted and assayed. The total value of the gold thus successively operated upon by the five institutions mentioned and by the minor assay offices was \$317,303,068, the measure of the combined operations on bullion of all the institutions of the mint service.

The wastage of the precious metals in the operations of both the coiners' and the melter-and-refiners' departments during the year was \$13,473.26. All of this operative wastage was in silver, no wastage of gold having been incurred at any of the coinage mints or at the assay office at New York during the fiscal year. That is, the difference between the amount of gold bullion charged and credited was in favor of the operative officers. Such differences arise from several legitimate sources, especially from the recovery of minute proportions of gold from silver deposits, and of silver from gold deposits, of a value insufficient

in individual deposits to pay the charges for parting. When ultimately recovered the value of such bullion inures to the benefit of the melter-and-refiner's account to offset unavoidable wastage.

Of the silver wastage, all, except \$229.43 incurred at the mint at San Francisco, was at the mint at New Orleans, and principally in the melter-and-refiner's department.

In addition to the operative wastage of silver there was a loss of \$16,287.30 arising from the sale of sweeps, being the difference between the assay value of the gold and silver contained in them and the amount realized from their sale, and a loss at the assay office at New York from the sale of plumbic melts, amounting to \$247.52. The total loss on the operations of gold and silver bullion at the mints and assay offices of the United States for the year was \$30,008.08.

Against this loss there was, on the other hand, an operative gain of bullion much larger than the entire loss. Surplus bullion was returned by the operative officers of the coinage mints and of the assay office at New York aggregating \$52,785.45. Gold and silver in granules and sweepings were recovered from the deposit melting rooms of the value of \$9,020.66. There was also an operative gain arising from differences in assays and charges, in favor of the small assay offices, on bullion shipped to a mint for coinage during the year, amounting to \$4,391.41. The total gains from operations on bullion (not including, of course, any of the seignorage or proceeds of sales of old material or by-products or charges collected) was \$66,197.52, against a total operative loss of \$30,008.08, a gain to the Government in melting, refining, and coining of bullion, aggregating over \$300,000,000 as stated above, of \$36,189.44.

At the close of the fiscal year the bullion and coin in the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans, and in the assay office at New York, were weighed by representatives of the Treasury Department and of the superintendents. The superintendents were found to have in their possession the values for which they were held. No illegitimate loss, so far as this Bureau is aware, has been incurred in the mint service during the year.

The work of the individual mints and assay offices during the year will now be briefly presented:

#### MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

Impairment of the foundation of the old engine, together with the requirement of increased power, at the mint at Philadelphia led to a special appropriation by act of Congress of \$54,639.20, in accordance with specifications for the renewal of the steam motive plant and for its transfer from the center of the building to space newly provided near the northern outer wall. The work, undertaken in July, was by extraordinary exertions on the part of all engaged completed early in September, with an interruption of less than two months to the regular course of complete operations. Two new 150-horse-power duplex steam-engines and one of 50 horse-power have been erected in the north basement, along with three tubular boilers, coal bunkers, etc.

By this important improvement in plant valuable space has been secured in the center basement and ground floor for vaults and other necessities.

The number of assays made during the year was some 66,000, of which 48,000 were silver and 18,000 gold.

The melter and refiner of the mint operated upon a larger quantity of bullion than in any previous year in the history of the institution. The operations by this officer may be stated as follows:

Gold deposits .....	<i>Ounces.</i> 409, 826
Silver deposits.....	44, 239, 881
Parted and refined.....	721, 765

As this bullion is handled more than sixteen times in the processes of melting and preparation for coinage or for manufacture of fine bars, the combined operations represent a single handling of nearly 25,000 tons.

The operations of the coiner's department may be stated as follows:

Gold .....	<i>Ounces.</i> 13, 574
Silver.....	42, 924, 485
Minor coinage metal.....	5, 588, 897
Total .....	<u>48, 526, 956</u>

The total coinage was \$23,277,600.80, the total number of pieces being 81,532,391.

While it is justifiable that equitable allowances for the benefit of the melter-and-refiner's account should be made by the weigh-clerk to cover sandage and moisture in deliveries or deposits of silver bullion, such allowances should not be suffered to exceed the probable operative loss from the presence of mechanical impurities alone. The anomalous return of a surplus by this officer from his operations on silver during the past year points to the practice of undue allowances of the kind referred to, or of wide allowances for operative losses of all kinds, and therefore should not be taken as a proper precedent for future practice, or as an example for other mints.

The equally anomalous circumstance of a surplus also on the part of the coiner in his operations on silver at the same institution is less easily explained. No satisfactory explanation having been found, it must be assumed that one, or more than one, of the following contingencies has happened, namely:

I. That the clean-up, a very thorough one, at the annual settlement covered residues of a previous period.

II. That greasy clippings were credited above clear weight.

III. That some mistake has occurred by way of credit for a heavier delivery of clippings than some one receipted for—thus to the detriment of the melter's account.

I have taken occasion, under a separate heading, to briefly state the serious disadvantage under which this mint labors, in common with the other mints of the Republic, from its continued equipment with machinery and appliances introduced nearly half a century ago, and far behind the state of advancement which has since been reached in the mechanism of many foreign mints and private metal works in the United States. From the pressure under which this mint is constantly impelled in order to meet the requirements of the bulk of the silver dollar, and the whole of the minor, coinage, the inefficiency of its mechanical equipment can not be counteracted, as in some degree at the collateral institutions, by extra manipulations or deliberateness of work.

In co-operation with the superintendent and with the chief of the mechanical department of the mint, I have undertaken to prepare the way for such improvements as now seem to be imperative. But it can not be expected that improvements of considerable magnitude can be made without the aid of Congress by special appropriations to defray

the cost. Suffice it on the present occasion to remark that in case expedients seem advisable beyond the scope of this Bureau, or of ordinary appropriations for the support of the mints, such expedients will be commended to the attention of the Department in order that they may be laid before Congress for suitable action.

Resort is still had to temporary and inefficient expedients for want of vault facilities, to which attention was called in my last two fiscal reports. There are still at the post-office building 21,750,000 silver dollars in charge of the superintendent of the mint, and for which this officer is held responsible. Compartment vaults in which the coin could be sealed up are very much needed at this mint, as well as at the other mints of the United States. Such a provision would avoid the constant re-weighing of the immense amount of coin now stored at these institutions. It would especially do away with the important loss which necessarily results from handling the precious metals in such large quantities on occasions like the annual settlements or changes in fiduciary officers. Coin once weighed and sealed up in compartments would not be disturbed except when needed by some other institution, or by some other branch of the Treasury Department. Experiment has shown that the loss by abrasion in handling \$1,000,000 in gold coin is \$5 for every handling, even when the utmost care is exercised, and that the loss is absolute. It is estimated that at the annual settlement and other counts the weighing of the bullion and coin requires no less than eight handlings.

The expenditures during the year for the different classes of supplies and in the different departments are exhibited in the following table :

Items.	General department.		Assayer's department.	Coiner's department.	Melter and refiner's department.		Engraver's department.
	Proper.	Mechanical.			Proper.	Refinery.	
Acids.....			\$237.92		\$3,799.53	\$3,111.83	
Belting.....	\$284.05	\$14.40		\$16.62			
Charcoal.....	22.17	47.01	109.43	26.72	1,556.30		\$111.79
Chemicals.....	64.37	11.82	171.99	443.04	42.00	84.21	15.15
Coal.....	13,132.76	27.50	154.00		3,018.00		
Copper.....					13,585.00		
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers.			36.75		3,675.97		
Dry goods.....	104.01		3.67	937.25	62.45	41.59	
Fluxes.....					3,560.91		
Freight and drayage.	252.12						
Gas.....	3,981.33	117.45					
Gloves and gauntlets.	320.97		6.54	3,800.93	1,711.96	90.00	
Hardware.....	68.57	434.26	17.86	268.42	161.55		6.35
Ice.....	579.52				33.93		
Iron and steel.....	3.98	152.24	2.95	46.74			
Labor and repairs....	2,284.10	28.05	43.50	594.60	467.57		
Loss on sale of sweeps.	786.42					514.73	
Lumber.....		1,723.67		333.75	52.32		
Machinery and appliances	2,426.00		125.00	66.49			
Metal work and castings	343.63	735.88	15.95	274.69	293.92		33.54

Items.	General department.		Assayer's department.	Coiner's department.	Melter-and-refiner's department.		Engraver's department.
	Proper.	Mechanical.			Proper.	Refinery.	
Oils.....	\$425.62	\$18.24	\$76	\$383.71	\$217.37	.....	\$1.42
Salt.....			65			\$116.91	
Stationery, printing and binding.....	755.08		4.88	3.15	10.31		
Sundries.....	4,176.17	674.80	30.55	765.52	566.13		17.44
Telegraphing.....	28.87						
Washing.....	42.67						
Wood.....	156.87			5,239.39	18.93	17.43	
Zinc.....						935.57	
Steam-power plant..	11,464.27						
Manufacture of 5-cent nickel blanks.....					19,498.50		
Total.....	41,703.49	3,985.32	962.40	13,251.02	52,332.65	4,912.27	185.69
Salaries.....	23,258.13		4,934.76	4,472.80	5,000.00		3,000.00
Wages of workmen..	111,949.40	12,840.11	9,385.86	212,743.32	69,834.70	1,699.00	8,146.54
Aggregate.....	176,911.02	16,825.43	15,283.02	230,467.14	127,167.35	6,611.27	11,332.23

## SUMMARY.

Items.	Amount.	Items.	Amount.
Acids.....	\$7,149.28	Machinery and appliances.....	\$2,617.49
Belting.....	315.07	Metal work and castings.....	1,697.61
Charcoal.....	1,873.42	Oil.....	1,047.12
Chemicals.....	832.58	Salt.....	117.56
Coal.....	16,332.20	Stationery, printing and binding..	773.42
Copper.....	13,585.00	Sundries.....	6,230.61
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers.....	3,712.72	Telegraphing.....	28.87
Dry goods.....	1,198.97	Washing.....	42.87
Fluxes.....	3,560.91	Wood.....	5,432.62
Freight and drayage.....	252.12	Zinc.....	935.57
Gas.....	4,098.78	Steam-power plant.....	11,464.27
Gloves and gauntlets.....	5,930.40	Manufacture of 5-cent nickel blanks.....	19,498.50
Hardware.....	957.01	Total.....	117,332.84
Ice.....	613.45	Salaries.....	40,665.69
Iron and steel.....	205.91	Wages of workmen.....	426,598.93
Labor and repairs.....	3,417.82	Aggregate.....	584,597.46
Loss on sale of sweeps.....	1,301.15		
Lumber.....	2,109.74		

## MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The gold deposits at the mint at San Francisco during the fiscal year 1887 numbered 8,365, and contained 1,217,356 standard ounces of gold and 59,678 standard ounces of silver. The silver deposits for fine bars numbered 522 and contained 621,449 standard ounces of silver and 11,537 standard ounces of gold. The deliveries of silver on purchases numbered 472 and contained 520,419 standard ounces of silver and 9,258 standard ounces of gold. The total deposits were:

Metal.	Standard ounces.
Gold .....	1, 238, 229
Silver .....	1, 726, 195
Total .....	2, 964, 424

The total number of assays made during the year was 12,460.

During the year four Reichhelm gas cupel furnaces were placed in the assay department, three of which are in constant use. The amount of gas consumed is about 1,000 feet a day. The work is neatly and economically conducted with satisfactory results.

The melter and refiner operated on 2,569,593 standard ounces of gold and 2,738,918 of silver. He made 958 melts of gold ingots and 1,086 melts of silver ingots. Two of the gold melts only were condemned during the year, and none of the silver melts. He also manufactured 458 fine silver bars, and one unparted bar. He returned in settlement a surplus of 1,335.101 standard ounces of gold, and had a wastage in silver of 111.61 standard ounces.

The number of ounces of gold and silver operated upon by the refinery of this mint during the year was 1,506,217.

The coiner operated upon 2,613,431 standard ounces of gold during the year, and struck \$7,560,000 in eagles and \$14,800,000 in half eagles, with a percentage of 47.5 of good coin produced from ingots operated upon. There was an excess in his gold operations of 19.54 standard ounces. The coiner operated upon 1,358,630 standard ounces of silver, and delivered to the superintendent \$766,000 in silver dollars and \$89,812.60 in dimes, having obtained a percentage of 53.9 of good coin from metal handled. He had a wastage of 140.80 standard ounces of silver. The business of the melting department of the mint at San Francisco for a series of years is exhibited in the following table:

Fiscal year.	Gold ingot melts.		Silver ingot melts.	
	Number made.	Number condemned.	Number made.	Number condemned.
1874 .....	813	5	2, 648	10
1875 .....	925	13	4, 378	15
1876 .....	942	6	9, 454	11
1877 .....	1, 141	3	13, 210	8
1878 .....	1, 393	19	13, 610	14
1879 .....	981	4	12, 789	14
1880 .....	931	3	8, 104	14
1881 .....	1, 033	8	12, 617	38
1882 .....	958	8	10, 719	20
1883 .....	901	5	7, 509	12
1884 .....	767	4	5, 539	1
1885 .....	677	1	2, 619	0
1886 .....	935	0	.....	.....
1887 .....	958	2	1, 086	0
Total .....	13, 355	.....	104, 282	157
Condemned, per cent .....	.....	.61%	.....	.1%

The operations of the coiner's department for a series of years will appear from the following table :

## GOLD COINAGE.

Fiscal years.	Amount.	Per cent.	Legal allow- ance.	Actual waste.	Gain.	Per cent. of allow- ance.
1882-'83 .....	\$26,780,000	54.7	<i>Standard ozs.</i> 1,325.685	<i>Stand. ozs.</i> 134.715	<i>Stand. ozs.</i> .....	10.1
1883-'84 .....	23,543,500	54.3	1,164.590	120.300	.....	10.3
1884-'85 .....	20,857,500	54.7	1,041.746	70.337	.....	6.75
1885-'86 .....	27,080,000	52	1,424.406	47.018	.....	3.3
1886-'87 .....	22,360,000	47.5	1,309.205	.....	19,540	.....
Total and mean..	120,601,000	.....	6,265.632	372.370	19,540	7.5

## SILVER COINAGE.

1882-'83 .....	7,350,000.00	51.5	12,628.130	638.76	.....	5.00
1883-'84 .....	5,850,000.00	52.5	9,779.060	618.13	.....	6.30
1884-'85 .....	2,908,799.70	53.3	4,703.610	192.00	.....	4.08
1885-'86 .....	49,066.20	52.8	50.154	.58	.....	1.15
1886-'87 .....	855,812.60	53.9	1,355.090	140.80	.....	10.39
Total and mean..	17,013,678.50	.....	28,516.044	1,590.27	.....	5.38

## Actual loss for five years last past:

Gold .....	\$6,925.70
Silver .....	1,432.98

## Deduct for gain:

Gold .....	8,358.68
Net loss .....	363.53
	7,995.15

## Deduct for metal recovered from old carpets:

Gold .....	\$1,705.60
Silver .....	13.80
	1,719.40

Actual loss for the five years last past, coin value .....

6,275.75

Legal allowance on gold operated on .....

\$111,901.85

Legal allowance on silver operated on .....

26,077.58

Total legal allowance for five years past .....

137,979.43

The value of foreign coins deposited at the mint at San Francisco during the past fiscal year is exhibited in the following table:

## STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE VALUE OF FOREIGN GOLD COINS DEPOSITED AND MELTED AT MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

Country.	Value.
England (sovereigns) .....	\$1,105,658.59
Do .....	8,813.77
Japan .....	133,112.45
Mexico .....	78,083.41
Mixed foreign coins .....	43,505.85
Central America .....	301.15
Spain .....	1,379.68
South America .....	109.69
Mixed foreign and mutilated United States coins .....	1,121.55
Total .....	1,377,086.14



Frequently foreign coin represents only a part of a deposit, therefore the value of a deposit is not necessarily the actual value of the coin. A record is kept of the denominations, but not of the values.

The expenditure of the mint at San Francisco during the year for the different classes of supplies and in the different departments is exhibited in the following table:

Items.	General department.		Assayer's department.	Coiner's department.	Melter and refiner's department.	
	Proper.	Mechanical.			Proper.	Refinery.
Acids .....			\$1, 134. 00	\$54. 90		\$16, 778. 40
Assayer's materials .....			220. 33			
Belting .....	\$26. 27	\$4. 50		22. 80		
Charcoal .....			548. 20		\$805. 43	81. 72
Chemicals .....	558. 65	2. 50	160. 36	473. 82	1, 137. 66	211. 34
Coal .....	7, 307. 61					487. 98
Coke .....					1, 200. 20	
Copper .....	1. 28		20		3, 099. 59	1, 937. 50
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers .....			38. 50		1, 798. 39	
Dry goods .....	506. 29		9. 40	66. 17	181. 52	157. 29
Freight and drayage .....	373. 22					
Gas .....	1, 439. 60					
Gloves and gauntlets .....	77. 00		23. 87	214. 00	75. 75	347. 62
Hardware .....	195. 48	135. 26	25. 65	4. 85	27. 75	98. 61
Ice .....	624. 69					
Iron and steel .....		83. 84	2. 25	10. 28	21. 98	96. 74
Labor and repairs .....	3, 181. 95	505. 49	528. 99	450. 34	172. 30	6, 006. 33
Lumber .....	25. 00	882. 72	6. 50			198. 17
Machinery and appliances .....	32. 73	32. 00	141. 08	11. 90	6. 65	75. 00
Metal work and castings .....	78. 79	7. 50	48. 21	57. 07	149. 27	258. 51
Oils .....	244. 58			25. 60	73. 29	9. 00
Salt .....			3. 00			115. 39
Sewing .....	370. 55			5. 60	1, 789. 84	
Stationery, printing, and binding .....	732. 29		4. 25	4. 00		
Sundries .....	388. 29				338. 75	54. 00
Telegraphing .....	261. 46					
Washing .....	596. 91					
Water .....	283. 33					
Wood .....	627. 30			1, 609. 74		321. 30
Zinc .....						2, 540. 70
Total .....	17, 992. 27	1, 653. 81	2, 894. 79	3, 011. 07	10, 878. 37	29, 775. 60
Salaries .....	25, 124. 66		6, 800. 00	5, 000. 00	5, 131. 90	
Wages of workmen .....	62, 105. 50		20, 306. 50	65, 118. 64	21, 627. 00	29, 127. 00
Aggregate .....	105, 222. 43	1, 653. 81	29, 801. 29	73, 129. 71	37, 637. 27	58, 902. 60

## SUMMARY.

Items.	Amount.	Items.	Amount.
Acids.....	\$17,967.30	Lumber.....	\$1,112.39
Assayer's materials.....	220.33	Machinery and appliances.....	299.36
Belting.....	113.57	Metal work and castings.....	599.35
Charcoal.....	1,435.35	Oils.....	352.47
Chemicals.....	2,544.33	Salt.....	118.39
Coal.....	7,795.59	Sewing.....	2,165.99
Coke.....	1,200.20	Stationery, printing, and binding..	740.54
Copper.....	5,038.57	Sundries.....	781.04
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers.....	1,836.89	Telegraphing.....	261.46
Dry goods.....	920.67	Washing.....	596.91
Freight and drayage.....	372.22	Water.....	283.33
Gas.....	1,439.60	Wood.....	2,558.34
Gloves and gauntlets.....	738.24	Zinc.....	2,540.70
Hardware.....	487.60	Total.....	66,205.91
Ice.....	624.69	Salaries.....	41,856.56
Iron and steel.....	215.09	Wages of workmen.....	198,284.64
Labor and repairs.....	10,845.40	Aggregate.....	306,347.11

## MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

The operations of the mint at New Orleans during the last fiscal year have been limited to the manufacture of silver dollars. The monthly allotments of coinage at this mint were increased to 1,000,000 silver dollars in November, 1886. A monthly coinage of this number of pieces was maintained throughout the fiscal year except in the short month of February last. The machinery and furnaces of the mint have been thoroughly overhauled, and, from the appropriation of \$15,000 by Congress, the mint building has been thoroughly repaired, under the auspices of the Supervising Architect.

The value of the gold and silver deposited at this institution during the year was \$11,807,853, of which \$11,701,304 was silver, chiefly fine silver bars purchased for coinage into silver dollars.

The operations of the assayer's department consisted of 25,472 assays, of which 918 were gold, 22,418 silver, and 2,136 silver ingot assays. This department has been newly furnished with improved apparatus.

The melter and refiner operated during the year upon 30,784 standard ounces of gold bullion, which he converted into ingots, and delivered in settlement an excess of 7.735 ounces of standard gold. The same officer operated upon 18,901,167 standard ounces of silver with a wastage of 13,709.49 ounces, over 48 per cent. of his legal allowance. The silver wastage of the melter and refiner was larger than has been incurred for many years at any of the mints. This wastage has been in part attributed by the assayer of this Bureau, who, as its representative, superintended the annual settlement at New Orleans, to the closeness of weighing deposits by the superintendent's weigh-clerk, and to the fact that the deductions, allowed the melter and refiner for mechanical impurities and for unavoidable loss in removing base metals, have been practically insignificant.

In another part of this report will be found a statement showing the number of ingot melts condemned at the several institutions for a series of years.

The coiner operated upon 17,613,577 standard ounces of silver ingots during the year, the coinage executed consisting of 11,210,000 silver dollars, against 9,300,000 in the preceding year. This is the largest coinage ever executed in this mint. The percentage of good coin was 56, with a wastage of 1,375.97 standard ounces.

The expenditure of the mint at New Orleans during the year for the different classes of supplies and in the different departments is exhibited in the following table:

Items.	General department.		Assayer's department.	Coiner's department.	Melter-and-refiner's department.	
	Proper.	Mechanical.			Proper.	Refinery.
Acids.....			\$97.22	\$3.22	\$299.38	
Assayer's materials.....			528.58			
Belting.....		\$39.81		17.08		
Charcoal.....					613.20	
Chemicals.....				104.37	85.57	
Coal.....	\$2,519.40					
Coke.....					1,533.35	
Copper.....					8,435.00	
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers.....					2,118.44	
Dry goods.....	63.76		10.82	727.80	247.50	
Freight and drayage.....	120.06				1.91	
Gas.....	1,084.83					
Gloves and gauntlets.....				630.00		
Hardware.....	293.93					
Ice.....	296.50		37.87	296.50	191.62	
Iron and steel.....	41.01	120.96		64.95	1.50	
Labor and repairs.....	507.20	1,829.02	84.50	544.05	1,409.99	
Loss on sale of sweeps.....						\$22.64
Lumber.....	146.67					
Machinery and appliances.....				1,288.75		
Metal work and castings.....		214.32		182.63		
Oils.....		246.55		490.93	71.18	
Salt.....					16.00	
Sewing.....	6.40		3.00	81.05	135.00	
Stationery, printing, and binding.....	282.48		11.25			
Sundries.....	1,749.98	25.90	28.15	1,647.89	282.77	
Telegraphing.....	133.47					
Washing.....	138.90			29.25		
Water.....		500.00				
Wood.....		44.90		3,268.36	14.00	25.50
Total.....	8,284.59	3,021.46	801.39	9,816.83	15,456.41	48.14
Salaries.....	17,150.00		5,891.29	4,400.00	4,400.00	
Wages of workmen.....	36,403.37	926.74	2,880.94	57,955.19	20,007.56	
Aggregate.....	61,837.96	3,948.20	9,573.62	71,672.02	39,863.97	48.14

## SUMMARY.

Items.	Amount.	Items.	Amount.
Acids.....	\$399.82	Loss on sale of sweeps.....	\$22.64
Assayer's materials.....	528.58	Lumber.....	146.67
Beltng.....	56.89	Machinery and appliances.....	1,288.75
Charcoal.....	613.20	Metal work and castings.....	396.95
Chemicals.....	189.94	Oils.....	748.66
Coal.....	2,519.40	Salt.....	16.00
Coke.....	1,533.35	Sewing.....	225.45
Copper.....	8,435.00	Stationery, printing, and binding.....	293.73
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers.....	2,118.44	Sundries.....	3,734.69
Dry goods.....	1,049.88	Telegraphing.....	133.47
Freight and drayage.....	121.97	Washing.....	168.15
Gas.....	1,984.83	Water.....	500.00
Gloves and gauntlets.....	630.00	Wood.....	3,352.76
Hardware.....	293.93	Total.....	36,928.82
Ice.....	822.49	Salaries.....	31,841.29
Iron and steel.....	228.42	Wages of workmen.....	118,173.80
Labor and repairs.....	4,374.76	Aggregate.....	186,943.91

## ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK.

The deposits of gold and silver bullion at the assay office at New York during the year amounted to \$61,839,162.05, against \$22,559,482.11 in the preceding year, an increase of \$39,279,679.94.

The increase in gold was owing largely to deposits of bullion and coin from foreign sources, and in silver to the transfer from the sub-treasury of trade-dollars. The deposits of bullion of domestic production did not differ materially in amount from those of the preceding year, but of the deposits of silver bullion the proportion of refined was larger.

The melter and refiner operated upon 2,904,738 ounces of gold bullion during the year, and delivered in settlement an excess of 914.061 ounces. He operated upon 4,823,925 ounces of silver bullion during the year, and delivered to the superintendent in settlement an excess of 1,311.18. He also melted and cast into bars trade-dollars to the amount of 2,787,165 gross ounces. This large volume of business was at an expense of about one-half cent an ounce, or about one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the value of the bullion. 3,822,148 ounces were parted and refined by acid, containing 764,676 ounces of gold and 3,005,812 of silver. 27,253 gold, 22,547 silver, and 2,562 trade-dollar bars were manufactured, a total of 52,462 bars during the year. Changes in the apparatus of the acid refinery have been completed and the entire apparatus is in good order.

The business of this institution has, as usual, been conducted with great economy and skill.

During the first half of the year an artesian well was bored in the court of the assay office to a depth of 465 feet from the level of the basement floor. Iron pipes connect the surface with the solid rock 42 feet beneath. The well has been used since April 1, and yields water at the rate of 50 gallons a minute. Its cost was \$3,057.04. The supply of water from the city works had often been found insufficient. No further apprehension is now felt. There will be a saving in the cost of water of about \$600 a year.

During the latter part of the year the New York Steam Company introduced a meter, three traps, and a drum, at a cost of \$575. The use of steam so supplied has proved satisfactory for all purposes, and has dispensed with much labor and with occupation of space incidental to a steam-plant on the premises. It is believed that a saving will be effected by its introduction. An electric-light plant was also introduced during the year at a cost of \$750, and at a saving for illumination of about \$1,000 a year.

The values of foreign gold coins melted at the assay office at New York during the past fiscal year are exhibited in the following table:

Countries of coinage.	Denominations of coin.	Total of each denomination of coin.	Total by countries of coinage.
Costa Rica .....	Mixed .....	\$257.56	\$257.56
France .....	20 francs .....	1,219,351.02	1,219,351.02
Germany .....	20 marks .....	179,121.67	179,121.67
Great Britain .....	Sovereigns .....	1,018,036.21	1,018,036.21
Japan .....	Yens .....	18,608.37	18,608.37
Mexico .....	20 pesos .....	388,668.88	.....
Do .....	10 pesos .....	1,341.64	.....
Do .....	Doubloons .....	1,178.60	391,189.12
Russia .....	5 roubles .....	155,237.39	.....
Do .....	Roubles .....	2,596.80	.....
Do .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ imperials .....	577,223.34	735,057.53
Peru .....	20 soles .....	999.82	999.82
Spain .....	Doubloons .....	3,101,388.08	.....
Do .....	Isabellines .....	98,151.58	.....
Do .....	25 pesetas .....	957,276.17	.....
Do .....	Mixed .....	179,863.62	4,336,679.45
U. S. Colombia .....	Cinco pesos .....	709.76	709.76
Total .....	.....	7,900,010.51	7,900,010.51

The expenditure of the assay office at New York during the year for the different classes of supplies and in the different departments is exhibited in the following table:

Items.	General department.		Assayer's department.	Melter and refiner's department.		Total.
	Proper.	Mechanical.		Proper.	Refinery.	
Acids .....	.....	.....	\$282.42	\$14,685.05	\$14,967.47	
Assayer's materials .....	.....	.....	770.82	.....	770.82	
Belting .....	.....	.....	19.31	15.64	34.95	
Charcoal .....	.....	.....	.....	1,236.17	1,236.17	
Chemicals .....	.....	.....	22.64	.....	22.64	
Coal .....	\$15.50	.....	96.12	4,710.30	4,821.92	
Copper .....	.....	.....	.....	6,587.30	6,587.30	
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers .....	.....	.....	12.40	3,456.90	3,469.30	
Dry goods .....	10.80	.....	11.75	221.95	244.50	

Items.	General department.		Assayer's department.	Melter's and refiner's department.		Total.
	Proper.	Mechanical.		Proper.	Refinery.	
Fluxes.....				\$1,298.76		\$1,298.76
Freight and drayage.....	\$11.87			647.25		658.02
Gas.....	458.24		\$526.00	716.19		1,700.43
Gloves and gauntlets.....				283.59		283.59
Hardware.....	11.50		44.12	339.38		395.00
Ice.....	57.26			48.23		105.49
Labor and repairs.....	1,261.08		65.88	451.33		1,798.29
Lumber.....				731.64		731.64
Machinery and appliances.....	31.70		148.00	124.38		304.08
Metal work and castings.....	45.38		87.30	2,004.52		2,087.20
Oil.....				36.00		36.00
Salt.....			3.00			3.00
Sewing.....				151.70		151.70
Stationery, printing, and binding.....	130.88					130.88
Sundries.....	592.37		171.57	1,164.96		1,918.90
Telegraphing.....	15.98					15.98
Barrels and cooperage.....				865.50		865.50
Water.....	26.00			410.10		436.10
Wood.....				264.00		264.00
Adjustment of weights.....	148.00		16.50			168.50
Advertisement for annual supplies.....	150.50					150.50
Artesian well, pumps, etc.....	3,130.04					3,130.04
Electric lighting.....	1,182.84					1,182.84
Lead, sheet and pipe.....				6,434.01		6,434.01
Rolling and cutting silver disks.....			59.85			59.85
Total.....	7,299.44		2,281.68	46,874.85		56,455.97
Salaries.....	22,502.45		11,200.00	\$5,500.00		39,202.45
Wages of workmen.....	11,154.00		12,207.00	49,717.17		73,078.17
Aggregate.....	40,955.89		25,688.68	5,500.00	96,592.02	168,736.59

## MINT AT CARSON.

Under the usual provision for the mint at Carson in the legislative appropriation act for the year, that mint was opened for deposits as an assay office with an acid refinery, in October, 1886. Joseph R. Ryan was appointed assayer, and David K. Tuttle melter and refiner, October 5, 1886.

The business from that date to the close of the fiscal year was practically insignificant. Deposits of gold were received for payment of value in coin, or by draft on San Francisco.

Silver bullion was purchased at a cost of \$38,629.12, in order to provide a stock of fine silver bars for prompt return of bars for silver deposits. Other deposits of silver were limited to their return in unparted or fine bars.

The melter and refiner operated during the year on 5,436 standard ounces of gold and 55,903 standard ounces of silver, and delivered a surplus in settlement of 22.492 ounces of gold and 421.71 ounces of silver.

The business of the mint for the fiscal year is exhibited in the following table:

	Value.
<b>Gold:</b>	
Deposited .....	\$45,512.59
Contained in silver deposits .....	21,346.51
Contained in silver purchases .....	40,812.12
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>107,671.22</b>
<b>Silver:</b>	
Purchased (cost value) .....	38,629.12
Deposited (cost value) .....	18,823.47
Contained in gold deposits (cost value) .....	983.94
<b>Total (cost) .....</b>	<b>58,436.53</b>
<b>Total gold and silver (cost value) .....</b>	<b>166,107.75</b>
<b>Mode of payment:</b>	
Payment in coin .....	143,012.76
fine silver bars .....	12,068.74
fine gold bars .....	170.79
unparted bars .....	9,567.28
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>164,819.57</b>
Deducted in charges (value) .....	1,288.18
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>166,107.75</b>

The expenditure of the mint at Carson during the year for the different classes of supplies and in the different departments is exhibited in the following table:

Items.	General department.	Assayer's department.	Melter and refiner's department.		Total.
			Proper.	Refinery.	
Acids .....				\$436.36	\$436.36
Assayer's materials .....				63.18	63.18
Charcoal .....	\$461.34				461.34
Chemicals .....		\$82.79			82.79
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers .....			\$231.57		231.57
Dry goods .....				8.15	8.15
Freight and drayage .....	28.95			66.89	95.84
Gas .....	370.20				370.20
Hardware .....	72.21			28.01	100.22
Iron and steel .....				5.25	5.25
Labor and repairs .....	36.50				36.50
Lumber .....				8.78	8.78
Metal work and castings .....				1.62	1.62
Oils .....	20.25				20.25
Sundries .....	392.41			8.75	401.16
Telegraphing .....	43.57				43.57
Washing .....	41.75				41.75
Water .....	456.25				456.25
Wood .....	116.35				116.35
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,039.78</b>	<b>82.79</b>	<b>231.57</b>	<b>626.99</b>	<b>2,981.13</b>
Salaries .....	7,481.70	2,549.20	1,752.72		11,783.62
Wages of workmen .....	12,127.00	1,942.00	3,830.00	3,056.00	20,955.00
<b>Aggregate .....</b>	<b>21,648.48</b>	<b>4,573.99</b>	<b>5,814.29</b>	<b>3,682.99</b>	<b>35,719.75</b>

Percentage of net expenses to deposits, 18.

I have, under a separate heading, taken occasion to recommend for the consideration of this Department the expediency of laying before Congress numerous reasons for abolishing the mint at Carson.

## MINOR ASSAY OFFICES.

## DEPOSITS, EARNINGS, AND EXPENDITURES OF MINOR ASSAY OFFICES, 1887.

Institutions.	Deposits.	Earnings.	Expenditures.
Denver .....	\$1,593,291.66	\$4,741.71	\$28,990.81
Helena .....	1,449,669.15	3,687.89	25,517.95
Boisé City .....	448,499.62	1,359.94	7,916.62
Charlotte .....	224,226.95	1,931.23	4,315.85
Saint Louis.....	112,948.94	696.28	5,339.30
Total .....	3,828,635.72	12,417.05	72,080.53

## MINT AT DENVER.

The business of the mint of Denver as an assay office, as well as of the other assay offices of the United States, largely increased during the past year.

The mint building has been for many years in a state of dilapidation. The furnaces and appliances for melting and assaying were crude and practically worn out from use. During the past year, under a special appropriation by Congress of \$2,000, the foundations of the building have been replaced in part with new stone laid in cement and the brick walls repaired. The wooden sidewalk has been replaced with flagging. Iron gratings have been added to all the windows of the building and iron gates at the main entrance. Gas-melting and refining furnaces have been adopted. An Otto gas-engine was also introduced.

The deposits, earnings, and expenditures are exhibited in the following table:

Items.	Amount.
Deposits .....	\$1,593,291.66
Earnings .....	4,741.71
Expenses.....	28,990.81

Percentage of net expenses to deposits,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .



The expenditure of the mint at Denver during the year for the different classes of supplies is exhibited in the following table:

Items.	General department.		Assayer's department.	Melter's department.	Total.
	Proper.	Mechanical.			
Assayer's materials.....			\$18. 05		\$18. 05
Charcoal.....			223. 98	\$635. 61	859. 59
Chemicals.....			72. 35	32. 05	104. 40
Coal.....	\$108. 59				108. 59
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dip-pers.....			7. 50	274. 93	282. 43
Dry goods.....	110. 41				110. 41
Fluxes.....				79. 08	79. 08
Freight and drayage.....	55. 39				55. 39
Gas.....	107. 60				107. 60
Hardware.....	29. 05		. 50		29. 55
Ice.....	21. 20				21. 20
Labor and repairs.....	476. 52			62. 05	538. 57
Lumber.....	37. 21			13. 03	50. 24
Machinery and appliances.....	37. 31	\$1, 385. 90	237. 15	375. 09	2, 035. 45
Salt.....				. 10	. 10
Stationery, printing, and binding..	74. 62				74. 62
Sundries.....	466. 63		4. 20		470. 83
Telegraphing.....	41. 96				41. 96
Washing.....	19. 80				19. 86
Water.....	102. 95				102. 95
Zinc.....			2. 00		2. 00
Total.....	1, 689. 24	1, 385. 90	565. 73	1, 471. 94	5, 112. 81
Salaries.....	8, 379. 34			2, 250. 00	10, 629. 34
Wages of workmen.....	5, 157. 25	122. 46	4, 227. 00	3, 741. 95	13, 248. 66
Aggregate.....	15, 225. 83	1, 508. 36	4, 792. 73	7, 463. 89	28, 990. 81

## ASSAY OFFICE AT HELENA, MONT.

Gas has been introduced both into the assaying and melting departments, and applied to the muffles and melting furnaces, and to a four horse-power gas-engine. It is estimated that the saving in the cost of fuel will be 40 per cent.

The deposits, earnings, and expenditures for the year are exhibited in the following table:

Items.	Amount.
Deposits.....	\$1, 449, 669. 15
Earnings.....	3, 637. 89
Expenses.....	25, 517. 95

Percentage of net expenses to deposits, 1½.

The expenditure of the assay office at Hélena during the year for the different classes of supplies is exhibited in the following table:

Items.	Assayer's department.	Melter's department.	Total.
Acids .....	\$18.90	\$14.62	\$33.52
Assayer's materials .....	146.38		146.38
Belting.....	15.58		15.58
Charcoal.....		29.23	29.23
Chemicals.....	8.10		8.10
Coke.....		1,008.11	1,008.11
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers.....		549.49	549.49
Dry goods .....	6.88		6.88
Freight and drayage.....	344.59	102.25	446.84
Gas.....	311.75		311.75
Gloves and gauntlets .....	6.50		6.50
Hardware .....	98.85	24.00	122.85
Ice .....	31.36		31.36
Labor and repairs .....	656.59	37.75	694.34
Lumber.....	4.10		4.10
Machinery and appliances.....	681.65		681.65
Metal work and castings .....	83.19	310.08	393.27
Oils.....	82.00		82.00
Stationery, printing, and binding .....	178.67		178.67
Sundries.....	549.60	27.50	577.10
Telegraphing.....	70.98		70.98
Washing .....	33.50		33.50
Water .....	125.00		125.00
Wood.....	439.50		439.50
Total.....	3,893.67	2,103.03	5,996.70
Salaries.....	5,450.00	2,250.00	7,700.00
Wages of workmen.....			11,821.25
Aggregate.....	9,343.67	4,353.03	25,517.95

ASSAY OFFICE AT BOISÉ CITY, IDAHO.

The value of the gold and silver deposited at the assay office at Bois  City during the fiscal year 1887 was \$448,499.62 against \$122,461.63 in the year preceding.

Since the close of the fiscal year 1887 the business of this institution has still further increased.

During the first two and a half months of the fiscal year 1888 the number of deposits was 335, against 245 in the first three months of the fiscal year 1887, and against 137 in the first three months of the fiscal year 1886, showing an increase in the standard weight of the bullion contained in these deposits of 857 per cent. in 1888 over 1886, and of 296 per cent. in 1887 over 1886.

At the rate of business of the first quarter of the present fiscal year it is estimated that deposits during the year 1888 will exceed the value of \$1,000,000.

This institution is located at a very convenient point for producers of bullion, in the immediate vicinity of a large and growing mining country, where are found few, if any private facilities such as are provided by an assay office of the United States, for the conversion of deposits of gold bullion into cash value. Shipments of bullion are now received from eastern Idaho and central Oregon. Numerous mines in the districts tributary to Bois  City have been recently opened and mills erected. The city has been but recently reached by railway, and thus opened to communication with several new mining districts.

Not only is new apparatus needed at this institution, but the building and grounds are in need of immediate repair. The appropriations made by Congress for its support are inadequate. The total amount appropriated for the service of the fiscal year 1887 was \$8,000, and for the fiscal year 1888 the appropriations are the same, with the exception of an additional but inadequate appropriation of \$1,000 for repair of the building. Of the amount appropriated (\$8,000) \$3,000 are for salaries, leaving only \$5,000 for workmen, material, apparatus, and expenses of all kinds.

A deficiency estimate for 1885 of \$335 was submitted by the Department to the last Congress, and, from the failure of a deficiency bill, still stands. A deficiency estimate of \$335 for 1887, as well as one for the present year (1888), will be submitted to the Department for presentation to the next Congress.

If it is the desire of Congress that this institution, which was established for the benefit of the mining interests of Idaho and the surrounding country, be maintained so as to meet the natural growth of its business, increased appropriations for labor, materials, and repairs should be made, as to carry it on at its present rate of business will be impracticable with appropriations no larger than were made by Congress for its support during the current fiscal year.

The value of the deposits and the earnings and expenses of this office in 1887 were as follows:

Items.	Amount.
Deposits.....	\$448,499.62
Earnings .....	1,359.94
Expenses .....	7,916.62

Percentage of net expenses to deposits, 1½.

The expenditure of the assay office at Boise City during the year for the different classes of supplies is exhibited in the following table:

Items.	Amount.
Acids.....	\$75.30
Assayer's materials.....	111.85
Charcoal.....	183.00
Chemicals.....	23.65
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers.....	62.93
Freight and drayage.....	51.68
Gloves and gauntlets.....	8.00
Hardware.....	88.82
Ice.....	40.00
Labor and repairs.....	8.00
Lumber.....	20.89
Oils.....	104.80
Silver.....	4.75
Stationery, printing, and binding.....	46.99
Sundries.....	154.79
Te egraphing and telephone.....	115.57
Washing.....	18.50
Water.....	58.50
Wood.....	120.00
Total.....	1,312.02
Salaries.....	3,000.00
Wages of workmen.....	3,604.60
Aggregate.....	7,916.62

## REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

## ASSAY OFFICE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The assay office at Charlotte may be said to be fulfilling the purpose for which it was established, and to provide necessary facilities to a mining region in relation to which it occupies a central position.

Its deposits, earnings, and expenditures are exhibited as follows:

Items.	Amount.
Deposits.....	\$224, 226. 35
Earnings.....	1, 931. 23
Expenses.....	4, 315. 85

Percentage of net expenses to deposits, 1.6.

The expenditure of the assay office at Charlotte during the year for the different classes of supplies is exhibited in the following table:

Items.	Amount.
Acids.....	\$21. 79
Charcoal.....	143. 70
Chemicals.....	91. 30
Coal.....	37. 00
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers.....	123. 92
Dry goods.....	2. 46
Fluxes.....	7. 87
Freight and drayage.....	2. 68
Gas.....	85. 90
Hardware.....	51. 47
Ice.....	13. 27
Labor and repairs.....	18. 80
Lumber.....	4. 74
Stationery, printing, and binding.....	52. 10
Sundries.....	43. 25
Telegraphing.....	64. 60
Water.....	53. 00
Wood.....	68. 50
Total.....	886. 35
Salaries.....	2, 750. 00
Wages of workmen.....	679. 50
Aggregate.....	4, 315. 85

## ASSAY OFFICE AT SAINT LOUIS, MO.

The deposits, earnings, and expenditures at the assay office at Saint Louis during the year were as follows:

Items.	Amount.
Deposits.....	\$112, 948. 94
Earnings.....	696. 28
Expenses.....	5, 331. 30

Percentage of net expenditures to value of deposits, 3.9.

The expenditure of the assay office at Saint Louis during the year for the different classes of supplies is exhibited in the following table :

Items.	Amount.
Acids .....	\$20. 98
Assayer's materials .....	38. 11
Charcoal .....	38. 42
Chemicals .....	20. 25
Coal .....	124. 95
Crucibles, covers, stirrers, and dippers .....	25. 50
Dry goods .....	9. 00
Drayage (hauling ashes) .....	7. 00
Gas .....	92. 85
Hardware, including stove, \$8.75 .....	18. 65
Ice .....	4. 99
Oils .....	3. 00
Stationery, printing, and binding .....	9. 19
Sundries .....	28. 20
Telegraphing .....	3. 32
Washing .....	18. 75
Advertisement for supplies .....	15. 60
Total .....	478. 62
Salaries .....	3, 478. 18
Wages of workmen .....	1, 382. 50
Aggregate .....	5, 339. 30

On the ground that its operations to the very narrow extent that they are within the purpose of public institutions of this kind, are not of sufficient importance to warrant the cost of the maintenance of this assay office, I have taken occasion in another part of this report to recommend that it be discontinued.

#### ANNUAL TRIAL OF COINS.

The following named persons were designated by the President to test and examine the weight and fineness of the coins reserved at the several mints during the calendar year 1886, pursuant to the provisions of section 3547 of the Revised Statutes: Isham G. Harris, United States Senate; R. P. Bland, House of Representatives; E. E. Burlingame, Denver, Colo.; P. E. Chazal, Charleston, S. C.; William L. Dudley, Nashville, Tenn.; George S. Eastwick, New Orleans, La.; Frederick A. Genth, Philadelphia, Pa.; Arnold Hague, Washington, D. C.; F. N. Holbrook, El Paso, Tex.; Henry M. Howe, Boston, Mass.; Louis Janin, San Francisco, Cal.; W. P. Lawver, Washington, D. C.; Spencer B. Newbury, Ithaca, N. Y.; George S. Weed, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; N. H. Winchell, Minneapolis, Minn.; Arthur W. Wright, New Haven, Conn.

The *ex officio* members present were William Butler, judge of the United States district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania; William L. Trenholm, the Comptroller of the Currency; and Herbert G. Torrey, the assayer of the United States assay office at New York.

The Commission met at the mint at Philadelphia, Wednesday, February 9, 1887, and proceeded to examine and test the fineness and weight of the gold and silver coins reserved at the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans during the year 1886.

The result of the trial by the Commission was stated in the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the Assay Commission, having examined and tested the reserved coins of the several mints for the year 1886, and it appearing that these coins do not differ from the standard fineness and weight by a greater quantity than is allowed by law, the trial is considered and reported as satisfactory.

The trial of the coins by the Assay Commission showed that the average fineness of 252 pieces of gold coined at the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco, melted in mass, was .89995, and of 37 pieces tested singly .900046; and of 540 silver dollars of the coinage of the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans, melted in mass, together with 25 dimes coined at San Francisco, .899933, and of 53 pieces tested singly, .899789; the standard of each being .900.

The result of the tests made in the assay laboratory under my direction of the monthly coinage during the year showed the average fineness of 176 pieces of gold of the coinage of the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco, tested singly, to have been .899827, and of 304 silver dollars tested singly, .899981. Tests were also made during the year of 340 dimes of the year's coinage, the average fineness of which was .899626.

The results of both the annual and monthly tests show that the coinage of the year was close to the standard fixed by law.

In the Appendix will be found tables showing in detail the results of the annual and monthly assays of coins of the United States.

#### VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS.

In accordance with the provisions of section 3564 of the Revised Statutes of the United States the values of the standard coins of the various nations of the world were estimated by this Bureau and proclaimed by the Department on January 1, 1887.

These estimates, to be followed at the custom-houses of the United States on and after January 1, 1887, in determining the values of invoices expressed in terms of foreign units of account, are shown in the following table :

#### ESTIMATE OF VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS.

NOTE.—The "standard" of a given country is indicated as follows, namely: *Double*, where its standard silver coins are unlimited legal tender, the same as its gold coins; *single gold* or *single silver*, as its standard coins of one or the other metal are unlimited legal tender. The *par of exchange* of the monetary unit of a country with a single gold, or a double, standard is fixed at the value of the gold unit as compared with the United States gold unit. In the case of a country with a single silver standard, the *par of exchange* is computed at the mean price of silver in the London market for a period commencing October 1 and ending December 26, 1886, as per daily cable dispatches to the Bureau of the Mint.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Par of exchange or equivalent value in terms of U. S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic	Double . . . .	Peso . . . . .	\$0. 965	Gold: argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria . . . . .	Single silver	Florin . . . . .	. 359	Gold: 4 florins (\$1.929), 8 florins (\$3.859), ducat (\$2.287), and 4 ducats (\$9.158). Silver: 1 and 2 florins.

ESTIMATE OF VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS—Continued.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Par of exchange or equivalent value in terms of U. S. gold dollars.	Coins.
Belgium .....	Double .....	Franc .....	.193	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia .....	Single silver	Boliviano .....	.727	Silver: Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil .....	Single gold	Milreis of 1,000 reis.	.546	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, and 2 milreis.
British Possessions N. A.	Single gold	Dollar .....	1.00	
Chili .....	Double .....	Peso .....	.912	Gold: escudo (\$1.824), doubloon (\$4.561), and condor (\$9.123). Silver: peso and divisions.
Cuba .....	Double .....	Peso .....	.932	Gold: doubloon (\$5.017). Silver: peso.
Denmark .....	Single gold	Crown .....	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador .....	Single silver	Sucre .....	.727	Gold: doubloon (\$3.858), condor (\$9.647), and double condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt .....	Single gold	Pound (100 piasters).	4.943	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 50 piasters, 20 piasters, 10 piasters, and 5 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
France .....	Double .....	Franc .....	\$0.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire .....	Single gold	Mark .....	.238	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain .....	Single gold	Pound sterling.	4.866 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and $\frac{1}{4}$ sovereign.
Greece .....	Double .....	Drachma .....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Hayti .....	Double .....	Gourde .....	.965	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver: gourde.
India .....	Single silver	Rupee of 16 annas.	.346	Gold: mohur (\$7.105). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy .....	Double .....	Lira .....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan .....	*Double .....	Yen { Gold .....	.997	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen.
		{ Silver .....	.784	Silver: yen.
Liberia .....	Single gold	Dollar .....	1.00	
Mexico .....	Single silver	Dollar .....	.79	Gold: dollar (\$0.983), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands .....	Double .....	Florin .....	.402	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ florins.
Norway .....	Single gold	Crown .....	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru .....	Single silver	Sol .....	.727	Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal .....	Single gold	Milreis of 1,000 reis.	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia .....	Single silver	Rouble of 100 copecks.	.582	Gold: imperial (\$7.718), and $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial † (\$3.859). Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ , and 1 rouble.
Spain .....	Double .....	Peseta of 100 centimes.	.193	Gold: 5, 10, and 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.

## ESTIMATE OF VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS—Continued.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Par of exchange or equivalent value in terms of U. S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Sweden .....	Single gold	Crown .....	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland.....	Double .....	Franc .....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Tripoli .....	Single silver	Mahbub of 20 piasters.	.656	
Turkey .....	Single gold	Piaster .....	.044	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
United States Colom- bia.	Single silver	Peso .....	.727	Gold: condor (\$9.647) and double- condor. Silver: peso.
Venezuela .....	Double .....	Bolivar .....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 boli- vars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

\* Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically standard  
† Coined since January 1, 1886. Old half-imperial = \$3.986.

The average price of silver in London for the period embraced between October 1 and December 26, 1886, was 45.862 pence per ounce, British standard, equivalent at the par of exchange to \$1.00535 per ounce fine.

The corresponding value of silver for the three months ending December 24, 1885, was \$1.038141 per ounce fine, a decline of \$0.03279, a little over three cents a fine ounce.

The depression in the price of silver occasioned a change in the estimated values given the following coins:

Coins.	Value, Jan. 1, 1886.	Value, Jan. 1, 1887.
Florin of Austria .....	\$0.371	\$0.359
Boliviano of Bolivia.....	.751	.727
Sucre of Ecuador .....	.751	.727
Rupee of India .....	.357	.346
Yen of Japan.....	.810	.784
Dollar of Mexico.....	.816	.790
Sol of Peru .....	.751	.727
Rouble of Russia.....	.601	.582
Mahbub of Tripoli.....	.677	.656
Peso of United States of Colombia.....	.751	.727

The monetary unit of Egypt has been nominally changed from the piaster to the pound containing one hundred piasters.

The monetary unit of Ecuador also has been nominally changed from the peso to the sucre, but with no change as to weight or fineness.

In regard to Japan, in the table for 1887 the values of the gold and silver yen were estimated separately, for the reason that while by law the standard of Japan is gold, silver is practically the standard of value, and invoices of merchandise from Japan are generally in terms of the silver yen.



## REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES.

When the duties of the office of the Director of the Mint were entered upon by me, the regulations governing the transaction of business at the mints and assay offices of the United States were contained in a pamphlet, the edition of which, bearing date of the year 1881, was exhausted, in supplementary printed circulars issued by the Bureau of the Mint, and in manuscript letters.

For the purpose of embodying all of the regulations, and in order to make some changes which I deemed of importance, a revision of the regulations was undertaken, and an edition bearing the approval of the Department issued under date of January 17, 1887, to take effect April 1, 1887.

The regulations of 1887 make some important changes in the method of reporting the business of the institutions under the control of this Bureau, in the schedule of charges on deposits of bullion, and in the method of reporting on bullion at the mints and assay offices.

One of the more important changes contained in the new regulations provides that—

Deposits of fine bars, of United States or foreign coin, of bars bearing the stamp of a United States mint or assay office (except unparted bars), and all gold deposits of standard fineness or over, not requiring parting or refining, shall be reported to the quarter-thousandth.

It had previously been the practice to report all deposits of gold and silver to the half-thousandth.

With the modern methods of assaying, and with the technical skill employed in the assay departments of the several institutions, it has been found that the class of deposits enumerated above could, without loss to the Government and with benefit to the depositor, be reported as closely as the quarter-thousandth.

To the same volume of regulations are appended the laws of the United States—sections of the Revised Statutes with marginal references to the Statutes at Large—governing the Mint service.

A new edition embodying still later amendments of the regulations is in course of preparation. This will be submitted for the approval of the Department during the present fiscal year, soon after certain proposed amendments of law, specially referred to in this report under a separate heading, and already approved by the Department, shall again have been laid before Congress, when, it is to be trusted, their immediate importance will lead them to be duly submitted to prompt legislation.

## PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

The production of the mines of the United States in gold and silver was fully exhibited in my special report on that subject for the calendar year 1886, being the seventh of a series of reports prepared by this Bureau under annual appropriations and printed under the same title by order of Congress.

The estimated product of the mines of the United States for the calendar year 1886 was there stated to have been :

Metal.	Value.
Gold.....	\$35,000,000
Silver.....	51,000,000
Total.....	86,000,000

In the above estimate silver was reckoned at its coining rate in silver dollars, the actual production estimated by the Bureau being 39,445,312 fine ounces of silver. The average price of silver for the calendar year in question being about \$1 per fine ounce, the market value of the silver production of the United States for the calendar year 1886 may be stated to have been about \$39,500,000. This aggregate was approximately distributed, in round numbers, among the States and Territories as exhibited in the following table :

State or Territory.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Alaska.....	\$446,000	\$2,000	\$448,000
Arizona.....	1,110,000	3,400,000	4,510,000
California.....	14,725,000	1,400,000	16,125,000
Colorado.....	4,450,000	16,000,000	20,450,000
Dakota.....	2,700,000	425,000	3,125,000
Georgia.....	152,500	1,000	153,500
Idaho.....	1,800,000	3,600,000	5,400,000
Montana.....	4,425,000	12,400,000	16,825,000
Nevada.....	3,090,000	5,000,000	8,090,000
New Mexico.....	400,000	2,300,000	2,700,000
North Carolina.....	175,000	3,000	178,000
Oregon.....	990,000	5,000	995,000
South Carolina.....	37,500	500	38,000
Utah.....	216,000	6,500,000	6,716,000
Washington.....	147,000	80,000	227,000
Texas.....		200,000	200,000
Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, Michigan, and Wyoming.....	5,000	5,000	10,000
Total.....	34,869,000	51,321,500	86,190,500

The estimated production in the United States for a series of years is presented in the following table :

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1880.....	\$36,000,000	\$39,200,000	\$75,200,000
1881.....	34,700,000	43,000,000	77,700,000
1882.....	32,500,000	46,800,000	79,300,000
1883.....	30,000,000	46,200,000	76,200,000
1884.....	30,800,000	48,800,000	79,600,000
1885.....	31,800,000	51,600,000	83,400,000
1886.....	35,000,000	51,000,000	86,000,000

It will be noticed that the production of gold increased from \$31,800,000 in 1885 to \$35,000,000 in 1886, while the production of silver was practically the same, being \$51,600,000 in 1885 against \$51,000,000 in 1886.

In the Appendix will be found a table showing the production of gold and silver in the United States from the organization of the mint in 1792.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

In my preceding fiscal report the results of the last inquiries by this Bureau into the employment of gold and silver in the industries of the United States were presented in tabular form. These covered the calendar year 1885. The results of the other censuses taken by the Bureau for the years 1880, 1881, and 1883 were recapitulated in the same report.

Since the publication of that report some additions and corrections have been made in the reported employment for 1885, as published in my special report on the Production of Gold and Silver in the United States for the calendar year 1886.

The result of the last inquiry as revised is presented in the following table:

REVISED TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE AND CHARACTER OF GOLD AND SILVER USED IN THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1885, AS REPORTED BY PERSONS AND FIRMS ADDRESSED.

Manufactures.	Number ad-dressed.	Replied.	Manufacturing.	United States coin.	Stamped United States or refined bars.	Foreign coin.	Old jewelry, plate, and other old material.	Native grains, nuggets, etc.	Wire or rolled plate.	Total.
<b>GOLD.</b>										
Chemicals .....	341	219	39	\$32,040	\$13,903	.....	\$6,063	\$29	\$3,341	\$56,376
Plating .....	634	348	226	257,741	218,831	\$801	178,510	24,295	15,537	695,715
Gold pens .....	34	22	11	7,433	34,886	2,867	990	3,526	6,753	56,455
Gold and silver leaf.	72	51	46	58,150	527,453	2,000	31,050	19,700	39,061	677,354
Dental and surgi- cal instruments..	154	98	47	3,970	149,186	100	14,942	2,400	4,188	174,786
Spectacles and op- ticals .....	384	218	80	207,907	62,420	642	17,169	314	2,291	290,743
Miscellaneous .....	106	73	27	116,604	44,166	8,000	17,337	1,000	3,835	190,944
Jewelry and watches .....	6,329	3,361	2,231	2,143,533	5,183,187	164,503	581,654	451,629	485,241	9,009,747
Total .....	8,054	4,380	2,707	2,827,378	6,234,034	178,913	847,715	502,893	561,187	11,152,120
<b>SILVER.</b>										
Chemicals .....				91	305,165	.....	73,561	106	2,165	381,088
Plating .....				32,824	1,990,587	25,434	43,191	12,798	157,922	2,262,756
Gold pens .....				55	3,191	.....	249	558	5	4,058
Gold and silver leaf.				.....	21,881	.....	708	20	23,512	46,121
Dental and surgi- cal instruments..				4,682	107,717	1,401	7,057	4,450	2,494	127,801
Spectacles and op- ticals .....				8,587	48,424	155	4,250	210	942	56,568
Miscellaneous .....				838	5,330	.....	268	70	1,017	7,523
Jewelry and watches .....				86,567	1,354,308	35,718	116,120	85,060	28,716	1,712,498
Photography and mirrors (silver ni- trate), estimated.				.....	600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	600,000
Total .....				138,644	4,436,603	62,708	245,413	103,272	2,6,773	5,198,413

REVISED TABLE SHOWING THE CHARACTER AND VALUE OF THE PRECIOUS METALS REPORTED BY MANUFACTURERS, JEWELERS, AND OTHERS, AS USED BY THEM DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1885.

Character.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
United States coin.....	\$2, 827, 378	\$133, 644	\$2, 961, 022
Stamped United States or refined bars.....	6, 234, 034	4, 436, 603	10, 670, 637
Foreign coin.....	178, 913	62, 708	241, 621
Old jewelry, plate, and other old material.....	847, 715	245, 413	1, 093, 128
Native grains, nuggets, etc.....	502, 893	103, 272	606, 165
Wire or rolled plate.....	561, 187	216, 773	777, 960
Total.....	11, 152, 120	5, 198, 413	16, 350, 533

The employment of gold in the United States is reported as \$11,152,120, and the employment of silver as \$5,198,413, a total of \$16,350,533. Deducting the value of the United States and foreign gold coins used by manufacturers and jewelers during the year (\$3,006,291) and of old material used over \$847,715, a total of \$3,854,006, leaves as the employment of new gold \$7,298,114.

Deducting from the total of silver reported (\$5,198,413) corresponding items, amounting to \$441,765, leaves as the employment of new silver in the arts \$4,756,648: a total of new gold and new silver used during the year amounting to \$12,054,762.

Inquiries on the present subject by this Bureau can be undertaken only at intervals of several years. For they involve not only excessive clerical labor, but they tax unduly the patience and courtesy of valued correspondents of the Bureau. It is not presumed, however, that the conditions of the industrial employment of the precious metals vary so materially from year to year as to require the frequent repetition of the same inquiries.

I have on the present occasion nothing further to offer on the same subject for the fiscal year 1887 than a statement showing the value and classification of the deposits at the assay office at New York and at the mint at Philadelphia for bars of gold and silver, presumably for use in the arts and manufactures.

Classification of deposits.	Gold.	Silver.
ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK.		
United States coin.....	\$1, 104. 69	\$1, 528. 58
Foreign coin.....	172, 342. 48	70, 202. 91
Foreign bullion.....	360, 793. 57	572, 865. 72
Plate, etc.....	817, 265. 74	203, 037. 74
Domestic bullion.....	1, 517, 749. 59	3, 589, 503. 46
Large gold bars exchanged for gold coin and re-deposited for small bars, less the charges and fractions paid in gold coin..	3, 727, 320. 85	
	6, 602, 576. 92	
Large gold bars exchanged for coin, and taken by manufacturers.....	1, 707, 861. 61	
Total.....	8, 810, 438. 53	4, 437, 138. 41
MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.		
Bars manufactured.....	585, 272. 80	34, 508. 07
Total.....	8, 895, 710. 83	4, 471, 646. 48

According to this statement the value of the gold bars issued by the two institutions for industrial employment amounted during the year to \$8,895,710.83, against \$6,581,457.67 during the fiscal year 1886. The value of the silver bars furnished was \$4,471,646.48 in 1887, against \$4,636,106.31 in 1886.

These figures apparently indicate an increased employment of gold in the arts. But it may be stated that the indication is rather of a consumption of bars, of a probable falling off in the employment of United States coin, and of a tendency to use bars for industrial purposes rather than to melt coin.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

In the Appendix will be found tables showing by months and by customs districts the imports of coin and bullion into the United States during the fiscal year 1887, and the exports for the same period. Tables will also be found showing the imports of gold and silver ore. Also special tables showing the imports and exports at the ports of San Francisco, New Orleans, and El Paso.

The value of the gold bullion imported during the fiscal year 1887, according to statements furnished from the custom-houses was \$19,770,714. Of this there was afterwards exported \$18,932. There was also exported gold bullion, principally stamped United States bars, of the value of \$2,154,534, leaving a net gain to the country by imports of gold bullion of the value of \$17,597,248.

In addition to the imports of gold bullion, gold coin was imported of the value of \$23,139,887, of which \$5,862,509 consisted of United States coins and \$17,277,378 of coins bearing stamps of foreign mints.

There were exported \$3,550,770 of United States gold coin and \$3,976,951 of foreign gold coin. There were accordingly gained by imports during the year \$2,311,739 of our own gold coin and \$13,300,427 of foreign gold coin; a net gain to the country of foreign gold bullion and foreign gold coin of the value of \$30,897,675, in addition to a gain of domestic gold coin amounting to \$2,311,739; the total gain in gold bullion and gold coin amounting to \$33,209,414.

The value of the foreign gold bullion deposited at the mints and assay offices of the United States during the year was \$22,571,328.70, and the value of the foreign gold coin deposited at the same institutions was \$9,896,512.28; a total of \$32,467,840.98, corresponding to the value of the foreign gold coin and gold bullion which reached the mints and assay offices of the United States.

The movement of gold bullion and gold coin to and from the United States is exhibited in the following table:

IMPORTS.	
Bullion .....	\$19, 770, 714
Foreign coin.....	17, 277, 378
Total .....	37, 048, 092
United States coin.....	5, 862, 509
Total .....	42, 910, 601
EXPORTS.	
Foreign bullion .....	18, 932
Domestic bullion .....	2, 154, 534
Foreign coin.....	3, 976, 951
Total .....	6, 150, 417
United States coin .....	3, 550, 770
Total .....	9, 701, 187
Excess of imports .....	33, 209, 414

The imports of silver bullion amounted to \$4,932,697, and the exports of silver bullion of native production amounted to \$16,941,713, showing a net export of silver bullion of \$12,009,016. The value of the silver coin imported into the United States was \$12,327,494, of which \$1,239,605 was domestic and \$11,087,889 foreign.

The exports of silver coin were \$9,354,791, of which \$63,323 was in domestic coin and \$9,291,468 in foreign coin.

The net export of silver bullion and foreign silver coin, over and above the imports of the same, was \$10,212,595, and the net import of domestic silver coin was \$1,176,282.

The movement of silver is exhibited in the following table:

IMPORTS.		
Silver bullion.....		\$4,932,697
Foreign coin.....		11,087,889
Total.....		16,020,586
United States coin.....		1,239,605
Total.....		17,260,191
EXPORTS.		
Domestic bullion.....		16,941,713
Foreign coin.....		9,291,468
Total.....		26,233,181
United States coin.....		63,323
Total.....		26,296,504
Excess of exports.....		9,036,313

#### STOCK OF COIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

A table is presented herewith showing the estimate of the Bureau of the Mint of the stock of gold and silver coin in the United States at the close of the fiscal year 1887:

Items.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Estimated circulation July 1, 1886.....	\$548,320,031	\$308,784,223	\$857,104,254
Coinage for fiscal year 1887.....	22,393,279	34,366,483	56,759,762
Net imports.....	2,311,739	409,151	2,720,890
Total.....	573,025,049	343,559,857	916,584,906
Less deposits of United States coin.....	516,984	821,941	1,338,925
Used in the arts.....	3,500,000	200,000	3,700,000
Total.....	4,016,984	1,021,941	5,038,925
Estimated circulation July 1, 1887.....	569,008,065	342,537,916	911,545,981

In addition to the gold and silver coin estimated to have been in the country on the 1st of July, 1887, there was bullion belonging to the Government and awaiting coinage, in the mints and assay offices at that date, as follows:

Metal.	Cost.
Gold.....	\$85,512,270
Silver.....	10,455,650
Total.....	95,967,920

This, added to the stock of coin, gives as the total metallic stock in the United States :

Metal.	Value.
Gold.....	\$654, 520, 335
Silver.....	352, 993, 566
Total .....	1, 007, 513, 901

The method employed by this Bureau in arriving at the stock of coined money in the United States has been so fully explained in my reports for the fiscal years 1835 and 1886, and also in my special reports on the Production of the Precious Metals in the United States for the corresponding calendar years, that it will not here be necessary to enter into any extended explanation.

The starting point of the estimate of this Bureau is the stock of coin in the United States on the 1st of July, 1873, estimated by Dr. Henry R. Linderman, then Director of the Mint. As at that period there was no gold coin in active circulation in the United States (except on the Pacific coast), the estimate comprised only the metallic stock in the Treasury and in national banks, with an estimate of \$20,000,000 as the minimum in use on the Pacific coast.

The estimates from year to year have since been arrived at by adding to the stock of coin at that date the annual coinage, less the amount of United States coin withdrawn for recoinage. The annual gain or loss by import or export of United States coins has also been added or deducted each year, as the case may have been. There has also been an annual deduction for consumption of United States coins in the arts and manufactures. The estimates for these deductions have been based upon the four inquiries made by the Bureau of the Mint for the years 1880, 1881, 1883, and 1885 into the industrial employment of the precious metals in the United States.

The efforts of this Bureau to ascertain the stock of metallic money in the country have been solely directed to the total called for by official statistics. The estimate by this Bureau of the stock of coined money in the United States corresponds to such official data, not without consideration of, but without estimate for, the indefinite values corresponding to coin withdrawn from the country on the persons of travelers and not registered at the custom-houses, to coin subversively used, and to coin lost in vicissitudes both on sea and land.

These elements of uncertainty in estimates like the present have been discussed in previous reports. In the above estimate for the 1st July, 1887, no allowance has been made for the import or export of trade-dollars during the year, for the reason that the entire number supposed to have been in the country was eliminated from the stock of coin in the estimate of the Bureau for June 30, 1884.

The deduction for United States coin used in the arts during the year is the same as for the previous fiscal year, and according to the latest inquiry made by this Bureau—namely, for the calendar year 1885, for which the consumption was estimated at \$3,500,000 of gold and \$200,000 of silver.

The ownership of the gold and silver coins, as distinguished from the

location of the coin, estimated by this Bureau to have been in the country on July 1, 1887, is exhibited in the following table:

Ownership.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.			Total gold and silver coin.
		Full legal tender.	Subsidiary.	Total.	
Treasury .....	*\$101, 143, 478	†\$69, 365, 953	\$26, 977, 493	\$96, 343, 446	\$197, 486, 924
National banks .....	‡152, 412, 379	§9, 878, 692	2, 813, 138	12, 691, 830	165, 104, 209
Banks other than national (values specifically reported) .....	41, 698, 535	2, 422, 970	.....	2, 422, 970	44, 121, 505
Banks other than national (values not specifically reported) and in private hands .....	273, 753, 673	185, 322, 502	45, 757, 168	231, 079, 670	504, 833, 343
Total .....	569, 008, 065	266, 990, 117	75, 547, 799	342, 537, 916	911, 545, 981

\*Gold coin in the Treasury, exclusive of outstanding gold certificates ..... (\$91, 225, 437)

†Silver dollars in the Treasury, exclusive of outstanding silver certificates ..... (142, 118, 017)

‡Includes gold, Treasury, and clearing house certificates ..... (78, 313, 940)

§Includes Treasury silver certificates ..... (3, 535, 479)

|| As partially reported to Comptroller of the Currency at close of fiscal year 1887,

viz:

Gold coin ..... \$27, 015, 952

Gold certificates ..... 937, 710

Specie, miscellaneous ..... 13, 744, 873

..... \$41, 698, 535 (Total taken as gold.)

Silver coin ..... 1, 824, 657

Silver certificates ..... 598, 313

..... 2, 422, 970 (Total taken as full legal tender silver.)

..... 44, 121, 505 (Total taken as gold and silver.)

The amount of gold coin in the banks, other than national, is given as \$41,698,535, from information imparted by the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and based upon partial returns to that office. It is not considered that these figures represent more than a fraction of the value of gold coin held by all the private and State banks and trust companies of the United States.

Of over five thousand banks, other than national, in the United States, less than two thousand made reports to the Comptroller, and by many of them the asset "cash items" is not given in detail. So far it has proved practically impossible to ascertain with accuracy the stock of coin held by banks not by law required to make official reports, but it is believed to largely exceed the figures given in the above table.

The value of the gold and silver certificates in the hands of the public has, in the above table, been deducted from the value of the coin held by the Treasury and carried to the stock of coin belonging to the public, because coin in the Treasury, applicable only to the redemption of the certificates, is practically held by the Treasury in trust for this purpose.

It has been considered an improvement to separate as in the following statement of the location of the moneys of the United States as well as of the bullion in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1887, the metallic values from the values of the representative money:



FORM AND LOCATION OF THE MONEYS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE BULLION AWAITING COINAGE IN THE MINTS JULY 1, 1887.

[Exclusive of minor coin and minor-coinage metal.]

	In Treasury.	In national banks.*	In other banks and general circulation.	Total.
METALLIC.				
Gold bullion .....	\$85,512,270			\$85,512,270
Silver bullion .....	4,091,414			4,091,414
Silver bullion (melted trade dollars) .....	6,364,236			6,364,236
Gold coin.....	192,368,915	†\$98,137,439	\$278,501,711	569,008,065
Silver dollars .....	211,483,970	6,343,213	49,162,934	266,990,117
Subsidiary silver coin.....	26,477,493	2,813,138	45,757,168	75,547,799
Total .....	526,798,298	107,293,790	373,421,813	1,007,513,901
REPRESENTATIVE.				
Legal-tender notes.....	‡28,783,796	74,477,342	243,419,878	346,681,016
Old demand notes.....			57,130	57,130
Certificates of deposit.....	310,000	7,810,000	960,000	9,080,000
Gold certificates .....	30,261,380	54,274,940	36,950,497	121,486,817
Silver certificates.....	3,425,133	3,535,479	138,582,538	145,543,150
National-bank notes .....	197,046	22,962,737	256,058,005	279,217,788
Fractional paper currency ...	2,366	564,266	6,380,332	6,946,964
Total .....	62,979,721	163,624,764	682,408,380	909,012,865

\* The statement of the amounts in national banks is of date August 1.  
 † Includes \$24,044,000 clearing-house gold certificates.  
 ‡ Includes \$8,770,000 held for the redemption of certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes under act June 8, 1872.

The following statement, based on net coinage, imports, and exports of United States coin, with pro rata reduction for consumption in the arts from the 1st July to the 1st November, approximately exhibits the stock of gold and silver coin in the United States at the date of this report:

Date.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.			Total gold and silver coin.
		Full legal tender.	Subsidiary.	Total silver.	
Last official statement July 1, 1887.....	\$569,008,065	\$266,990,117	\$75,547,799	\$342,537,916	\$911,545,981
Gain subsequent to above statement (estimate) ...	5,919,808	10,120,040	210,387	10,330,427	16,250,235
Estimate for November 1, 1887 ...	574,927,873	277,110,157	75,758,186	352,868,343	927,796,216

In the first report made by me—namely, for the fiscal year 1885—I reduced the estimate of my predecessor of the stock of gold coin in the United States on the 1st of July, 1884, by \$30,000,000, a reduction rep-

representing the probable amount of United States gold coin used in the arts and manufactures from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1880. No allowance had been made for such employment in the estimates of the Bureau for the seven years from 1874 to 1880. The first allowance of this kind was made in the estimate of June 30, 1881. This was \$3,300,000 for the fiscal year 1881.

In the second fiscal report made by me—namely, for the year 1886 (see page 46)—a further deduction of \$15,669,981 from the estimated stock of gold coin in the country June 30, 1885, was made for bullion in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1873, included in previous estimates of gold coin. I also corrected an error of \$4,654,714 in the statement of gold exports of 1874. There was thus made a reduction of \$20,324,695. This, with the previous reduction of \$30,000,000 for employment of gold coin in the arts, as explained above, made a total reduction in the estimated stock of gold coin in the United States of \$50,324,695.

I now take occasion to present revised estimates of the stock of gold coin in the United States at the close of each fiscal year since 1873, as well as of bullion in mints and in the assay office at New York and in the subtreasury at New York at those dates:

REVISED ESTIMATE OF STOCK OF METALLIC MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES  
AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1873 TO 1887.

Date.	GOLD.				Remarks.
	Coin.	Bullion in mints.	Fine bars in sub-treasury, New York.	Total coin and bullion.	
June 30, 1873	\$119,330,919	\$15,669,981	.....	\$135,000,000	Estimate of Director Linderman.
1874	137,708,051	9,671,442	.....	147,379,493	Estimate of Director Burchard, less deductions for employment in arts and error.
1875	111,507,562	6,259,631	\$3,367,713	121,134,906	Do.
1876	120,368,683	6,320,511	3,367,713	130,056,907	Do.
1877	156,456,111	7,677,648	3,367,713	167,501,472	Do.
1878	205,704,875	7,495,102	.....	213,199,977	Do.
1879	240,466,003	5,275,834	.....	245,741,837	Do.
1880	308,633,996	40,723,426	2,483,784	351,841,206	Do.
1881	389,452,058	86,548,696	2,483,784	478,484,538	Do.
1882	450,557,490	53,700,225	2,500,000	506,757,715	Do.
1883	486,930,099	55,801,964	.....	542,732,063	Do.
1884	501,307,747	44,193,050	.....	545,500,797	Do.
1885	521,849,941	66,847,095	.....	588,697,036	Estimate of Director Kimball.
1886	548,320,031	42,454,430	.....	590,774,461	Do.
1887	569,008,065	85,512,270	.....	654,520,335	Do.

REVISED ESTIMATE OF STOCK OF METALLIC MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES  
AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1873 TO 1877—Cont'd.

Date.	SILVER DOLLARS.			Subsidiary silver coin.	Remarks.
	Coin.	Bullion in mints.	Total coin and bullion.		
June 30, 1873	.....	\$1, 149, 305	\$1, 149, 305	\$5, 000, 000	Estimate of Director Linderman.
1874	.....	1, 592, 261	1, 592, 261	8, 763, 217	Estimate of Director Burchard, less deductions for employment in arts and error.
1875	.....	2, 742, 548	2, 742, 548	16, 625, 447	Do.
1876	.....	3, 997, 258	3, 997, 258	32, 418, 734	Do.
1877	.....	4, 626, 921	4, 626, 921	*51, 837, 506	Do.
1878	\$6, 573, 500	7, 695, 579	16, 269, 079	*71, 778, 828	Do.
1879	35, 801, 000	5, 475, 356	41, 276, 356	*76, 249, 985	Do.
1880	63, 734, 750	5, 925, 658	69, 660, 408	*78, 862, 270	Do.
1881	91, 372, 705	3, 924, 378	95, 297, 083	*80, 087, 061	Do.
1882	119, 144, 780	3, 643, 764	122, 788, 544	*80, 428, 580	Do.
1883	147, 255, 899	4, 791, 786	152, 047, 685	*80, 960, 300	Do.
1884	175, 355, 829	4, 950, 785	180, 306, 614	†75, 261, 528	Do.
1885	203, 884, 381	4, 654, 586	208, 538, 967	74, 939, 820	Estimate of Director Kimball.
1886	233, 723, 286	3, 468, 620	237, 191, 906	75, 060, 937	Do.
1887	266, 990, 117	10, 455, 650	277, 445, 767	75, 547, 799	Do.

\* Includes trade-dollars. † Trade-dollars estimated to be in the country (\$6,000,000) deducted.

## PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

## MINT AT CARSON.

The Mint at Carson was established by act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

Two other mints were established about the same period, namely, at Denver, Colo., in 1862, and at Dalles City, Oregon, in 1864. The former was by act of appropriation (March 3, 1869) provided for as an assay office only, and has never been equipped for coinage. The site and edifice of the latter were donated to the State of Oregon by act of Congress March 3, 1875, after an expenditure of \$103,280 for building.

In order to determine the coinage needs of the United States at that period it will be well to inquire what was the coinage of the United States for the period of four years ending December 31, 1865, as well as the product of the precious metals for the same period. This is exhibited by the following statement:

## STATEMENT OF PRODUCTION AND COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1862-1865, INCLUSIVE—CALENDAR YEARS.

Years.	Production.			Coinage.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1862.....	\$39, 200, 000	\$4, 500, 000	\$43, 700, 000	\$20, 875, 997. 50	\$1, 252, 516. 50	\$22, 128, 514. 00
1863.....	40, 000, 000	8, 500, 000	48, 500, 000	22, 445, 482. 00	809, 287. 80	23, 254, 769. 80
1864.....	46, 100, 000	11, 000, 000	57, 100, 000	20, 081, 415. 00	609, 917. 10	20, 691, 332. 10
1865.....	53, 225, 000	11, 250, 000	64, 475, 000	28, 295, 107. 50	691, 005. 00	28, 986, 112. 50
Total..	178, 525, 000	35, 250, 000	213, 775, 000	91, 698, 002. 00	3, 362, 726. 40	95, 060, 728. 40

This coinage was all executed at the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco.

The mints at New Orleans, Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega were suspended in 1861 and throughout the entire period of the war of the rebellion. The site and building of the mint at Dahlonega were bestowed by act of Congress (April 20, 1871) upon the trustees of an agricultural college.

It was during the same period, when two mints in the Southern States were suspended, that acts of Congress were approved providing, as above stated, for two mints on the Pacific coast in addition to the mint at San Francisco, and a third at Denver, Colo. Of the three mints thus newly created by acts of Congress, the mint at Carson is the only one that has been provided for by subsequent legislation in conformity to the provisions of the original act.

It becomes my duty to show that the mint at Carson is at the present time, and that from the first it has been, an unnecessary extension of the mint service of the United States.

I shall, accordingly, proceed to exhibit, by reference to United States documentary evidence, first, certain representations made to the House of Representatives in support of the original measure before Congress for the creation and establishment of this mint; second, its operative history as a mint; and, third, its performance since 1885, while in operation as an assay office with an acid refinery. In that year coinage was suspended for reasons which, although stated in previous reports of this series, I shall take occasion to repeat for the sake of completing the record of this mint for the information of Congress.

The original bill to establish an assay office at Dalles City, Oregon, in 1864, included a similar provision for Carson City, Nevada, notwithstanding the passage of an act by the previous Congress establishing a mint at the latter city. The bill before the Thirty-eighth Congress to establish additional assay offices gave rise to a protracted debate, in the course of which appear the arguments and representations for and against the extension of minting facilities beyond what were then afforded by the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco.\*

Both the Director of the Mint and the Secretary of the Treasury expressed their disapprobation of any such extension.†

By the former officer, under date of February 6, 1864, it was held "not to appear expedient to increase the number of our coinage establishments."

In communicating with his concurrence the views of the Director, Secretary Chase (February 20, 1864) recommended that "so much of existing laws as authorizes coinage, except at great commercial centers, be repealed."‡

The communications above referred to were presented to the Senate by the chairman of the Committee on Finance with the following remarks:§

"At the last session of Congress, I think, we authorized the establishment of a mint in Nevada. Nothing has been done with reference to the erection of a mint there, and the Secretary recommends that we repeal the law. \* \* \* We formerly had a mint in Georgia, and one in North Carolina; but they were found always to be expensive and useless, and repeatedly an attempt was made to repeal them, but that could not be done, owing to certain causes. In connection with this subject is a petition requesting the enlargement of the branch mint at San Francisco."

\* See Congressional Globe, 1864, pp. 1383, 1772, 1946, 1952.

† *Ibid.*, pp. 1773, 1947.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 1946.

§ *Idem.*

Statements contained in a petition from the superintendent of the branch mint at San Francisco and others induced the Secretary of the Treasury to recommend an appropriation to afford increased minting facilities in San Francisco.

The chairman of the Committee on Finance, speaking for his committee, on the same occasion remarked that taking the recommendations of the Secretary into consideration in connection with each other they could come to no other conclusion than that the wise course would be to enlarge the minting facilities at San Francisco as desired, and to establish an assay office at Portland or some other place in Oregon, as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury himself. There was no difference of opinion in the committee, and it was thought unanimously that this was the advisable and proper course to take.\*

In the course of this debate the alternative was discussed of substituting for the mint at Carson, provided for by act of the preceding Congress, an assay office in that city. But the original bill before being passed was finally amended so as to provide for a mint instead of an assay office at Dalles City; thus, as expressed in debate, leaving "Nevada and Oregon upon precisely the same footing."

The act establishing a mint at Dalles City was virtually repealed by Congress some eleven years afterwards (March 3, 1875).

The bill to establish a branch mint in Nevada, introduced into the House of Representatives and recommended for consideration by the Secretary of the Treasury, passed that House without debate after being reported by the Committee on Ways and Means March 3, 1863.

On the same day, and, it will be noticed, toward the close of the session, the same bill was considered in the Senate, and there, without being referred to any committee, and after a short debate, in which the bill was opposed by the chairman of the Committee on Finance, was passed.

Accompanying this bill was a report prepared by a member of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and apparently its chief advocate before the Committee of the Whole. The substance of this report was also represented to the Senate in behalf of the same measure.

This report, as quoted in the Senate, stated that the estimated yield of gold and silver in Nevada at that time was \$2,000,000 per month, making \$24,000,000 per annum. The yield of gold and silver, in the opinion of a Senator, was nearer \$3,000,000 than \$2,000,000 per month.

According to the best statistics for that period at the present time available, the mines of Nevada yielded in 1860 some \$100,000† of gold and silver; in 1861 less than \$2,300,000; and in 1862 less than \$6,500,000. It was not till nine years later (1872) that the yield of the mines of Nevada reached the estimate of the report, nor till ten years later that the maximum estimate offered to the Senate was reached, while it is a well known fact that from about this period the gold and silver production of the Territory has fallen to about \$8,000,000.

The report [as stated in the Senate] further goes into the cost of transporting the bullion from the mines of Nevada to the branch mint of San Francisco, which is the nearest point where the gold and silver can be deposited for coinage, and it shows that it amounts to a tax of from 5 to 6 per cent.; that the returns are received in about thirty days, with an additional cost of 2 per cent. in carrying back the coin, making an actual tax of about 7 per cent. on the gold production of the Territory of Nevada.

\* Congressional Globe, 1864, p. 1947.

† Incorrectly cited from U. S. Commissioner as \$1,000,000, in Monograph of U. S. Geological Survey, 1883, p. 416.

The report goes on to say :

The transportation of silver is still more expensive. The bullion used in commerce can be shipped abroad in that shape as well if not better than in coin. The coinage of the amount that would find its way out of the Territory in payment of supplies and transportation it is believed will reach at least half a million per annum.\*

These statements were offered as the pith of the report made by the Committee on Ways and Means.

It was urged in the Senate that the heavy tax upon producers in Nevada, the wonderful increase of gold and silver bullion, and the necessity of keeping it in our own country by coining it ourselves, were to be considered sufficient inducements, as they had been before, for Congress to order the establishment of a mint.

A reference to the following statement of the production of the mines of Nevada from 1860 will show the exaggeration of the estimates of the product of the Territory for the period when these estimates were offered, and will also serve to indicate the steps by which the actual production reached its maximum in 1878 and the steps by which it has since declined.

According to Commissioner J. Ross Browne all but 5 or 6 per cent. of the product of Nevada was, during the eight years ending in 1866, from the mines of the Comstock Lode, the main part of whose product has ever since been forwarded to San Francisco for refining and coinage.

For the years 1868 to 1875, inclusive, the production credited each year is taken from the special reports of the Commissioner of Mining Statistics, and for the following years from the revised estimates of this Bureau.

As the estimate for 1876 to 1879 inclusive is for fiscal years, the product for the last half of 1875 is estimated a second time, and that of the last half of 1879 not estimated at all.

It will thus appear that the production of gold and silver, beginning about 1861, when it approximated \$2,000,000, increased rapidly, owing to the very rich deposits found in the Comstock Lode, until it had reached in the year 1863 some \$12,500,000. In 1878 the State was credited with a production of nearly \$48,000,000. But from this date the production declined rapidly, having fallen off in the following year to some \$21,500,000, in 1881 to some \$9,300,000, and in 1886 to about \$8,000,000.

PRODUCTION OF THE MINES OF NEVADA FROM 1860 TO 1886.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1860.....			\$100,000
1861.....			2,275,000
1862.....			6,500,000
1863.....			12,500,000
1864.....			16,000,000
1865.....			16,800,000
1866.....			16,500,000
1867.....			20,000,000
1868.....			14,000,000
1869.....			14,000,000
1870.....			16,000,000
1871.....			22,500,000

\* Cong. Globe, 37th Cong., 3d session, p. 1499.

PRODUCTION OF THE MINES OF NEVADA FROM 1860 TO 1886—Continued.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1872.....	*\$8,000,000	*\$17,500,000	\$25,500,000
1873.....	*10,000,000	*25,250,000	35,250,000
1874.....	*10,000,000	*25,450,000	35,450,000
1875.....	12,140,000	28,338,000	40,478,000
1876.....	*13,750,934	*28,000,000	41,750,934
1877.....	18,000,000	26,000,000	44,000,000
1878.....	19,546,514	28,130,350	47,676,864
1879.....	9,000,000	12,560,000	21,560,000
1880.....	4,800,000	10,900,000	15,700,000
1881.....	2,250,000	7,060,000	9,310,000
1882.....	2,000,000	6,750,000	8,750,000
1883.....	2,520,000	5,430,000	7,950,000
1884.....	3,500,000	5,600,000	9,100,000
1885.....	3,100,000	6,000,000	9,100,000
1886.....	3,090,000	5,000,000	8,090,000
Total.....	121,697,448	237,968,350	518,840,798

\* Division between gold and silver based on estimated returns of following years.

The product of the Comstock Lode for the same years was as follows:

PRODUCT OF THE COMSTOCK LODGE FROM 1860 TO DECEMBER 31, 1886.

Year.	Authority.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1860.....	United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics.....			\$100,000
1861.....	do.....			2,275,256
1862.....	do.....			6,247,047
1863.....	do.....			12,486,238
1864.....	do.....			15,795,585
1865.....	do.....			15,184,877
1866.....	do.....			14,167,071
1867.....	do.....			13,738,618
1868.....	do.....			8,499,769
1869.....	do.....			7,528,607
1870.....	do.....			8,319,698
1871.....	United States Monetary Commission, 1877.....	\$4,077,027	\$6,230,587	10,307,614
1872.....	do.....	6,310,035	6,611,943	12,921,978
1873.....	do.....	10,493,796	11,037,023	21,530,819
1874.....	do.....	12,579,825	11,881,000	24,460,825
1875.....	do.....	11,739,873	14,492,350	26,232,223
1876.....	do.....	18,002,906	20,570,078	38,572,984
1877.....	Report of John A. Church.....			34,793,488
1878.....	do.....			19,876,034
1879.....	State tax list.....			7,477,591
1880.....	Director of the Mint.....	3,323,840	3,084,142	6,407,982
1881.....	do.....	1,050,000	660,000	1,710,000
1882.....	do.....	920,000	880,000	1,780,000
1883.....	do.....	1,600,000	900,000	2,500,000
1884.....	do.....	2,150,000	1,275,000	3,425,000
1885.....	do.....	1,915,700	2,131,400	4,047,100
1886.....	do.....	2,064,710	2,328,290	4,393,000
Total.....		76,227,712	82,061,813	324,779,404

The production of gold and silver reported separately amounts to \$158,289,525; adding to this \$166,489,879, not separated, gives a total production of \$324,779,404.

In 1863 the cost of transportation from the mines and mills of Nevada, with which the producer of bullion was taxed before it could be returned in coin, was represented as one of the most important reasons for the establishment of a mint in that Territory.

The cost of transporting bullion from the mines to the mint at San Francisco was stated in the report of the Committee on Ways and Means, above referred to, as 5 to 6 per cent. of its value, and 2 per cent. additional for return of coin.

It will be my duty to show that the conditions of transportation, as well as the conditions of the production of the precious metals, have since changed in Nevada, and especially that while in that State railway facilities have been increased, the production of gold and silver has greatly declined in importance.

It will also be shown that the mint at Carson has at no period of its history received considerable deposits from the mines of the Comstock Lode, their product having continued to be sent to San Francisco for coinage, the same as before the establishment of that mint.

It will appear, indeed, that very important considerations, now affected by the cost of transportation of bullion, specie, and currency to and from Carson, are most unfavorable to the operations of coinage at the mint, and even to the minor operations of an assay office now carried on at that institution.

The mint at Carson was opened for business January 8, 1870.

Carson is on the line of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, 34 miles from Reno, on the Central Pacific Railroad, and 300 from San Francisco, and some 14 miles from Virginia City—the location of the great mines of the Comstock Lode. Its population as given by census for 1880 was then 4,229.

Substantially the whole product of these mines, instead of being transported south this short distance to Carson for parting and refining and coinage, or in the case of silver at present for conversion into bars, has always been shipped directly to San Francisco for parting and refining, for coinage of all the gold, and for as much of the silver as required by considerable, and often large, demands from the mint at that city for coinage of dollars.

As the product of the Comstock Lode down to the year 1881 has constituted some seven-tenths of the gold and silver product of the whole State, it now remains to account for the disposition of the other three-tenths, no small part of which has been reported from Storey County, exclusive of Virginia City, and from the neighboring counties—Lyon, Washoe, and Ormsby. From these four counties, and perhaps occasionally from the Bodie district, substantially the whole of the deposits of the mint at Carson have been derived.

The subjoined table of deposits and coinage at the mint at Carson from 1870, taken in connection with the following table of the production of the mines of Storey and Lyon Counties from the same year to the close of 1886, will serve to show how small has been the aggregate of deposits at that mint in comparison with the volume of the precious metals forwarded from the same section to San Francisco for refining and further disposition.



DEPOSITS AND COINAGE AT THE MINT AT CARSON FROM ITS ORGANIZATION.

Year.	Deposits, by fiscal years.			Coinage, by calendar years.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1870.....	\$124,154.44	*\$28,262.16	\$152,416.60	\$173,235	\$41,855.50	\$215,090.50
1871.....	1,003,809.60	*1,290,684.85	2,294,494.45	469,440	76,083.50	545,523.50
1872.....	4,371,573.55	*4,192,863.14	8,564,436.69	732,900	143,825.00	876,725.00
1873.....	5,004,536.69	*4,243,320.66	9,247,857.35	530,710	302,564.60	833,274.60
1874.....	2,213,041.96	†2,875,116.82	5,088,158.78	2,575,360	1,403,781.70	3,979,141.70
1875.....	2,540,057.59	‡3,030,910.73	5,570,968.32	2,359,310	2,603,858.00	4,963,168.00
1876.....	3,175,046.92	‡5,049,290.04	8,224,336.96	2,850,215	3,552,000.00	6,402,215.00
1877.....	1,738,298.28	‡3,653,630.89	5,391,929.17	928,020	3,082,000.00	3,990,020.00
1878.....	737,719.85	2,447,279.59	3,184,999.44	341,310	2,609,000.00	2,950,310.00
1879.....	318,852.71	1,020,660.24	1,339,512.95	318,185	756,000.00	1,074,185.00
1880.....	368,174.51	622,291.88	990,466.39	368,985	591,000.00	957,985.00
1881.....	517,571.62	590,805.03	1,108,376.65	309,580	296,000.00	605,580.00
1882.....	1,016,966.05	1,003,369.24	2,020,335.29	1,264,525	1,133,000.00	2,397,525.00
1883.....	1,472,802.16	1,293,398.77	2,766,200.93	1,384,030	1,204,000.00	2,588,030.00
1884.....	1,451,819.72	958,732.41	2,410,552.13	1,804,040	1,136,000.00	2,940,040.00
1885.....	1,505,665.23	1,159,138.49	2,664,803.72	189,000	228,000.00	417,000.00
1886.....	12,938.21	992.57	13,930.78	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	107,671.28	70,930.43	178,601.71	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	27,680,700.37	33,531,677.94	61,212,378.31	16,596,845	19,138,968.30	35,735,813.30

\* For unparted bars.

† For Trade-dollars.

‡ For subsidiary coinage.

\*PRODUCTION OF LYON AND STOREY COUNTIES, NEVADA, FROM 1870 TO 1886, INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1870.....	.....	.....	\$8,319,700
1871.....	.....	.....	11,172,904
1872.....	.....	.....	13,569,724
1873.....	.....	.....	18,649,485
1874.....	.....	.....	22,400,783
1875.....	.....	.....	26,396,722
1876.....	.....	.....	34,217,794
1877.....	.....	.....	34,900,635
1878.....	.....	.....	36,387,981
1879.....	.....	.....	9,801,249
1880.....	\$3,347,613	\$3,230,963	6,578,576
1881.....	1,050,000	660,000	1,710,000
1882.....	920,000	860,000	1,780,000
1883.....	1,645,000	970,000	2,615,000
1884.....	1,900,000	1,450,000	3,350,000
1885.....	2,000,000	2,300,000	4,300,000
1886.....	2,158,604	2,496,000	4,654,604
Total.....	.....	.....	240,805,217

\*Statement for 1870-1875 from Reports of Special Commissioner of Mining Statistics; for 1876-1886, Reports of Director of the Mint.

The above statements of production of gold and silver in the same section of country in relation to which the city of Carson is centrally located, taken in comparison with the returns from the mint at that city, sufficiently indicate the small importance of this institution to the mining and milling industries of Nevada either during so much of the period of their prosperity as this mint was open, or during the more recent period of their decline.

The fact above indicated is in general terms due to the geographical location of the mint, which, although near a great mining center, has proved to be far from a bullion center in the strict or commercial sense of that term. That it has never been able to divert from San Francisco, Comstock and other bullion, reduced from the native product, to the extent of its working capacity, is principally due to ordinary considerations of expediency on the part of the local producer, and to the broad fact that an immediate disposition of large values of gold or silver in coin or bars could at all times be made at San Francisco to greater advantage than at Carson.\*

The expediency to the large producer of gold bullion in Nevada, as between the alternative of depositing at the mint at San Francisco or at the mint at Carson, closer at hand, is determined, first, by the cost of transportation, usually by express. Expediency is further in favor of the mint at San Francisco from the circumstance that returns by draft are at once available for supplies and general use, and from the circumstance that San Francisco has always offered superior facilities for parting by private refineries as well as by the mint at that city. One of the most important of such facilities is a ready market for silver bars over and above the limited demand for coinage.

The depositor at Carson is, on the other hand, called upon to transport his bullion to that point and to receive back, usually by express, the value in coin, the excess of which over his local requirements has, as a rule, by a separate transaction, to be forwarded to bank at San Francisco for general use as capital. Or, again, silver bars in excess of coinage requirements at Carson, and in such case not purchased by that mint, are returned in kind to the depositor, when, as a rule, their immediate disposition is transportation to market at San Francisco.

It is here proper to remark that, as a matter of fact, during the period of greatest activity at the mint at Carson the purposes and wishes of the depositor were regarded as far as practicable by payment in cash at his option in draft on San Francisco or New York for silver bullion purchased. Valuable concessions of this kind to the depositor of bullion in Nevada have been made from time to time for the benefit of the mint at Carson.

On the part of the Government the expediency of coinage at the mint at San Francisco as compared with the mint at Carson is determined—

First, by the excess in cost of material laid down at Carson corresponding to the cost of transportation over and above the cost at San Francisco.

Second, by the greater cost of transfer of coin to the United States Treasury or its branches, and by actual cost of transfer of other public

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\* "Notwithstanding the fact that the mint at Carson City is located but a short distance from the productive mines of the Comstock lode, higher prices were demanded for bullion deliverable at Carson than at San Francisco, and, in addition, the rates charged by the express company for transportation of silver dollars were higher from Carson than from San Francisco."—Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, fiscal year 1879, p. 8.

moneys to the extent that United States Treasury drafts are drawn in payment of deposits, for the reason that coin at the mint not returned to the depositor is ultimately transferred at the cost of the Government to the United States Treasury, a sub-treasury, or public depository.

The requirements for silver coin on the part of regular depositors at the mint at Carson have been practically limited to local purposes, or mainly to what was paid out in cash for labor—and in most cases much less than the labor accounts of mines and mills, for the reason that large proportions of these accounts have as elsewhere been settled in goods, bought in the East or San Francisco and paid for by draft through San Francisco.

This is still the only regular local requirement for coin, and the practical limit of distribution of either gold or silver coin from the mint at Carson. Under the existing conditions of the mining and milling industries of that section of country, the local requirements for coin have become so greatly diminished that but little gold can be expected for deposit, inasmuch as the avails of silver partings from gold bullion, and likewise purchased for coinage by all mints and assay offices, tend equally with payments for gold, to meet local requirements for disbursements of coin.

The express charges for transporting silver coin from the mint at Carson to points east of the Rocky Mountains have been from \$10 to \$14 per \$1,000, except in the case of a special contract for the transfer of some 3,000,000 silver dollars to the United States Treasury at Washington in 1885.

The following statement exhibits the value of silver dollars coined at the mint at Carson from 1878 to the suspension of coinage in 1885, together with the value of the silver dollars actually paid out, and so distributed.

Coined .....	\$7, 575, 288
Transferred to Treasury .....	3, 118, 072
Distributed .....	4, 457, 216
Annual average distribution .....	636, 745

For the first three years of operations at the mint at Carson, from 1870 to 1872 inclusive, a considerable volume of silver was deposited for unparted bars. From 1873 to the middle of 1875 large deposits of silver were made for trade-dollars, many of which passed into local circulation. For the coinage of subsidiary silver coin at this mint in 1876 and the following year comparatively large purchases of silver were made. Since that time all silver coinage has consisted of standard dollars, the monthly capacity of the mint for this kind of coin being some 200,000. All of the silver coined at this mint has been deposited in an unparted state. The deposits of gold, therefore, correspond in amount to the relative proportion of this metal contained in unparted deposits known as doré bullion.

If special purchases of unparted silver bullion be undertaken for continued coinage of silver dollars at Carson, it is extremely doubtful whether it can as a rule be bought at current rates, as now the case at San Francisco for the limited requirements of the mint at that city. These rates are generally somewhat below the rates current in the Eastern States. And it is also doubtful whether offerings of silver bullion for delivery at Carson would in the future be any more regular, or purchases be attended with fewer difficulties than formerly when required for a stated coinage of dollars at the mint at that point.

If on the other hand proposals for the delivery of silver bullion at Carson be accepted according to the ruling of the Secretary of the

Treasury on the recommendation of the Treasury Commission in October, 1878, only at a rate of one cent an ounce below parity of London rate, or at any rate less than current rates in San Francisco, it cannot be expected that any regular supply of silver for the mint at Carson can be secured.

Coinage of silver dollars at Carson, from bullion there delivered at any reasonable or practicable rate, will, as already shown, be subject to a much higher cost of manufacture at the mint at Carson as compared with the cost at Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco; and also to the ultimate additional cost of transfer to San Francisco or Washington, except to the very small extent that silver dollars may be received in payment for silver purchased at the option of the seller or depositor of unparted bullion.

It will thus be seen that the conditions of distribution of coin from the mint at Carson, which, even in the flourishing period of the mining and milling industries of the neighboring section of Nevada, so operated as to narrowly limit its output to the local requirements, are now far less favorable, owing to the contraction of these local industries during the last seven years.

The requirements of the coinage of standard silver dollars under mandatory provisions of law are such, that regularity in purchases of silver at any given mint occupied with its coinage is indispensable. At no time since the mint at Carson has been called upon to contribute a stated monthly output of dollars by way of supplement to the larger production of the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans has it been practicable to depend on deposits of silver without additional purchases for this purpose.

Purchases for the mint at Carson by the Commission at this Department were seldom without difficulty in procuring the necessary quantity at reasonable rates. So great had this difficulty become in 1879, that coinage was suspended at Carson from March 1 of that year to June 30, and from November 1 of the same year to May 1, 1880, and again from April to October in 1881. This period was about the beginning of the decline of production of the Comstock Lode.

The cost per piece of coinage at the mint at Carson when mainly occupied with double eagles and silver dollars was 7.28 cents in 1884 and 9.13 cents in 1885, against 1.55 in 1884 and 1.49 in 1885 at the mint at New Orleans—the two mints being occupied with about the same class of coinage.\*

On February 26, 1879, the authority, which had been given to the mint at Carson, to purchase silver bullion in lots of less than ten thousand (10,000) ounces was revoked, on account, as stated, of the difficulty of procuring silver bullion for delivery at that mint at reasonable rates, and of the high rates demanded by the express companies for transporting coin.

Instructions were at the same time given for the coining into silver dollars of the stock of silver bullion then on hand, and for reduction of the force of workmen, assistants, and adjusters to such number as would enable that mint to manipulate such gold bullion only as should be in future deposited, and to refine such silver bullion as should be deposited for return in fine bars.†

These instructions were communicated by the Acting Director of the Mint with the written approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

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\* See Report of the Director of the Mint, 1885, p. 13.

† See Report of the Director of the Mint, 1879, p. 8.

Assistant Secretary French, United States Treasurer Wyman, and Director Burchard, constituting the Treasury Commission for the weekly purchase of silver, recommended acceptance of offers for the sale of silver to be delivered at Carson only when the rates were such that the cost of transferring the resulting coin, added to the price of bullion, would not exceed the cost at the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans.

On March 8, 1885, the superintendent, Mr. James Crawford, died. Business was suspended and the mint closed, pending appointment and qualification of a successor, until April 1, when a new superintendent and new coiner assumed office.

March 28, the balance of the regular appropriation for "wages of workmen" being but \$7,200 for four months' operations, the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, ordered the suspension of coinage (which had not been resumed) for the remainder of the fiscal year 1885; also, that the force of clerks, workmen, etc., be reduced to the lowest possible limit. The receipt of bullion for "parting and refining," and local purchases of silver for the standard dollar coinage, however, were allowed to continue.

May 8, by Department order, the superintendent at Carson was instructed to discontinue the purchase of silver bullion until further notice.

May 30 the Secretary of the Treasury authorized the Treasurer of the United States to instruct the superintendent of the mint at Carson, as well as assayers in charge of the United States assay offices other than at New York, that thereafter funds to be used by them for the purchase of bullion would be placed with the assistant treasurers at New York and San Francisco.

June 11 the Secretary further directed that no silver be purchased, except silver "parted" from gold and deposits of mutilated United States coin, and also that a charge be imposed on deposits of gold bullion to cover transportation to the mint at San Francisco.

August 14 the coiner, for want of occupation, was suspended by the President.

November 6 it was ordered that the mint at Carson be closed to receipt of deposits, and that clerks, assistants, and workmen be discharged.

November 16 the melter and refiner and the assayer were suspended by the President.

The falling off of the business of the mint at Carson, which led to the closing of that institution, will, in connection with the above statement, be exhibited by the fact that during the first three months of the fiscal year 1886 the deposits of gold at that institution had fallen to 518 standard ounces, from 23,333 standard ounces for the corresponding period of 1885.

It having been urged upon this Bureau that the prospects for business had become so greatly improved as to justify the reopening of the mint, I undertook to solicit, through Superintendent Garrard, from parties most interested in such a measure, some guaranty which might justify the Department in carrying out the recommendations looking to that end on the footing, at least, of an assay office.

The estimate by the Department for the expenditures of the mint at Carson was for an amount sufficient alone for the proper custody of the building and its contents. But no such appropriation having been reported in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, I took occasion, on 5th June, to submit the proposition whether it would not be well to suggest for the consideration of Congress an appropria-

tion the same as that for the previous fiscal year. This was in view of the fact that representations had been made to the Bureau of the Mint of the readiness on the part of certain producers of bullion to deposit the same at the mint at Carson instead of sending it to private refineries, on condition that certain benefits, which it was claimed are conferred by the law, but which during the year 1885 had been withdrawn from that institution in common with some others by the action of the Department, were restored.

The recommendation was made especially in view of the fact that the omission of the usual appropriation for the mint at Carson would deprive that institution of the means to reopen either for the receipt of bullion or for coinage operations, if in the course of the year, at the discretion of the Department, it should be deemed expedient.

I took occasion also to say that it was doubtless true that the cessation of deposits at the mint at Carson was largely due, first, to the payment of all depositors by draft instead of in cash; and, second, to the collection of a transportation charge from depositors for the cost of transportation of refined bullion to the mint at San Francisco by express.

Up to the close of the fiscal year no guaranty could be obtained which seemed to justify, in the opinion of the Bureau, the resumption of operations at that mint even on a reduced scale.

Since the close of the fiscal year, however, representations have been made to this Bureau to show the existence of such conditions as might reasonably be expected to provide business for this mint conducted as an assay office. And claims have been urged on the Department of the right of producers within reach of this mint to deposit their bullion and to receive payment therefor in current funds.

In recognition of such claims it was decided to reopen this mint to depositors, and to provide for the payment of deposits in current funds. (Extract from Annual Report of the Director of the Mint for 1886, p. 30.)

The only tangible proposition looking to a considerable or regular supply of silver bullion at Carson for coinage up to a stated quota of silver dollars has been on the part of a producer whose deposits were the largest during the period of the more active coinage operations at that mint. This proposition was for the delivery at Carson of silver partings at San Francisco rates, on the further condition that payments for both gold and silver be by remittance of United States Treasury draft on San Francisco, or otherwise, at the cost of the mint.

Such an arrangement would be in favor of the depositor and against the mint by at least the cost of transportation to San Francisco at \$3.80 per 1,000 ounces for silver bullion (or about \$3 per \$1,000), and from \$1.50 to \$2 per \$1,000 on gold coin. The further effect of an arrangement of this kind would be to stop even the least distribution of silver dollars from the mint itself, thus throwing upon the mint the whole burden of their transfer to San Francisco or Washington.

#### OPERATION OF THE MINT AT CARSON AS AN ASSAY OFFICE.

The mint at Carson has at the present date been in operation more than a year as an assay office of the first class on the same footing as the assay office at New York—that is, with the adjunct of an acid refinery.

The representations made to this Department, and on the strength of which the mint was opened for deposits in October, 1886, have not since been borne out, notwithstanding the exercise by the depositor of gold bullion of every right which belonged to him before coinage oper-

ations were suspended. Silver deposits only could not be received in unlimited quantity except for parting and return of silver in bars.

During the last year, as before, unparted gold bullion has been deposited for coin, and the silver partings have been purchased for cash to the extent of the supply of such bullion, which has, however, apparently kept within the requirements for local industrial disbursements. These have become less with the prevailing decline in local mining and milling industries.

Disbursements for deposits have been largely made in cash, which has been provided at a cost to the Treasury of \$3 per \$1,000 for transfer of coin from San Francisco.

The following statement exhibits the operations for the year ending October 1, 1887:

Character.	Standard ounces.
Gold deposited and parted .....	\$8, 407. 782
Silver purchased .....	42, 496. 29
Silver parted (and purchased) .....	1, 520. 34
Silver deposited .....	24, 983. 06

From the above statement it is obvious that the convenience at present afforded by this mint to a few local depositors is, on the basis of the operations of the mint at Carson for the past twelvemonth, at a cost to the mint as high as 18 per cent. of the value of the deposits. Esteemed as the convenience may be by the local depositor of small values of gold bullion, it has been shown that this convenience is of comparatively little importance to the regular producer, whose general business is conducted at San Francisco, where a market is found at current rates for silver partings, independent of only occasional requirements of the mint at that city.

The facts above, stated in as brief a manner as warranted by the importance of the subject, tend to prove that the mint at Carson, although, at the time of its establishment at least, not far from the most important mining center in the Republic, has never since proved to be a bullion center like San Francisco or New York, either in the commercial or technical sense of that term. Coinage operations at that mint, begun in 1870, have been since attended with but little further advantage to the citizens of Nevada than what has sprung from the increase of local business incidental to its operations, and from the employment offered to labor.

The producer of bullion in Nevada, for whose supposed benefit this institution was established, has as a rule found it for his own interest to deposit his bullion at San Francisco rather than at home. The mint service, which was also presumed to be benefited by the establishment of this mint, has gained nothing from its operations, all of which could have been, as still they can be, conducted to greater advantage at other mints.

While the cost of coinage is some five times that of the same kind at other mints, so as to have been found prohibitory, the net cost to the mint of alone receiving and parting deposits of bullion under the same provisions of law and regulation as in the case of all other mints and the assay office at New York, has proved not less than 18 per cent. of the spot value of the deposits, a cost, as held by this Bureau, also prohibitory.

Under the circumstance that Congress made its usual annual appro-

priations for the support of the mint at Carson for the present year, after the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives had advisedly omitted to report any, except for care of building and machinery, the authority of Congress was virtually given for the continued operation of that mint during the present year. The Bureau therefore has found no reason to seek other authority, if such there be, for suspending operations, so clearly proved to be against common expediency, public interests, and ordinary principles of administration.

No recommendation to Congress has been practicable by way of estimates on my part for another year, for the continuance of operations at the mint at Carson.

Under the circumstances above set forth, the same at present as in the past, and as likely to be in the future, it becomes my duty to recommend for the good of the mint service that the mint at Carson be finally closed, that its machinery and other equipment be distributed among the several mints and assay offices, and that the building be applied to some other public purpose.

ASSAY OFFICE AT SAINT LOUIS.

Under the requirements of the act of February 1, 1881, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to establish an assay office at Saint Louis and to set apart sufficient room for its business in the Government building used for a post-office and custom-house in that city.

Suitable rooms were set apart in the building referred to and fitted up with the necessary fixtures and apparatus. During the repair of the Government building the assayer has been authorized to rent suitable accommodations in an adjoining building at an annual rental of \$480.

Whatever may have been the purpose in establishing an assay office in Saint Louis, this institution has failed to be of any considerable practical benefit to the mint service. Not being located in a mining section, it has likewise proved of little practical advantage to the mining industry of the United States.

The following table shows the business of the United States assay office at Saint Louis since its establishment:

Fiscal year.	Deposits.						Total gold and silver.
	Gold.			Silver deposited for bars and contained in gold deposits.			
	New bullion.	Jewelers' bars, old coin, etc.	Total.	New bullion.	Jewelers' bars, old coin, etc.	Total.	
1882.....	\$185. 23	\$6,000. 69	\$6,185. 92	\$20. 95	\$757. 92	\$778. 87	\$6,964. 79
1883.....	4,483. 18	21,252. 30	25,735. 48	4,984. 02	2,067. 17	7,051. 19	32,786. 67
1884.....	10,698. 05	42,557. 22	53,255. 27	117. 99	5,106. 77	5,224. 76	58,480. 03
1885.....	30,281. 73	63,415. 79	93,697. 52	361. 33	7,349. 02	7,710. 35	101,407. 87
1886.....	67,566. 64	51,667. 32	119,233. 96	2,192. 38	5,703. 68	7,896. 06	127,130. 02
1887.....	55,237. 43	50,883. 73	106,121. 16	1,699. 80	3,451. 24	5,151. 04	111,272. 20
Total.	168,452. 26	235,777. 05	404,229. 31	9,376. 47	24,435. 80	33,812. 27	438,041. 58



Fiscal year.	Earnings.	Expenditures.	Percentage of expenditures to deposits.
1882.....	\$111.16	*\$11,880.65	.....
1883.....	414.32	5,372.03	.....
1884.....	676.82	5,338.51	.....
1885.....	783.65	6,500.01	.....
1886.....	703.67	5,381.43	.....
1887.....	696.28	5,339.30	.....
Total.....	3,385.90	39,811.93	†9.1

\* Includes \$6,896.11 for fixtures.

† Average.

It will be noticed that the value of the deposits during the six years ended June 30, 1887, was \$438,041.58, of which the sum of \$260,212.85 consisted of deposits of old jewelry, old coin, and miscellaneous material, and only \$177,828.73 of new bullion of domestic production. About 60 per cent. of all the deposits consisted of old material of the class mentioned, and only 40 per cent. of new bullion.

The expenses of this assay office during the six years in question have been \$39,811.93. Its maintenance has been at a cost of about 9 per cent. of the value of all the deposits, and over 20 per cent. of the value of its deposits of new bullion of domestic production. Its present annual expenditures are about 5 per cent. of the value of the total deposits, and about 10 per cent. of the value of its deposits of new bullion.

This does not include the cost on the part of the Government of shipping the deposits to the mint at Philadelphia for refining and coinage.

In compliance with a Senate resolution of February 27, 1875, requesting information in relation to the establishment of a branch mint in the Western States or the (upper) Mississippi Valley, a message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate January 6, 1876.\*

On February 19, 1880, the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, to whom had been referred the various bills for further mint facilities, as well as for the establishment of new mints, made a report (No. 267) to accompany bill H. R. 2946. The same committee, to whom had been referred bill H. R. 6025, reported May 18, 1880,† in favor of the establishment of an assay office at Saint Louis, which was accordingly established by act of Congress approved February 1, 1881.

Good and cogent as some of the reasons may have been when originally urged in favor of the establishment of a mint at Saint Louis, the same reasons, as afterwards reported in favor of the establishment of an assay office in that city, were based on assumed or hypothetical conditions which have never since prevailed.

While Saint Louis is the seat of an extensive metallurgical industry, of which the output of precious metals is large, the smelting works are fully equipped for the production of fine metal without recourse to such limited facilities as are offered by the several assay offices of the Government. Thus it is that Saint Louis is not a bullion center in the mint sense of that term. In any other sense it is a center of production like numerous other points where works are located for the complete reduction and parting of the precious metals.

\* Ex. Doc. No. 11, Forty-fourth Congress, first session.

† Forty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1462.

The product of large refineries at Saint Louis, the same as at other points in the United States, finds its way to the mints of the United States, or otherwise to market, without the intervention of an assay office of the Government.

According to the mint practice of the United States it has never been practicable for the assay office at Saint Louis to act as a medium for the purchase of silver bullion for coinage at the mint at New Orleans.

Contrary to what seems to have been proposed, but in conformity to the long-established mint practice of the United States, the assay office at Saint Louis has taken no part as a special agency for the purchase of silver bullion for coinage, the bulk of such purchases being subject to delivery at coinage mints, and mostly in the form of bars already parted. In that form all but a small fraction of the whole silver product of the United States is placed in the market at the hands of private refiners, few of whom are also miners.

The small fraction of silver otherwise purchased for coinage in a form already parted from gold, corresponds to what is contained in gold deposits above a certain fineness. Silver bullion for coinage at the mint at New Orleans is purchased for delivery at that mint free of cost to the Government, and at the same price as when delivered at the mint at Philadelphia. It is indeed far from certain that silver could be regularly purchased for delivery at Saint Louis at any lower price than for delivery at New Orleans.

Besides the melting and assaying of silver deposits for return in bars, the assay of gold deposits, and payment therefor, and their transmission to a coinage mint, constitute the whole business of the assay office at Saint Louis, the same as at all the other minor assay offices of the United States.

The main benefit derived from it is on the part of local depositors of old material, the avails of which are free of cost for expressage to one of the mints or assay offices, or, in the lack of other local facilities, to some other city nearer at hand where such facilities are found.

The business of the present assay office is mainly of a character which pertains to private refineries, such as are found in all large cities.

The continuance of this assay office has long been considered by this Bureau as an expenditure of public money, if not contrary to the purpose for which similar institutions are maintained by the Government, at least as an expenditure without corresponding benefit either to the mining industry or to the mint service of the Republic.

I have therefore deemed it my duty to omit an estimate of appropriations for the fiscal year 1889 for the support of the assay office at Saint Louis. And it seems to be my present duty to suggest that the Department take the regular course to recommend that this assay office be abolished.

BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF JAMES C. BOOTH, MELTER AND REFINER OF THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

On April 26, 1886, a bill (H. R. 8256) was introduced in the House of Representatives, read twice, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed. This bill was as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay James C. Booth, melter and refiner of the mint of the United States at Philadelphia, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars and eighty-seven cents, in full for the cost value of one thousand nine hundred and eighty ounces and twelve-hundredths of an ounce of silver bullion of standard fineness deposited by him with the

superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia to make good a deficiency of that amount of bullion in the accounts of the mint for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, the same being the number of ounces of standard silver bullion contained in three bars missing from said mint, supposed to have been stolen while in the charge of the melter and refiner, but for which safe storage could not be provided for want of vault capacity in the mint.

On the 27th of April, 1886, the Director of the Mint addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Claims, House of Representatives, the following communication on the subject of the above bill:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT.  
Washington, D. C., April 27, 1886.

SIR: Referring to H. R. bill 8256, for the relief of James C. Booth, melter and refiner of the mint of the United States at Philadelphia, introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, and referred to the Committee on Claims, I have the honor to invite the attention of your honorable committee to the following statement. On page 14 of my annual report for 1885, with reference to the mint at Philadelphia, appears the following:

"The melter and refiner had received during the year 646,626.931 standard ounces of gold bullion, with a wastage of 7.885 ounces; and 28,936,069.91 standard ounces of silver bullion, with an apparent wastage of 3,541.93 ounces. It appears, however, that on January 3, 1885, silver bars numbered 7087, 7093, and 7113, containing 1,980.12 ounces of silver, not having been melted, were missed by the melter and refiner and the loss communicated by letter, on the next working day, to the superintendent. The wastage thus far actually allowed him was only 1,561.81 ounces."

This matter is again referred to on page 20 of the same report as follows:

"From this mint (Philadelphia) were missing silver bars containing 1,980.12 ounces of silver, valued at \$1,936.62, the supposed theft of which, in the winter of 1884-'85, is now under investigation. Though promptly reported to the general department by the operative officer to whose custody such bars are technically committed, neither the theft of these bars nor the specific deficit equivalent to their value was duly reported to this Bureau until so reported by the present superintendent. The specific deficit created by the loss of these bars is at present borne on the books in a 'suspense account,' there seeming no justification for charging it as wastage, as, from the circumstance that it was not duly reported, seems to have been proposed."

It was found necessary to hold the melter and refiner technically responsible, under section 3508, Revised Statutes, for the 1,980.12 ounces of silver as above. Upon the demand of the Bureau, the melter and refiner has promptly deposited with the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia this quantity of silver.

The "suspense account" specially opened for the purpose in the books of the mint at Philadelphia and to which was provisionally charged this amount of silver has been credited with the same amount, and therefore closed. The facts as briefly recited by me in my annual report will, so far as the melter and refiner is concerned, be seen to leave none but *technical* grounds for the responsibility of that officer in this case, no question arising as to the faithful discharge of his duties, or as to the exercise of due vigilance in the matter of the custody of silver bullion.

Referring in my report to the unsatisfactory conditions of the storage of bullion and coin in mints and assay offices, under the exigency of the accumulation of silver coin which the Treasury has not found it expedient to remove, I instanced the necessary exposure of bullion in the court of the mint at Philadelphia, where the thefts were committed.

Although responsible for all bullion delivered at the mint and obliged to receipt for the same, the melter and refiner is without the power to provide extra means for the safety of what is beyond the capacity of his own vaults. The melter and refiner is thus to be exonerated from moral responsibility.

In my report, as above quoted, it is stated that "the melter and refiner had received during the year \* \* \* 28,936,069.91 standard ounces of silver bullion, with an apparent wastage of 3,541.93 ounces," and that "the wastage thus far allowed him was only 1,561.81 ounces."

Section 3542, Revised Statutes, precludes the loss corresponding to the quantity of silver stolen being charged to "wastage," as it clearly can not be classified as "*bona fide* waste." In view, however, of the facts here presented, and of the exceedingly small proportion of wastage as compared with the large amount of silver operated upon, I have the honor to recommend, as an act of simple justice to the melter and refiner, that the relief asked for in bill 8256 be recommended by resolution of your honorable committee for enactment by Congress.

Very respectfully,

JAS. P. KIMBALL,  
Director of the Mint.

HON. WILLIAM M. SPRINGER,  
Chairman Committee on Claims, House of Representatives.

On the 3d of February, 1887, the following communication was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury with reference to a letter of the chairman of the Committee on Claims, House of Representatives, on the same subject:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,  
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1887.

SIR: In reply to your reference of the inclosed letter of the chairman of the Committee on Claims, House of Representatives, I have the honor to state that the claim of Dr. James C. Booth, melter and refiner of the United States mint at Philadelphia, for \$1,841.87, is based on the payment by him of this amount, corresponding to the value of 1,980.12 standard ounces of silver stolen in the winter of 1884-'85 while technically in his custody from the fact of his having receipted for the same. His responsibility, as a matter of fact, was thus only technical, owing to the circumstance that no provision was made by the superintendent for the safe custody of silver bullion for want of vault room.

It was therefore stored in the court of the mint and thus exposed to deprecation, a circumstance over which the melter and refiner had no control. When called upon by me to make good the deficiency charged to him this was done without demur, and the account closed on the books of the mint.

All the circumstances in the case, with their technical bearing, were related by me in my report for the fiscal year 1885, pages 14 and 20, and again referred to in my report for the fiscal year 1886, pages 13 and 23. A statement in detail was submitted on April 27, 1886, to the honorable chairman of the Committee on Claims, House of Representatives. Both in my two reports and in my letter to the chairman I have urged the favorable consideration of Dr. Booth's claim, as an act of simple justice to this efficient and venerable officer, who has grown old in the position which he has held for nearly forty years.

Very respectfully,

JAS. P. KIMBALL,  
Director of the Mint.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

So far as this Bureau is informed no action on the above bill was reached by the Committee on Claims.

#### MINOR NICKEL AND COPPER COIN.

The following letter, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, April 12, 1886, and referred on the following day to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed, having failed of action on the part of that committee, and therefore not having been brought forward for further consideration of Congress, the attention of the Department is again called to the importance of the proposed amendment, as contained in the communication above referred to.

[Ex. Doc. No. 174, House of Representatives, Forty-ninth Congress, first session.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 12, 1886.

SIR: In order to avoid an accumulation of minor coins in the sub-treasury offices, where they are now redeemed under the law in multiples of \$20, and from which offices they can not be obtained free of cost for transportation to the persons desiring them, I have the honor to recommend that section 3529, Revised Statutes of the United States, be amended as follows, viz:

"SEC. 3529. The minor coins authorized by this title may, at the discretion of the Director of the Mint, be delivered in any of the principal cities and towns of the United States, at the cost of the mint for transportation, and shall be exchangeable at par at the mint in Philadelphia, at the discretion of the superintendent, for any other coins of copper, bronze, or copper-nickel, heretofore authorized by law. It shall be lawful for the Treasurer and the several assistant treasurers and depositaries of the United States to redeem in lawful money, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, all copper, bronze, and copper-nickel coins authorized by law, when presented in sums of not less than twenty dollars. Whenever, under this authority, these coins are presented for redemption in such quantity as to show the amount outstanding to be redundant, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and

required to direct that such coinage shall cease until otherwise ordered by him," but such coins as may have been redeemed by the above-named officers may be transferred to the mint of the United States at Philadelphia, and reissued therefrom at the cost of the mint for transportation, as provided in section 3528.

The proposed amendment consists of the words in italics.

The minor coins having been presented for redemption in such quantity as to show the amount outstanding to be redundant, the Secretary has discontinued the coinage thereof as required by law, and all "minor coinage profits" have been deposited in the Treasury; consequently the Department, in letter of 10th instant, asked for an appropriation of \$5,000 for the "transportation of minor coins," to enable it to dispose of the accumulation in the sub-treasury before resuming coinage.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,  
*Acting Secretary.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, D. C.*

#### SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN.

On December 6, 1886, a letter of the Director of the Mint was communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the United States Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, pointing out the need of new legislation in the matter of the statutory limit of subsidiary silver coin outstanding in circulation, as follows:

[Ex. Doc. No. 16, House of Representatives, Forty-ninth Congress, second session.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,  
*Washington, D. C., December 2, 1886.*

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the prevailing statutes relating to the quantity of subsidiary coin in circulation, and the effect of the same in restricting the issue of new coin to supply the public demand. The practice of the Treasury Department seems to have been based upon the theory that it is its duty to supply subsidiary coin up to the full requirements of this demand. Yet this practice seems to be not in accord with the joint resolution of 1876—limiting the amount of subsidiary coin outstanding to \$50,000,000.

Believing that the action of the Department in meeting this demand, as well as the theory upon which this practice is obviously based, will be sustained by special enactment if the attention of Congress be invited to the necessity of specific legislation upon this important matter, I submit the following memorandum of the state of the case as viewed by me, accompanied by a draught of what might be proposed in the form of a joint resolution for the issue of subsidiary silver coin, should this coincide with your judgment and meet with your wishes.

Very respectfully,

JAMES P. KIMBALL,  
*Director of the Mint.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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#### MEMORANDUM.

The act of February 21, 1853, by which act the silver coins of the United States of less denominations than one dollar were made subsidiary, provided (section 3):

"That in order to procure bullion for the requisite coinage of the subdivisions of the dollar authorized by this act, the Treasurer of the Mint, shall, with the approval of the Director, purchase such bullion with the bullion fund."

Section 4 provided, however—

"That the amount coined into quarter-dollars, dimes, and half dimes shall be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury."

This was the first act which provided for the coinage of subsidiary silver, and by it the amount to be issued, as well as the manner of procuring the bullion for its coinage, was placed by law under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint.

The act of February 12, 1873, known as the Coinage Act of 1873, which revises all the laws on the subject of coinage, provides (section 27, now section 3526, R. S.):

"In order to procure bullion for the silver coinage authorized by this title, the su-

perintendents, with the approval of the Director of the Mint, as to price, terms, and quantity, shall purchase such bullion with the bullion fund."

There is no limitation contained in the act as to the amount of subsidiary silver coin which should be issued; so that the act of 1873 left the matter of the subsidiary coinage exactly as it was by the original act of 1853.

The act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, approved January 14, 1875, provided—

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, as rapidly as practicable, to cause to be coined, at the mints of the United States, silver coins of the denominations of ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations, or, at his discretion, he may issue such silver coins through the mints, sub-treasuries, public depositories, and post-offices of the United States; and, upon such issue, he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of fractional currency, until the whole amount of such fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed."

The joint resolution of July 22, 1876, for the issue of silver coins, provided (section 1):

"That the Secretary of the Treasury may issue the silver coin at any time in the Treasury to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars in exchange for an equal amount of legal-tender notes," etc.

"SEC. 3. That in addition to the amount of subsidiary silver coin authorized by law to be issued in redemption of the fractional currency, it shall be lawful to manufacture at the several mints, and issue through the Treasury and its several offices, such coin to an amount that, including the amount of subsidiary silver coin and of fractional currency outstanding, shall in the aggregate, not exceed, at any time, fifty million dollars."

"SEC. 4. That the silver bullion required for the purposes of this resolution shall be purchased from time to time at market rate, by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars."

This joint resolution, while it contained no repealing clause, not only limited the amount of subsidiary silver coin outstanding at any one time to \$50,000,000, but prescribed a different mode for the purchase of the bullion for such coinage, and, moreover, enacted that the amount of money at any one time invested in such bullion should not exceed \$200,000.

It has always been a question whether this joint resolution repealed the existing statutes (sections 3526 and 3527, R. S.). It appears to have been passed for the purpose of authorizing the substitution of subsidiary silver coin for the fractional currency outstanding, but its limitation of \$50,000,000 as the amount of subsidiary silver which should be outstanding at any one time is not in harmony with the provisions of the Coinage Act of 1873 (sections 3526 and 3527, R. S.), and the two laws can not be construed so that each shall stand.

The total coinage of subsidiary silver from 1853 to 1875, the date of the first resolution mentioned, was \$64,825,896; from February 1, 1875, to July 31, 1876, under the provisions of the resumption act of 1875, there were coined \$15,962,880, and from August 1, 1876, to June 30, 1886, \$28,707,294. Total since 1853, \$109,496,070.

The amount of subsidiary silver supposed to be in circulation at the present time is about \$75,000,000, notwithstanding the provisions in the joint resolution of July 22, 1876, that the amount outstanding at any time should not exceed \$50,000,000. There is, moreover, at the present time, a demand for certain denominations of subsidiary silver coin, and the mint is engaged in executing such coinage.

The purpose of this joint resolution is to remove the impracticable limitation in the amount of subsidiary coin outstanding, and to provide necessary legislation for such practice of the Government as has prevailed for a number of years.

#### PROPOSED JOINT RESOLUTION FOR THE ISSUE OF SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN.\*

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That so much of the joint resolution for the issue of subsidiary silver coin approved July 22, 1876 (section 3, page 254, Volume I, Supplement to the Revised Statutes), as limits the amount of subsidiary silver coin outstanding at any time to \$50,000,000, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That in order to procure bullion for the subsidiary silver coinage authorized by law, the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury

\* S. R. 110, February 14, 1887.

as to price, terms, and quantity, shall purchase such bullion with the bullion fund : *Provided, however,* That the amount coined into half-dollars, quarter-dollars, and dimes shall be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

No action having been reached by Congress on this joint resolution, this important measure is again brought to the attention of the Department.

## DISTRIBUTION OF MINOR COIN.

On the 22d of December, 1886, the Secretary of the Treasury addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives copy of letter dated December 14, from the Director of the Mint, concurred in by the Treasurer of the United States, suggesting certain amendments of the Revised Statutes tending to obviate the difficulties arising from the execution of the present laws governing the issue and redemption of minor coin.\* This letter, referred January 4, 1887, to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures and ordered to be printed, was as follows :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 22, 1886.*

SIR : I have the honor to submit herewith, for the consideration of the House of Representatives, copy of letter dated 14th instant, from the Director of the Mint, concurred in by the Treasurer of the United States, suggesting certain amendments to the Revised Statutes of the United States which will tend to obviate the difficulties arising from the execution of the present laws governing the issue and redemption of minor coin, as pointed out in the Director's communication.

Respectfully, yours,

D. MANNING,  
*Secretary.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, D. C.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,  
*Washington, D. C., December 14, 1886.*

SIR : The following sections of the Revised Statutes bearing upon the issue and redemption of minor coin are the authority for the present practice of the Treasury Department in its relations to the circulation of these coins :

" SEC. 3528. For the purchase of metal for the minor coinage authorized by this title a sum not exceeding \$50,000 in lawful money of the United States shall be transferred by the Secretary of the Treasury to the credit of the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia, at which establishment only, until otherwise provided by law, such coinage shall be carried on. The superintendent, with the approval of the Director of the Mint as to price, terms, and quantity, shall purchase the metal required for such coinage by public advertisement, and the lowest and best bid shall be accepted, the fineness of the metals to be determined on the mint assay. The gain arising from the coinage of such metals into coin of a nominal value, exceeding the cost thereof, shall be credited to the special fund denominated the minor-coinage profit fund ; and this fund shall be charged with the wastage incurred in such coinage, and with the cost of distributing said coins as hereinafter provided. The balance remaining to the credit of this fund, and any balance of profits accrued from minor coinage under former acts, shall be, from time to time, and at least twice a year, covered into the Treasury.

" SEC. 3529. The minor coins authorized by this title may, at the discretion of the Director of the Mint, be delivered in any of the principal cities and towns of the United States, at the cost of the Mint for transportation, and shall be exchangeable at par at the mint in Philadelphia, at the discretion of the superintendent, for any other coins of copper, bronze, or copper-nickel heretofore authorized by law. It shall be lawful for the Treasurer, and the several assistant treasurers and depositaries of the United States to redeem, in lawful money, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, all copper, bronze, and copper-nickel coins authorized by law when presented in sums of not less than \$20. Whenever, under this authority, these coins are presented for redemption in such quantities as to show the amount

\* Ex. Doc. No. 50, House of Representatives, Forty-ninth Congress, second session.

outstanding to be redundant, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to direct that such coinage shall cease until otherwise ordered by him."

The experience of the last year has shown conclusively that minor coins may accumulate in the Treasury and sub-treasuries of the United States, at present the only agencies for the redemption of minor coin, while at the same time there may exist a pressing demand for the same class of coin from parts of the United States remote from the Treasury and its branches.

Again, there may be accumulations at the Treasury or at certain sub-treasuries of the United States, while at the same time there may exist a demand at commercial centers, even where other sub-treasuries are located. Yet no specific appropriation for this particular purpose is available for the transfer from one sub-treasury to another of minor coin found to be in excess of the demand at the locality where any such excess may happen.

A portion of the minor coin making up any accumulation in the Treasury or sub-treasuries, and likely to be taken as tending to show redundancy, is unavailable for reissue without cleansing or recoinage. Yet uncurrent coin of this description has until recently been reported in the Treasury statements without discrimination as such. All transfers of coin for cleansing and reissue or for recoinage can be made only by special appropriations. Such appropriations are estimated for by the Secretary of the Treasury to cover the cost of transportation to the mint at Philadelphia, and also to cover the loss between the nominal value of old coin and its final yield upon recoinage. It seems that a redundancy has been assumed to exist whenever notable accumulations have been reported at the Treasury or sub-treasuries of the United States.

Under section 3528 the coinage of minor coin can be carried on only at the mint at Philadelphia. All operations in the way of the renewal of coin unsuitable for reissue are likewise confined to this mint. A special fund, denominated the "minor-coinage profit fund," is an account with the mint at Philadelphia alone, from which fund the cost of distributing said coins is paid, as provided by section 3528.

At the discretion of the superintendent, and at the cost of the mint at Philadelphia, namely, the minor-coinage profit fund, under section 3529, minor coins are redeemable, in kind, by the issue of new coin to applicants anywhere within the United States. This transportation is by contract, at present with the Adams Express Company.

The provisions of law above briefly cited tend to the ultimate redemption of minor coin by the mint at Philadelphia. This is effected, however, only through the Treasury and sub-treasuries of the United States from time to time, but not without delay for want of available appropriation for its movement. All other movement of minor coin from the Treasury and sub-treasuries is, except in extraordinary cases, at the hands of applicants in person. Hence redundancy at sub-treasuries, independent of the demand of the general public beyond convenient reach of such depositories, while it happens that the coin redeemed by the sub-treasuries readily passes again into circulation other than local only through the mint at Philadelphia. This is due to several reasons, of which the following may be mentioned: First, the circumstance that the cost of distribution from this mint alone is defrayed by the Government; second, the popular preference of applicants for fresh coin as compared with coin which has been in use.

It may be proper to remark that there is reason to believe that a part of the demand for minor coin, which has arisen to an unprecedented extent during the latter part of the last twelve months, during the first part of which period the coinage of minor coin had not been resumed since February 16, 1865, is at least unreasonable, it having appeared that, in the exercise of a preference for fresh coin, applications to the mint at Philadelphia for large sums of minor coin have been made from the very cities where an accumulation was reported in the sub-treasuries.

The Treasury and the nine sub-treasuries act as redemption agencies for minor coin. As above intimated, there is reason to believe that it has become a trade custom in the case of many persons, who in the course of their business receive the largest quantities of minor coin, and in whose hands it thus accumulates, to send their surplus to the sub-treasuries for redemption, while the same persons are among the most frequent applicants at the mint at Philadelphia for fresh supplies of coin, mainly, it is presumed, for the sake of obtaining bright, new coin for daily use.

Such a practice must, in the measure of its adoption, tend to the ultimate redundancy of this class of coin through its coinage beyond the reasonable demands of the public.

This redundancy might be checked and the circulation of minor coin properly controlled if, instead of so many redemption agencies, the mint at Philadelphia were constituted the sole redemption agency for minor coin. But such a measure is regarded as undesirable, as it would result in throwing upon this single institution the whole burden of accounting for surplusage whenever it occurs, instead of this onerous work being divided, as at present, between the Treasury and its several branches.



The ends which might be accomplished directly by a measure to which the objections have already been stated may, it is believed, be indirectly accomplished by other expedients, which I will proceed to formulate by way of an amendment of the Revised Statutes for consideration of Congress, after reciting its objects, as follows:

(1) To facilitate the proper discernment between redundancy of minor coin on the one hand and the public demand for the same class of coin on the other.

(2) To make available accumulations of minor coin in the hands of the Government for the purpose of supplying the demand wherever it may occur.

(3) To prevent redundancy through recoinage, for want of uniform action between the Treasury and the Bureau of the Mint.

(4) To discriminate against unreasonable demands for new coin where current old coin is available.

(5) To prevent undue redemption of minor coin and its withdrawal from circulation.

(6) To promote the equality of its circulation in different parts of the country.

It is believed that the above ends can be attained by amendments of the Revised Statutes as follows, namely, of section 3529, so as to read, after the last word in said section:

"And in order to supply any demand upon the mint at Philadelphia for minor coins during the suspension of such coinage from the redundancy in the Treasury of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to cause to be transferred from the Treasury of the United States to the mint at Philadelphia, for recoinage or for cleaning and reissue, minor coins of such denominations as may be necessary to enable the superintendent of the mint to supply demands upon him for the same."

And of section 3528 of the Revised Statutes, so that the last clause shall read, instead of—

"The balance remaining to the credit of this fund, and any balance of profits accrued from minor coinage under former acts, shall be, from time to time, and at least twice a year, covered into the Treasury," as follows:

"The balance remaining to the credit of this fund shall be at least once a year covered into the Treasury, except such sums, to be estimated by the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia and approved by the Director of the Mint, as may be deemed necessary to pay the expense of, and incidental to, the distribution of minor coin during such periods as the coinage of minor coin shall be suspended by order or the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That the sum so retained by the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia from the balance before mentioned shall not exceed \$25,000."

The above amendments contemplate the payment of the cost of transfer of minor coin from the Treasury and sub-treasuries to the mint at Philadelphia for recoinage and cleaning for reissue, as heretofore, by special appropriations estimated for from year to year by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is not deemed desirable to pay the cost of such transfer from the minor-coinage profit fund, for the reason that this fund is expended by the mint at Philadelphia subject to the approval of the Director of the Mint, while the transfer of minor coin to the mint at Philadelphia is regulated by the Treasury of the United States. It is regarded impracticable for the same fund to be used and accounted for by two distinct branches of the Treasury Department.

The balance of profits accrued from minor coinage under former acts, provided for in section 3528, was long since covered into the Treasury.

The above facts are brought to your notice for consideration and the above measure proposed, trusting that, should the latter meet with your concurrence, you may be pleased to lay the whole before Congress.

Very respectfully,

JAS. P. KIMBALL,  
*Director of the Mint.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

I fully concur in the within statement. The remedy proposed would, in my opinion, carry out the purpose for which it is devised.

C. N. JORDAN,  
*Treasurer United States.*

The Director of the Mint appeared before the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures in February, 1887, on which occasion this bill was ordered to be reported by that committee. Owing to the pressure of business toward the close of the Forty-ninth Congress such action failed to be reached.

## PARTING AND REFINING BULLION.

On the 20th of January, 1887, letters of the Director of the Mint, accompanied by another by the First Comptroller, were communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. These letters recommended legislation, in the matter of parting and refining bullion, by which the sale of the by-products of acid refineries can be applied to the reduction of the expenses of such refineries, as previous to the fiscal year 1886, as follows :

[Ex. Doc. No. 96, House of Representatives, Forty-ninth Congress, second session.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 20, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of letter of the Director of the Mint, of the 12th instant, and inclosure, recommending certain legislation in the matter of parting and refining bullion by which the sale of the by-products of acid refineries can be applied to the reduction of the expenses of such refineries.

Respectfully yours,

D. MANNING,  
*Secretary.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF THE MINT,  
*Washington, D. C., January 12, 1887.*

SIR: Paragraph 8, page 379, of the Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States, provides—

“And refining and parting of bullion shall be carried on at the mints of the United States and at the assay office at New York.

“And it shall be lawful to apply the moneys arising from charges collected from depositors for these operations pursuant to law so far as may be necessary to the defraying in full of the expenses thereof, including labor, materials, and wastage.

“But no part of the moneys otherwise appropriated for the support of the mints and the assay office at New York shall be used to defray the expenses of refining and parting bullion.”

Under this provision of law, which was passed originally in the appropriation act approved August 15, 1876 (19 Stats., 156, 157), the charges for parting and refining bullion were so fixed at the several coinage mints and the assay office at New York that the receipts should equal, as nearly as possible, the expenses of the operations. The spent acid and blue vitriol resulting from the processes of refining, prior to October 24, 1885, have been credited on the bills for acid, thereby reducing the expenses of the refinery at the New York assay office some \$20,000 a year. On the 24th October, 1885, the First Comptroller decided that the receipts from spent acid and blue vitriol must be considered as old material and, under section 3618, Revised Statutes, deposited in the Treasury. In the report of this Bureau for the last fiscal year, pages 6 and 7, I have referred to the effect of this ruling in the accounts of the assay office at New York. A similar effect will be produced upon the accounts of the whole mint service, in that the expenditure will not appear to have been diminished by regular manufacturing assets.

A still more important effect of this ruling is to render the acid refineries of the mint service, under the present schedule of charges, no longer able to be self-supporting, as the law requires.

It will be necessary, therefore, either to increase the schedule of charges imposed upon depositors of bullion, or modify the law so as to explicitly provide for the application of the proceeds of the sale of the by-products of the acid refineries of the mints and assay offices of the United States to the reduction of the expenses of the operations of such acid refineries.

I have the honor to recommend the latter alternative, and beg to suggest that in paragraph 8, page 379, of the Supplement to the Revised Statutes, be re-enacted in the legislative appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1888, so as to read as follows :

“And refining and parting of bullion shall be carried on at the mints of the United States and at the assay office at New York.

“And it shall be lawful to apply, pursuant to law, the moneys arising from charges collected from depositors and from the proceeds of the sale of by-products, resulting from the operations of the refinery, so far as may be necessary to the defraying in full of the expenses thereof, including labor, materials, and wastage.

"But no part of the moneys otherwise appropriated for the support of the mints and the assay office at New York shall be used to defray the expenses of refining and parting bullion."

Hoping that you will be pleased to present this matter to the consideration of Congress,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JAMES P. KIMBALL,  
*Director of the Mint.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 14, 1887.*

Respectfully referred to the First Comptroller for report.

HUGH S. THOMPSON,  
*Assistant Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C., January 15, 1887.*

SIR: I have examined the letter of the Hon. James P. Kimball, Director of the Mint, to you, of January 12, 1887, in regard to appending a clause to the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the Government, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, containing a provision similar to that which was in the bill for 1876, found in 19 Stat., 156-7, which letter you have referred to me for report.

In reply, I will say I see no good reason why such a clause should not be appended to the bill in question.

The letter of the Director of the Mint is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

M. J. DURHAM,  
*Comptroller.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The above communication was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures on January 21, 1887, and ordered to be printed.

A hearing on the subject of this communication was accorded by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures in February, 1887, on which occasion the amendment as proposed by the Director of the Mint was ordered to be reported. No further action became practicable owing to the pressure of business during the closing days of the session.

I take the present occasion to remark, in further elucidation of the above technical matter, that the utilization of the by-products was a leading factor in the saving effected by the change in the refinery practice of the mint service from the nitric-acid to the sulphuric-acid process of parting bullion, and that this saving as proposed was considered, and has since proved, the only effective means of rendering the operations of the refineries of the United States self-supporting as provided by law, without increasing the cost of this operation to depositors.

In order that the object of the above proposal may be definitely accomplished, and the mint service relieved from embarrassment from prevailing rulings on the matter involved, I take the present occasion to recommend that the same measure be presented to Congress for special enactment.

ANNUAL ASSAY OF COINS.

On the 21st of February, 1887, the following letter\* from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury was addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, inclosing communications from the Director of the Mint and from a committee of the Annual Assay Commission of 1887; all of which, on February 22, was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

The important matter which forms the subject of the following communications was presented to Congress during the last days of the session, and therefore failed to be considered by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, by which it accordingly failed to be reported.

\* H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 189, Forty-ninth Congress.

## ANNUAL ASSAY COMMISSION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D. C., February 21, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a letter from the Director of the Mint of the 19th instant, in relation to an amendment of the laws governing the annual assay of coins.

The accompanying letter and recommendations on the part of the Director of the Mint are in response to the reference to him by this Department of resolutions passed by the Annual Assay Commission of 1887, a copy of which is appended to that letter. These resolutions were duly presented to the President, and by the President referred to this Department.

With the recommendations of the Director of the Mint, the Comptroller of the Currency, as chairman of the committee appointed by the Assay Commission to present this matter to the President, has signified to me his concurrence.

Commending this matter to the attention of Congress, I beg to express the hope that, notwithstanding its approaching adjournment, this communication may receive the attention of the House of Representatives in time to be submitted in due course to the Senate, as it is desirable that the procedure for the next annual assay should have the benefit of the legislation now proposed.

Very respectfully,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,  
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,  
Washington, D. C., February 19, 1887.

SIR: Since assuming the duties of this office I have become aware of the failure of the provisions of law governing the procedure of the annual trial of coins, and contained in the Coinage Act of 1873, to satisfy several of the Commissions appointed by the President under the same act, on the grounds that the sections named are not sufficient to accomplish the purpose for which they were intended.

Efforts have been repeatedly made by different Commissions to present this matter to the attention of Congress. Such efforts have generally failed upon points of order tending to exclude from the cognizance of the Commission any matter beyond its specific duties, as prescribed by sections 3539 and 3547, Revised Statutes, cited in the memorandum below.

On the occasion of the last meeting of the Annual Assay Commission, at the mint at Philadelphia, February 9, 1887, resolutions to the same purpose were passed, as also below cited. These resolutions were duly laid before the President of the United States, and by the President referred to the Treasury Department for suitable action in the premises.

It becomes, therefore, my duty to address to you the present communication, with the citations mentioned, along with amendments drafted by me to the sections of the Revised Statutes relating to the annual trial of coins.

It will be noted that it is proposed to amend the present laws mainly (1) in respect to the mode of taking coin for assay from the several coinage mints of the United States; (2) as to the place of meeting of the Annual Assay Commission; (3) as to the constitution of the Commission, particularly in respect to *ex-officio* members; and (4) as to the mode of providing for the reimbursement of personal traveling expenses of the members of the Commission, other than officers of the Treasury Department or of the Mint service, and while in discharge of the duties of the Commission.

Under the first and second heads the accompanying resolutions of the last Assay Commission are sufficiently explicit.

Under the third head, the changes proposed in *ex-officio* membership are such as it would seem should follow from the proposed change in the place of meeting.

On the subject under the fourth head it remains for me to state that the expenses of the Commission have heretofore entered into the estimate of the contingent expenses of the mint at Philadelphia, appropriated for in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

It has hitherto been the custom to call upon members of the Commission at the close of the meeting for statements of their personal expenditures while absent from home upon the duties of this Commission, to be reimbursed from the contingent appropriation of the mint at Philadelphia. This mode of reimbursement of expenses often proves unsatisfactory, at least to other than *ex-officio* members, from the fact that such expenses on the part of private individuals have to be estimated and distinguished

as between those of a necessary and an unnecessary kind. It is therefore proposed, in this matter, to adopt a mode of reimbursement uniform with that in the case of officers of the Army traveling on duty, and to substitute a per diem allowance by way of compensation for hotel and other personal expenses during the brief session of the Commission.

Appended hereto will be found an exhibit of the estimates and expenditures for the Annual Assay Commission each year since the passage of the Coinage Act of 1873. Considering the other changes proposed, it is probable that between the present and proposed mode of reimbursement of expenditures there would be no material difference in the total amount.

It is to be hoped that the present communication can be laid before Congress in time to be concurrently acted upon by both Houses before adjournment. I have therefore the honor to suggest that, out of respect for the resolution of the Assay Commission of 1887, the substance of this letter be transmitted to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with your own recommendation in the premises.

It may not be improper for me to add that, in concurrence with the Assay Commission of 1887, I consider that the present statutes tend to a perfunctory, instead of a critical, trial of coins, from want of more precise laws on the subject, and that a transfer of the annual trial of coins from one of the mints under inquiry to the executive office of the Mint service in the Treasury Department at Washington would be a highly desirable amendment of law.

Very respectfully,

JAS. P. KIMBALL,  
*Director of the Mint.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,  
*Washington, D. C., February 15, 1887.*

MR. PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, a committee appointed for the purpose, have the honor to present the accompanying report and resolutions, and to bring to your attention the following reasons for the recommendations of the Commission as to a change in the law.

These reasons rest upon the fact that the Commission found itself without sufficient evidence that the coins presented for the tests of weight and fineness were true and fair samples of the several deliveries from the different mints.

The Commission could accept these coins as such samples only upon the assumption that the various mint officers had performed accurately and conscientiously the duties prescribed to them by the laws; but as the accuracy and fidelity of these officers is the very matter to be ascertained by the Annual Assay, their assumption at the outset is obviously destructive of the effectiveness of the inquest for the purposes declared in the law.

It appeared, therefore, to be the duty of the Commission to direct attention to the propriety of confiding to others than the officers of the mints the drawing of sample coins, and their custody until the meeting of the Annual Assay Commission.

As the operations of the mint at Philadelphia are larger than the operations of the others, it seems especially proper to secure indubitable evidence of the authenticity and genuineness of samples representing each delivery from that mint, and to this end this Commission has suggested that the sample coins from all the mints be transmitted to Washington, and there kept in custody until the meeting of the Annual Assay Commission.

Very respectfully,

W. L. TRENHOLM.  
PHILIP E. CHAZAL.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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[Extract from the minutes of the annual meeting of the Assay Commission, Philadelphia, February 10, 1887.]

On motion of Mr. Holbrook, it was—

*Resolved*, That the Assay Commission having examined and tested the reserved coins of the several mints for the year 1886, and it appearing that these coins do not differ from the standard fineness and weight by a greater quantity than is allowed by law, the trial is considered and reported as satisfactory.

The following resolutions were also adopted :

*Resolved*, That in the judgment of the Annual Assay Commission of 1887 the value of the work of the Commission will be greatly enhanced by holding the future meetings of the Assay Commission at Washington, in the Bureau of the Mint; that the coins reserved for examination should be from lots selected at random by an officer of the Mint Bureau, under regulations to be prescribed by the Director of the Mint.

*Resolved*, That this resolution be transmitted to the President, as a part of the report of the Commission, with the recommendation that legislation in accordance with this resolution be enacted.

*Resolved*, That the Commission, in making these recommendations, disclaims any reflection upon the officers of this or any other mint.

Mr. Trenholm moved the appointment of a committee of three to deliver the report of the Commission to the President, with instructions to accompany it with a letter of transmittal setting forth the reasons of the Commission for arriving at its conclusions.

The motion was adopted.

The chair appointed Messrs. Trenholm, Chazal, Winchell.

SEC. 3539. At every delivery of coins made by the coiner to a superintendent, it shall be the duty of such superintendent, in the presence of the assayer, to take indiscriminately a certain number of pieces of each variety for the annual trial of coins, the number for gold coins being not less than one piece for each one thousand pieces or any fractional part of one thousand pieces delivered; and for silver coins one piece for each two thousand pieces or any fractional part of two thousand pieces delivered. The pieces so taken shall be carefully sealed up in an envelope, properly labeled, stating the date of the delivery, the number and denomination of the pieces inclosed, and the amount of the delivery from which they were taken. These sealed parcels containing the reserved pieces shall be deposited in a pyx, designated for the purpose at each mint, which shall be kept under the joint care of the superintendent and assayer, and be so secure that neither can have access to its contents without the presence of the other, and the reserved pieces in their sealed envelopes from the coinage of each mint shall be transmitted quarterly to the mint at Philadelphia. A record shall also be kept at the same time of the number and denomination of the pieces so taken for the annual trial of coins and of the number and denomination of the pieces represented by them and so delivered, a copy of which record shall be transmitted quarterly to the Director of the Mint. Other pieces may at any time be taken for such tests as the Director of the Mint shall prescribe.

SEC. 3547. To secure a due conformity in the gold and silver coins to their respective standards of fineness and weight, the judge of the district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Assayer of the Assay Office at New York, and such other persons as the President shall, from time to time, designate, shall meet as Assay Commissioners at the mint in Philadelphia, to examine and test, in the presence of the Director of the Mint, the fineness and weight of the coins reserved by the several mints for this purpose, on the second Wednesday in February, annually, and may continue their meetings by adjournment, if necessary. If a majority of the Commissioners fail to attend at any time appointed for their meeting, the Director of the Mint shall call a meeting of the Commissioners at such other time as he may deem convenient. If it appears by such examination and test that these coins do not differ from the standard fineness and weight by a greater quantity than is allowed by law, the trial shall be considered and reported as satisfactory. If, however, any greater deviation from the legal standard or weight appears, this fact shall be certified to the President; and if, on a view of the circumstances of the case, he shall so decide, the officers implicated in the error shall be thenceforward disqualified from holding their respective offices.

#### MEMORANDUM

[SECTION 3539, REVISED STATUTES, PROPOSED AMENDMENT.]

*Proposed changes and additions in small capital letters.*

At every delivery of coins made by a coiner to a superintendent, it shall be the duty of such superintendent, **IN PERSON**, in the presence of the **COINER AND** assayer, to take indiscriminately, **WITHOUT PREVIOUS WEIGHING OR OTHER SPECIAL TEST**, a certain number of pieces of each variety of coins, for the annual trial of coins, the num-

ber for gold coins being not less than one piece for each one thousand pieces or any fractional part of one thousand pieces delivered; and for silver coins NOT LESS THAN one piece for each two thousand pieces or any fractional part of two thousand pieces delivered.

The pieces so taken shall be enclosed, EACH BY ITSELF, IN AN ENVELOPE, AND THE WHOLE NUMBER OF PIECES FROM EACH DELIVERY SO ENCLOSED, TOGETHER WITH A CERTIFICATE THAT THE REQUIREMENTS HEREIN PROVIDED HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH, shall be carefully sealed up by the SUPERINTENDENT in an envelope ON WHICH SHALL BE WRITTEN the date of the delivery, the number and denomination of the pieces THEREIN CONTAINED and the amount of the delivery from which they were taken.

THE FORM OF THE CERTIFICATE TO BE SIGNED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, COINER AND ASSAYER SHALL BE PRESCRIBED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

THE SEAL USED FOR THIS PURPOSE SHALL BE A SPECIAL SEAL ISSUED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT AND, WHEN NOT IN USE, KEPT IN THE PYX OF EACH MINT.

The sealed parcels containing the reserved pieces shall be deposited in a pyx, designated for the purpose at each mint, which shall be kept under the joint care of the superintendent and assayer, and be so secure that neither can have access to its contents without the presence of the other; and the pieces reserved from the coinage of each mint shall, in their sealed envelopes, be transmitted quarterly to the UNITED STATES TREASURER AT WASHINGTON, TO BE RETAINED IN HIS CUSTODY, UNOPENED AND WITH UNBROKEN SEALS, UNDER SUCH RULES AND REGULATIONS AS MAY BE PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

A record shall be kept at the same time of the number and denomination of the pieces so taken for the annual trial of coins and of the number and denomination of the pieces represented by them and so delivered, a copy of which record shall be transmitted quarterly to the Director of the Mint.

Other pieces may, at any time, be taken for such tests as the Director of the Mint shall prescribe.

[SECTION 3547, REVISED STATUTES, PROPOSED AMENDMENT.]

To secure a due conformity in the gold and silver coins to their respective standards of fineness and weight, ONE OF THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WHO MAY BE DESIGNATED FROM YEAR TO YEAR BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, the Comptroller of the Currency, the ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES AT WASHINGTON, the ASSAYER OF THE BUREAU OF THE MINT, the assayer of the assay-office at New York, and such other persons as the President shall from time to time designate, shall meet as assay commissioners at the OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF THE MINT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, to examine and test, in the presence of the Director of the Mint, the fineness and weight of the coins reserved by the several mints for this purpose, on the second Wednesday in February, annually, and may continue their meetings by adjournment, if necessary.

If a majority of the Commissioners fail to attend at any time appointed for their meeting, the Director of the Mint shall call a meeting of the Commissioners at such other time as he may deem convenient.

IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF THIS COMMISSION TO COUNT THE COIN CONTAINED IN EACH SEALED ENVELOPE, AND TO VERIFY THE CONTENTS OF THE SAME WITH THE ACCOMPANYING CERTIFICATE OF ITS CONTENTS, AND ALSO WITH THE RECORD TRANSMITTED FROM EACH COINAGE MINT TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

SUCH A NUMBER OF COINS SHALL BE TAKEN FROM SUCH ENVELOPES AS MAY BE DETERMINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS, FOR ASSAY, AND THE REMAINDER RETURNED TO THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, TO WHOM ACCOUNT SHALL BE RENDERED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON ASSAYING FOR THE NUMBER OF COINS TAKEN FOR ASSAY, TO BE RETURNED IN BULLION AT THE CLOSE OF THE ASSAY.

IF, UPON COUNTING, ANY SEALED ENVELOPE BE FOUND TO CONTAIN LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF COINS AS CERTIFIED, THE CASE SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT, AND THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MINT OF COINAGE HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR SUCH DISCREPANCY.

DURING THE COUNT AND VERIFICATION OF THE COINS BY THE ASSAY COMMISSION THE SEALED ENVELOPES AND THEIR CONTENTS SHALL BE CONSIDERED IN THE CUSTODY OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, TO WHOM SHALL BE GIVEN A RECEIPT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSAY COMMISSION FOR THE NUMBER OF COINS TAKEN FOR ASSAY.

IT SHALL ALSO BE THE DUTY OF THIS COMMISSION, BY SUCH EXAMINATIONS AND TESTS AS MAY BE DEEMED NECESSARY, TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER THESE COINS DO NOT DIFFER FROM THE STANDARD FINENESS AND WEIGHT BY A GREATER QUANTITY THAN IS ALLOWED BY LAW; AND IF IT SO APPEARS the trial shall be considered and

reported as satisfactory. If, however, any greater deviation from the legal standard or weight appears, this fact shall be certified to the President; and if, on a view of the circumstances of the case, he shall so decide, the officers implicated in the error shall be thenceforward disqualified from holding their respective offices.

AND FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEFRAYING THE PERSONAL EXPENSES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, OTHER THAN THOSE IN THE EMPLOY OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE SAME MILEAGE SHALL BE ALLOWED TO EACH MEMBER FOR TRAVEL TO AND FROM HIS HOME AS IS ALLOWED BY THE REGULATIONS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY WHILE TRAVELING ON DUTY TO AND FROM THEIR STATIONS, AND TEN DOLLARS EACH DAY WHILE SERVING UPON THE COMMISSION IN WASHINGTON, TO BE PAID OUT OF AN APPROPRIATION TO BE ESTIMATED FOR BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT FOR EXPENSES OF THE ANNUAL ASSAY COMMISSION.

EXPENSES ON ACCOUNT OF ASSAY COMMISSION EACH YEAR FROM 1874 TO 1886, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1874.....	\$1,329.92	Brought forward.....	\$8,972.57
1875.....	1,262.50	1881.....	1,005.19
1876.....	881.18	1882.....	607.15
1877.....	1,356.92	1883.....	1,111.01
1878.....	1,444.82	1884.....	1,016.77
1879.....	1,233.01	1885.....	1,170.67
1880.....	1,464.22	1886.....	1,547.89
Carried forward.....	8,972.57	Total.....	15,431.25

The estimates for this appropriation, so far as they have been traced at the present writing, have been \$2,000 a year.

The expenditure has varied according to the personal expenditures of the Commission, increasing in the ratio of the distance traveled to and from the homes of the several Commissioners.

The expenditure has in certain years, as in 1876 and 1882, been low as compared with the average, owing to the fact that members of the Commission were not selected, as in other years, with the purpose of securing a uniform geographical representation from different parts of the whole country.

EXTENSION OF FACILITIES FOR COINAGE, MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

In the course of remarks under a previous heading it was incidentally pointed out that the minting facilities afforded by the mint at San Francisco are regarded by this Bureau sufficient to meet all requirements. The most modern of the four coinage mints, including the mint at Carson, it is of such magnitude as to admit of considerable expansion beyond any present necessities.

Not so, however, with the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans, under the circumstance that both of these institutions are called upon to execute the bulk of the mandatory coinage of silver dollars, besides, at Philadelphia, a large portion of the subsidiary coinage, and the whole minor coinage. Public requirements for the two latter coinages, from time to time, are less pressing than the coinage of silver dollars only so far as this coinage is not mandatory. This, at least, has been the case during the last fifteen months.

The recent limitation of the bulk of the silver dollar coinage to the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans has grown out of the expediency of providing for the storage of silver dollars in the immediate custody of the United States Treasury.

Provision having been made by Congress for the ultimate storage of



silver dollars in the vaults now in the course of construction at the Treasury Department itself, the expediency of coinage at the above-mentioned mints is determined by the measure of facilities for transport from the coinage mint to Washington, and the relative cost of the same as compared with the cost from different mints. On such grounds of expediency both of the eastern institutions have been called upon to the full extent of their present capacity for the execution of the whole mandatory coinage of silver dollars, except what small proportion of that coinage has from time to time been assigned to the mint at San Francisco when the other mints have been unable to fulfill the whole statutory requirement, as during the last year, when operations were contracted at the mint at Philadelphia for the renewal of its steam plant.

In the present report, as well as in previous fiscal reports, occasion has been taken to indicate the fact that, under recent requirements of coinage, the mint at Philadelphia has not only been overtaxed, but severely strained. And it has also been shown, in another part of this report, that the whole plant at that institution is not only antiquated, but lacking in efficiency for want of renewals of machinery and equipment. The new steam plant introduced into that mint is but the accomplishment of a single one of a number of improvements the necessity of which has been felt for several years. The institution as a whole is in great need of enlargement and remodeling, preliminary to a further and more modern equipment for the important service which it is imperatively called upon to perform.

Upon a careful consideration of what is the duty of the Director of the Mint under such circumstances, I am led to urgently recommend that immediate steps be taken toward an enlargement of the edifice of the mint at Philadelphia by the addition of a third story and perhaps the enlargement of the basement by extension to a line with Chestnut street. A design has been voluntarily prepared by the same engineers and architects to whose firm was committed the supervision of the recent change in the steam-plant of the mint. This plan, with some modifications, has much to commend it. It is believed that such enlargement can be made, in conformity with the present order of architecture, to the improvement rather than to the injury of its present appearance. The want of height in the proportions of the present edifice—one of its notable features—has now become all the more striking from the erection in its vicinity of lofty buildings, the effect of which is to darken its interior and to dwarf its architecture.

The recommendation is now made that the Supervising Architect be requested to prepare plans for the extension of the edifice of the mint at Philadelphia in the manner proposed, and to prepare estimates in accordance therewith, for the consideration of the Department, as a basis for such recommendations on the part of the Department as may afterwards be found expedient to make to Congress.

From the fact that measures for the extension of the ground area of the mint at Philadelphia have repeatedly been presented to Congress without its concurrence, I am bound to assume that no similar proposal would be sufficiently practicable to meet the present exigency in the case of that mint—now the most important mint of the whole service, as always it has been, and as constituted by numerous sections of law which have been perpetuated from the period previous to 1873, when it was alone the Mint of the United States, and all other mints its branches. Indeed opportunities presented from time to time for the acquisition of ground

space for an extension of this mint, at a moderate cost, can hardly be expected to recur.

Nor was it considered that such an expedient as the sale of the present very valuable site and the purchase of a larger one of less value could receive the approval of Congress in time to meet recent emergencies, such as the necessity for the new steam-plant, erected by authority of Congress during the past summer.

Notwithstanding the recent renewal of steam-plant, at a cost of some \$55,000, and the present exigency for further renewals of a more portable kind, it may not be held that fixed improvements of this description really preclude the subject of change of site from further consideration. As alternatives therefore from the addition of a third story and the extension of the front basement, it becomes my duty to make succinct mention of two other expedients which have previously been proposed, namely, (1) the sale of the present very valuable site and purchase of a larger one of less relative value; or (2) the costly acquisition of new ground adjoining the present site.

#### DEVICES AND DESIGNS OF COINS.\*

The prevailing laws in respect to the devices and designs of current coins of the United States are those of the Coinage Act of 1873, namely, sections 3517 and 3510 of the Revised Statutes, as follows :

SEC. 3510. The engraver shall prepare from the original dies already authorized all the working-dies required for use in the coinage of the several mints, and, when new coins or devices are authorized, shall, if required by the Director of the Mint, prepare the devices, models, moulds, and matrices, or original dies, for the same; but the Director of the Mint shall nevertheless have power, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to engage temporarily for this purpose the services of one or more artists, distinguished in their respective departments of art, who shall be paid for such service from the contingent appropriation for the mint at Philadelphia.

SEC. 3517. Upon the coins there shall be the following devices and legends: Upon one side there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty,† with an inscription of the word "Liberty" and the year of the coinage, and upon the reverse shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscriptions "United States of America" and "E Pluribus Unum," and a designation of the value of the coin; but on the gold dollar and three-dollar piece, the dime, five, three, and one cent piece, the figure of the eagle shall be omitted. \* \* \* \* \*

Section 3517 is a re-enactment of the thirteenth section of the act of January 18, 1837, except as to coins subsequently introduced into the coinage.

The devices of coins of the United States, including the subsidiary coins, are prescribed by this section, 3517, and by the provision in section 3510, which practically limits both designs and devices to such as were employed at the time of the passage of the Coinage Act of 1873. The joint effect of the two sections is to render mandatory the preservation of present designs as well as present devices.

By the laws of February 21 and March 3, 1853, was prescribed the weight of subsidiary coin then authorized. It was also by the latter that the Director of the Mint was "empowered, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to engage temporarily," for the purpose of

\* In the following text a distinction will be drawn between the terms *device* and *design* as applied to coins, and the former employed, as in the Revised Statutes, in the sense of emblem; the latter, as in its ordinary application to works of art. In the coinage laws of the United States the term *design* does not appear, the term *model* having been adopted to the same purpose.

† According to precedent, the phrase "Upon one side there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty" has been interpreted to provide either for a head of Liberty or for a figure of Liberty.

procuring devices, "the services of one or more artists, distinguished in their respective departments," to be paid from the contingent appropriation for the mint at Philadelphia. The language of section 3510 Revised Statutes, as in the Coinage Act of 1873, was, in respect to this provision, essentially the same as in the laws of 1853.

If any authority of law was found for the change of device of the gold dollar in 1854 from that of 1849, for the complete change in design of the silver dollar in 1878 from the design of 1866, or for the 5-cent nickel piece in 1883 from the design of 1867, and of the latter from that of 1866, such authority must have been found in provisions of law subsequently codified into section 3510, as above cited. So too with regard to other minor changes.

Whatever the intention of this section may have been held to be by Director Linderman, the same executive officer of the mint by whom, in co-operation with Comptroller of the Currency John Jay Knox, the Coinage Act was mainly collated and draughted, the terms of this section absolutely fail to provide for change of design in existing coins.

The authority which is given by section 3510 Revised Statutes to the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury to fix designs of new coins in conformity with prescribed devices, is not believed by me, nor by such law officers of the Government as have been consulted, to admit of such a construction as also to provide for changes in the designs of existing coins.

In a speech in the Senate by the present chairman of the Finance Committee, December 5, 1883, on Senate bill 226, the artistic execution, as well as other characteristics of our coinage, was ably criticised, and the omission of the law pointed out to provide for its improvement, especially in the designs adopted for regular coinage dies.

"The Director of the Mint" [said Mr. Morrill], "the coiner and engraver, do not appear to have any discretion in regard to existing coins, which must be made from 'the original dies already authorized,' and 'conformable in all respects to the law,' and mainly the law of eighty years' standing. It is, even under the law of 1873, only when new coins or devices are authorized that the Director of the Mint has power to seek any improvement through the services of competent artists. This law was in the right direction, but wholly inoperative, as it has no application except 'when new coins or devices are authorized.' No new coins being authorized, no changes can be made in the old matrices and dies; and the engraver, however expert and skillful, has no possible opportunity to show any rare skill or advancement in the perfection of his work."

Yet my official attention has been called by numerous intelligent citizens to the inartistic quality of the designs upon several of our current coins, in the hope that means may be found, if only in the precedents above cited, for the improvement of such coins of the series as may be decided to stand most in need of it.

Under the circumstances above set forth, it becomes clear that the Director of the Mint is without official resources in this matter.

Having become aware of what I believe to be a popular desire for an improvement of the coinage in respect to the present designs (distinguished from devices) as prescribed by law, I deem it my duty to here invite attention to this matter, and to offer such suggestions as seem to be proper to the office now held by me.

It is sometimes considered that Congress has advisedly omitted to provide for an execution of its coinage in keeping with the art of the day, for the reason that any unnecessary change of design is contrary to the interests of the public. Whether this is so can hardly be said. It is open to question, however, how far artistic merit in coins should be sacrificed to custom.

It has also been urged that readiness of identification of coins is incompatible with changes in their designs. This can hardly be denied in the case of frequent changes; but again the question arises whether a coin for any reason unsatisfactory ought to be perpetuated.

The coins of a nation are for the sole use of the nation itself. A knowledge of the commercial status of coins shows that no nation has anything to expect in the way of consideration for its coins outside of its own borders.

As shown in my report for 1885 on the Production of the Precious Metals in the United States, the foreign coins which come to these shores are hastened to the melting-pot at our several mints and assay offices, while no more consideration is accorded to our own coins at foreign mints.\*

In the eight years ended June 30, 1884, no less than 1,358,822 English sovereigns were melted at the United States assay office at New York, or an average of £169,853 a year. In three years ending June 30, 1887, English sovereigns of the value of \$1,992,871.45 were melted at the same institution.

In the eleven years ended in 1885 the same institution melted foreign gold coins of a total value of \$122,464,824. (See Annual Report, Director of the Mint, 1886, p. 151.)

I have also shown that it is fresh coin, and not worn coin, which, when diverted from domestic circulation and turned into channels of foreign trade, is at foreign hands speedily consigned to the melting-pot.†

The coins of all commercial nations are in part produced from the melting of coins of other nations. It is as bullion only that the nations of the world treat each other's coins.

The consideration sometimes given to the commercial or foreign standing of our coins outside of the United States is, under the familiar circumstances above indicated, one which, from a technical or practical point of view, does not apply at least to the form or execution of coins, and one which in my opinion ought not to weigh against a domestic interest in the amelioration of the coinage itself.

No encouragement on the part of the Government of exportation of United States gold coins can reasonably be asked, especially as facilities for exportation of gold are provided by law in the issue of gold bars in exchange for gold coin. Nor should anything of domestic interest or importance be deferred to a foreign employment of United States silver coins, as in the case of certain subsidiary coins. For it is safe to assume that substantially all for which a limited temporary circulation is found in several other countries of the western continent, eventually find their way back to the United States in a worn condition for redemption at a considerable loss to the Treasury for recoinage.

No silver coin of the United States has longer any claim to recognition as an international coin, like the dollar of Mexico and the Levant thaler of Austria, or such as the now historical trade-dollar was designed to be, and had well-nigh become—as now shown by the absorption of four-fifths of its whole coinage by foreign countries.

It is the public at home alone, therefore, that is concerned in the means provided by the Government for the preservation of the types of its coins by fixing their devices. As long as these laws stand it is hardly possible that any changes of designs can so alter the type or *facies* of our coins as to raise against such changes the objection referred to.

\* *Vide* p. 97.

† *Op. cit. sup.*, p. 98.

It does not seem to me that wonted use of coins with unworthy or insignificant designs of certain emblems or devices will ever weigh with the public of the United States against a change for the better in design, especially where any change of device is out of the question.

If objections as sometimes heard in this country against a change in the designs of any of the coins of a nation are real and valid, how much greater their force in the case of countries where neither devices nor designs are prescribed by law, and where either or both may be changed at the will of a personal government. In all monarchies both kinds of changes may be made at the will of the sovereign. All know how frequent have been such changes in the coins of the several nations of the world in almost every period of their history. To these very changes coins owe alone their incomparable historical value.

The designs impressed upon the coins of any nation, ancient or modern, are accepted as an expression of the art of their time. But few citizens, who, with an artistic sense, have carefully scrutinized the current coins of this Republic, would consent to accept as a standard of excellence for their own day and generation almost any of the present compositions of statutory devices. The inferiority of our coinage to the same kind of work by almost every other advanced-nation of the earth, as well as to the well-known work of numerous able designers in relief at home, seems to be perceived by all who have given attention to the subject, and to be keenly felt by many as unworthy of the development which the arts of sculpture and design have here attained.

The series of United States coins, past and present, taken as a whole, is not without meritorious designs, even within the narrow limits of traditional, and later statutory, devices. But whatever art-value be attributed to any of the series seems to be in impressions from certain long-superseded dies.

It sometimes happens that the present subject is discussed wholly from an artistic point of view, and that accordingly too much is exacted in the way of improvement. It does not, indeed, seem to be always understood that, unlike medals, coins are no longer struck in high relief, on which so much of the beauty of design in the coinage of ancient Greece is found to rest.

The last legislation by Congress in the matter of devices, designs, and legends of United States coins was a part of the Coinage Act of 1873, and by enactment of old laws—except as then provided for the 3-dollar piece, subsidiary and minor coins. This legislation did not go beyond the perpetuation or adoption of the whole series of designs as then found, and precisely as then employed. This was at least the most direct way out of a difficulty, such as would present itself to any legislative body, called upon to decide a question of art, æsthetics, or numismatology. And it seems not improbable that, as the most practicable alternative from any future difficulty of a similar kind, optimistic views would again prevail.

Whenever any measure for changes in the devices or designs of existing coins be adopted, it will be by act of Congress. And whenever such a measure comes to be practically entertained by Congress, one of the first questions for decision will be whether its action shall be executive as well as legislative—that is, whether it shall reserve to itself final action as to the changes themselves; or, as an alternative, whether it shall delegate the determination of their precise character to an executive branch of the Government. In the former case, a measure of this kind would, in the ordinary course of legislation, be first committed to the Finance Committee of the Senate, or to the Committee

on Coinage, Weights, and Measures of the House of Representatives, or to both, if introduced by joint resolution.

In the latter case, under ordinary procedure upon such questions, the action of Congress would take the form of an amendment of prevailing sections of law specific as to the scope and limitation of power delegated, and as to the way and means for its exercise. Power delegated by Congress to an executive branch of the Government to make any external changes in coins would naturally be committed to the same administrative officer of the Treasury Department, namely, the Director of the Mint, to whom is committed the "power, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to engage temporarily" "the services of one or more artists distinguished in their respective departments of art" for the preparation of designs, or for the artistic execution of devices when new coins or devices are authorized.\*

If new devices, or, indeed, only new designs, be authorized by Congress by amendment of section 3517 Revised Statutes, the executive provisions of section 3510 prescribe ready to hand a course which, if intelligently and earnestly followed, is perhaps as well devised as practicable in a representative government to satisfy the public requirement of an artistic execution of our coinage in keeping with contemporaneous art.

If new designs for present, or for new statutory, devices be invited, the question naturally arises, how far competition shall be general or public.

That a public competition for designs in relief would be productive of satisfactory results does not appear likely, and is certainly contrary to the experience of this Bureau in the way of suggestions from the public in such matters. It is believed, in agreement with section 3510, Revised Statutes, that desirable results are rather to be sought from the special engagement of the services of artists "distinguished in their respective departments of art."

The question now arises who shall decide between the claims of artists more or less distinguished. This onerous responsibility falling, in the terms of section 3510, upon the Director of the Mint, is virtually shared with the Secretary of the Treasury. Perhaps this is the only division of responsibility practicable under an official limitation.

In the selection of designs, however, this responsibility might be further divided, not necessarily by law, so as to admit also of the services of judges distinguished for their discernment in matters of art and design, such judges, on the invitation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to act with the Director of the Mint in the acceptance or rejection of designs submitted.

The above suggestions are made not without full recognition of the fact that the voice of every citizen of the United States is heard upon a matter of art or æsthetics such as a design employed on a familiar coin of the Republic; or of the fact that while distinguished artists stand ready to offer designs, no public officer could reasonably be called upon alone to pass upon the professional merit of artists or the art-value of their productions.

**IRREGULAR PRODUCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES MINT: CABINET COINS, TRIAL PIECES, AND EXPERIMENTAL COINS, POPULARLY KNOWN AS PATTERN PIECES.**

Section 5460, Revised Statutes, provides a severe penalty for debasing, by officers of the Mint, any of the gold or silver coins, or for making them worse as to the proportion of fine gold or fine silver, or of less weight

\* Sec. 3510 R. S.

or value than pursuant to law. This law was originally enacted March 3, 1825.

The denominations, standards, and weights of coins are declared by section 3516, Revised Statutes; the devices and legends provided by section 3517. The designs, as distinguished from devices, are fixed by the Coinage Act of 1873, section 3510, Revised Statutes, as those found in the original dies already authorized at the time of its enactment (February 12, 1873).<sup>\*</sup> The same section provides for new designs when new coins or devices are authorized. No change in designs of devices of existing coins is at present provided by law.

Coins can not be issued under the coinage laws of the United States by any mint, except as specifically prescribed as to weight and fineness (and incidentally as to diameter and size);<sup>†</sup> and also as to devices, designs, and legends.

Yet it is a well-known fact that, since the enactment of the present coinage laws, as before, numerous pieces known as cabinet coins have been in circulation among numismatists, coin collectors, and coin dealers, for even the permanent existence of which pieces no justification can be found in mint practice, nor authority of law for their manufacture—much less for their issue or escape from the mint. Such pieces may be generally described as follows, under the terms by which they are popularly known:

1. "Mule-pieces" or "hybrids"—pieces struck from a regular coinage die or dies, of which the obverse or reverse, or both, is other than authorized by law for coin of the same denomination, or other than employed in the regular coinage of the same denomination of the same date.
2. False-metal pieces—or replicas or copies of coins in a metal or alloy or of a weight and fineness other than prescribed by law.
3. Trial pieces—or impressions in soft metal to test a die or dies, and not destroyed as required by regulation.
4. Experimental pieces—struck for mint purposes from regular coinage dies in experimental metal or alloy.

"Restrikes," often a subject of question among coin-collectors in the case of rare coins, possible only by a most flagrant violation of the coinage laws and mint regulations, involving not only failure to deface obverse dies at the expiration of the year of date, but in the act of reproduction falsification of dates, are not here scheduled among the well-recognized unauthorized cabinet pieces, as in no case of alleged reproduction of certain rare American coins from perpetuated or restored dies, so far as I am aware, has any such charge ever been proved against any of the mints of the United States.

That the present subject is not a new one is evidenced by reference to almost any important numismatical work published in the United States, or to the files of such special publications as, notably, the *American Journal of Numismatics*, the *Coin Collector's Journal*, and even trade lists and catalogues of private collections. Such a reference can not fail to show that the irregular productions of the United States mint have been recognized, not without grave apprehension on the part of the public, as involving operations at least not imparted to the public, and under any circumstances open to serious objection. This appears from criticisms and animadversions found in numerous

<sup>\*</sup> The adoption of new designs in the case of the silver dollar in 1878 and of the five-cent nickel piece in 1883, was not in accordance with the original act (February 12, 1873, section 8) from which section 3510 was codified.

<sup>†</sup> The limitation of diameter and size follows from section 3510, which provides that "all working dies required for use in the coinage of the several mints" shall be prepared "from the original dies already authorized"—that is, from such as were employed at the time of the passage of the act (February 12, 1873).

writings, from which it is unnecessary to furnish citations.\* But it will be here proper to remark that no little difficulty presents itself in a review of popular references to the subject in hand for want of agreement with mint usage in the employment of technical terms.

And it may be considered that, whatever on the part of a few persons outside of the mint in a quest of the "unique" has been the encouragement of the production of irregular compositions at the mint, it is scarcely conceivable that any encouragement would have been found but for the employment in mint regulations and circulars of an undefined, if not an indefinite, terminology of a technical character in respect to at least the issue of cabinet coins. But the same extenuation does not suggest itself in favor of persons in the mint service, responsible for these compositions, especially in the failure of official record, or of other official evidence to show that their production has been regarded otherwise than of a personal or privileged character.

The condition of "fraudulent intent" has often been supposed to qualify the first clause of section 5460, as well as the second which refers alone to such acts as the defacement, increase, or diminution of weights used at the mint. It is obvious that only under such a mistake on the part of all who have been engaged in the production of so-called false-metal pieces for cabinet purposes and for tokens, could immunity from the severe provisions of this section have been found for its violation in such instances—as if in the extreme departure from the letter of the law were to be found security against violation of the spirit and intent.

The attention of this Bureau having been directed to the production in times past, and to the present circulation among coin collectors, coin-dealers, etc., of unauthorized and unlawful pieces, more or less in semblance of regular coins of the United States; or of irregular impressions from coinage and experimental dies, alleged to have been struck since the date of the Coinage Act of 1873, and subsequent mint regulations prohibiting their issue, the following circular was printed for the information of the public:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,  
*Washington, D. C., July 1, 1887.*

The emission of impressions of experimental dies, whether in soft metal or in metal of the same weight and fineness proper to coins of the same denomination, is unlawful except in the case of pattern pieces of such denominations of coins as are coined for general circulation during the calendar year of their date.

All impressions taken in copper, bronze, or other soft metal from an experimental die, to prove the die, are required to be destroyed, and the die itself to be defaced at the end of the year of its date.

Any experimental coin or impression, in soft metal, from a die prepared by the

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\* "The whole business of mint patterns," says a writer in *The Nation* in 1879 (using the term *pattern* in a popular sense), "has been very singularly managed, and, to some extent, is so still. It has been estimated that in 1859 and 1860, \$50,000 worth of patterns were struck and disposed of at the mint, without any benefit to the Government at whose expense they were coined. During Mr. Lincoln's administration these abuses stopped, but of late years they have begun again. For example, numerous pattern dollars, struck between 1869 and 1874, have since then turned up and passed into the hands of collectors, none of which appear in the Government collection." (*American Journal of Numismatics*, XIII, 1879, p. 55.)

An estimate of the value of irregular pieces issued in two years from the mint at Philadelphia, as large as \$50,000, must, in the absence of specific explanation, be taken as numismatic or trade value apart from intrinsic value, of which it is no measure.

There is, indeed, no reason to believe that the mint has at any period sustained loss of precious metals from irregular issues, their intrinsic value, as it is safe to assume, having in all cases been made good to the special department of the mint from which they took source.



United States mint is required to be destroyed as soon as the purpose for which it was struck is subverted.

The above provisions, prescribed by the "General Instructions and Regulations in relation to the Transaction of Business at the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States," approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, have been in force since May 14, 1874.

The striking of a piece in the semblance of a United States coin in a metal or alloy, or of a weight and fineness, other than prescribed by law, is in violation of section 5460 of the Revised Statutes.

The emission or offer for sale or exchange of an impression from any die of a coin of the United States, or of a proposed coin of the United States, bearing a legend as of a coin of the United States, but with a device or devices not authorized by law, whether such die has been prepared at the mint of the United States or elsewhere, is contrary to the provisions of sections 3517 and 5461, Revised Statutes.

No impression from any coinage die of the United States struck in other metal than that authorized by law, or of a weight and fineness other than prescribed by law (Revised Statutes, 3513, 3514, 3515), nor pattern piece bearing a legend of a coin of the United States, and bearing a device or devices not authorized by law (Revised Statutes, 3516, 3517, *vide* Mint Regulations), should be in existence longer than required for the lawful purpose for which it was authorized to be struck.

Any emission, for private or personal use or possession, from the mints of the United States of pieces of the character above specified has been in violation of the coinage laws of the United States.

JAMES P. KIMBALL,  
*Director of the Mint.*

Approved:

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

Some question having been raised as to the technical significance of certain terms, used as in the above circular according to their popular acceptance, a supplementary circular has been printed, in which these mint terms have been defined in accordance with their original technical adoption:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,  
*Washington, D. C., October 3, 1887.*

Definitions of the following technical terms used in Mint regulations and circulars are hereby communicated for the information of numismatists, collectors of coins, coin-dealers, etc.:

1. *Proof.*—A coin specially struck by hand-press instead of by steam-press from a polished planchet.
2. *Proof-set.*—A complete set of proofs of current coins.
3. *Pattern-piece.*—An early specimen or proof from a newly adopted coinage die or dies.
4. *Trial-piece.*—An impression in soft metal to test an experimental die or dies.
5. *Experimental piece.*—A piece struck from regular dies in experimental metal or alloy, or from experimental dies with experimental legends, devices, or designs.

Pieces 1, 2, 3, as above described, are issued by the mint at Philadelphia on terms and in the manner set forth in the following extract from Instructions and Regulations:

"Proof-coins and pattern-pieces may be struck and sold subject to these regulations. The price of medals, proof-coins, pattern-pieces, etc., shall be fixed by the superintendent of the mint, with the approval of the Director.

"No coins or pattern-pieces shall be struck after the year of their date, or in any other metal or alloy than that in which the coin is issued or was intended to be issued, except experimental pieces in copper or other soft metal, to prove the dies, under the direction of the superintendent.

"The dies shall be defaced at the end of each year, and such impressions as the engraver may find necessary to take while preparing the dies shall be destroyed in the presence of the superintendent when the dies are finished.

"When a pattern is adopted and used in the regular coinage in the same year, it will then be issued, as a proof, at a price near its current value, or if it comes out early in the year, it will be placed in the regular proof-set.

"The superintendent will furnish, without charge, on application therefor, a pattern-piece to any incorporated numismatic society in the United States. In such cases, if the pattern is in gold or silver, the value of the metal will be required." (Edition of 1874, p. 29; 1880, p. 15; 1887, p. 20.)

In the case of a pattern-piece (3), if it comes out early in the year of its date it takes its place in the regular proof-set of that year. As none other than a specimen of the regular coinage of the current year can enter into a proof-set or be sold as a

proof, the term "pattern-piece" is employed in all editions of Mint regulations and in Mint circulars in no other than the limited sense above defined.

Trial and experimental pieces (4, 5), struck for mint purposes only, as prescribed by the above sections, cannot be issued, circulated, or sold.

Pieces popularly known as restrikes, false-metal pieces, mule-pieces, or hybrids, and metallic replicas or copies are prohibited by the Revised Statutes.

JAMES P. KIMBALL,  
*Director of the Mint.*

Approved:

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

The first printed "Instructions and Regulations in Relation to the Transaction of Business at the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States," under the Coinage Act of 1873, were under date of May 14, 1874.

The specific provisions above cited, inhibiting the issue, and prescribing the narrow limits for the striking, of pieces from coinage and experimental dies, contained in all subsequent editions of Instructions and Regulations, were in that edition first prescribed.

Whatever may have been the lack of specific regulations as to the irregular manufacture and use of coinage dies at the mint at Philadelphia previous to the passage of the Coinage Act in 1873, prohibitory provisions of law then passed into the statutes, and were promptly supplemented by specific Mint regulations in 1874. To the mint at Philadelphia, as the only mint in the United States in which the operations of engraving and die-sinking have ever been carried on, has alone been attributed the irregular composition of dies or pieces, or the unauthorized employment of regular coinage dies—in a few instances not without the sanction of this Bureau, though as it appears without further authority.

A list of trial-pieces and experimental coins struck in the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia from 1792 to 1885 has been compiled by the curator of the cabinet of that mint. This enumerates and describes 287 pieces, 81 of which are referred to dates subsequent to the passage of the Coinage Act of February 12, 1873. Ninety-three pieces are ascribed to dates subsequent to the publication—by way of safeguard against their repetition or multiplication—of specific regulations for their production, and of the prohibition of their preservation and issue.

A published list from another well-known authority describes 513 pieces, including pieces in false metals from regular dies, so-called "hybrids," "whim-pieces," and other caprices.

The first 342 pieces of the latter list, brought down to the year 1870, are described by a well-known authority in such matters as not being really "patterns," as this term is understood by him, but so-called "falsities;" namely, false-metal pieces, "mule-pieces," and other unclassified vagaries, not inaptly, though mildly, described by the same authority as "eccentricities of the United States Mint."\* The remaining 171 pieces are of the same general description.

It is to be observed, however, that the term "pattern" has during the last twenty years passed into common use, so as to be applied mainly to trial-pieces and experimental pieces technically and properly understood. The truth is, as indicated by the Mint circular of October 3, 1887, that there is nothing to distinguish a pattern, as an authorized issue from the United States Mint, from a "proof coin;" a pattern-piece being simply an early specimen or proof from a newly adopted coinage die or dies, as already defined.

Thus a pattern of a given date may, as prescribed, take its place in the proof-set of coins for the same year.

\* "United States Patterns versus Falsities." *American Journal of Numismatics*, XX, 1886, p. 87. *Coin Collector's Journal*, XII, 1887, p. 6.

The present subject is one on which the public has little or no information, probably from the circumstance that, in spite of law and regulation, such pieces have been made at the mint and suffered to circulate as cabinet-pieces. It is not strange, therefore, that a confusion of terms characterizes almost everything to be found in print on the subject of these irregular productions. And I may here take occasion to remark that this is one of the greatest difficulties which this Bureau has met with in its efforts to aid the discrimination of the public against their circulation. Means, however, have been taken to render impossible in the future the production, as well as the issue, of irregular and unlawful pieces in semblance of coin of the United States, or of other unauthorized pieces stamped with legends and devices as coins of the United States.

James Ross Snowden, in his *Description of Ancient and Modern Coins*, published in 1860, while he was Director of the Mint, heads a chapter on Experimental Pieces of the United States Mint "Unauthorized Coins of the United States." "Since the establishment of the United States Mint," says Director Snowden, "many coins have made their appearance therefrom which do not belong to the national authorized series, being of an experimental character, and not intended for general circulation."

Subsequent to the period when Director Snowden's book\* was published the term "pattern-piece" seems to have come into popular usage, not without more or less official sanction, so as to include all the irregular or unauthorized productions of the mint. Previously applied in the sense of the present term "proof," a distinction was made between the two terms in the printed mint regulations of 1874. Thus in the tabular statement† by Director Snowden of the "number of pieces coined at the mint of the United States in the several denominations of coin from the commencement of its operations to the 31st December, 1859, inclusive (including 'pattern-pieces')," the term *pattern-piece* has the significance of *proof*, and the true distinction from *experimental piece*, as here drawn, is further made in the text (see p. 116). So, too, in the books of the medal-clerk, where the term was used in the same sense down to the year 1874. Yet the few irregular issues of the mint now to be found in the cabinet of coins at the mint at Philadelphia have for many years been exhibited under the erroneous classification of "patterns."

Of the great number of unauthorized impressions described in the list above referred to, none are strictly patterns in the original technical sense of the term, and as employed in mint regulations and circulars issued in 1874 and subsequently. All that are not hybrids or other vagaries or "whim pieces," are either trial impressions in soft metal, from a die or pair, or experimental pieces, of which there are several varieties.

Numerous hybrid pieces are in false metal. The "false-metal pieces," or copies of regular gold and silver coin in base metal, especially of the larger denominations, including not a few pieces produced by the "muling" of regular dies, number from the year 1792 to 1885 some 185 varieties, of which some 57 are of dates from 1873 to 1885, inclusive. Many of the so-called "whim-pieces," mostly in soft metal, differ from "false-metal pieces" only in minor alterations of regular dies by slight changes in legend, device, or design, or, again, by muling of one or both of a pair of dies. Almost every change and combination seems to have been pro-

\* *Ancient and Modern Coins in the Cabinet Collection at the Mint of the United States*, Philadelphia, 1860, p. 116.

duced which fancy or caprice might suggest. Such nondescripts or "whim pieces" fail of any identification as experimental pieces except in coin of the smaller denominations, the larger being scarcely without exception in false metal.

The same general description applies to the printed list of another collection, many specimens of which are found in both collections. This list comprises 232 pieces, of which some 126 are impressions in false metal, 78 of this number being false-metal pieces bearing dates from 1873 to 1885. Of the 126 pieces in false metal, 29 are "false-metal pieces" struck from regular coinage dies. Eleven of this number are of date between 1873 and 1885, inclusive.

The extent to which the irregular productions of the Mint, as described in catalogues like those above referred to, have been repeated is unknown to the writer. Some of them are described as unique, and probably have so circulated until discovered to be otherwise. Several collections of the same general description are known to connoisseurs. I am led to believe that the Davis list can be used as a check-list for them all, with the omission of few pieces in some collections still considered as unique. The temptation to multiply irregular productions, the only value of which in the estimation of collectors rests upon the quality of being unique, is a temptation not likely to have been resisted by those from whose hands they originally passed.

Probably the most objectionable, and certainly the most flagrant, examples in the lists above referred to are the numerous so-called false-metal pieces. The production of such pieces is clearly in violation of specific coinage laws in force previous, as well as subsequent, to the Coinage Act of 1873.

(1) Under date of October 22, 1863, a set of experimental coins for the years 1862 and 1863 was ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to be furnished to Hon. George Opdyke, mayor of New York, described as follows: Half-dollars and quarter-dollars in silver, and the series of gold coins struck in copper, all bearing the legend "In God we trust"; this legend being in advance of its adoption in the year 1865. This was some ten years previous to the Coinage Act of 1873.

(2) On the 28th of December, 1877, on the recommendation of the Director of the Mint, the Acting Secretary of the Treasury authorized the production, for the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures of the House of Representatives, of sets of experimental pieces composed of Dr. W. W. Hubbell's compound of gold, silver, and copper, patented by him as a new alloy under the name of "goloid," the value of the pieces to be reimbursed to the Mint.

There is evidence that experimental coins of this description were informally sold at the mint at Philadelphia under limitations of a personal, rather than of an official, character, but with what authority or official sanction has not in my examination of the present matter thus far appeared.

The first instance, so far as it affords examples of pieces in soft metal, is an instance of trial pieces such as are ordinarily struck to test the dies. The other impressions in the same set are examples of experimental pieces properly defined—that is, they are in regular alloy and from experimental dies, the whole set being from dies of which the designs were the same as then adopted but with a new legend as subsequently adopted.

The second instance is not to be considered as an example of so-called false-metal pieces, the "goloid" sets having been of an intrinsic value corresponding to their nominal value, and of the nature of experimental

pieces, the striking of which was justifiable for legislative or mint purposes only. For the production of false-metal pieces from regular coinage dies, the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury has thus far been traced in a single instance only.

(3) It appears from the files of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury of the date of May 13, 1868, that four sets of pieces in aluminum were struck at the mint at Philadelphia from the whole series of coinage dies of that year, for, and at the instance of, the Secretary of the Treasury, and at his expense for material.

There is recent evidence that one set of the same description and date passed into other hands. It therefore seems likely that at least one additional set was struck at the same time and for some other purpose, for which, in that case, no authority or explanation has been found upon record.

Of the above instances, the only ones on record in the files of this Department, as far as searched, where the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury has been traced for permanent pieces of any kind in base metal, the third instance is the only example of an authorized specific production of false-metal pieces, strictly defined.

No justification of any kind can be found for the great number of such pieces now known to be in circulation as cabinet pieces among numismatists, coin collectors, and coin dealers. Nor can it be learned that pieces of such description, nor indeed trial or experimental pieces of any kind, have since 1873 been generally issued or publicly sold over the counter at the mint at Philadelphia. Neither the official records nor books of that institution, nor the personal statements of several of the present officers whose services date back beyond the passage of the Coinage Act of 1873, afford at present any knowledge of the public sale or general issue of other than patterns of adopted, and proofs of current, coins.

In a communication to the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia, under date of February 26, 1875, from the Director of the Mint, the same officer by whom was framed the technical portions of the Coinage Act of 1873, as well as the Instructions and Regulations of 1874, it will be observed that although the terms "pattern dies" and "pattern pieces" are obviously used in the popular or colloquial sense of trial or experimental dies and pieces respectively, indication is found, in the absence of anything to the same purpose of a more formal character, that, in agreement with the letter of the instructions and regulations then in force, specimen pieces of any kind, except of coin authorized by law, were not understood by this officer to be then struck for sale.

The communication referred to is as follows:

\* \* \* I desire to be informed what the custom of the mint is respecting the specimen or pattern dies in cases where the coin for which they are intended are not issued. According to my recollection, specimen pieces are not struck for sale unless the coin is authorized by law. \* \* \*

Under date of February 27, 1875, the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia communicated, in answer to the above inquiry, the following reply:

Referring to your letter of the 26th instant, inclosing an inquiry \* \* \* for pattern pieces of the proposed 20-cent silver coin, I have to state that our rule has been not to strike for sale specimen pieces of coins not authorized by law, without the sanction of the authorities at Washington. There have, therefore, been no pattern pieces "struck" of the coins referred to, except those forwarded to you for the use of the Finance Committee of Congress and the cabinet and officers of the mint. There have been none for sale. \* \* \*

Trial and experimental pieces which found their way into the coin collection of the mint at Philadelphia, have, as I am credibly informed, occasionally been issued as cabinet pieces in exchange for specimens of coin.

Within the experience of the present administration of the mint at Philadelphia, and also of this Bureau, nothing had occurred previous to the last half of the fiscal year 1887 to raise a question as to the legality and propriety of certain precedents and practice, so far as these were then believed to have been duly authorized, in the matter of the production and disposal for numismatical purposes of pieces to which the term "patterns" has been colloquially, commonly, and, as it has since proved, indiscriminately and erroneously applied. One trial dime of 1792, and one experimental 20 cent piece of 1874, found in duplicate in the coin-cabinet of the mint at Philadelphia, were therefore suffered, as late as December, 1885, to pass beyond the walls of that mint, in exchange for a certain rare gold coin much coveted for its coin-collection. This transaction, which was upon the formal recommendation of the curator for many years in charge of that cabinet, passed unquestioned on grounds further than those of simple expediency.

Only since the present remarks were written and in readiness for the printer, has the above incident been reviewed, not too late, it is believed, to restore the unauthorized pieces to the custody of the curator. According to Instructions and Regulations in force since 1874, such pieces should not have been preserved, and as they are duplicates, these, at least, should now be destroyed.

How far the sanction of this Bureau may be presumed to have been found for the production and private issue of trial and experimental pieces in soft metal and otherwise since 1873—in direct contravention of the instructions and regulations prescribed by the Director of the Mint and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury—the files and records of this Bureau disclose. Not even this degree of sanction can be found for the production of pieces in soft metal other than trial or experimental pieces—properly so called. No false-metal pieces seem ever to have been required by this Bureau since its organization in 1873, or to have been sanctioned, if at all, as a matter of record. Indeed, it can hardly be believed that any useful or important purpose could ever have been subserved by the production of such extremely illegitimate pieces.

The sanction of this Bureau has been found in a number of cases for the production and private issue of experimental pieces, some of which were in false metal.

In one instance reported to this Bureau December 13, 1877, by the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia, it appears that nine experimental pieces of silver dollars were struck in copper for officers of the mint, on "general verbal authority" from the Director of the Mint. Under date of the 17th of December, 1877, specific authority of the Director of the Mint was given for the production of twelve experimental silver-dollar pieces in silver and two in copper for officers of the mint.

On the same date "the verbal authority to strike copper specimens referred to" in the superintendent's letter of December 13 was "revoked" by the Director of the Mint and instructions given that "in future such specimens will only be struck after application to this office." The same communication concluded as follows:

I deem it necessary that the strictest regulations and care should be observed in reference to striking specimens in any other metals than gold and silver, it being sure to lead to criticism and complaint on the part of coin collectors.

In dealing with this important matter it is the opinion of the undersigned that, without undertaking to fix the personal responsibility for the breach of law and regulation which it is his present duty to bring to the knowledge of the Department, and of persons interested in the subject, his duty will be exhausted in efforts to prevent a further production of unauthorized material of any kind from United States coinage or experimental dies. Efforts have already been made, as will have appeared above, to aid the public in discriminating against the circulation of unauthorized pieces which hitherto have freely circulated among coin collectors, coin dealers, etc., simply as unique cabinet pieces, without recognition of their unlawful character.

As the execution of the penal coinage laws of the United States is no part of the duty of this Bureau, it falls to other officers of the Government, in their own judgment and discretion, to take cognizance, or not, of any circulation of past unlawful productions from the United States Mint. The following amendments of, and additions to, the general Instructions and Regulations in Relation to the Transaction of Business at the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States, in force April 1, 1887, have been prescribed under date of October 10, 1887, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the conduct of the Mint, specific on all the points which have here been made the subject of remark.

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE XV.

SEC. 11. All experimental and trial dies shall be in the custody of the engraver, who shall safely keep all models and hubs from which experimental dies have been prepared.

ADDITIONS TO ARTICLE XV.

All experimental and trial pieces shall be struck by the engraver from planchets furnished by the coinier upon requisition signed by the superintendent for a specific number of pieces.

Dated, or obverse, dies cannot lawfully remain in existence after the year of their date.

SEC. 16. It will be a misdemeanor on the part of any officer or employé of the United States Mint, to be followed by dismissal from the Mint service, and punishable under the coinage laws of the United States, to commit one or any of the following acts:

1. To strike, either by hand or by machinery, a coin of the United States, or a dated pattern piece, or experimental piece, after the year of its date.

2. To strike from a regular coinage die or dies of the United States a piece in any other metal or alloy, or of a weight and fineness, other than prescribed by law for coin of the same denomination, except as provided by section 6 of these regulations.

3. To strike, except as provided by section 6 of these regulations, from a coinage die or dies of the United States a piece of stated denomination in which the obverse or reverse, or both, shall be other than as authorized by law for coin of the same denomination, or in the striking of which dies are used other than employed in the regular coinage of coin of the same denomination.

4. Experimental pieces of proposed designs or of new coins for the official use of the Director of the Mint under section 3510, Revised Statutes, and on his written requisition, shall be struck in such metal or alloy only, and of such weight and fineness as prescribed by law for coins

of the same denomination. Such experimental pieces will be receipted for by the Director, and if not adopted for regular coinage during the same year shall be defaced by him as soon as the use is subserved for which they were struck, and forthwith returned to the superintendent, who shall cause them to be melted in his presence and that of the melter and refiner, when both of these officers shall join in a written statement to that effect, which statement, to be sent to the Director of the Mint, shall be a voucher to the Director of the Mint, and so put upon record in the regular archives of the Bureau of the Mint. Such pieces, if adopted for coinage, will be returned by the Director and receipted for by the superintendent.

#### TECHNICAL OPERATIONS OF MINTS.

The technical and mechanical operations of the several mints, while differing in minor particulars, are essentially the same as for the last fifty years. The points of difference are chiefly in practice, which necessarily changes with the personality of the head of the several operative departments. Thus in the matter of melting, casting and cooling of ingots, and annealing, the practice at each institution differs somewhat from that of the others. These points of difference are to some degree more or less determined by differences in the plant and appointments of the several institutions, owing to variations in local conditions, especially as to supplies of material. The general uniformity referred to, in equipment as well as practice, is probably due to the fact that under the organization of the mint service previous to the Coinage Act of 1873 the mint at Philadelphia, then known as the Mint of the United States, was the medium through which machinery and regular supplies were distributed to the other institutions of the Republic, then known as branch mints.

#### MECHANICAL OPERATIONS AT MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

No notable renewal of plant or of machinery has taken place at any of the mints except at Philadelphia, where during the present calendar year a new steam-plant has been introduced, by special appropriation of Congress.

The mint at Philadelphia still performs a large part of the annual coinage, including about two-thirds of the silver-dollar coinage and a large part of the coinage of subsidiary silver, together with the whole coinage of minor coins; while it is also called upon to execute from time to time a portion of the annual gold coinage, the principal proportion of which for several years has been executed at San Francisco. Although meeting a constantly pressing and most urgent demand for dimes and minor coin, it has been called upon for two-thirds of the fixed requirement of law for silver dollars. The recent enormous output in both classes of coin from this mint is elsewhere exhibited in this report, and in the preceding ones of the present series. Probably no single institution has ever been called upon for so great a number of pieces in a given time. It ought not indeed to be surprising if it should appear that the pressure under which the operations of this mint have been conducted has affected the economy of its results, in order to secure the uniform high class of work required throughout the mint service.

But it is in the coin adjusted by hand to legal weight, namely, gold and the larger silver pieces, rather than in small silver and minor coin, that a standard can be found by which the mechanical efficiency of a mint can be readily gauged.



From the subjoined statement of the percentage of planchets or blanks of weight adjusted to the whole number cut and to good coin produced—it will be discovered that the percentage of operative loss, or of blanks rejected, at all the institutions is apparently excessive, while its maximum is found to be reached in the mint at Philadelphia.

## APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF CONDEMNED BLANKS TO BLANKS CUT.

Fiscal year.	Coinage mint.							
	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.		Carson.		New Orleans.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1885.....	18	9	8	8	9	11	.....	9
1886.....	24	12	7	5	.....	.....	.....	8
1887.....	23	21	9	8	.....	.....	.....	6

## Percentage of condemned blanks to good coin produced.—Gold coin and silver dollars.

1885.....	23	10	9	10	10	12	.....	10
1886.....	32	14	8	5	.....	.....	.....	9
1887.....	8	27	10	8	.....	.....	.....	6

## STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS OF THE MINT AT MELBOURNE.

Years.	Percentage of condemned blanks to blanks cut.	
	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.
1880.....	7.35	.....
1881.....	6.28	15.66
1882.....	7.33	27.04
1883.....	6.48	.....
1884.....	6.78	51.43
1885.....	10.30	41.66
1886.....	7.42	30.83

The above statement covers work on silver dollars exclusively at New Orleans, and principally on the same class of coin at Philadelphia and almost exclusively the same at Carson. At San Francisco the output for the period cited was over one-half gold coins. Both classes of coin may properly be taken together for the present purpose of comparing the mechanical efficiency of the several mints.

A statement like the above suggests the following inquiries: (1) whether the average loss of "blanks" at all of the mints of the United States is not far above what is essential to the manufacture of coins of similar weight from the same alloy? (2) Whether the same loss is found to occur at other public mints or at private mints elsewhere? and, if not, whether (3) a comparison unfavorable to the mints of the United States follows from conditions of our mint practice, the quality of the mechanical plants at the different institutions, or more or less directly

from defective manipulation due to the instability of the personal organization of our mint service.

Unfortunately, however, these questions cannot be directly answered as fully as could be wished for want of ample exhibits of the same points on the part of mints of other nations, and in the absence of other specific information on the subject.

It will be understood that in the practice of the mints of the United States the rejection of blanks is in part through the process of automatic weighing, and in part through the process of filing by hand, for which latter process adjusters are employed. Blanks are therefore advanced products, which represent all kinds of labor and manipulation involved in the manufacture of coin, except the final act of the press, whose ordinary performance is some 60 per minute. In the mints of the United States, coins too heavy to be readily reduced by filing to a weight within the prescribed tolerance, or too light to be within, are rejected, with the aid of a force of adjusters, before coining, as in most mints of continental Europe.

In the Royal Mint at London no adjusters are employed. Coins are there advanced to the finished state before rejection of too light and too heavy, no mechanical reduction of heavy coin thus being practicable. Hence the rejection or condemnation of a larger proportion of coin in the Royal Mint than of blanks in the mints of the United States, but at no expenditure for adjusting—by which this proportion might be reduced. It appears that the proportion of rejected coins in 1885 at the Royal Mint at London was only 17.10 per cent., and 14.09 per cent. in 1886—the greater loss being in the coinage of gold.\* The proportion of rejected blanks at the mint at Philadelphia is thus seen to compare very unfavorably with the results of the Royal Mint of Great Britain as well as of other mints in the United States.

The following statement of the proportion of coin produced from ingots operated upon at the several mints, while it includes the loss by condemnation of blanks, also exhibits antecedent losses entailed in the operations of annealing, rolling, and cutting.

PERCENTAGE OF COIN PRODUCED FROM INGOTS OPERATED ON.

Fiscal years.	Coinage mints.							
	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.		Carson.		New Orleans.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1883.....	.....	.....	54.7	51.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	.....	.....	54.3	52.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	35.3	46.8	54.7	53.3	50.9	46.5	.....	51.6
1886.....	33.8	47.4	52.0	52.8	.....	.....	.....	53.2
1887.....	25.2	44.1	47.5	53.9	.....	.....	.....	56.0

\* 17th An. Rep. Deputy Master of the Mint, 1886, p. 42.

STATEMENT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE MINT AT MELBOURNE.

Years.	Percentage of coin produced.	
	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.
1880.....	65.69	.....
1881.....	66.29	50.41
1882.....	65.68	41.19
1883.....	65.99	.....
1884.....	62.20	14.75
1885.....	60.89	22.22
1886.....	64.81	38.03

PERCENTAGE OF GOOD COIN PRODUCED AT THE MINTS OF INDIA FROM METAL OPERATED ON.

*Rupees.*

Year.	Mint Calcutta, silver.	Bombay.
1886.....	57	55.5

It will be observed that the better results are exhibited by the mints at San Francisco and New Orleans, as compared with the mint at Philadelphia. But none of our mints are up to the standard of efficiency to be found in the mint at Melbourne, where the average percentage of coins produced during the last eight years has been as high as 64.62 in the case of sovereigns.

At the mint at Calcutta in 1886 fifty-seven (57) per cent. of good coin was produced from ingots operated on, and at Bombay 55.5 per cent., both mints being occupied in rupee coinage, and thus practically under similar conditions as in the coinage of the United States silver dollar. Such a comparison, as in the case of rejected blanks, is again very unfavorable to the mint at Philadelphia.

Under such circumstances I am bound to inquire to what is due the failure of our mints, particularly the mint at Philadelphia, to attain their well-known excellence of manufacture in coin actually produced, along with as high a degree of economy of production as is consistent with public work of this kind. It is hardly necessary to remark that no private contractor or manufacturer could be expected to tolerate such operative losses as are to be found in some of the leading mints of the world besides those of the United States.

The only mint of which I have been able to make a personal inspection since entering upon the duties of this Bureau is the mint at Philadelphia. As the oldest mint of the United States, and the seat of the Director of the Mint down to the year 1873, and still the leading institution of the country in point of magnitude of operations and number of departments, this institution must be presumed to fairly illustrate the art of minting in the United States. Minor differences in its operations as compared with those of the collateral mints have been above referred to as such as may arise from the personal practice of the several heads

of the operative departments, and from differences in plant, appointments, and supplies.

During the last two years this mint has not only been greatly taxed but strained severely in order to meet the requirements of the coinage laws, and the requirements of this Department, as determined in the latter case by extraordinary demands for certain classes of coin, notably minor coin, the use of which has of late become remarkably extended throughout the country.

The other mints of the Republic, with whose performance in point of economy the mint at Philadelphia is found to suffer by comparison, have not been so severely taxed, while their facilities in many respects are superior, especially in point of space, light, and convenience—so important, along with deliberateness of work, to the nicer operations of a mint.

Experiments have been instituted by me at the mint at Philadelphia which tend to determine and locate some weak points in the plant and practice of that institution. Without encumbering these pages with technical details, it may be remarked that in several particulars the inefficiency which these experiments tend to disclose is in different degrees shared by the several coinage mints.

Referring to the plant of the mint at Philadelphia more particularly, it may be said that while the operations of coining, as at the other mints, is believed to be conducted as effectively as practicable at this day by the use of presses of excellent construction and durability, the preliminary operations of the coiner's department will not compare favorably with similar operations at European mints and private manufacturing or minting establishments.

Improvements are sought in the annealing of fillets, especially in the direction of indirect application of fire, so as to be performed in retorts excluded from contact with the gases of combustion.

The least efficiency in our whole mint practice is probably to be found in the want of suitable machinery for finishing bands or fillets ready for cutting, the desideratum of a fillet of uniform thickness not being met by any of our present finishing rolls, supplemented as these are with the use of the draw-bench. In fact, no finishing rolls worthy of the name are employed at the mint at Philadelphia, and the same is presumably the case at the other mints. The draw-bench is thus called upon to supplement the work of so-called finishing rolls, as distinguished from break-down rolls, but with no other result than great lack of uniformity in the thickness of fillets, whence arises the great loss of blanks cut from them.

It is well known that rolls of precision are in use at mints on the continent of Europe, as at Berlin, Brussels, Vienna, Milan, and Rome, and it is believed that rolls of equal precision are applied in this country to manufactures of different kinds. My inquiries on this subject have not been exhaustive, but have gone so far as to show that rolls claimed to be of precision are in use at several private establishments. The qualities essential to rolls of this character have not yet been determined by me, especially in view of the results of my present inquiry into the matter tending to show that different views are entertained on this subject by different persons of authority.

This question appears to turn less upon the physical properties of the roll itself, as between those of chilled iron or different kinds of steel, than upon questions of diameter, the revolution of one or both rolls, length, bearings, and housings of the same, and mode of propulsion, whether by gearing, belting, or friction. The one quality of rigidity,

along with the minimum of elasticity consistent with durability, and freedom from liability to break under strain, are conceded to be points desired in rolls of precision, while on the several other points referred to no unanimity of opinion seems to prevail among such American metal-workers as have been consulted.

The defects in annealing make themselves felt in ordinary rolling, and obviously increase the tendency to uneven rolling. Rolls, therefore, not powerful enough not to yield to physical inequalities would fail as rolls of precision for the purpose required. The rolls at present at the mint at Philadelphia, already referred to, are now some fifty years old. So far from ever having been intended as rolls of precision, they have not even been established on rigid foundations. No extra stability has been given to their resting place except what is imparted by simple girders, which are subject to the vibrations of the whole plant as well as to those from the rolls themselves.

Enough has been said without an extended discussion of this matter to point out the needs of improvement in the rolling operations of the mint at Philadelphia and to indicate at least one direction for improvement in the appliances of our mints for production of bands of strictly uniform thickness, so as to render them effective enough to overcome such irregularities as arise from inequalities of density in the metal itself. It is not impossible, indeed, that an improved draw-bench to the same end might be a still more desirable improvement, so as to obviate the necessity of the use of finishing rolls of such a degree of precision as to be perhaps incompatible with the hard usage to which machinery of this kind is necessarily subjected in public mints.

Indeed it would be surprising if the inventive talent of our population were not equal to the production of a draw-bench which should take the place of the present imperfect machine of that name, or equal to achieve the construction of an entirely new machine to perform more effectively the same operation for which the draw-bench has long been in use in many mints of the world, where the operation of rolling as a work of precision has not been attempted.

The art of adjusting blanks too heavy to be reduced to proper limits of weight by gentle hand-filing, has never been practiced at any of our mints. The operation of adjusting by gentle filing of heavy blanks is in the mints of the United States at the hands of adjusters, for which a large force of women is employed. At several mints of continental Europe this operation is confided to men, and carried much farther than is practicable under the present arrangement at our mints, and with the use of small appliances of edged tools for more extensive reduction than can be accomplished by filing, without loss of symmetry in the blank.

Dr. Ansell in his work on "The Royal Mint" has described a machine known as the "Pilcher filing machine," for which he claims great efficiency in the reduction of the number of discarded blanks. By the use of this machine the number is stated to be reduced to such proportion only of defective blanks as are too light, the machine itself being claimed to handle all blanks originally too heavy. Whether the machine referred to has been, or would be, found in practice to answer the requirements for which it is contrived, it is not at all unlikely that a machine could be so constructed as to perform the work so desirable at every mint where too heavy blanks are liable to be produced in large proportion for want of uniformity in the thickness of fillets.

In order to render as practicable as possible under the present organization of the mint service the suggestions here briefly made, the

operative officers of the mint at Philadelphia have, in co-operation with the superintendent, been charged with the study in detail of the several points referred to. At all of the institutions the operations which have formed the subject of these remarks are under the immediate supervision of coiners to whose appointment, so far as I am aware, familiarity with the mechanical arts or the art of coining has not been required as a condition, the office having by long-established precedent been considered an executive, rather than a technical or mechanical, one. In this fact, and in the additional fact that our coinage operations are not concentrated in a single mint, but conducted at points on three of the extreme boundaries of the Republic, must be sought the explanation of any failure of our mint practice as a unit, and any failure of the technical operations of our mint service to be in accord with the best practice of the day.

The following special statement has recently been received from the mint at Philadelphia:

RESULT OF WORKING OF 8,520 SILVER INGOTS AT THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 20-22, 1887.

Character.	Per cent.
Fillets blistered .....	0.8
Clippings .....	41
Heavy planchets adjusted .....	32.9
Light planchets adjusted .....	10
Heavy planchets condemned .....	5.3
Light planchets condemned .....	10

OPERATIONS OF THE MELTER AND REFINER.

The metallurgic processes employed at the several mints of the United States are uniform and in general conformity with those of foreign mints. Notable differences of practice, however, are recognized among the several institutions. The practice of each institution, so far as it is individual, seems to have become more or less traditional from the circumstance that each one seems to be mainly guided by established precedents of its own, perhaps handed down successively from one operative officer to another, and in the same manner from one set of operatives to their successors. From the further circumstance that skilled operatives in the mint service are not frequently changed and never wholly at one time, precedents more or less personal in their beginning have passed into practice, and become apparently so deeply rooted, as to be almost unchangeable.

An effort on the part of a melter and refiner to introduce into the melting room a new plan of operations, or even to change the size of the melting pots, the weight of the melt, or the mode of casting or cooling ingots, has been found no easy matter, and has sometimes failed for want of persistence against habit and opposition. An officer who has found security for his accounts with the Government in established practice, must be possessed of strong convictions in favor of a change before he considers it safe to make one. Thus it happens that all technical improvements in methods of melting and casting ingots must be instituted by the officer immediately responsible for the melting department or not at all. While the superintendent of a mint cannot be asked to take upon himself such a responsibility as to insist upon

technical changes in the processes or practice of the melting room, nor the officer in charge of that department to assume the responsibility of adopting processes or a practice not of his own accord, it should not be considered that the latter officer's responsibility ends with his observance of statutory limits of fineness and wastage of precious metals. He is none the less also bound to observe strict economy in labor and fuel, and should not be allowed an unreasonable latitude in operative waste of this kind any more than in destructive consumption of the precious metals. The proportion of silver ingot-melts, good and bad, is one measure of the degree of efficiency in the work of the melting department. So is the relative wastage of the precious metals. But neither measure is absolute. First, in the case of melts it must not fail to be considered that, according to the experiments of Levol in Paris, and Roberts in London, unequal distribution of silver begins in the ingots, and that excessive inequality of filets in fineness and density (whence blanks rejected), is not wholly chargeable to ineffective annealing and unequal rolling in another department.

Second, as to the melter's wastage, under the circumstance that one mint reports an operative net gain of silver, while another mint with operations on the same class of silver bullion, but on a much smaller scale, reports a notable wastage of a *bona fide* character, it is clear that in the former case allowances on entries of bullion have been made for the security of the melter-and-refiner's account, which have not to the same extent been made in the latter case. Thus, singular as it may seem, it happens that the operations of two different mints can not be exactly compared on equal terms, owing to differences in personal practice.

In the course of comments in the present report on the same subject—that is, of gains in the operations of melting and refining, in which an operative loss, provided for by law in the form of a legal allowance for wastage, is essential to the process employed—occasion was taken to point out the prevalence, at more than one of the mints, of a practice not sanctioned by law, namely, of including in allowances on bullion (deposited or received on purchases) for mechanical impurities, such as sandage and moisture, a margin sufficient also to cover metallurgical losses, especially such as unavoidably arise from volatilization in the case of silver, and to a minor extent in the case of gold when alloyed with certain volatile metals.

A similar tendency to find means for covering the actual wastage in the operations of the coiner is observed in two of the institutions during the past year—a practice likewise not sanctioned by law.

A comparison of the operations of both of the operative departments of the several mints in the matter referred to will not, therefore, be understood to be unfavorable to those mints where mechanical or metallurgical operative losses incurred have not been offset by allowances of any kind not prescribed by law.

For the same reason that it is not the duty of the superintendent of a mint to prescribe rules for technical practice in the department of the melter and refiner, it can not be undertaken by the Director of the Mint to require a uniform practice in the melting-rooms of the several institutions. But it will be the duty of this Bureau to carefully compare the economical results of all the mints, not only in coining operations, but in the antecedent operations of melting, which, unlike the former, are almost independent of the means supplied in the way of fixtures and plant.

It has been my effort to exhibit in such of the fiscal reports of this Bureau as have fallen to my hand the returns of practical operations

at all of the mints in a way to afford operative officers whatever data are necessary for comparison of working results from an economical point of view, in order to set forth the relative merits of different modes of procedure, so far as they are known to vary at the several institutions, and as, indeed, known to no persons so well as to the operative officers throughout the Mint service.

It is probable that, perhaps with one exception, none of our mints afford sufficient space in the melting-room for the introduction of traveling cranes for the handling of melting-pots. While, therefore, little improvement can be looked for in the direction of casting directly, without ladling, into moulds, as at the Royal Mints at London and at Madrid, it is very desirable that close attention be given to the question of the maximum weight of silver melts allowable by economy—not only of waste of silver by volatilization, but of labor and fuel as gauged by the proportion of blanks returned, when ascertained to be defective from physical or metallurgical properties, and not from unsuccessful mechanical treatment, and as further gauged by the number of ingots and fillets condemned. It is not presumed that a stated weight of the silver melt can be fixed upon alike at all of the mints, where practical differences are important, as in the size of the furnace, strength of draught, and character of fuel.

It is also desirable that due attention be given to the mode of casting ingots, in order to settle upon something like uniformity in this very important particular, especially in point of slow or rapid cooling; for it is well known that the practice at the several mints varies by extremes, the extreme of slow cooling being found at New Orleans, and the extreme of rapid cooling at San Francisco. The experiments of Mr. W. C. Roberts, chemist of the Royal Mint at London, on the homogeneity of alloys of silver and copper and the effects of slow and rapid cooling, are especially pertinent to a study of this question. There appears much reason, indeed, to believe that in the casting and cooling of ingots which pass all practical tests previous to the cutting of fillets rolled from them, begin the evils which result in an excessive rejection of blanks from inequalities of weight. For such physical inequalities in fillets, and *pari passu* inequalities of weight of blanks, imperfect annealing and defective rolling seem to have been held too directly accountable in our mints.

It is noteworthy that the mint at present exhibiting the smallest ratio of condemned silver blanks to the whole number of blanks cut is that mint where ingots are slowly cooled. This fact is in agreement with the experiments of Leval at the mint at Paris.\*

The experiments by the Wastage Commission at the mint at Philadelphia in 1872 tend to show the inequalities of distribution of silver in fillets to be a condition of the original ingots.†

Such facts point to the inquiry how far the segregation of silver in the silver-copper ingot is affected: (1) By the weight or volume of the melt; (2) by the mode of pouring; (3) by the size of the mould, and incidentally by the conductivity of the mould as a condition of its volume, as well as (4) by the comparative rapid or slow further cooling of the ingot. The inclination of the mould is another condition which I have observed to be regarded as important in the casting of brass at certain metal works recently inspected by me.

It has sometimes been supposed that segregation of silver in silver-copper melts takes place in some ratio to the weight or volume of the

\* See Percy, Metallurgy of Gold and Silver, Part I, 156.

† Report upon the Wastage of Silver Bullion, Mint of the United States. Washington, 1872, p. 54.



melt. Their weight at the several mints is individual to each, namely, some 8,300 ounces at New Orleans against 3,600 at Philadelphia and 1,650 ounces at San Francisco. Except at New Orleans these are small, the least exceedingly small in comparison with the weights of similar melts at the mints of continental Europe, as exhibited by Mr. Roberts.\*

The ratio of condemned melts of silver alloy is in none of the mints now large, though over four times greater at the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans than at San Francisco.

The proportion of silver melts condemned at the mint at Philadelphia for the last six years (1882-1887) has not exceeded sixty-five hundredths of 1 per cent., against 9.7 per cent. from 1868 to 1874—an improvement of 1 to 15.

While records of ingots condemned and blanks rejected are forwarded to this Bureau, no record of condemned fillets after annealing has hitherto been communicated. Such further record of condemned material will in future also be required.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF MELTS OF INGOTS MADE AND THE NUMBER CONDEMNED AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AT SAN FRANCISCO, PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW ORLEANS DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1882-1887.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Fiscal year.	Gold ingot melts.		Silver ingot melts.	
	Number made.	Number condemned.	Number made.	Number condemned.
1882.....	958	8	10,719	20
1883.....	901	5	7,509	12
1884.....	767	4	5,539	1
1885.....	677	1	2,619	0
1886.....	935	0	.....	.....
1887.....	958	2	1,086	0
Total.....	5,196	20	27,472	33
Condemned.....per cent.....	.....	.4	.....	.1½

PHILADELPHIA.

1882.....	1,333	17	6,502	32
1883.....	178	3	7,328	46
1884.....	109	6	8,281	64
1885.....	65	5	9,142	29
1886.....	208	9	12,867	80
1887.....	7	0	14,146	122
Total.....	1,900	40	58,266	373
Condemned.....per cent.....	.....	2.1	.....	.6½

NEW ORLEANS.

1882.....	11	4	922	6
1883.....	.....	.....	1,565	22
1884.....	.....	.....	1,519	10
1885.....	2	.....	2,059	10
1886.....	.....	.....	1,838	7
1887.....	23	7	2,146	10
Total.....	36	11	10,349	65
Condemned.....per cent.....	.....	†30.5½	.....	.6½

\* Report of the Deputy Master of the Mint on European mints. London, 1870.

† Largely dental gold, containing platinum.

Recent experiments at the mint at Philadelphia serve to show that uniform results in weight and thickness are not attained in silver fillets finished by rolling, and to indicate the certainty that the rolls employed are incapable of executing work of precision within the limit of one-quarter of a thousandth of an inch.

The adverse conditions presented by the rolls at present in use at the mints of the United States may be stated as follows: elasticity of the housings, imperfect rigidity of the rolls, and elasticity of the lubricant, or cushion or film of oil on the journals. To such conditions is to be ascribed the difficulty of obtaining two immovable true lines of contact between surfaces of rolls, under the circumstance that the metal of the fillet, especially in the case of standard silver alloy, may possess unequal physical properties of hardness and density, whereby the unequal effect of the rolls seems to be primarily determined.

It has therefore been found at the mint at Philadelphia that fillets finished on the draw-bench yield the higher proportion of good planchets, notwithstanding the failure in principle of the draw-bench as a tool of precision. This difference in favor of the draw-bench arises from the stability of the dies and the draw-plate. Although a most effective machine for many purposes, its failure in mint practice is both essential and vicarious. Its essential defects arise from the appliance to the fillet of tension as well as compression; its vicarious defects from unequal malleability and tensile resistance in the fillet, in turn due to inequalities in composition, and hence in physical properties. These inequalities are precisely the same that determine the unequal effect of rolls, especially in silver-copper fillets, wherein defects of both machines especially become most apparent. Such inequalities have here been ascribed primarily to lack of homogeneity in the fillet as a condition of segregation of silver in the original ingot.

It does not seem impossible, indeed, that, as an alternative from the difficulty of procuring and maintaining rolls of precision, and from the use of the draw-bench, the principle of construction of which latter machine is obviously incompatible with perfect results in the manufacture of fillets, a shaving-machine, such as manufactured by the Pratt-Whitney Company, Hartford, Conn., may, as believed by the makers, with some slight modifications, be made to serve the purpose of finishing fillets with less deviation in thickness than is accomplished by any existing appliances in the mint service of the United States.

An early opportunity will be sought to test its performance with silver-copper fillets.

Some of the weak points in the mechanism and practice of the mints of the United States are revealed by the working exhibits above briefly presented. These exhibits have thus far been followed up by practical inquiries into the causes of notable inefficiencies in the case of a single institution, to the limited extent that opportunity has been found for such inquiries on my own part, with the aid of its superintendent and operative officers. It is hoped that the preceding remarks will serve to indicate the line of inquiry which the officers of collateral institutions will be requested to pursue, with the view of effecting in the mint service such improvements in technical operations as may enable results to be compared less unfavorably than heretofore with the performance of other mints and private metal works.

How far the weak points of the mint practice of the United States are to be ascribed to instability and want of skill in the operative force is difficult to estimate. While, for reasons obvious enough, public works of a technical character seldom if ever reach a given degree of

efficiency with the same economy to be found under private auspices, the mint service, compared with other branches of the public service, is practically free from legal restraints in the selection and employment of clerks and operatives.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD FOR 1886.

In the Appendix will be found a table showing the estimated production of gold and silver in the world for the calendar years 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886. The estimate for the year 1886 is new. This was compiled principally from foreign state papers communicated through the Department of State. These will be found in full in the Appendix. For countries from which statistics were not at hand, estimates made have been based upon the latest reported production, or upon statistics of export of the precious metals. Such items form an insignificant portion of the total production. The ultimate figures for the preceding years 1883, 1884, and 1885 have been revised from later and what are considered better data. The totals may be claimed to approximately represent for the given periods the gold and silver production of the world. The production is expressed in kilograms and in values, the value of silver being taken, wherever the calculation has been made upon the part of this Bureau, at its coining rate in standard silver dollars, corresponding to \$1.16 $\frac{4}{11}$  per ounce standard (.900 fine) or \$1.2929 per ounce fine.

The production of gold has varied but little from year to year, having somewhat fallen off during the year 1886 as compared with 1885. The production of silver, however, notwithstanding the large depreciation in the market value of that metal, has steadily increased from \$115,000,000 in 1883 to \$130,000,000 in 1886. The production of the world for the calendar years 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886 is exhibited in the following table:

Calendar years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Kilograms.	Value.*	Kilograms.	Value.†
1883.....	143,533	\$95,392,000	2,769,197	\$115,068,000
1884.....	153,017	101,694,000	2,804,725	118,564,000
1885.....	154,942	102,975,000	3,062,069	127,257,000
1886.....	147,097	97,761,000	3,137,175	130,383,000

\* Kilogram of gold valued at \$664.60.

† Kilogram of silver valued at \$41.56.

The United States still maintains first rank among the nations of the world as the largest producer of the precious metals, having produced during the calendar year 1886 gold and silver of the coining value of \$86,000,000. Mexico retains second rank, with a production of \$33,614,000, of which \$33,000,000 was silver. Australia has a production of \$27,647,000, of which \$26,425,000 was gold. Russia is credited with a production of \$21,046,000, of which \$20,518,000 was gold.

It may be said, however, that the production credited Russia for 1886, in the table, does not fully represent the entire production of that Empire for the year. The official statement from the Russian Government purports to represent only the amount sent to the mints. It is probable that later and more complete statistics will tend to exhibit a larger production in Russia by perhaps several millions of dollars, and so bring the production of gold in the world for the year 1886 nearer the amounts of prior years.

## THE WORLD'S COINAGE AND USE OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE ARTS.

In the Appendix will be found a table showing the value in United States money of the coinage of gold and silver during the years 1884, 1885, and 1886 by each of the nations of the world, from the principal of which reports have been received. The coinage reported is for calendar years, except in the case of Mexico for each of the three years; India for 1884 and 1885; and of Brazil for 1884, for which countries, for the years named, the coinage was reported for fiscal years.

This table includes the coinage executed by substantially, if not quite, all of the nations of the world during the years mentioned.

The value of the coinage was as follows:

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver.
1884.....	\$99,432,795	\$95,832,084
1885.....	94,728,008	105,105,299
1886.....	92,653,400	124,678,678

The coinage of silver has largely increased while the coinage of gold has fallen off.

It is an important fact that the value of the known silver coinage for the calendar year 1886, over \$124,000,000, closely approximated the production of silver for that year, which was \$130,000,000.

The principal silver coinage was executed by the United States, Mexico, India, Japan, Spain, Austria, and at the mint at Paris for the French possessions in China.

A statement like the present is wanting in absolute significance only to the degree of uncertainty as to the relative proportion of old material employed in coinage and also in the arts.

An incomplete statement of net coinage in relation to recoinage may be presented, as drawn from recent official sources, as follows:

## RECOINAGES REPORTED BY CERTAIN NATIONS, 1886.

## GOLD.

Countries.	Recoinage reported of domestic coins.	Value in United States money.	Recoinage of foreign coins.	Value in United States money.	Total recoinage value.
Great Britain.....					
India.....					
Belgium.....					
Italy.....	Part (not stated).....				
Germany.....	145,560 marks.....	\$34,643			\$34,643
Portugal.....	54,000 milreis.....	54,000			54,000
Egypt.....					
Japan.....	294 yen.....	294			294
Colombia.....					
United States.....	445,743 dollars.....	445,743	9,072,731 dollars.	\$9,072,731	9,518,474
Total.....		534,680		9,072,731	9,607,411

## RECOINAGES REPORTED BY CERTAIN NATIONS, 1886—Continued.

## SILVER.

Countries.	Recoinage reported of domestic coins.	Value in United States money.	Recoinage of foreign coins.	Value in United States money.	Total recoinage value.
Great Britain....	£185, 116 .....	\$880, 867			\$880, 867
India .....	{ 217, 004 } rupees .....	208, 932	7, 860, 090 rupees.	\$3, 723, 324	3, 932, 256
	{ 224, 061 } .....				
Belgium .....	4, 776, 000 francs .....	921, 768			921, 768
Italy .....	9, 302, 404 francs .....	1, 795, 364			1, 795, 364
Germany * .....		1, 153, 963			1, 153, 963
Portugal .....					
Egypt† .....	459, 362 Egn. pounds.	2, 270, 626		933, 525	3, 204, 151
Japan .....	2, 304 yen .....	2, 304			2, 304
Colombia .....	806, 341 dollars .....	806, 341			806, 341
United States † .....	764, 918 dollars .....	764, 918	495, 310 dollars.	495, 310	1, 260, 228
Total .....		8, 805, 083		5, 152, 159	13, 957, 242

\* No recoinage of silver reported, but believed to be all from melted thalers.

† All the new coinage was made from old coin and German silver thalers.

‡ There was also deposited at the mints \$63,679.89 in trade-dollars.

The large recoinage value of foreign gold and silver coins melted down, exhibited in the case of the United States, as compared with other nations, except perhaps in the case of India, is probably to be explained by the circumstance that international exchange of gold and silver coins is so readily accomplished between European states as to render this item at foreign mints one of little moment. Indeed, no recoinage of foreign coins is reported in mint statements on the part of any European nations, so far as I am aware.

Using these partial amounts the results may be stated as follows:

## RESUMÉ.

## GOLD.

Value of the product of the mines, 1886.....		\$98, 000, 000
Coinage executed in 1886.....	\$92, 650, 000	
Recoinage.....	9, 600, 000	
Net coinage 1886.....		83, 050, 000
Leaving new gold for employment in the arts .....		14, 950, 000

## SILVER.

Value of the product of the mines, 1886.....		\$130, 000, 000
Coinage executed in 1886.....	\$124, 670, 000	
Recoinage.....	13, 950, 000	
Net coinage, 1886.....		110, 720, 000
Leaving new silver for employment in the arts.....		19, 280, 000

The information obtained from the principal nations of the world relative to the value of manufactured articles of gold and silver attested and stamped during the year 1886, is presented in the following table. This only partially represents the value of the industrial employment of the precious metals. In order that the table may present, as nearly as now practicable, the total industrial employment of gold and silver, estimates have been added for three nations, namely: Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Switzerland, from which no official information has been

received on this subject. These estimates have been taken from the last edition of Dr. Adolf Soetbeer's *Materialien* (1886).

In the case of Belgium, while the value of gold and silver articles stamped, so far as known, was reported for 1886, the figures here adopted cover the value of goods stamped in 1865, the last year when stamping was obligatory, and therefore, as it is assumed, only approximately stand for 1886.

In the case of the United States the values given in the table are as ascertained by the last census made by this Bureau of the employment by goldsmiths, silversmiths, and others.

The industrial use of gold and silver shown by this table is not entirely of new material. In the United States, where the inquiry specifically covered this point, it may be said that about \$7,000,000 of the \$11,152,120 of gold used in 1885 and about \$4,500,000 of the \$5,198,413 of silver was new material. That is, about 35 per cent. of the gold used consisted of melted coin and other old material, and about 12 per cent. of the silver. Whether such a percentage would hold good in European countries is doubtful. Wherever, as in the United States, gold and silver are largely produced and private refineries are numerous, fine bars or new material would ordinarily be employed; but in European countries generally, as it seems reasonable to suppose, most of the gold used in the arts would consist of melted coins. As silver coins are at present generally overvalued (that is, their value as coin exceeds their value as bullion) it follows that in the case of silver for industrial purposes bars would be used to the practical exclusion of coin.

#### GOLD AND SILVER USED IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS, 1886.

[Kilogram of gold=\$664.60; kilogram of silver=\$41.56; coining rate of silver in standard silver dollars.]

Countries.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Kilograms.	Value.	Kilograms.	Value.
Austria-Hungary.....	*3,180	\$2,113,428	*31,793	\$1,321,317
Belgium.....	†635	422,021	†4,654	193,420
France.....	8,548	5,681,000	75,803	3,150,373
Germany.....	‡15,000	9,969,000	‡110,000	4,571,600
Great Britain.....	6,799	4,518,615	62,895	2,613,916
Italy.....	1,143	759,640	5,191	215,738
Netherlands.....	1,044	693,842	10,924	454,000
Russia.....	4,915	3,266,509	61,330	2,548,875
Sweden.....	302	200,709	1,904	79,130
Switzerland.....	‡15,000	9,969,000	‡22,000	1,329,920
United States.....	16,780	11,152,120	125,082	5,198,413
Total.....	73,346	48,745,884	521,576	21,676,702

\* For 1885—Goods stamped—Dr. A. Soetbeer's *Materialien*, 1886, second edition, p. 38.

† Stamped in 1865, when official verification was obligatory.

‡ Average for recent years—Dr. A. Soetbeer's *Materialien*, 1886, second edition, p. 38.

#### MONETARY STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In order to continue the compilation of the monetary statistics of foreign countries published annually by the Bureau of the Mint since its organization, a list of interrogatories, prepared in this Bureau, was

transmitted by the Secretary of State to the diplomatic and consular representatives of this Republic in the following countries :

*List of countries from which information was requested.*

Argentine Republic.	Egypt.	Peru.
Austria-Hungary.	France.	Persia.
Australia.	Germany.	Portugal.
Algeria.	Great Britain.	Porto Rico.
Belgium.	Greece.	Roumania.
Bolivia.	Guadeloupe.	Russia.
Brazil.	Hawaiian Islands.	Ronmelia.
Bulgaria.	Hayti.	Santo Domingo.
British Guiana.	Honduras.	Siam.
Canada.	India.	Spain.
Cape of Good Hope.	Italy.	Sweden and Norway.
Central American States.	Japan.	Society Islands.
Ceylon.	Luzon.	Servia.
Chili.	Mexico.	Switzerland.
China.	Morocco.	Turkey.
Cuba.	Martinique.	Tasmania.
Corea.	Madagascar.	United States of Colombia.
Costa Rica.	Netherlands.	Uruguay.
Denmark.	New Zealand.	Venezuela.
Ecuador.	Paraguay.	

*Replies have been received from the following countries.*

Austria-Hungary.	Germany.	Paraguay.
Algeria.	Great Britain.	Peru.
Belgium.	Guadeloupe.	Portugal.
Brazil.	Hawaiian Islands.	Russia.
Canada.	Hayti.	Siam.
Cape of Good Hope.	India.	Sweden and Norway.
Ceylon.	Italy.	Switzerland.
Chili.	Japan.	Turkey.
China.	Mexico.	Tasmania.
Denmark.	Netherlands.	United States of Colombia.
Egypt.	New Zealand.	Uruguay.
France.		

The Department of State was also requested to call the attention of the representatives of the United States in certain countries, from which no replies had been received, to the circular of January 1, 1886, and to the desirability of procuring and forwarding the information called for in at least the first four of the several interrogatories. As the replies in this report from foreign countries contain, in some cases, answers to the circular of January 1, 1886, covering the calendar year 1885, as well as to the circular of January 1, 1887, covering the calendar year 1886, and as the questions are referred to by numbers only, the two sets of interrogatories are here appended :

*Interrogatories addressed to the representatives of the United States in foreign countries, calendar year 1885.*

- (1) What is the legal unit of account ?
- (2) What is the legal standard : Double, single gold, or single silver ? If double, at what ratio between the two metals ?
- (3) What is the weight in grams of each of the gold coins authorized by law to be coined, and what is the fineness expressed in thousandths.
- (4) Same for silver.
- (5) Is the mint open to deposits by individuals of gold and silver for coinage, or of one metal to the exclusion of the other ?
- (6) In case of deposits by individuals of gold and silver, what coinage charge if any, is imposed on each metal ?
- (7) For what amount are gold coins a legal tender in the payment of debts or Government dues ?
- (8) Same for silver.

(9) What is the "tolerance" or "mint remedy" allowed by law in coinage on each piece, both as to weight and fineness—that is, what deviation is allowed from the legal standard?

(10) What are the legal provisions as to the recoinage of worn gold and silver coins?

(11) What was the amount of gold coined during the calendar year 1885, by denominations and value?

(12) Same for silver.

(13) What has been the total coinage of gold from the establishment of the mint? Amount received?

(14) What has been the total coinage of full legal-tender silver from the establishment of the mint? Amount received?

(15) What has been the total coinage of subsidiary or limited-tender silver from the organization of the mint? Amount received?

(16) What was the weight, expressed in kilograms, and the value of the gold produced from the mines during the calendar year 1885?

(17) Same for silver.

(18) The import and export of gold and silver coin and bullion, separately, during the calendar year 1885?

(19) Estimated amount of gold coin in the country? What proportion in active circulation?

(20) Same for full legal-tender silver.

(21) Same for limited-tender silver.

(22) Amount of paper currency outstanding December 31, 1885; Government and bank notes separately?

(23) Copy of the coinage laws and regulations of the mint as to coinage.

INTERROGATORIES ADDRESSED TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, CALENDAR YEAR 1886.

(1) What was the amount of gold coined during the calendar year 1886, by denominations and value? What amount was received during the year?

(2) Same for silver.

(3) What was the import and export of gold coin and of gold bullion during the calendar year 1886?

(4) Same for silver.

(5) What was the weight, expressed in kilograms, and the value of the gold produced from the mines during the calendar year 1886?

(6) Same for silver.

(7) Were any laws passed during the year 1886 affecting the coinage, issue, or legal-tender character of the metallic and paper circulation? If so, please transmit copies.

(8) Is the denomination of gold coin paid for deposits of bullion optional with the private depositor at the mints or other receiving institutions?

(9) Is there, in the case of gold coins, any restriction upon the issue of different denominations; and, if so, in what branch of the Government is discretion in this matter reposed?

(10) In case of the existence of bureaus of guaranty or departments of the Government for the verification and stamping of articles of gold and silver, and a collection of a tax for the same, report the amount of tax collected and the corresponding weight in kilograms and the value of manufactured goods—gold and silver separately.

NOTE.—Any information in line with the researches of the Bureau of the Mint of the United States in the industrial consumption of the precious metals will be very acceptable.

Coin and bullion should be given separately where practicable.

It will be noticed that in the interrogatories of the 1st of January, 1887, two new fields of inquiry have been entered upon.

The first, comprised in questions 8 and 9, is in relation to the right of private depositors of gold bullion to select the denomination of coin



in which they should be paid and whether there be any restriction on the issue of different denominations of coin.

These interrogatories were inserted for the reason that by certain large depositors, notably at the mint at San Francisco, it is claimed that under section 3544 of the Revised Statutes they are entitled to receive double-eagles in payment of gold deposits, independent of any policy on the part of the Treasury Department to coin small denominations in the mints of the United States. I was therefore desirous of ascertaining the practice of foreign governments in this respect.

In the case of the mints of Great Britain and India there is no restriction on the issue of the different denominations of gold coins authorized by law, and the denomination of the coins in payment is optional with the depositor.

In France such a restriction exists. The coinage of pieces of gold of the denomination of 5 francs is provisionally suspended in France and the other states of the Latin Union by article 8 of the monetary convention of November 6, 1885. Twenty-franc pieces are generally demanded by depositors and so paid. In Belgium, also, 20-franc pieces only are coined. In Switzerland no coinage has been executed for private persons. In Italy the matter is optional with the depositor, except as to the coinage of the 5-lire gold piece. In Germany private individuals can have coined only 20-mark pieces. In the Netherlands the matter is not optional with the depositor, and the 10-florin is the only gold coin which is struck at the mints. In Portugal, while there is little or no deposit of gold by private individuals, there is no restriction as to the mode of payment. In Sweden, Norway, and Denmark 20 and 10 crown pieces only are coined for individuals; 5-crown pieces being coined only on account of the State and the Reichs-Bank. In Turkey the denomination of coin is optional with the depositor, and no restriction is imposed as to the issue of different denominations of gold coin. In Russia no restriction exists as to the option of private depositors in the kind of coin paid out. In Egypt, while no restriction regarding the coinage of different gold coins exists, the whole matter is left to be regulated by the minister of finance. In Japan depositors are allowed to select the denomination of coin in which they will be paid. In Mexico the mints are leased to private parties, who are bound by their contract to coin both large and small money, but the denominations coined or paid out to depositors are practically left to the managers of the several mints. In the United States of Colombia there is no restriction on the issue of different denominations of gold coin. In Peru, where gold has been demonetized, and where the gold coins provided for by law are not legal tender, the whole matter of the denominations of coin to be issued is left to the discretion of the chief of the mint. In Chili the Government buys gold bullion and pays for it in the denomination of gold coin most convenient to the Government. At the mints of Brazil depositors have the right to demand any kind of legal gold coin.

It may, therefore, be said that there is no uniformity in the practice of foreign mints in this matter, but that most of them, which are open to deposits of gold bullion by individuals, exercise some restriction as to the denomination of gold coin paid out to depositors.

The other line of inquiry referred to is in the industrial employment of the precious metals, the interrogatory being as to the existence of bureaus of guaranty under the supervision of government for the verification and stamping of articles of gold and silver, and as to the value of such manufactured goods stamped during the year 1886.

In many of the great nations of Europe, notably England, France, Germany, Italy, etc., such bureaux exist, but the stamping of manufactured goods is not in all of them obligatory. The most that has been obtained on this subject is as to the value of the precious metals used in manufactured articles in such countries as have bureaux of guaranty.

In addition to the information contained in communications in answer to these circulars the Bureau of the Mint has received official reports and no little statistical material in the way of official publications. Among the most valuable of these may be mentioned the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, London, 1886; Report of the Commissioner of the Imperial Mint of Japan, 1886; ditto, 1887; Noticias de las Acunaciones é Introducciones de Metales Preciosos, Mexico, 1887; Direction Général des Monnaies et Médailles, Compte Rendu pour l'Exercice, 1884, Paris; ditto, 1885; Administration Reports of Calcutta and Bombay Mints for 1885-'86; Miscellaneous Statistics Relating to the Finances of British India, published at Calcutta, containing a chapter on the subject of mint and coinage; The Mining and Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; La Réforme Monétaire en Égypte; La Crisis Monetaria, Mexico, and the First Report of the Royal Commission Appointed to Inquire into the Recent Changes in the Relative Values of the Precious Metals, London.

The replies elicited by the above interrogatories, except so far as they relate to subjects not properly appertaining to questions of standard, to the subject of metallic money, or to the subject of the precious metals generally, will be found in the Appendix.

A brief statement of the more important contents of these papers and documents, so far as they relate to the production, consumption, and movement of the precious metals, is here inserted.

GREAT BRITAIN AND BRITISH COLONIES.

*Great Britain and Ireland:* Lord Salisbury transmits, through Minister Phelps, under date of March 30, 1887, information concerning the coinage and movement of the precious metals during the year 1886.

Items reported for 1886.	Amount in pounds sterling.	Equivalent in United States money.
Gold coinage.....		
Silver coinage.....	417,383	\$2,031,194
Amount received.....	185,116	900,867
Net silver coinage.....	232,267	1,130,327
Imports:		
Gold coin.....	6,897,305	33,565,735
Gold bullion.....	6,494,951	31,607,679
Total.....	13,392,256	65,173,414
Exports:		
Gold coin.....	7,791,260	37,916,167
Gold bullion.....	5,992,446	29,162,238
Total.....	13,783,706	67,078,405
Loss by export.....	391,450	1,904,991

Items reported for 1886.	Amount in pounds sterling.	Equivalent in United States money.
<b>Imports:</b>		
Silver coin.....	2, 224, 599	10, 826, 011
Silver bullion.....	5, 247, 040	25, 534, 720
Total.....	7, 471, 639	36, 360, 731
<b>Exports:</b>		
Silver coin.....	2, 054, 206	9, 996, 793
Silver bullion.....	5, 169, 493	25, 157, 338
Total.....	7, 223, 699	35, 154, 131
<b>Manufactured goods—stamped.</b>		
	Kilograms.	Equivalent in United States money.
Gold.....	6, 799	\$4, 518, 615
Silver.....	62, 895	2, 613, 916

Lord Salisbury also transmits, under date of March 10, 1887, a memorandum on the currency system of British India, which will be found under the head of "India."

Mention was made in the introduction to this chapter of the receipt by this Bureau of the first report of the Royal Commission appointed in England to inquire into the recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals. This document consists of minutes of evidence taken before the commission from its first session, November 19, 1886, to June 10, 1887, with appendices of tabular matter by way of exhibits by witnesses and relating to their testimony.

It will be remembered that a previous commission in Great Britain, appointed in August, 1885, to take under consideration the subject of the depression of trade and industry in that kingdom, after devoting some consideration to the question of the changes in the standard of value and the rates of exchange as affecting the depression of trade, recommended that a special inquiry be made into this subject. The present Royal Commission was accordingly constituted in September, 1886, to inquire into recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals. The first report of the present commission conveys no recommendation of remedial measures. It contains, however, valuable information in the way of exhibits of coinage, of production of the precious metals and of prices of commodities, and in a wide range of inquiry the testimony of men eminent as financiers or as writers on subjects of political economy.

Conceded, as at present it seems to be, that initiatory action toward international measures for the rehabilitation of silver as a standard of value now rests with Great Britain, any hope still popularly entertained of immediate action on this momentous question centers upon this commission.

*Australasia.*—By Mr. George Anderson, deputy master of the Royal Mint, was kindly transmitted, under date of August 2, 1887, a statement showing the production of the several provinces in Australia for the calendar year 1886, as follows:

Metals.	Ounces.
Gold.....	1, 389, 607
Silver.....	1, 027, 541

It is understood, as elsewhere explained,\* that the ounces given in this return, as in previous returns, are gross ounces. Making a deduction of 8 per cent., as heretofore, gives the production of Australia for 1886, as follows:

Metals.	Fine. Ounces.
Gold .....	1, 278, 438
Silver .....	945, 338

The official reply from the Australian Government to the interrogatories for the year 1886 has not been received. From the official reports of the Sydney and Melbourne mints, published with the annual report of the Royal Mint in London, the coinage of the two mints in 1886 was as follows:

Coinage, 1886.	Amount.	Equivalent in United States money.
Mint at Sydney—Gold .....	£1, 708, 000	\$8, 311, 982
Mint at Melbourne—Gold .....	2, 920, 500	14, 212, 613

*New Zealand.*—Mr. Francis R. Webb, United States vice-consul at Auckland, forwards, under date of March 22, 1887, replies to the interrogatories of the Bureau of the Mint relative to the colony of New Zealand.

There is no mint in the colony. Information in regard to monetary matters is unimportant.

Mr. Webb also transmits a report on the mining industry of New Zealand for the fiscal year 1886.

*Tasmania.*—Mr. A. G. Webster, United States consul, replies from Hobart, under date of May 4, 1887, to the interrogatories of the Bureau.

Items reported for 1886.	Imports.		Exports.		Produced from mines.
	Amount.	Equivalent in United States money.	Amount.	Equivalent in United States money.	
Gold coin .....	£447, 718	\$2, 178, 820	.....	.....	.....
Gold bullion .....	.....	.....	£508, 072	\$2, 472, 532	.....
Silver coin .....	4, 379	21, 310	.....	.....	.....
Gold:					
Kilograms .....					964, 690
Value .....					£566, 378
Equivalent in United States money .....					\$2, 756, 279

*India.*—Valuable information in the way of Government publications and reports in regard to the precious metals in India has been received. Mr. Benjamin F. Bonham, consul-general of the United States at Cal-

\* Report on Production, 1886, page 69.

cutta, communicates, under date of June 18, 1887, replies from the secretary to the governor of India of the department of finance giving the information called for in the circular of this Bureau in regard to the year 1886, and also in the first four questions of the circular for the preceding year.

Items reported for 1886.	Rupees.	Equivalent in United States money.
Coinage of the Bombay mint:		
Silver.....	*42, 177, 624	\$19, 979, 540
Calcutta mint:		
Silver.....	†15, 076, 786	7, 141, 874
Gold imports .....	26, 518, 761	12, 561, 937
Gold exports .....	7, 160, 077	3, 391, 728
Silver imports .....	88, 310, 130	41, 832, 509
Silver exports.....	11, 040, 544	2, 456, 642

\*Including recoinage of Indian coins, 217,004; including coinage of foreign coins, 7,860,092 tolas.  
†Includes recoinage of 224,061.

*Ceylon.*—Mr. William Morey, United States consul, furnishes, under date of March 11, 1887, the information desired respecting the calendar year 1886, and also replies to the first four interrogatories of the Department relating to the calendar year 1885. The unit of account is 1 cent, 100th part of a rupee, the standard being silver. Indian rupees and fractions of rupees constitute the currency.

Items reported for 1886.	Rupees.	Equivalent in United States money.
Imports of silver coin.....	5, 060, 600	\$2, 397, 206
Exports of silver coin.....	1, 260, 600	597, 146

Under authority which took effect on the 1st of January, 1885, 5,012,165 rupees of paper money were issued by the end of 1886. The total amount of coined money in the island is about \$5,000,000, the number of inhabitants some 3,000,000.

*Canada.*—Mr. Thomas W. Hotchkiss, United States commercial agent at Ottawa, transmits a report under date of February 16, 1887, in reply to questions 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the circular of January 1, 1886, and to the interrogatories in the circular of January 1, 1887.

The money of account in Canada is dollars and cents. The gold coins of England and the United States are full legal tender.

Items reported for 1886.	Value.
Coinage of silver (in England).....	\$225, 000
Imports of coin and bullion.....	972, 390
Exports of coin and bullion.....	9, 100

*Cape Colony.*—Mr. James W. Siler, United States consul at Capetown, transmits under date of March 14, 1887, in reply to the interroga-

ories of the Department, a report of the assistant treasurer-general of Cape Colony.

Items.	Amount.	Equivalent in United States money.
<i>Items reported for 1885.</i>		
<b>Imports :</b>		
Gold coin .....	£200, 438	\$975, 432
Gold bullion .....	921	4, 482
Total .....	201, 359	979, 914
<b>Exports :</b>		
Gold coin .....	371, 663	1, 808, 698
Gold bullion .....	170	827
Gold bars, dust, and nuggets .....	17, 321	84, 293
Total .....	389, 154	1, 893, 818
Loss by export .....	187, 795	913, 904
<b>Imports :</b>		
Silver coin .....	18, 346	89, 281
Silver bullion .....	10	49
Total .....	18, 356	89, 330
<b>Exports :</b>		
Silver coin .....	41, 127	200, 145
Silver bullion .....	440	2, 141
Total .....	41, 567	202, 286
Loss by export .....	23, 211	112, 956
<i>Items reported for 1886.</i>		
<b>Imports :</b>		
Gold coin .....	171, 050	832, 415
Gold bullion .....	2, 050	9, 976
Total .....	173, 100	842, 391
<b>Exports :</b>		
Gold coin .....	155, 024	754, 424
Gold bullion .....	240	1, 168
Gold bars, dust, and nuggets .....	23, 914	116, 377
Total .....	179, 178	871, 969
<b>Imports :</b>		
Silver coin .....	500	2, 433
<b>Exports :</b>		
Silver coin .....	26, 028	126, 665
Silver bullion .....	105	511
Total .....	26, 133	127, 176
Loss by export .....	25, 633	124, 743

## FRANCE AND FRENCH COLONIES.

*France.*

Items reported for 1886.	Kilograms.	Amount.	Equivalent in United States money.
<b>Coinage:</b>			
Gold .....		<i>Francs.</i> *25,086,700	\$4,841,733
Silver for France, subsidiary .....		154,379	29,795
Silver for Indo-China .....		<i>Piasters.</i> 3,215,771	3,215,771
Silver for Hayti .....		<i>Gourdes.</i> 150,000	144,750
<b>Imports:</b>			
Gold coin .....		<i>Francs.</i> 153,529,600	29,631,213
Gold bullion .....		107,121,545	20,674,457
Total .....		260,651,145	50,305,670
<b>Exports:</b>			
Gold coin .....		121,560,925	23,461,259
Gold bullion .....		76,528,731	14,770,045
Total .....		198,089,656	38,231,304
Gain by import .....		62,561,489	12,074,366
<b>Imports:</b>			
Silver coin .....		157,797,967	30,455,008
Silver bullion .....		24,965,743	4,818,388
Total .....		182,763,710	35,273,396
<b>Exports:</b>			
Silver coin .....		124,251,361	23,980,513
Silver bullion .....		10,687,682	2,062,723
Total .....		134,939,043	26,043,236
Gain by imports .....		47,824,667	9,230,160
<b>Production of mines 1885:</b>			
Silver .....	51,000	8,205,092	1,583,588
<b>Manufactured goods stamped, 1886:</b>			
Gold .....	8,548		
Silver .....	75,803		

\* Includes 1,500,000 francs coined for Monaco.

The report of the *Commission de Contrôle*, corresponding to the Assay Commission of the United States or to the Goldsmiths' Jury of England, on the monetary circulation of France, is published in the Appendix, and shows how closely the French coinage conforms to the legal standard as to weight and fineness.

*Guadeloupe.*—Mr. Charles Bartlett, United States consul at Guadeloupe, West Indies, replies, under date of March 1, 1887, to the interrogatories for the calendar year 1886, and also to the first four interrogatories relative to the calendar year 1885.

The money of Guadeloupe, a French colony, is coined in France. The specie in bank at the end of the calendar year 1886 was 2,186,854 francs, and the bank-notes in circulation on the same date amounted to 5,293,050 francs.

Items reported for 1886.	Francs.	Equivalent in United States money.
Imports from France, French gold .....	200,000	\$38,600
Exports, French gold .....	30,000	5,790
Imports, French silver .....	441,350	85,181
Exports :		
French silver .....	573,252	110,638
Foreign silver .....	50,000	9,650

*Algeria.*—Mr. Charles T. Grellet, United States consul at Algiers, transmits, under date of April 4, 1887, two communications, one containing information called for by the circular of January 1, 1887, and the other, replies to the first four interrogatories of the circular of the preceding year.

The legal unit of account is the franc; the standard, double. The same coins are used as in France.

Items reported for 1886.	Kilograms.	Amount.	Equivalent in United States money.
Imports of silver coin .....		<i>Francs.</i> 15,033,995	\$2,901,561
Exports of silver coin .....		6,917,428	1,335,064
Exports of silver bullion .....	57.950		38,514
Metals stamped, gold and silver:			
Gold .....		572,289	110,452
Silver .....		701,969	135,480

#### BELGIUM.

Mr. Lambert Tree, minister resident of the United States at Brussels, reports, under date of March 21, 1887, information from the Kingdom of Belgium, requested by this Bureau:

Items reported for 1886.	Francs.	Equivalent in United States money.
Silver coinage (subsidiary), recolnage of 5-franc pieces .....	4,776,000	\$921,768

Since the law of June 5, 1873, the stamping of manufactured articles of gold and silver is optional, consequently the amount reported as stamped is far from the total amount. The amount stamped in 1886 was:

Articles.	Kilograms.
Gold .....	105
Silver .....	1,866,208

In 1865, under obligatory stamping, the amount stamped was:

Articles.	Kilograms.
Gold .....	635
Silver .....	4,654



Items reported for 1886.	Amount.		Equivalent in United States money.
	Kilos.	Francs.	
<b>Imports:</b>			
Gold coin .....	1, 145		\$760, 967
Gold bars.....	2, 126		1, 412, 940
Gold jewelry.....		1, 903, 166	367, 311
<b>Exports:</b>			
Gold coin.....	781		519, 053
Gold bars.....	84		55, 826
Gold jewelry.....		31, 040	5, 991
<b>Imports:</b>			
Silver coin.....	65, 095		2, 705, 348
Silver bars.....	2, 513		104, 440
Silver ore.....	412, 818		
Silver jewelry .....		1, 069, 712	206, 454
<b>Exports:</b>			
Silver coin.....	326		13, 549
Silver bars.....	4, 764		197, 992
Silver jewelry.....		116, 786	22, 540

SWITZERLAND.

Mr. Boyd Winchester, minister resident and consul-general of the United States at Berne, reports, under date of 17th February, information requested by the Department circular for the year 1886; and under date of 2d July, 1887, a resolution of the Swiss Federal Assembly authorizing the receipt at public and private institutions of certain foreign coins at fixed rates in francs.

Items reported for 1886.	Amount.		Equivalent in United States money.
	Kilograms.	Francs.	
<b>Coinage:</b>			
Gold .....		5, 000, 000	\$965, 000
Silver .....		2, 600, 000	501, 800
Total.....		7, 600, 000	1, 466, 800
Imports of gold coin and bullion .....	3, 796	13, 096, 200	\$2, 527, 567
Exports of gold coin and bullion .....	2, 905	4, 412, 586	851, 687
Imports of silver coin and bullion.....	124, 564	24, 912, 800	4, 808, 170
Exports of silver coin and bullion.....	79, 906	16, 387, 810	3, 162, 847

The resolution of the Swiss Federal Assembly referred to provides that certain foreign gold coins shall be received at the following rates in francs:

Pieces.	Francs.
Sovereign .....	25. 20
Half-sovereign .....	12. 60
20-mark piece of Germany .....	24. 70
10-mark piece of Germany .....	12. 35
5-dollar gold piece of the United States.....	25. 90

## ITALY.

Mr. John B. Stallo, United States minister at Rome, reports, under date of March 11, 1887, information for the calendar year 1886 so far as relates to the Kingdom of Italy.

Items reported for 1886.	Amount.		Equivalent in United States money.
	Kilograms.	Lire.	
<b>Coinage:</b>			
Gold .....		1, 180, 160	\$227, 771
Silver, recoinage .....		9, 302, 404	1, 795, 364
Imports of gold coin .....		5, 483, 039	1, 058, 227
Exports of gold coin .....		8, 935, 413	1, 724, 535
Imports of silver coin .....		42, 020, 489	8, 109, 954
Exports of silver coin .....		38, 550, 437	7, 440, 234
<b>Production of mines:</b>			
Gold .....	180	486, 000	93, 798
Silver .....	3, 500	6, 300, 000	1, 215, 900
<b>Manufactured goods stamped:</b>			
Gold .....	1, 143	.....	.....
Silver .....	5, 191	.....	.....

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Mr. James Fenner Lee, secretary of legation and chargé d'affaires at Vienna, communicates, under date of December 23, 1886, replies to the interrogatories of this Bureau relating to the calendar year 1885. The legal unit of account in Austria is the silver gulden (florin) of the weight of 12.3456 grams, fineness of .900. The coinage of silver for private account has been discontinued since 1879, with the exception of the Levant-thaler, a trade coin of the weight of 28.0644 grams, fineness .833.

Since 1876, custom-dues are required to be paid in gold coin, or in silver on a basis fixed for one month at the average price for the preceding month.

A paper-money régime exists, and all payments of the Government are made in notes, except when gold is required by contract. Bank-notes may be issued to the extent of 200,000,000 gulden (florins) without metallic reserve.

The production of Austria in 1885 was, approximately, 20 kilograms of gold and 36,000 kilograms of silver.

Items reported.	Amount.	Equivalent in United States money.
1885.	<i>Florins.</i>	
Gold imports .....	8, 302, 900	\$4, 001, 998
Gold exports .....	3, 955, 500	1, 906, 551
Silver imports .....	5, 250, 823	2, 530, 897
Silver exports .....	3, 369, 365	1, 624, 323
<b>Metallic reserves, December 31, 1885:</b>		
<b>In the Treasury:</b>		
Gold .....	2, 421, 260	1, 167, 047
Silver .....	6, 374, 304	3, 072, 415
<b>In Austro-Hungarian Bank:</b>		
Gold .....	69, 073, 000	33, 293, 186
Silver .....	129, 723, 000	62, 526, 486

Items reported.	Amount.		Equivalent in United States money.
	Florins.		
1885.			
Issue of paper money, December 31, 1885:			
State-notes .....	338,248,952		\$163,035,995
Bank notes .....	362,603,000		174,774,646
Coinage, Kremnitz mint, 1885:			
Gold .....	2,422,645		1,167,715
Silver .....	1,672,086		805,945
Coinage, Vienna mint, 1885:			
Gold .....	3,369,799		1,624,243
Legal-tender silver coins .....	3,547,740		1,710,011
Silver trade coins .....	2,919,170		1,407,040
Subsidiary silver .....	466,106		224,663
1886.			
Coinage, Kremnitz mint, 1886:			
Gold .....	2,690,366		1,296,756
Silver (standard coins) .....	1,565,967		754,769
Coinage, Vienna mint, 1886:			
Gold .....	2,878,388		1,387,383
Silver (standard coins) .....	6,895,510		3,323,636
Maria Theresa thalers (trade coins) .....	634,856		306,000

GERMANY.

Two reports have been received from the minister of foreign affairs of the German Empire, Count H. Bismarck, containing replies to interrogatories for the year 1886.

Items reported.	Amount.		Equivalent in United States money.
	Kilograms.	Marks.	
1886.			
Coinage:			
Gold .....		35,740,380	\$8,506,210
Recoinage .....		145,560	34,643
Net coinage .....			
Silver .....		35,594,820	8,471,567
		4,848,582	1,153,963
Imports:			
Gold coin .....	5,507		3,659,952
Gold bullion .....	11,897		7,906,746
Total .....	17,404		11,566,698
Exports:			
Gold coin .....	4,936		3,280,466
Gold bullion .....	2,922		1,941,961
Total .....	7,858		5,222,427
Gain by import .....	9,546		6,344,271
Imports:			
Silver coin .....	50,280		2,089,637
Silver bullion .....	23,864		991,788
Total .....	74,144		3,081,425
Exports:			
Silver coin .....	98,662		4,100,393
Silver bullion .....	152,133		6,322,647
Total .....	250,795		10,423,040
Loss by export .....	176,651		7,341,615
Production of mines:			
Gold .....	1,065	2,974,000	707,812
Silver .....	319,598	42,708,000	10,164,504

A considerable portion of this was doubtless from foreign ores smelted.

A table will be found in the Appendix showing the total coinage of the German mints to the close of the year 1886; also the coinage struck in 1886 at the Royal Mint at Berlin for the Egyptian Government.

## NETHERLANDS.

Mr. Isaac Bell, jr., minister resident of the United States at The Hague, forwards, under date of March 4, 1887, a memorandum prepared at the ministry of finance in reply to interrogatories.

Items reported for 1886.	Amount.		Equivalent in United States money.
	Kilograms.	Florins.	
Gold coinage.....		541,410	\$217,647
<b>Imports:</b>			
Gold coin.....		14,185,191	5,702,447
Gold bullion.....		13,137,211	5,281,159
Total.....		27,322,402	10,983,606
<b>Exports:</b>			
Gold coin.....		513,950	206,608
Gold bullion.....		1,372,000	551,544
Total.....		1,885,950	758,152
Net gain by import.....		25,436,452	10,225,454
<b>Imports:</b>			
Silver coin.....		824,205	331,330
Silver bullion.....		599,623	241,048
Total.....		1,423,828	572,378
<b>Exports:</b>			
Silver coin.....		24,802	9,970
Silver bullion.....		4,100	1,648
Total.....		28,902	11,618
Gain by import.....		1,394,926	560,760
<b>Manufactured goods stamped:</b>			
Gold.....	1,044		
Silver.....	10,924		

## PORTUGAL.

Mr. E. P. C. Lewis, minister resident and consul-general of the United States at Lisbon, furnished, under date of November 20, 1886, replies to the interrogatories for the calendar year 1885, and under date of March 4, 1887, information for the year 1886.

The money of account is the real. The legal standard is gold and silver, but, as a matter of fact, Portugal has a single gold standard. The fineness of both the gold and silver coins is .916 $\frac{2}{3}$ . The weight of

10,000 reis of gold coin is 17.735 grams, and the same proportion exists for other gold coins.

Items reported for 1885.	Amount.	Equivalent in United States money.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	
Gold coinage .....	228, 000	\$246, 240
Imports:		
Gold .....	4, 067, 000	4, 392, 360
Silver .....	109, 716	118, 493
Exports:		
Gold .....	819, 333	884, 880
Silver .....	28, 519	28, 640

The gold in circulation in Portugal consists principally of English sovereigns. It may be estimated at 6,000,000 milreis. The silver in circulation (limited tender) is about 9,000,000 milreis. Bank-notes in circulation at the close of 1885 amounted to 7,076,345 milreis.

Items reported for 1886.	Milreis.	Value in United States money.
Gold coinage .....	166, 320	\$179, 626
Recoinage .....	54, 000	58, 320
Net coinage .....	112, 320	121, 306
Silver coinage .....	277, 560	299, 765
Imports of gold coin .....	9, 448, 364	10, 204, 233
Exports of gold coin .....	3, 737	4, 036
Gain by imports .....	9, 444, 627	10, 200, 197
Imports of silver coin .....	637, 189	688, 164
Exports of silver coin .....	3, 886	4, 196
Gain by imports .....	633, 303	683, 967

The minister incloses a copy of the decree of 1886 authorizing the coinage of 200,000 milreis in silver. A decree was issued July 1, 1886, directing the withdrawal from circulation of all foreign silver coins in the Cape Verde Islands. Copies of both decrees will be found in the Appendix.

## SCANDINAVIAN UNION.

*Sweden.*—The United States minister resident at Stockholm furnishes, under date of August 25, 1887, information concerning the coinage and moneys of Sweden for 1886.

Items reported for 1886.	Amount.		Equivalent in United States money.
	Kilograms.	Crowns.	
<b>Coinage:</b>			
Gold.....		3,664,880	\$982,188
<b>Imports:</b>			
Gold coin.....		846,307	226,810
Gold bullion.....	1,602		
<b>Imports:</b>			
Silver coin.....		534,130	143,147
Silver bullion.....	321		
<b>Exports:</b>			
Silver coin.....		171,000	45,828
Silver bullion.....	215		
<b>Production of mines:</b>			
Gold.....	67,341	167,008	44,758
Silver.....	\$3,080,928	362,397	128,046
<b>Manufactured goods stamped:</b>			
Gold.....	302,048		200,741
Silver.....	1,904,008		79,130

*Denmark.*—Mr. Rastus B. Anderson, minister resident and consul-general of the United States at Copenhagen, forwards, under date of April 19, 1887, information in regard to the coinage, production, etc., of the Kingdom of Denmark, furnished by the minister of foreign affairs.

Items reported for 1886.	Amount.	Equivalent in United States money.
	<i>Crowns.</i>	
Silver coinage.....	50,836	\$13,624
Gold imports.....	4,000,000	1,072,000
Gold exports.....	1,000,000	268,000

November 27, 1886, was signed a treaty between Denmark, Norway, and Sweden binding the mints of the respective countries to receive gold for coinage, when the amount is, at least, half a million crowns. It was left optional, however, for each nation to fix a lower limit. In consequence, individuals do not make deposits of gold, but those having small quantities dispose of it to banks and private exchanges.

*Norway.*—An official reply from the Norwegian Government has not yet been received. It is known, however, that there was a gold coinage executed at the Kongsberg mint during 1886 amounting to 2,013,000 crowns.

#### TURKEY.

Mr. Pendleton King, chargé d'affaires at Constantinople, reports, under date of February 10, 1887, replies to the interrogatories regarding the calendar year 1886, and, under date of February 11, 1887, replies to the first four interrogatories of the circular of the preceding year. He also transmits, under date of February 15, 1887, a copy of a circular prohibiting the entry and circulation of foreign silver money in the Turkish Empire.

The unit of account is the piaster. Mr. King states that a double standard prevails, but that, as a matter of fact, Turkey has adopted the single gold standard.

Items reported for 1886.	Amount.	Equivalent in United States money.
Coinage :	<i>Turk. pounds.</i>	
Gold .....	830,000	\$3,652,000
Silver, recoinage into small coins.....	200,000	880,000
Production of mines :		
Gold .....	1,563	6,777
Silver.....	12,596	55,422

The circular of the Sublime Porte of the date of February 14, 1887, provides that after the 13th of April of this year all foreign silver coins arriving at the post-offices or custom-houses shall be returned to the place from which they came.

## RUSSIA.

Items reported for 1886.	Poods.	Kilograms.	Roubles.	Equivalent in United States money.
Coinage :				
Gold .....			19,126,350	\$14,761,717
Silver (legal-tender) .....			489,635	377,900
Silver (subsidiary).....			1,200,053	928,201
Gold imports .....	165			1,796,302
Gold exports .....	1,003			10,919,340
Silver imports .....	5,521			3,758,620
Silver exports.....	2,848			1,938,879
Production of mines :				
Gold.....		80,872.494	26,583,274	20,516,971
Silver.....		12,707.137	706,103	528,000
Manufactured goods stamped :				
Gold.....		4,915		3,266,509
Silver.....		61,390		2,548,875

During the year 1886 the new coinage law, a copy of which was printed in my last annual report, was put in force.

In the Appendix will be found a table showing the circulation of paper money, and the rate of exchange of the rouble from 1834 to 1884, inclusive, taken from a financial paper prepared by Dr. H. Kaufmann, and published by the home department.

## FINLAND.

Through the courtesy of Mr. C. P. Solitander, intendant of the mining office in Finland, this Bureau is furnished, under date of May 12, 1887, with a statement of the production of gold and silver in Finland for a series of years, and in the Russian Empire for 1883.

Production of Russia for 1883.	Poods.	Equivalent in United States money.
Gold .....	1,848	\$20, 118, 584
Silver.....	591	402, 345

This Bureau has lost an esteemed correspondent by the death of Mr. Furuhjelm, Master of the Mint in Finland, who for several years has courteously furnished this Bureau with valuable information in regard to the production of the precious metals in his own country and in the Russian Empire.

## EGYPT.

Mr. John Cardwell, consul-general at Cairo, Egypt, furnished, under date of March 21, 1887, information in reply to the interrogatories of the Department for the calendar year 1886, and also to the first four interrogatories for the year 1885. Mr. Cardwell also sends specimens of the new coinage of Egypt, which have been placed in the cabinet of the mint at Philadelphia.

The monetary unit is the Egyptian pound consisting of 100 piasters. The standard is gold. The weight of the Egyptian pound is 8½ grams; fineness, .875.

Items reported.	Egyptian pounds.	Equivalent in United States money.
1886.		
Silver coinage (including recoinage, old Egyptian silver, 455,862 Egyptian pounds) .....	648, 220	\$3, 204, 151
Gold coin imported .....	990, 649	4, 896, 778
Gold coin exported .....	2, 113, 392	10, 446, 497
Gold bars exported .....	41, 133	203, 320
Silver coin imported.....	848, 148	4, 192, 396
Silver coin exported .....	848, 148	4, 192, 396
Silver bars exported.....	19, 547	96, 621
1885.		
Gold coin imported .....	3, 299, 309	16, 308, 484
Gold coin exported .....	1, 130, 118	5, 586, 173
Silver coin imported .....	685, 458	3, 388, 219
Silver coin exported .....	163, 542	808, 388

A table showing the coinage of the mint at Cairo for a number of years will be found in the Appendix.

The reform in Egyptian coinage, referred to in my last fiscal report has been carried into effect. No gold has yet been coined, but national silver coins have been struck to supersede foreign coins heretofore in use in Egypt.

## JAPAN.

Mr. Richard B. Hubbard, minister to Japan, transmits, under date of May 3, 1887, replies from the minister of finance of the Japanese Empire to the interrogatories of the Department.



Items reported for 1886.	Amount.	Value in yens.	Equivalent in United States money.
<b>Coinage:</b>	<i>Ounces.</i>		
Gold .....		* 900, 165	-----
Silver .....		19, 086, 877	-----
<b>Imports:</b>			
Gold coin .....		22, 395	-----
Gold bullion .....	55, 723		\$1, 151, 897
<b>Exports:</b>			
Gold coin .....		244, 837	-----
Gold bullion .....	3, 355		69, 354
<b>Imports:</b>			
Silver coin .....		826, 870	-----
Silver bullion .....	6, 130, 633		7, 926, 475
<b>Exports:</b>			
Silver coin .....		9, 180, 656	-----
Silver bullion .....	136, 998		177, 129
<b>Production of mines:</b>			
Gold, Government mines .....	5, 540	119, 062	-----
Gold, private mines .....	4, 719	102, 608	-----
Silver, Government mines, 1886 .....	199, 200	255, 384	-----
Silver, private mines, 1885 .....	621, 607	778, 252	-----

\*Including recoinage of 294 yens.

† In one-yen pieces; including recoinage of 2,304 yens.

The coinage of Japan for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1887, was as follows:\*

Metals.	Yens.
Gold .....	1, 154, 355
Silver .....	9, 603, 713

Copies of regulations for payment of coin and bullion deposited at the mint and its branches will be found in the Appendix. Also a decree authorizing the withdrawal of 10-sen (10 cents) currency notes.

#### CHINA.

Mr. Charles Denby, minister to China, transmits, under date of March 4, 1887, an article on the copper coins in circulation in China, inclosing a decree of the Empress on the subject, and, under date of May 19, 1887, information requested for the calendar year 1886.

No gold circulates in China except in the form of ingots or bars bearing the stamp of the bank by which sold. Mr. Denby states that no silver coin is in circulation except in the western part of Stu-Chuau where Indian rupees are current, and also in Thibet and countries to the north of it, where there is a small silver coin called "tanka." In Chinese Turkistan a silver coin has been issued by the Chinese authorities.

Minister Denby also transmits, under date of August 16, 1887, a translation of a memorial of the governor-general of the Two Kwangs district to the Emperor of China requesting permission to coin silver dollars to be legal tender for Government dues and in ordinary trade.

The minister states that the memorial of the governor-general was referred to the board of revenue and that it was reported upon adversely. It is stated that the governor-general has purchased from Messrs. Ralph Heaton & Sons, of Birmingham, England, ninety coinage presses and the necessary machinery for a mint, which has been erected in Canton, specially for the coinage of copper cash.

## SIAM.

Mr. Jacob T. Child, United States minister to Siam, furnishes, under date of June 8, 1887, information in reply to interrogatories.

The coin in use in the Kingdom is silver and copper. The American trade-dollar and the Mexican dollar are recoined into "ticals," the "tical" being worth from 48 to 50 cents. Its weight is 26.9 grams. The "tical" is the unit of account.

Items reported for 1886.	Value.
Imports of gold-leaf .....	\$101,287
Imports of silver coin .....	1,875,726
Exports of silver coin .....	778,000

\*Report of Commissioner of the Imperial Mint, 1887.

## MEXICO.

Mr. Thomas C. Manning, United States minister-resident in Mexico, furnishes, under date of May 18, 1887, a communication from Mr. Mariscal, of the department of foreign affairs, inclosing statistical data in reply to the Bureau's list of questions:

Items reported for fiscal year, 1886.	Value.
<b>Coinage:</b>	
Gold .....	\$367,490.00
Silver .....	26,991,804.70
<b>Exports:</b>	
Gold coin .....	372,612.00
Gold bullion .....	290,529.00
Silver coin .....	22,026,850.00
Silver bullion .....	5,014,237.00
Silver ore .....	1,809,836.00
Silver, mixed .....	392,333.00
<b>Product of the mines, approximate:</b>	
Gold .....	613,937.00
Silver .....	33,023,048.00

In the Appendix will be found a report by Consul-General Sutton on the coinage and visible supply of money in Mexico, including coinage tables covering the work of the year 1886 and prior years.

## UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

No gold was coined during the year 1886 at the mint at Bogota. The mint at Popayan has long been closed.

A table showing the deposits of bullion and coinage of the mint at Medellin during 1886 will be found in the Appendix. At present all the mints are closed.

Items reported for 1886.	Kilograms.	Value.
Coinage, mint at Medellin:		
Gold .....		\$26,965.00
Silver (.835 fine).....		314,463.50
Silver (.500 fine).....		282,381.00
Coinage, mint at Bogota:		
Silver * .....		757,982.50
Total coinage:		
Gold .....		26,965.00
Silver.....		1,354,827.00
Net coinage.....		1,381,792.00
Production of mines, estimated:		
Gold .....	4,045	2,500,000.00
Silver .....	12,120	400,000.00

\* Recoinage of pieces of .900 and .835 fine.

Copies of decrees relating to coinage and the legal-tender issue in 1886 will be found in the Appendix.

#### VENEZUELA.

Replies to the interrogatories of the Bureau of the Mint have not been received from Venezuela.

A copy of the new coinage law of Venezuela has been transmitted by Consul Bird and will be found in the Appendix.

According to this law, the standard of Venezuela has been changed from the double (the system of the states of the Latin Union) to the single silver standard.

The name of the monetary unit, the "bolivar," is unchanged, the five-bolivar piece corresponding in weight and fineness to two half-dollars of the United States, namely, 25 grams weight, fineness .900.

Under date of October 10, 1887, Consul Bird transmits a translation of a decree of the President of Venezuela suspending the coinage of silver until June 15, 1888. The coinage of bolivars from October, 1886, to October, 1887, was 6,665,000, equal to \$1,286,345.

Tables will be found in the Appendix showing the production of the mills of the El Callao Company since construction; also the amount of gold exported monthly from Ciudad Bolivar.

#### PERU.

Mr. Charles W. Buck, United States minister-resident at Lima, transmitted, under date of June 8, 1887, a communication from the director of the national mint containing replies to the interrogatories of this Bureau so far as relate to his branch of the Government. Also a communication from the chief of the bureau of customs statistics of Callao. Also a historical sketch from the director of the mint in regard to the "Mints and Coinage of Peru." Also a communication from the director of the school of engineers and mines relative to the industrial employment of gold and silver in Peru.

Mr. Buck also transmits copies of certain decrees relating to the reception of bullion at the mint and the emission of bills.

The monetary unit of Peru is the silver sol, weighing 25 grams, the same as two half-dollars of the United States and of the same fineness as United States coins. Gold is not a legal tender.

Items reported for 1886.	Gross weight.	Sols (or dollars).
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	
Coinage:		
Silver.....		592, 065
Exports:		
Scrap gold and bars.....	169	
Silver bars.....	34, 997	
Scrap silver.....	6, 518	
Silver ore.....	*5, 769, 148	
Silver coin.....		1, 008, 487

\* Said to contain 1,801,643 (probably ounces) of fine metal.

#### CHILI.

Mr. William B. Roberts, United States minister, transmits, under date of March 31, 1887, from Santiago, answers to the interrogatories contained in the circular of this Bureau for the calendar year 1886.

Items reported.	Character.	Amount.
Coinage of Chili, 1886.....	Gold.....	\$37, 210
	Silver.....	966, 080
Imports.....	Gold coin.....	900
	Gold bullion.....	2, 000
	Total.....	2, 900
Exports.....	Gold coin.....	107, 337
	Gold bullion.....	100, 970
	Total.....	208, 307
Imports.....	Silver coin.....	149, 741
	Silver bullion.....	
	Total.....	149, 741
Exports.....	Silver coin.....	540, 217
	Silver bullion.....	6, 768, 902
	Total.....	7, 309, 119
Product of mines, approximately, 1885....	Gold.....	173, 092
	Silver.....	7, 495, 345
	Total.....	7, 668, 437
Paper money outstanding December 31, 1886.	Government notes.....	16, 000, 000
	Bank notes.....	13, 512, 835
	Total.....	29, 512, 835

Chili being under a paper régime, coin does not circulate except for change purposes.

## URUGUAY.

Mr. John E. Bacon, United States chargé d'affaires to Paraguay and Uruguay, transmitted, under date of May 31, 1887, and under date of June 7, 1887, information desired for the calendar year 1886.

The metallic currency consists of silver coined in Paris.

Items reported.	Value.
Imports of gold.....	\$4, 889, 001
Export of gold coin.....	6, 726, 718

## BRAZIL.

Under date of May 9, 1887, the minister of foreign affairs of the Empire of Brazil transmitted to Mr. Charles B. Trail, chargé d'affaires of the United States, information for the calendar year 1886, and also replies to the interrogatories for the calendar year 1885. Copies of laws and decrees regulating the mints and the issue of coin and paper money were inclosed.

The unit of account is the real and the standard gold. The fineness of gold and silver coins is .917. The gold coin of twenty milreis weighs 17.930 grams; other gold coins in proportion. Silver coins are subsidiary, the piece of two milreis weighing 25.5 grams, the others proportionately.

Items imported.	Character.	Value in milreis.	Equivalent in United States money.
Coinage, 1885 .....	Gold.....	106, 920	\$58, 378
	Silver .....	22, 142	12, 090
Coinage, 1886 .....	Gold .....	37, 826	20, 653
	Silver.....	55, 629	30, 373
Coinage, 1703 to 1884.....	Gold.....	263, 374, 880	143, 802, 684
	Silver.....	35, 890, 913	19, 596, 438
Exports, 1885 .....	Gold bullion .....	1, 464, 603	799, 673
	Silver bars.....	8, 019	4, 378
Exports, 1886 .....	Gold bars and wire .....	1, 549, 754	846, 166
	Silver bullion.....	56, 472	30, 834
Paper money in circulation December 31, 1885.	Treasury notes .....	191, 296, 369	104, 447, 817
	Notes of Bank of Brazil.....	19, 306, 000	10, 541, 078

Almost all the gold in circulation in Brazil is foreign coin.

## HAITI.

Mr. John E. W. Thompson, United States consul-general at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, transmitted, under date of March 31, 1886, replies to the interrogatories for the calendar year 1885. Also a copy of the coinage laws and regulations, and a copy of the monetary decree of September 28, 1880, placing the coinage of the new national money in charge of the national bank.

The money of account is the gourde; the standard double, corresponding to the French system, all coinage being executed at the mint at Paris of the same standard as French money. The one-gourde piece of gold and of silver corresponds in weight and fineness with the five-franc piece of France. No gold has ever been coined. A silver coinage of the value of 150,000 gourdes in ten-cent pieces was executed at the mint at Paris in 1886. The total coinage of silver to date is \$2,000,000.

## HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Mr. George W. Merrill, United States minister resident at Honolulu, furnishes, under date of February 28, 1887, information relative to 1886, and also a copy of the act regulating the currency of the Hawaiian Kingdom. This will be found in the Appendix.

Gold coin.	Amount.
Imported.....	\$1, 142, 946. 10
Exported.....	43, 128. 20

By an act passed in 1886 the gold coins of the United States are a legal-tender for all debts, public and private, and the silver coins of the Hawaiian Kingdom are reduced from a full legal tender to a tender not exceeding \$10. The minister remarks, however, that the United States silver coins still circulate and are received in business circles at their nominal value.

## PARAGUAY.

Under date of September 30, 1887, Mr. John E. Bacon, chargé d'affaires, furnishes the information requested for the calendar year 1886. Paraguay has no mint. The values of the foreign coins, as fixed by law, are given.

## LIBERIA.

Mr. Samuel S. Sevier, United States vice-consul-general at Monrovia, Liberia, states, under date of March 9, 1887, that there is no production of precious metals in that republic. United States notes are at par in Liberia.

## WORK OF THE BUREAU OF THE MINT.

In closing the present report, I take occasion to commend to the attention of the Department certain expediciencies suggested in the last two previous reports as to the organization of this Bureau.\*

Acknowledgments are due to the officers and clerical staff for the zeal and accuracy with which the laborious work of this Bureau has been performed. The preparation of its two annual reports, namely,

\* Report for 1885, p. 31; 1886, p. 77. (Finance Report, 1885, p. 185; 1886, p. 231.)

the one here submitted, and the report for the calendar year 1886 on the Production of the Precious Metals in the United States, has required much extra labor and diligence on the part of all. In the present, as in the latter report, the editorial and statistical labors have been shared with the Computer of Bullion, Mr. E. O. Leech.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JAMES P. KIMBALL,  
*Director of the Mint.*

Hon. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

## APPENDIX.

## I.—DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF GOLD AND SILVER, BY

Description.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
<b>GOLD.</b>				
United States bullion (domestic production).....	7,261.319	1,139,758.360	5,771.785	.....
United States coin .....	6,861.051	1,159,238	.....	1,562.276
Foreign bullion .....	1,353.658	22,127.126	.....	1,374.482
Foreign coin .....	104.136	73,491.167	.....	519.476
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc.....	38,482.753	1,693.725	.....	2,270.763
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>54,062.917</b>	<b>1,238,229.616</b>	<b>5,771.785</b>	<b>5,726.997</b>
<b>Re-deposits:</b>				
Fine bars.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unparted bars .....	134,186.385	.....	15.546	.....
<b>Total gold received and operated upon</b> .....	<b>188,249.302</b>	<b>1,238,229.616</b>	<b>5,787.331</b>	<b>5,726.997</b>
<b>SILVER.</b>				
United States bullion (domestic production).....	18,173,263.30	501,970.74	62,857.65	9,992,515.47
United States coin .....	625,196.00	32,709.49	.....	2,293.27
Trade dollars .....	2,529,100.33	524,770.44	.....	46.51
Foreign bullion .....	1,515.12	666,274.66	.....	2,029.87
Foreign coin .....	3,079.80	4.42	.....	33,720.18
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc.....	128,996.79	466.03	.....	25,203.60
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>21,515,151.34</b>	<b>1,726,195.78</b>	<b>62,857.65</b>	<b>10,055,808.84</b>
<b>Re-deposits:</b>				
Fine bars .....	112,076.16	.....	.....	.....
Unparted bars .....	227,544.00	.....	456.91	.....
<b>Total silver received and operated upon</b> .....	<b>21,854,771.50</b>	<b>1,726,195.78</b>	<b>63,314.56</b>	<b>10,055,808.84</b>
<b>Gold and silver deposits and purchases</b> .....	<b>21,569,214.257</b>	<b>2,964,425.396</b>	<b>68,629.435</b>	<b>10,061,535.837</b>
<b>Re-deposits:</b>				
Gold .....	134,186.385	.....	15.546	.....
Silver .....	339,620.160	.....	456.91	.....
<b>Total gold and silver received and operated upon</b> .....	<b>22,043,020.802</b>	<b>2,964,425.396</b>	<b>69,101.891</b>	<b>10,061,535.837</b>



APPENDIX.

WEIGHT, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	Saint Louis.	
<i>Standard ounces.</i>	<i>Standard ounces.</i>	<i>Standard ounces.</i>	<i>Standard ounces.</i>	<i>Standard ounces.</i>	<i>Standard ounces.</i>	<i>Standard ounces.</i>
433,422.667	83,584.641	19,108.177	68,527.782	11,896.481	2,969.012	1,772,900.224
17,534.207	38.219	-----	-----	-----	632.933	27,787.924
1,188,082.371	83.084	-----	-----	-----	188.197	1,218,208.918
457,796.753	-----	-----	-----	-----	26.004	531,937.536
77,100.017	238.342	-----	-----	82.101	1,887.867	121,755.568
2,173,936.015	83,944.286	19,108.177	68,527.782	11,978.582	5,704.013	3,666,990.170
627,594.857	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	627,594.857
47,752.398	543.637	4,409.733	2,069.046	-----	90.125	189,066.870
2,849,283.270	84,487.923	23,517.910	70,596.828	11,978.582	5,794.138	4,483,651.897
3,672,649.32	18,098.83	7,665.06	116,558.97	1,151.87	1,460.78	32,548,191.93
436.60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	660,635.36
2,783,874.59	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,837,791.87
582,203.51	25.46	-----	-----	-----	409.68	1,252,458.30
264,491.51	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	301,295.91
229,435.49	82.76	-----	-----	24.64	2,519.53	440,728.84
7,533,091.02	18,207.05	7,665.06	116,558.97	1,176.51	4,389.99	41,041,102.21
33,600.72	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	145,676.88
20,937.09	208.63	1,751.22	522.12	-----	36.70	251,451.67
7,587,628.83	18,410.63	9,416.28	117,081.09	1,176.51	4,426.69	41,438,230.76
9,707,027.035	102,151.336	26,773.237	185,086.752	13,155.092	10,094.003	44,708,092.380
675,347.265	543.637	4,409.733	2,069.046	-----	90.125	816,661.727
54,537.81	203.63	1,751.22	522.12	-----	36.70	397,128.55
10,436,912.100	102,898.603	32,934.190	187,677.918	13,155.092	10,220.828	45,921,882.657

## II.—DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF GOLD AND SILVER,

Description.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
GOLD.				
United States bullion (domestic production) .....	\$135,094.31	\$21,204,806.69	\$107,382.05	.....
United States coin .....	127,647.46	21,567.22	.....	\$29,065.60
Foreign bullion .....	25,184.33	411,667.46	.....	25,571.76
Foreign coin .....	1,937.41	1,367,277.52	.....	9,664.67
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc .....	715,958.19	31,511.16	.....	42,246.75
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,005,821.70</b>	<b>23,036,830.05</b>	<b>107,382.05</b>	<b>106,548.78</b>
Re-deposits:				
Fine bars .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unparted bars .....	2,496,490.89	.....	289.23	.....
<b>Total gold received and operated upon</b> .....	<b>3,502,312.59</b>	<b>23,036,830.05</b>	<b>107,671.28</b>	<b>106,548.78</b>
SILVER.				
United States bullion (domestic production) .....	21,147,070.01	584,111.39	73,143.44	11,027,654.30
United States coin .....	727,500.81	38,061.94	.....	2,668.53
Trade-dollars .....	2,942,953.10	610,641.97	.....	54.12
Foreign bullion .....	1,763.04	775,301.43	.....	2,362.03
Foreign coin .....	3,583.75	5.14	.....	39,238.03
Jewelers' bars, old plate, etc .....	212,941.70	542.28	.....	29,327.82
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>25,035,812.41</b>	<b>2,008,664.15</b>	<b>73,143.44</b>	<b>11,701,304.83</b>
Re-deposits:				
Fine bars .....	130,415.89	.....	.....	.....
Unparted bars .....	264,778.47	.....	531.68	.....
<b>Total silver received and operated upon</b> .....	<b>25,431,006.77</b>	<b>2,008,664.15</b>	<b>73,675.12</b>	<b>11,701,304.83</b>
Gold and silver deposits and purchases .....	26,041,634.11	25,045,494.20	180,525.49	11,807,853.61
Re-deposits:				
Gold .....	2,496,490.89	.....	289.23	.....
Silver .....	395,194.36	.....	531.68	.....
<b>Total gold and silver received and operated upon</b> .....	<b>28,933,319.36</b>	<b>25,045,494.20</b>	<b>181,346.40</b>	<b>11,807,853.61</b>

BY VALUE, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	Saint Louis.	
\$8,063,677.52	\$1,555,063.09	\$355,500.97	\$1,274,935.48	\$221,329.87	\$55,237.43	\$32,973,027.41
326,217.80	711.05	.....	.....	.....	11,775.50	516,984.63
22,103,858.06	1,545.75	.....	.....	.....	3,501.34	22,571,328.70
8,517,148.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	483.79	9,896,512.28
1,434,418.92	4,434.27	.....	.....	1,527.46	35,123.10	2,265,219.85
40,445,321.19	1,561,754.16	355,500.97	1,274,935.48	222,857.33	106,121.16	68,223,072.87
11,676,183.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,676,183.38
888,416.70	10,114.18	82,041.54	38,493.87	.....	1,676.74	3,517,523.15
53,009,921.27	1,571,868.34	437,542.51	1,313,429.35	222,857.33	107,797.90	83,416,779.40
4,273,628.29	21,060.45	8,919.34	135,632.24	1,340.35	1,699.80	37,874,259.61
508.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	768,739.32
3,239,417.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,793,066.89
677,473.17	29.62	.....	.....	.....	476.72	1,457,406.01
307,771.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350,598.86
266,979.47	96.30	.....	.....	28.67	2,931.82	512,848.06
8,785,778.61	21,186.37	8,919.34	135,632.24	1,369.02	5,108.34	47,756,918.75
39,099.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169,514.91
24,363.15	236.95	2,037.77	607.56	.....	42.70	292,598.28
8,829,240.78	21,423.32	10,957.11	136,239.80	1,369.02	5,151.04	48,219,031.94
49,211,099.80	1,582,940.53	364,420.31	1,410,567.72	224,226.35	111,229.50	115,979,991.62
12,564,600.08	10,114.18	82,041.54	38,493.87	.....	1,676.74	15,193,706.53
63,462.17	236.95	2,037.77	607.56	.....	42.70	462,113.19
61,839,162.05	1,593,291.66	448,499.62	1,449,669.15	224,226.35	112,948.94	181,635,811.34

III.—DEPOSITS OF UNREFINED GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, WITH THE STATES  
 DISTRIBUTED, DURING THE FISCAL

Locality.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
Alabama .....	\$601.27			
Alaska .....		\$85,672.93		
Arizona .....	1,147.07	166,965.15		
California .....	214.10	4,944,506.49	\$8,960.17	
Colorado .....	20,964.88	442.12		
Dakota .....	1,689.13	762.08		
Georgia .....	3,081.77			
Idaho .....	10,964.78	269,903.13		
Maryland .....	198.85			
Michigan .....	29,971.18			
Montana .....	37.55	15,038.73		
Nebraska .....				
Nevada .....		430,378.55	98,421.88	
New Mexico .....	361.08	22,030.31		
North Carolina .....	36,945.71			
Oregon .....		381,397.34		
South Carolina .....	4,651.55			
Tennessee .....				
Texas .....				
Utah .....		95,643.61		
Vermont .....				
Virginia .....	4,703.31			
Washington .....		43,472.24		
Wyoming .....	3,302.12			
Other sources .....	7,020.89	32,796.78		
Total Unrefined .....	125,855.24	6,459,009.46	107,382.05	
Refined .....	9,239.07	14,715,797.23		
Grand total .....	135,094.31	21,204,806.69	107,382.05	

AND TERRITORIES PRODUCING THE SAME, AND OF REFINED DOMESTIC BULLION NOT YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

ASSAY OFFICES.						T. tal.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	Saint Louis.	
\$1,874.64					\$77.45	\$2,553.36
42,694.77	\$17,600.26				123.23	85,672.93
225,073.05	1,405.75				741.38	228,530.48
777,718.56	1,141,365.78				14,433.30	5,180,900.94
2,459,655.87					214.20	1,954,924.64
4,792.32				\$117,240.06		2,462,321.28
23,349.86	13,516.76	\$295,821.70	\$172,546.12			125,114.15
						786,102.35
						198.85
15.20						29,986.38
1,117,251.01			1,097,555.35			2,220,882.64
	126.71					
125,955.46	98,509.21				39,118.10	528,927.14
9,712.86				59,005.85		285,974.16
		59,879.27				105,664.42
				45,083.96		441,076.61
179.29						49,735.51
						179.29
15,887.68						
						111,531.29
4,579.18						
			4,834.01			9,282.49
	2,574.38					48,306.25
451,320.90					529.77	5,876.50
						491,668.34
5,280,060.65	1,275,068.85	355,500.97	1,274,935.48	221,329.87	55,237.43	15,164,410.00
2,803,616.87	279,964.24					17,808,617.41
8,063,677.52	1,555,063.09	355,500.97	1,274,935.48	221,329.87	55,237.43	32,973,027.41

IV.—DEPOSITS OF UNREFINED SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, WITH THE STATES  
DISTRIBUTED, DURING THE FISCAL

Locality.	COINAGE MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.
Alabama .....	\$1.37			
Alaska .....		\$918.49		
Arizona .....	41.88	72,958.63		
California .....	1.66	57,861.95	\$252.16	
Colorado .....	5,093.77	2.76		
Dakota .....	7.44	6.70		
Georgia .....	25.83			
Idaho .....	347.98	5,290.84		
Maryland .....	.05			
Michigan .....	7,973.36			
Montana .....	.15	66.45		
Nebraska .....				
Nevada .....		426,679.76	72,891.28	
New Mexico .....	7.78	458.31		
North Carolina .....	194.30			
Oregon .....		3,727.12		
South Carolina .....	24.76			
Tennessee .....				
Texas .....				
Utah .....		15,664.94		
Vermont .....				
Virginia .....	21.63			
Washington .....		409.17		
Wyoming .....	19.02			
Other sources .....	212.01	66.27		
Total Unrefined .....	13,972.99	584,111.39	73,143.44	
Refined .....	21,133,097.02			\$11,627,654.30
Grand total .....	21,147,070.01	584,111.39	73,143.44	11,627,654.30

AND TERRITORIES PRODUCING THE SAME, AND OF REFINED DOMESTIC BULLION NOT YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	Saint Louis.	
\$0.33					\$0.76	\$2.46
						918.49
17,129.28	\$232.11				.81	90,362.71
1,127.80	11.10				13.97	59,268.64
375,608.13	17,986.02				230.43	398,921.11
226,928.49					4.72	226,947.35
16.45				\$442.96		485.24
191,644.42	1,312.98	\$8,227.05	\$1,954.26			208,777.53
						.05
23,296.43						31,269.79
492,325.85			133,629.74			626,022.19
47,240.14	3.99					546,815.17
432,955.30	954.07				1,050.58	435,426.04
177.10				604.97		976.37
		692.29				4,419.41
				292.42		317.18
55,757.46						71,422.40
26.31						47.94
			43.24			457.41
	37.15					56.17
225,580.02					8.11	225,866.41
2,089,813.51	20,537.42	8,919.34	135,632.24	1,340.35	1,309.38	2,928,780.06
2,183,814.78	523.03				390.42	34,945,479.55
4,273,628.29	21,060.45	8,919.34	135,632.24	1,340.35	1,699.80	37,874,259.61

## REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

## V.—COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED

Denomination.	PHILADELPHIA.		SAN FRANCISCO.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
<b>Gold:</b>				
Double eagles .....	1, 114	\$22, 280. 00		
Eagles .....	67	670. 00	756, 000	\$7, 560, 000. 00
Half eagles .....	75	375. 00	2, 960, 000	14, 800, 000. 00
Three dollars .....	1, 167	3, 501. 00		
Quarter eagles .....	104	260. 00		
Dollars .....	6, 193	6, 193. 00		
Total gold .....	8, 720	33, 279. 00	3, 716, 000	22, 360, 006. 00
<b>Silver:</b>				
Dollars .....	21, 290, 831	21, 290, 831. 00	766, 000	766, 000. 00
Half dollars .....	5, 831	2, 915. 50		
Quarter dollars .....	5, 831	1, 457. 75		
Dimes .....	10, 054, 669	1, 005, 466. 90	898, 128	89, 812. 60
Total silver .....	31, 357, 162	22, 300, 671. 15	1, 664, 128	855, 812. 60
<b>Minor:</b>				
Five cents .....	11, 047, 523	552, 376. 15		
Three cents .....	4, 232	126. 96		
One cent .....	39, 114, 754	391, 147. 54		
Total minor .....	50, 166, 509	943, 650. 65		
Total coinage .....	81, 532, 391	23, 277, 600. 80	5, 380, 126	23, 215, 812. 60

## VI.—COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED

Denomination.	PHILADELPHIA.		SAN FRANCISCO.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
<b>Gold:</b>				
Double eagles .....	1, 106	\$22, 120. 00		
Eagles .....	236, 160	2, 361, 600. 00	826, 000	\$8, 260, 000. 00
Half eagles .....	388, 432	1, 942, 160. 00	3, 268, 000	16, 340, 000. 00
Three dollars .....	1, 142	3, 426. 00		
Quarter eagles .....	4, 088	10, 220. 00		
Dollars .....	6, 016	6, 016. 00		
Total gold .....	636, 944	4, 345, 542. 00	4, 094, 000	24, 600, 000. 00
<b>Silver:</b>				
Dollars .....	19, 963, 886	19, 963, 886. 00	750, 000	750, 000. 00
Half dollars .....	5, 886	2, 943. 00		
Quarter dollars .....	5, 886	1, 471. 50		
Dimes .....	6, 377, 570	637, 757. 00	206, 524	20, 652. 40
Total silver .....	26, 353, 228	20, 606, 057. 50	956, 524	770, 652. 40
<b>Minor:</b>				
Five cents .....	3, 330, 290	166, 514. 50		
Three cents .....	4, 290	128. 70		
One cent .....	17, 654, 290	176, 542. 90		
Total minor .....	20, 988, 870	343, 186. 10		
Total coinage .....	47, 979, 042	25, 294, 785. 60	5, 050, 524	25, 370, 652. 40



STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

CARSON.*		NEW ORLEANS.		TOTAL.	
Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
				1,114	\$22,280.00
				756,067	7,560,670.00
				2,960,075	14,800,375.00
				1,167	3,501.00
				104	260.00
				6,193	6,193.00
				3,724,720	22,393,279.00
		11,210,000	\$11,210,000.00	33,266,831	33,266,831.00
				5,831	2,915.50
				5,831	1,457.75
				10,952,795	1,095,279.50
		11,210,000	11,210,000.00	44,231,288	34,366,483.75
				11,047,523	552,376.15
				4,232	126.96
				39,114,754	391,147.54
				50,166,509	943,650.65
		11,210,000	11,210,000.00	98,123,517	57,703,413.40

STATES, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1886.

CARSON.*		NEW ORLEANS.		TOTAL.	
Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
				1,106	\$22,120.00
				1,062,160	10,621,600.00
				3,656,432	18,282,160.00
				1,142	3,426.00
				4,088	10,220.00
				6,016	6,016.00
				4,730,944	28,945,542.00
		10,710,000	\$10,710,000	31,423,886	31,423,886.00
				5,886	2,943.00
				5,886	1,471.50
				6,584,094	658,409.40
		10,710,000	10,710,000	38,019,752	32,086,709.90
				3,330,290	166,514.50
				4,290	128.70
				17,654,290	178,542.90
				20,983,870	343,186.10
		10,710,000	10,710,000	63,739,566	61,875,438.00

\* Coinage suspended March 8, 1885.

## VII.—STANDARD OUNCES IN BARS MANUFACTURED

Description.	COINAGE MINTS.				ASSAY OFFICES.
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.	New York.
<b>GOLD.</b>					
	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
Fine bars .....	31,458.386		9.180	7.399	1,525,498.285
Mint bars .....					908,133.646
Standard bars .....					230,049.048
Sterling bars .....					235,878.322
Unparted bars .....		77.332	164.966		3.713
Total gold .....	31,458.386	77.332	174.146	7.399	2,899,563.614
<b>SILVER.</b>					
Fine bars .....	29,655.38	588,023.11	12,068.74		4,498,225.28
Mint bars .....					132,597.44
Standard bars .....					30,158.20
Sterling bars .....					651.18
Unparted bars .....		11.69	7,360.49		180,871.99
Total silver .....	29,655.38	588,034.80	19,429.23		4,782,504.09

## VIII.—VALUE OF BARS MANUFACTURED DUR-

Description.	COINAGE MINTS.				ASSAY OFFICES.
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	New Orleans.	New York.
<b>GOLD.</b>					
Fine bars .....	\$585,272.30		\$170.79	\$137.65	\$28,381,363.44
Mint bars .....					16,895,509.70
Standard bars .....					4,279,993.46
Sterling bars .....					4,388,433.89
Unparted bars .....		\$1,438.76	3,069.13		69.08
Total gold .....	585,272.30	1,438.76	3,239.92	137.65	53,945,369.57
<b>SILVER.</b>					
Fine bars .....	34,508.07	684,245.07	14,043.62		5,164,480.31
Mint bars .....					154,295.21
Standard bars .....					35,093.17
Sterling bars .....					757.74
Unparted bars .....		13.60	8,564.93		210,469.22
Total silver .....	34,508.07	684,258.67	22,608.55		5,565,095.65

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

ASSAY OFFICES.					Total.
Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	Saint Louis.	
<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,556,973.250
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	908,133.646
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230,049.648
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235,878.322
84,487.923	23,517.910	70,596.828	11,978.582	5,794.138	196,821.392
84,487.923	23,517.910	70,596.828	11,978.582	5,794.138	3,127,656.258
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,067,972.51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132,597.44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,158.20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	651.18
18,410.68	9,416.28	117,081.09	1,176.51	4,426.69	338,755.42
18,410.68	9,416.28	117,081.09	1,176.51	4,426.69	5,570,134.75

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

ASSAY OFFICES.					Total.
Denver.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	Saint Louis.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$28,966,944.18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,895,509.70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,279,993.46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,388,433.89
\$1,571,868.34	\$437,542.51	\$1,313,429.35	\$222,857.34	\$107,797.92	3,658,072.43
1,571,868.34	437,542.51	1,313,429.35	222,857.34	107,797.92	58,188,953.86
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,897,277.07
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,295.21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,093.17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	757.74
21,423.33	10,957.11	136,239.80	1,369.02	5,151.05	394,188.06
21,423.33	10,957.11	136,239.80	1,369.02	5,151.05	6,481,611.25

IX.—STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES  
EARNINGS

Sources.	MINTS.			
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	Carson.
Parting and refining charges.....	\$14,980.20	\$51,288.02	\$548.53	\$1,270.77
Alloy charge.....	319.46	2,209.12	6.72	10.21
Charges for assaying, melting, and stamping.....				7.20
Seignorage on standard silver dollars.....	5,086,743.37	170,623.53	2,666,191.71	
Seignorage on subsidiary silver.....	27,895.12	3,809.82		
Seignorage on minor coins.....	645,904.34			
Profits on sale of medals and proof coins.....	1,916.28			
Receipts from assays of bullion.....	165.00			
Deposit melting-room grains and sweepings.....	1,024.65	1,328.15	377.08	395.29
Surplus bullion returned by operative officers...	8,281.80	25,202.60	143.91	840.17
Gain on bullion shipped mint for coinage.....				
Proceeds of sale of old material.....	1,633.84	664.20		
Receipts from sale of by-products.....				
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,788,864.06</b>	<b>255,125.44</b>	<b>2,667,267.95</b>	<b>2,523.64</b>

## EXPENDITURES

Salaries of officers and clerks.....	\$40,665.69	\$41,856.56	\$31,841.29	\$11,783.62
Wages of workmen and adjusters.....	424,899.93	169,157.64	118,173.80	17,899.00
Contingent expenses, less amount paid for wastage and loss on sweeps sold.....	111,634.15	36,430.31	36,880.68	2,354.14
Parting and refining expenses, less amount paid for wastage and loss on sweeps sold.....	6,096.54	58,902.60	25.50	3,682.09
Wastages of the operative departments.....		229.43	13,243.83	
Loss on sweeps of the year.....	5,417.46	2,028.35	3,478.37	
Expense of distributing silver dollars.....	17,257.89	4,468.32	*11,485.45	
Expense of distributing subsidiary silver coins..	1,847.37			
Expense of distributing minor coins.....	15,914.55			
Minor-coinage metal wasted.....	3,349.73			
Loss on sale of plumbic melts.....				
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>627,083.31</b>	<b>313,073.21</b>	<b>*215,128.92</b>	<b>35,719.75</b>

\* The expense of distributing silver dollars at New Orleans was \$12.30 more, but there was a repayment during the year of that amount on account of an overpayment in the expenses of distribution of 1886 disallowed.

MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.  
AND GAINS.

ASSAY OFFICES.						Total.
New York.	Denver.	Boisé.	Charlotte.	Helena.	Saint Louis.	
\$75,163.80						\$143,251.32
2,447.42						4,992.93
	\$1,995.14	\$568.17	\$328.30	\$1,772.02	\$145.68	4,816.51
						7,923,558.61
						31,704.94
						645,904.34
						1,916.28
654.00		305.00	248.00	114.00	8.00	1,494.00
3,379.26	1,329.36	103.02	387.91	439.57	256.37	9,020.66
18,316.97						52,785.45
	1,400.71	383.75	967.02	1,353.70	286.23	4,391.41
3,899.37	16.50			8.60		6,222.51
12,760.74						12,760.74
116,621.56	4,741.71	1,359.94	1,931.23	3,687.89	696.28	8,842,819.70

AND LOSSES.

\$30,202.45	\$10,620.34	\$3,000.00	\$2,750.00	\$7,700.00	\$3,478.18	\$192,907.13
23,361.00	13,248.66	3,604.60	679.50	11,821.25	1,382.50	784,227.88
9,581.12	5,112.81	1,312.02	886.35	5,996.70	478.62	210,666.90
96,592.02						165,299.65
						13,473.26
5,363.12						16,287.30
						33,211.66
						1,847.37
						15,914.55
						3,349.73
247.52						247.52
174,347.23	28,990.81	7,916.62	4,315.85	25,517.95	5,339.30	1,437,432.95

X.—MEDALS MANUFACTURED AT THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA DURING  
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

Names.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.
Adams Academy.....	1		
Army Marksmanship, Division Third-Class Prize.....		1	
Arthur, C. A., President.....			1
Arthur, Indian Peace.....			1
Bay State Agricultural Society.....	1	1	
Bridge.....		60	
Baltimore Female College.....		6	
Cleveland, Indian Peace.....		10	30
Carney.....		12	
Commencement of Cabinet.....		10	
Cabinet.....		1	
Department Marksmanship Prize.....	1		
Department Marksmanship Skirmish Prize.....		1	
Dodd, H. M.....	1	1	
Denman Grammar School.....		35	
Elliott, Cresson.....	10		
Franklin School.....		25	
Field, Cyrus W.....			1
Georgetown College, Philodemic Society.....	1		
Grant, Indian Peace.....		2	1
Johnson, A., President.....			1
Ketchum, Jesse.....	6	52	
Life-Saving.....	2	32	
Lincoln and Grant.....		10	
Lincoln Grammar School.....		20	
Massachusetts Horticultural Society.....	2	17	10
Maine State Agricultural Society.....		6	
Middlesex, South, Agricultural Society.....		1	
Monroe, J., President.....			1
New York State Agricultural Society.....	3		
Norman.....	1		3
New England Agricultural Society.....		22	
North Cosmopolitan School.....		12	
New England Kennel Club.....		40	100
Pharmacy, Philadelphia College of.....	2		
Pittsburgh Female College (McKee).....	1		
Presidency Relinquished.....		5	
Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.....		3	
Portland High School.....		10	
Perry, Commodore.....			1
Pierce, F., President.....			1
Rumford.....	1	1	
Shakespeare.....	1		
Saint Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association.....		25	3
Time Increases His Fame.....	2		
Taylor, Z., President.....			1
Vanderbilt University.....	12		
Van Buren, Indian Peace.....		1	
Vermont State Agricultural Society.....		2	
Van Buren, M., President.....			1
Watson.....	1		
Washington and Lee University.....	6		
Washington before Boston.....			1
Washington and Jackson.....	1		
Wisconsin State Agricultural Society.....		12	
	56	436	157

XI.—MEDALS AND PROOF SETS SOLD DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

Description.	Medals.		Proof sets.	
	Number sold.	Value.	Number sold.	Value.
Gold .....	58	\$2, 117. 32	35	\$1, 505. 00
Silver.....	315	880. 83	731	2, 193. 00
Bronze.....	217	242. 05	3, 020	362. 40
Total .....	590	3, 240. 20	3, 786	4, 060. 40

XII.—COINAGE AND MEDAL DIES MANUFACTURED AT THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

Denominations.	For Philadelphia.	For San Francisco.	For Carson.	For New Orleans.	Total.
FOR GOLD COINAGE:					
Double eagle.....	2	10			12
Eagle.....		30			30
Half-eagle.....		70			70
Three dollar.....	2				2
Quarter-eagle.....					
Dollar.....	6				6
Total .....	10	110			120
FOR SILVER COINAGE:					
Standard dollar.....	107	8		108	223
Half-dollar.....	2				2
Quarter-dollar.....	2				2
Dime.....	100	32			132
Total .....	211	40		108	359
FOR MINOR COINAGE:					
Five-cent.....	419				419
Three-cent.....	4				4
One-cent.....	261				261
Total .....	684				684

TOTAL NUMBER OF DIES.

Gold coinage.....	120
Silver coinage.....	359
Minor coinage.....	684
Proof coinage.....	27
Director of the Mint.....	2
Annual assay.....	2
Reproductions:	
Thomas Jefferson.....	2
Antonio Wayne.....	2
Total .....	1, 198

XIII.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SEIGNORAGE ON THE COINAGE OF SILVER AT  
THE DISPOSITION

Dr.

1886.			
July 1.	Balance on hand:		
	Philadelphia.....	\$346,834.99	
	San Francisco.....	21,866.96	
	New Orleans.....	184,499.49	
			\$553,201.44
	Seignorage on silver dollars:		
	Philadelphia.....	5,086,743.37	
	San Francisco.....	170,623.53	
	New Orleans.....	2,666,191.71	
			7,923,558.61
	Seignorage on subsidiary silver:		
	Philadelphia.....	27,895.12	
	San Francisco.....	8,809.82	
			31,704.94
	<b>Total</b> .....		<b>8,503,464.99</b>



THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM JULY 1, 1886, TO JUNE 30, 1887, AND OF THE SAME.

CR.

Paid expenses of distribution:		
Philadelphia.....	\$19,105.26	
San Francisco.....	4,468.52	
New Orleans.....	11,485.45	
		\$35,059.03
Paid on account of wastage and loss on sale of sweeps:		
Philadelphia.....	4,116.31	
New Orleans.....	16,178.57	
		20,294.88

Deposited in U. S. Treasury as follows:

PHILADELPHIA.

Warrant No. 1725.....	346,834.99	
No. 1431.....	1,300,000.00	
No. 1432.....	475,000.00	
No. 2151.....	340,000.00	
No. 827.....	330,000.00	
No. 1352.....	460,000.00	
No. 1998.....	430,000.00	
No. 1182.....	440,000.00	
No. 1183.....	450,000.00	
No. 2043.....	470,000.00	
No. 2044.....	100,000.00	
No. 1181.....	200,000.00	
No. 1433.....	736.88	
No. 1434.....	27.64	
No. 1997.....	262.46	
No. 1351.....	103.67	
		5,342,965.64

NEW ORLEANS.

Warrant No. 1726.....	184,499.49	
No. 1429.....	575,000.00	
No. 1430.....	250,000.00	
No. 2150.....	240,000.00	
No. 828.....	230,000.00	
No. 1353.....	200,000.00	
No. 2000.....	220,000.00	
No. 1185.....	220,000.00	
No. 1184.....	230,000.00	
No. 2042.....	460,000.00	
		2,809,499.49

SAN FRANCISCO.

Warrant No. 1999.....	150,000.00	
		150,000.00

1887.

June 30. Balance on hand:

Philadelphia.....	*95,286.27	
San Francisco.....	*41,831.99	
New Orleans.....	*13,527.69	
		150,645.95
Total.....		8,508,464.99

\* These balances have been covered into the Treasury:

Philadelphia, C. D. No. 6870.....	\$75,304.09	
C. D. No. 6871.....	19,268.19	
C. D. No. 6934.....	360.50	
C. D. No. 6935.....	353.49	
		\$95,286.27
San Francisco, C. D. No. 40513.....	38,022.17	
C. D. No. 40514.....	3,809.82	
		41,831.99
New Orleans, C. D. No. 39913.....		13,527.69
Total.....		150,645.95

XIV.—EXPENDITURES FROM SILVER-PROFIT FUND ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COIN DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887, BY MINTS.

Mint and quarter.	TRANSPORTATION OF—		Bags, boxes, labor, and incidentals.	Total.
	Standard silver dollars.	Subsidiary silver.		
<b>Philadelphia Mint:</b>				
Third quarter 1886 .....	\$2,033.42	\$171.42	\$234.45	\$2,439.29
Fourth quarter 1886 .....	2,757.76	866.77	440.73	4,065.26
First quarter 1887 .....	7,741.70	379.48	152.04	8,273.22
Second quarter 1887 .....	3,652.80	429.70	244.99	4,327.49
Total .....	16,185.68	1,847.37	1,072.21	19,105.26
<b>San Francisco Mint:</b>				
Third quarter 1886 .....	4,252.55			4,252.55
Fourth quarter 1886 .....			210.77	210.77
First quarter 1887 .....				
Second quarter 1887 .....	5.00			5.00
Total .....	4,257.55		210.77	4,468.32
• <b>New Orleans Mint:</b>				
Third quarter 1886 .....	1,242.54		60.00	1,302.54
Fourth quarter 1886 .....	5,491.97		409.69	5,901.66
First quarter 1887 .....	2,935.60		264.76	3,200.36
Second quarter 1887 .....	845.19		248.00	1,093.19
Total .....	10,515.30		982.45	11,497.75
Less amount overpaid in 1886 and disallowed .....	12.30			12.30
Net total .....	10,503.00			11,485.45
Total by items .....	30,946.23	1,847.37	2,265.43	35,059.03

XV.—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR DISTRIBUTION OF MINOR COINS FROM JULY 1, 1878, TO JUNE 30, 1887.

Fiscal years.	Amount expended.
1879 .....	\$1,299.97
1880 .....	12,592.83
1881 .....	23,763.46
1882 .....	24,565.84
1883 .....	28,512.54
1884 .....	29,152.32
1885 .....	12,251.98
1886 .....	847.17
1887 .....	15,914.55
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>148,900.66</b>

XVI.—WASTAGE AND LOSS ON SALE OF SWEEPS, 1887.

Losses.	Phil-adelphia mint.	San Francisco mint.	Carson mint.	New Orleans mint.	New York assay office.	Total.
Melter and refiner's gold wastage .....						
Coiner's gold wastage .....						
Melter and refiner's silver wastage .....		\$101.45		\$12,035.84		\$12,137.29
Coiner's silver wastage .....		127.98		1,207.99		1,335.97
Loss on sale of sweeps .....	\$5,417.46	2,028.35		3,478.37	\$5,363.12	16,287.30
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>5,417.46</b>	<b>2,257.78</b>		<b>16,722.20</b>	<b>5,363.12</b>	<b>29,760.56</b>
PAID AS FOLLOWS:						
From contingent appropriation .....	786.42					786.42
From parting and refining appropriation .....	514.73			22.64		537.37
From surplus bullion .....		2,257.78		520.99	5,363.12	8,141.89
From silver-profit fund .....	4,116.31			16,178.57		20,294.88
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>5,417.46</b>	<b>2,257.78</b>		<b>16,722.20</b>	<b>5,363.12</b>	<b>29,760.56</b>

## XVII.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF

## ASSETS.

Institutions.	GOLD BULLION.		SILVER BULLION.	
	Standard weight.	Value.	Standard weight.	Value (cost).
COINAGE MINTS.				
Philadelphia .....	1,286,515.093	\$23,935,164.35	4,388,641.88	\$4,460,276.35
San Francisco .....	94,405.183	1,756,375.50	817,092.74	859,170.18
New Orleans .....	31,431.680	584,775.40	1,558,213.68	1,367,986.85
Carson .....	5,638.844	104,908.74	44,643.38	40,627.66
ASSAY OFFICES.				
New York .....	3,175,217.401	59,073,811.75	3,326,462.03	3,726,612.35
Denver .....				
Helena .....	1,628,421	30,296.22	305.17	265.51
Boisé .....	1,385.368	25,774.30	774.80	674.08
Charlotte .....				
Saint Louis .....	62.576	1,164.17	42.90	37.33
Total .....	4,596,284.566	85,512,270.43	10,136,176.58	10,455,650.31

## LIABILITIES.

Institutions.	Bullion fund.	Undeposited earnings.
COINAGE MINTS.		
Philadelphia .....	\$68,552,812.87	
San Francisco .....	25,146,175.43	\$26,301.32
New Orleans .....	10,455,925.07	
Carson .....	226,000.00	1,235.46
ASSAY OFFICES.		
New York .....	67,509,513.12	19,085.59
Denver .....	113,933.38	
Helena .....	82,682.51	74.89
Boisé .....	131,605.40	68.75
Charlotte .....	22,840.06	
Saint Louis .....	20,514.88	13.48
Total .....	172,262,002.72	46,779.49

UNITED STATES MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES, JUNE 30, 1887.

ASSETS.

Gold coin.	Silver coin.	Minor coin.	Minor-coinage metal.	Old deficiencies brought forward.	Total.
\$3, 675, 083. 00	\$36, 579, 932. 89	\$101, 868. 60	\$14, 899. 19	.....	\$68, 767, 224. 38
3, 343, 255. 00	18, 843, 975. 38	.....	.....	*\$413, 557. 96	25, 216, 334. 02
5, 020. 00	8, 511, 744. 30	.....	.....	.....	10, 469, 526. 55
71, 007. 00	10, 692. 06	.....	.....	.....	227, 235. 46
4, 664, 229. 92	65, 338. 44	.....	.....	.....	67, 529, 992. 46
113, 933. 00	. 38	.....	.....	.....	113, 933. 38
52, 195. 00	. 67	.....	.....	.....	82, 757. 40
105, 225. 00	. 77	.....	.....	.....	131, 674. 15
22, 840. 00	. 06	.....	.....	.....	22, 840. 06
19, 326. 00	. 86	.....	.....	.....	20, 528. 36
12, 072, 113. 92	64, 011, 685. 81	101, 868. 60	14, 899. 19	413, 557. 96	172, 582, 046. 22

LIABILITIES.

Seignorage on silver.	Unpaid depositors.	Minor-coin profits.	Minor-coin metal fund.	Unpaid cent depositors.	Total.
\$95, 286. 27	\$2, 357. 45	\$66, 697. 79	\$50, 000. 00	\$70. 00	\$68, 767, 224. 38
41, 831. 99	2, 025. 28	.....	.....	.....	25, 216, 334. 02
13, 527. 69	73. 79	.....	.....	.....	10, 469, 526. 55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227, 235. 46
.....	1, 393. 75	.....	.....	.....	67, 529, 992. 46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113, 933. 38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82, 757. 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131, 674. 15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22, 840. 06
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20, 528. 36
150, 645. 95	5, 850. 27	66, 697. 79	50, 000. 00	70. 00	172, 582, 046. 22

\* Incurred prior to the organization of the Bureau of the Mint.

XVIII.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STANDARD OUNCES AND COST OF THE SILVER BULLION DELIVERED ON PURCHASES AT THE COINAGE MINTS, AND THE NUMBER OF SILVER DOLLARS COINED, EACH MONTH FROM JULY 1, 1886, TO JULY 1, 1887.

Date.	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Coinage.
1886.			
July .....	2,760,061.42	\$2,413,189.22	\$2,200,000
August .....	2,422,712.15	2,021,264.03	2,700,000
September .....	2,780,854.25	2,367,733.84	2,810,100
October .....	2,511,310.00	2,205,622.49	3,000,000
November .....	2,656,566.06	2,414,575.29	2,700,000
December.....	2,838,230.22	2,569,982.53	2,550,261
1887.			
January .....	2,926,004.88	2,684,552.54	2,920,000
February .....	2,115,563.27	1,951,923.68	2,950,000
March .....	2,351,293.50	2,125,722.11	3,020,380
April .....	2,194,097.05	1,899,783.71	3,000,000
May .....	1,618,630.22	1,386,739.63	2,900,000
June.....	2,258,019.23	1,947,531.39	2,516,090
Total .....	29,433,342.27	25,988,620.46	33,266,831
Purchased and coined from March 1, 1878, to July 1, 1886.....	202,565,271.77	203,386,480.45	233,721,449
Purchased and coined from March 1, 1878, to July 1, 1887.....	231,998,614.05	229,375,100.91	266,988,280
Monthly average July 1, 1886, to July 1, 1887.....	2,452,778.52	2,165,718.37	2,772,236
Monthly average for 112 months.....	2,071,416.20	2,047,991.97	2,383,824

XIX.—STATEMENT OF SILVER BULLION PURCHASES FROM JULY 1, 1886,  
TO JULY 1, 1887.

Months.	PHILADELPHIA.		NEW ORLEANS.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
1886.				
July .....	2, 283, 130. 06	\$1, 096, 226. 83	395, 344. 78	\$345, 362. 99
August .....	1, 593, 628. 80	1, 330, 682. 76	822, 977. 65	685, 635. 66
September .....	1, 676, 086. 66	1, 427, 375. 85	1, 028, 438. 97	874, 980. 69
October .....	1, 486, 247. 00	1, 306, 003. 18	946, 692. 66	830, 516. 67
November .....	1, 444, 093. 35	1, 312, 931. 36	1, 126, 707. 93	1, 022, 940. 94
December.....	1, 981, 502. 95	1, 794, 889. 13	695, 456. 47	629, 232. 42
1887.				
January .....	1, 794, 059. 83	1, 646, 111. 43	1, 022, 642. 74	937, 661. 11
February .....	1, 143, 991. 34	1, 055, 892. 23	966, 811. 22	891, 661. 84
March .....	1, 521, 788. 41	1, 377, 099. 58	823, 287. 56	742, 923. 72
April .....	1, 304, 189. 74	1, 129, 956. 61	884, 548. 22	765, 161. 81
May .....	1, 084, 822. 14	929, 606. 16	528, 079. 38	452, 147. 79
June.....	1, 437, 543. 78	1, 239, 468. 59	815, 102. 34	703, 283. 40
Total .....	18, 751, 084. 06	16, 546, 243. 71	10, 056, 089. 92	8, 881, 509. 04

Months.	SAN FRANCISCO.		CARSON.		TOTAL.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
1886.						
July .....	81, 588. 58	\$71, 599. 40	.....	.....	2, 760, 061. 42	\$2, 413, 189. 22
August .....	6, 105. 70	4, 945. 61	.....	.....	2, 422, 712. 15	2, 021, 264. 03
September .....	76, 328. 62	65, 377. 30	.....	.....	2, 780, 854. 25	2, 307, 733. 84
October .....	78, 370. 34	69, 102. 64	.....	.....	2, 511, 310. 00	2, 205, 622. 49
November .....	83, 980. 48	77, 082. 31	1, 784. 30	\$1, 620. 68	2, 656, 566. 06	2, 414, 575. 29
December.....	137, 268. 00	124, 015. 66	24, 002. 81	21, 845. 32	2, 838, 230. 23	2, 569, 982. 53
1887.						
January .....	92, 807. 32	85, 787. 69	16, 494. 99	14, 902. 31	2, 926, 004. 88	2, 684, 552. 54
February .....	3, 714. 38	3, 417. 23	1, 046. 32	952. 38	2, 115, 563. 26	1, 951, 923. 68
March .....	6, 011. 57	5, 511. 47	205. 96	187. 34	2, 351, 293. 50	2, 125, 722. 11
April .....	5, 096. 51	4, 433. 96	262. 58	231. 33	2, 194, 097. 05	1, 899, 783. 71
May .....	5, 540. 61	4, 820. 33	188. 09	165. 35	1, 618, 630. 22	1, 386, 739. 63
June.....	4, 714. 81	4, 146. 45	658. 32	632. 95	2, 258, 019. 25	1, 947, 531. 39
Total .....	581, 524. 92	520, 240. 05	44, 643. 37	40, 627. 66	29, 433, 342. 27	25, 988, 620. 46

**XX.—STATEMENT OF BULLION EMPLOYED IN THE COINAGE OF  
RECAPITULATION BY MONTHS**

Months.	MANUFACTURED.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.
<b>1886.</b>		
July.....	1,890,625.00	\$1,684,342.00
August.....	2,320,312.50	2,015,096.95
September.....	2,414,929.69	2,079,770.66
October.....	2,578,125.00	2,245,704.87
November.....	2,320,312.50	2,055,356.87
December.....	2,191,630.55	1,955,137.63
<b>1887.</b>		
January.....	2,509,375.00	2,259,689.66
February.....	2,535,156.25	2,298,211.35
March.....	2,595,639.06	2,351,085.70
April.....	2,578,125.00	2,303,423.65
May.....	2,492,187.50	2,201,881.00
June.....	2,162,264.84	1,893,570.05
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>28,588,682.89</b>	<b>25,343,272.39</b>

**RECAPITULATION**

Mints.	MANUFACTURED.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.
Philadelphia.....	18,296,807.89	\$16,204,087.63
New Orleans.....	9,633,593.75	8,543,808.29
San Francisco.....	658,281.25	595,376.47
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>28,588,682.89</b>	<b>25,343,272.39</b>



SILVER DOLLARS AND THE WASTAGE AND LOSS ON SALE OF SWEEPS.

FROM JULY 1, 1886, TO JULY 1, 1887.

WASTAGE AND SOLD IN SWEEPS.		TOTAL CONSUMPTION.		Number of standard silver dollars coined.	Seignorage.
Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.		
		1,890,625.00	\$1,684,342.00	2,200,000	\$515,658.00
4,436.25	\$3,857.66	2,324,748.75	2,018,956.61	2,700,000	684,901.05
4,004.25	4,004.25	2,418,933.94	2,083,774.91	2,810,100	730,329.34
		2,578,125.00	2,245,704.87	3,000,000	754,295.13
1,776.58	1,541.30	2,322,089.08	2,056,898.17	2,700,000	644,643.13
		2,191,630.55	1,955,137.63	2,550,261	595,123.37
		2,509,375.00	2,259,689.66	2,920,000	660,310.34
6,350.31	5,766.05	2,541,506.56	2,303,977.40	2,950,000	651,788.65
2,986.08	2,688.82	2,598,625.14	2,353,774.52	3,020,380	669,294.90
2,059.13	1,864.56	2,580,184.13	2,305,288.21	3,000,000	696,576.35
1,777.25	1,587.95	2,493,964.75	2,203,468.95	2,900,000	698,119.60
27,496.52	24,157.53	2,189,761.36	1,917,727.58	2,516,090	622,519.95
50,886.37	45,468.12	28,639,569.26	25,388,740.51	33,266,831	7,923,558.61

BY MINTS.

WASTAGE AND SOLD IN SWEEPS.		TOTAL CONSUMPTION.		Number of standard silver dollars coined.	Seignorage.
Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.		
14,785.93	\$13,613.01	18,311,593.82	\$16,217,700.64	21,290,831	\$5,086,743.37
35,848.03	31,625.68	9,669,441.78	8,575,433.97	11,210,000	2,666,191.71
252.41	229.43	658,533.66	595,605.90	766,000	170,623.53
50,886.37	45,468.12	28,639,569.26	25,388,740.51	33,266,831	7,923,558.61

## XXI.—STATEMENT OF BULLION EMPLOYED IN THE COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS

## MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

Month.	MANUFACTURED.	
	Standard ounces.	Cost.
1886.		
July.....	1,375,000.00	\$1,221,248.46
August.....	1,546,875.00	1,342,585.11
September.....	1,632,898.44	1,406,846.97
October.....	1,546,875.00	1,342,015.72
November.....	1,203,125.00	1,061,618.29
December.....	1,203,349.30	1,073,390.11
1887.		
January.....	1,735,937.50	1,563,125.17
February.....	1,675,781.25	1,517,903.34
March.....	1,736,264.06	1,572,198.29
April.....	1,718,750.00	1,535,678.93
May.....	1,632,812.50	1,440,918.01
June.....	1,289,139.84	1,126,609.23
Total.....	18,296,807.89	16,204,087.63

## MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

1886.		
July.....	515,625.00	\$463,093.54
August.....	773,437.50	672,563.84
September.....	782,081.25	672,923.69
October.....	773,437.50	670,901.91
November.....	859,375.00	760,275.50
December.....	859,375.00	765,119.74
1887.		
January.....	773,437.50	696,564.49
February.....	859,375.00	780,308.01
March.....	859,375.00	778,887.41
April.....	859,375.00	767,744.72
May.....	859,375.00	760,962.99
June.....	859,375.00	754,462.45
Total.....	9,633,593.75	8,543,898.29

## MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

1886.		
July to September.....		
October.....	257,812.50	\$232,787.24
November.....	257,812.50	233,463.08
December.....	128,906.25	116,627.78
1887.		
January to May.....		
June.....	13,750.00	12,498.37
Total.....	658,281.25	595,376.47

AND THE WASTAGE AND LOSS ON SALE OF SWEEPS FROM JULY 1, 1886, TO JULY 1, 1887.

MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

WASTAGE AND SOLD IN SWEEPS.		TOTAL CONSUMPTION.		Dollars coined.	Seignorage.
Standard ounces.	Cost.	Standard ounces.	Cost.		
		1,375,000.00	\$1,221,248.46	1,600,000	\$378,751.54
		1,546,875.00	1,342,535.11	1,800,000	457,464.89
4,004.25	\$4,004.25	1,636,902.69	1,410,851.22	1,900,100	493,253.03
		1,546,875.00	1,342,015.72	1,800,000	457,984.28
1,776.58	1,541.30	1,204,901.58	1,063,159.59	1,400,000	338,381.71
		1,203,349.30	1,073,390.11	1,400,261	326,870.89
		1,735,937.50	1,563,125.17	2,020,000	456,874.83
		1,675,781.25	1,517,903.34	1,950,000	432,096.66
2,986.08	2,688.82	1,739,250.14	1,574,887.11	2,020,380	448,181.71
2,059.13	1,864.56	1,720,809.13	1,537,543.49	2,000,000	464,321.07
1,777.25	1,587.95	1,634,589.75	1,442,505.96	1,900,000	459,081.99
2,182.64	1,926.13	1,291,322.48	1,128,535.36	1,500,090	373,480.77
14,785.93	13,613.01	18,311,593.82	16,217,700.64	21,290,831	5,086,743.37

MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

		515,625.00	\$463,093.54	600,000	\$136,906.46
4,436.25	\$3,857.66	777,873.75	676,421.50	900,000	227,436.16
		782,031.25	672,923.69	910,000	237,076.31
		773,437.50	670,901.91	900,000	229,098.09
		859,375.00	760,275.50	1,000,000	239,724.50
		859,375.00	765,119.74	1,000,000	234,880.26
		773,437.50	696,564.49	900,000	203,435.51
6,350.31	5,766.05	865,725.31	786,074.06	1,000,000	219,691.99
		859,375.00	778,887.41	1,000,000	221,112.59
		859,375.00	767,744.72	1,000,000	232,255.28
		859,375.00	760,962.99	1,000,000	239,037.01
25,061.47	22,001.97	884,436.47	776,464.42	1,000,000	245,537.55
35,848.03	31,625.68	9,669,441.78	8,575,433.97	11,210,000	2,066,191.71

MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

		257,812.50	\$232,787.24	300,000	\$67,212.76
		257,812.50	233,463.08	300,000	66,536.92
		128,906.25	116,627.78	150,000	33,372.22
252.41	\$229.43	14,002.41	12,727.80	16,000	3,501.63
252.41	229.43	658,533.66	595,605.90	766,000	170,623.53

XXII.—STATEMENT SHOWING BY MONTHS THE COST OF SILVER BULLION PURCHASED, DELIVERED, AND COINED INTO SILVER DOLLARS AND THE NOMINAL VALUE OF THE COINAGE, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

Month.	SILVER PURCHASED.		COINAGE.	
	Cost of amount purchased.	Cost of amount delivered on month's purchases.	Cost of amount coined.	Nominal value of coinage.
1886.				
July .....	\$1,490,686.20	\$1,496,990.31	\$1,684,342.00	\$2,200,000
August .....	2,115,107.15	2,117,578.41	2,015,098.95	2,700,000
September .....	2,048,666.90	2,054,888.93	2,079,770.66	2,810,100
October .....	2,333,457.04	2,339,766.55	2,245,704.87	3,000,000
November .....	2,447,678.45	2,458,857.26	2,055,356.87	2,700,000
December .....	2,684,651.11	2,682,319.60	1,955,137.63	2,550,261
1887.				
January .....	2,135,034.14	2,151,317.54	2,259,689.66	2,920,000
February .....	2,061,510.45	2,074,113.46	2,298,211.35	2,950,000
March .....	1,969,555.09	1,982,133.65	2,351,085.70	3,020,380
April .....	1,852,437.00	1,862,942.00	2,303,423.65	3,000,000
May .....	1,713,851.70	1,717,687.80	2,201,881.00	2,900,000
June .....	1,710,979.94	1,710,746.72	1,893,570.05	2,516,090
Total fiscal year...	24,563,615.17	24,649,342.23	25,343,272.39	33,266,831

XXIII.—STATEMENT OF MONTHLY PURCHASE AND COINAGE OF \$2,000,000 WORTH OF BULLION FOR SILVER DOLLARS.

Month.	Average price per ounce fine for previous month.	Number of fine ounces required to procure \$2,000,000 worth of bullion.	Coining value in silver dollars.
1886.			
July .....	\$1.00046	1,999,080	\$2,584,669
August .....	.96395	2,074,796	2,682,565
September .....	.92333	2,166,073	2,800,579
October .....	.95691	2,090,061	2,702,302
November.....	.98333	2,033,905	2,629,695
December .....	1.01424	1,971,919	2,549,552
1887.			
January.....	1.00384	1,992,349	2,575,966
February .....	1.02560	1,950,078	2,521,313
March .....	1.02669	1,948,007	2,518,635
April.....	.99706	2,058,973	2,662,106
May.....	.96490	2,072,754	2,679,924
June .....	.95658	2,090,781	2,703,232
Total.....		24,448,776	31,610,538

Month.	Number of silver dollars coined.	Bullion consumed, standard ounces.	Cost of bullion consumed.
1886.			
July .....	2,200,000	1,890,625.00	\$1,684,342.00
August .....	2,700,000	2,320,312.50	2,015,098.95
September .....	2,810,100	2,414,929.69	2,079,770.66
October .....	3,000,000	2,578,125.00	2,245,704.87
November.....	2,700,000	2,320,312.50	2,055,356.87
December .....	2,550,261	2,191,630.55	1,955,137.63
1887.			
January.....	2,920,000	2,509,375.00	2,250,689.66
February.....	2,950,000	2,535,156.25	2,298,211.35
March.....	3,020,380	2,595,639.06	2,351,085.70
April.....	3,000,000	2,578,125.00	2,303,423.65
May.....	2,900,000	2,492,187.50	2,201,881.00
June .....	2,516,090	2,162,264.84	1,893,570.05
Total.....	33,266,831	28,588,682.89	25,343,272.39

XXIV.—AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICE OF SILVER BULLION, 925 THOUSANDTHS FINE, IN LONDON DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1886, COMPILED FROM DAILY TELEGRAPHIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE BUREAU OF THE MINT, AND EQUIVALENT PER OUNCE 1,000 FINE IN UNITED STATES MONEY.

Month.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Equivalent in United States money.
1886.	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Per ounce fine.</i>
January .....	47	46 $\frac{7}{16}$	46.733	\$1.02444
February .....	46 $\frac{7}{8}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46.685	1.02339
March .....	46 $\frac{7}{8}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46.766	1.02517
April .....	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	46.386	1.01683
May .....	46	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	45.425	0.99577
June .....	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44.835	0.98283
July .....	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	43.873	0.96175
August .....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	42.310	0.92748
September .....	45	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	43.817	0.96052
October .....	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45.084	0.98829
November .....	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	46.486	1.01903
December .....	46 $\frac{3}{8}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	46.093	1.01041
Average for the year.....	45.833	44.776	45.3744	0.994659

XXV.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND AVERAGE VALUE OF THE UNITED STATES SILVER DOLLAR, MEASURED BY THE GOLD STANDARD, AND THE QUANTITY OF FINE SILVER PURCHASABLE WITH A UNITED STATES DOLLAR AT THE AVERAGE LONDON PRICE OF SILVER EACH YEAR SINCE 1873.

Calendar years.	Gold value of a silver dollar.			Grains of pure silver at average price purchasable with a United States dollar.*
	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	
1873.....	\$0.981	\$1.016	\$1.004	369.77
1874.....	.970	1.008	.988	375.76
1875.....	.941	.977	.964	385.11
1876.....	.792	.901	.894	415.27
1877.....	.902	.987	.929	399.62
1878.....	.839	.936	.891	416.66
1879.....	.828	.911	.868	427.70
1880.....	.875	.896	.885	419.49
1881.....	.862	.896	.880	421.87
1882.....	.847	.887	.878	422.83
1883.....	.847	.868	.858	432.69
1884.....	.839	.871	.861	431.18
1885.....	.794	.847	.823	451.09
1886.....	.712	.797	.755	492.96

\* 371.25 grains of pure silver in a silver dollar.

XXVI.—HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND AVERAGE PRICE OF BAR SILVER IN LONDON, PER OUNCE BRITISH STANDARD (.925), SINCE 1833, AND THE EQUIVALENT IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN OF AN OUNCE 1,000 FINE, TAKEN AT THE AVERAGE PRICE.

Calendar year.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.	Calendar year.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1833.....	58½	59½	59½	1.29, 7	1860.....	61½	62½	61½	1.35, 2
1834.....	59½	60½	59½	1.31, 3	1861.....	60½	61½	60½	1.33, 3
1835.....	59½	60	59½	1.30, 8	1862.....	61	62½	61½	1.34, 6
1836.....	59½	60½	60	1.31, 5	1863.....	61	61½	61½	1.34, 5
1837.....	59	60½	59½	1.30, 5	1864.....	60½	62½	61½	1.34, 5
1838.....	59½	60½	59½	1.30, 4	1865.....	60½	61½	61½	1.33, 8
1839.....	60	60½	60½	1.32, 3	1866.....	60½	62½	61½	1.33, 9
1840.....	60½	60½	60½	1.32, 3	1867.....	60½	61½	60½	1.32, 8
1841.....	59½	60½	60½	1.31, 6	1868.....	60½	61½	60½	1.32, 6
1842.....	59½	60	59½	1.30, 3	1869.....	60	61	60½	1.32, 5
1843.....	59	59½	59½	1.29, 7	1870.....	60½	60½	60½	1.32, 8
1844.....	59½	59½	59½	1.30, 4	1871.....	60½	61	60½	1.32, 6
1845.....	58½	59½	59½	1.29, 8	1872.....	59½	61½	60½	1.32, 2
1846.....	59	60½	59½	1.30	1873.....	57½	59½	59½	1.29, 8
1847.....	58½	60½	59½	1.30, 8	1874.....	57½	59½	58½	1.27, 8
1848.....	58½	60	59½	1.30, 4	1875.....	55½	57½	56½	1.24, 6
1849.....	59½	60	59½	1.30, 9	1876.....	46½	58½	52½	1.15, 6
1850.....	59½	61½	61½	1.31, 6	1877.....	53½	58½	54½	1.20, 1
1851.....	60	61½	61	1.33, 7	1878.....	49½	55½	52½	1.15, 2
1852.....	59½	61½	60½	1.32, 6	1879.....	48½	53½	51½	1.12, 3
1853.....	60½	61½	61½	1.34, 8	1880.....	51½	52½	52½	1.14, 5
1854.....	60½	61½	61½	1.34, 8	1881.....	50½	52½	51½	1.13, 8
1855.....	60	61½	61½	1.34, 4	1882.....	50	52½	51½	1.13, 6
1856.....	60½	62½	61½	1.34, 4	1883.....	50—	51½	50½	1.11
1857.....	61	62½	61½	1.35, 3	1884.....	49½	51½	50½	1.11, 3
1858.....	60½	61½	61½	1.34, 4	1885.....	46½	50	48½	1.06, 48
1859.....	61½	62½	62½	1.36	1886.....	42	47	45½	0.9946



## XXVII.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,

*Washington, D. C., September 16, 1887.*

SIR: Tables are herewith presented, taken from the report of the Annual Assay Commission, and from assays made monthly in the laboratory under my charge, showing the number of coins and the fineness of each assayed of the coinage of the calendar year 1886.

Tables are also presented, showing the percentage of coins of the various degrees of fineness to the whole number assayed. The coins tested both by the Annual Assay Commission and by myself have been far within the legal limit of deviation for fineness.

Very respectfully,

W. P. LAWVER,

*Assayer, Mint Bureau.*

Dr. JAMES P. KIMBALL,

*Director of the Mint.*

## XXVII a, b.—COINS OF THE SEVERAL DEGREES OF FINENESS IN PER

## A.—GOLD.

Fineness.	Philadelphia.	
	Annual.	Monthly.
900.5		
900.4		
900.3	7.69	
900.2	30.76	14.28
900.1	30.76	9.52
900 (standard)	30.76	42.85
899.9		33.33
899.8		
899.7		
899.6		
899.5		
899.4		
899.3		
899.2		
Average fineness	900.115	900.005
Mass melts	900	

## B.—SILVER.

Fineness.	STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS.					
	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.		New Orleans.	
	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.
902.2					4.16	.68
901.6					8.33	.68
901.5						
901.4						
901.3	4.16					.68
901.2						
901.1		1.44				1.36
901.0						.68
900.9	8.33					1.36
900.8		.72		5.26		
900.7	4.16	.72			4.16	
900.6		2.17				
900.5		6.52		5.26		6.12
900.4		11.59		15.78		6.12
900.3		5.72		21.05		4.76
900.2	4.16	7.24		5.26	4.16	8.16
900.1		9.41		5.26		6.80
900 (standard)	8.33	12.31		5.26	12.50	10.20
899.9		6.52				8.84
899.8	8.33	10.14			87.50	14.28
899.7		7.24		15.78		6.80
899.6	29.16	7.24	40.00		16.66	8.16
899.5		3.62		5.26		3.40
899.4		1.44				.68
899.3	16.66	1.44	20.00		8.33	4.76
899.2		1.44		5.26		1.36
899.1	12.50	2.17				1.36
899.0				5.26		.68
898.9	4.16					1.36
898.8		.72				
898.6				5.26		.68
898.4					4.16	
898.2			20.00			
898.0			20.00			
Average fineness	899.758	900.006	898.940	899.968	899.096	899.960
Mass melts	899.8		900		900	

CENTAGES OF THE WHOLE NUMBER OF COINS ASSAYED.

A.—GOLD.

San Francisco.		New Orleans.		Total.		Total.
Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	
4.16				4.16		4.16
12.50				20.19		20.19
4.16	2.58			34.92	16.86	51.78
16.06	6.45			47.42	15.97	63.39
12.50	13.54			43.26	56.39	99.65
33.33	23.22			33.33	56.55	89.88
12.50	20.00			12.50	20.00	32.50
	12.25				12.25	12.25
4.16	10.32			4.16	10.32	14.48
	6.45				6.45	6.45
	2.58				2.58	2.58
	1.29				1.29	1.29
	1.29				1.29	1.29
900.008	899.803					
899.9						

B.—SILVER.

DIMES.				TOTAL.				Total.	
Philadelphia.		San Francisco.		Standard silver dollars.		Dimes.		Standard silver dollars.	Dimes.
Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.		
				4.16	.68			4.84	
				8.33	.68			9.01	
				4.16	.68			4.84	
					2.80			2.80	
					.68			.68	
				8.33	1.96			9.69	
					5.98			5.98	
				8.32	.72			9.04	
					2.17			2.17	
					17.90			17.90	
					33.49			33.49	
	8.57			31.53		8.57		31.53	8.57
	10.72			8.32	20.66	10.72		28.98	10.72
					21.47			21.47	
		14.44		20.83	27.77	14.44		48.60	14.44
	7.14				15.36	7.14		15.36	7.14
	14.28			45.83	24.42	28.72		70.25	28.72
	3.57			14.44	29.82	18.01		29.82	18.01
	3.57			14.44	85.82	18.01		101.22	18.01
	17.85			14.44	12.28	32.29		12.28	32.29
	7.14				2.12	7.14		2.12	7.14
	7.14			44.99	6.20	7.14		51.19	7.14
	10.71				8.06	10.71		8.06	10.71
	7.14			12.50	3.53	7.14		16.03	7.14
	7.14				5.94	7.14		5.94	7.14
				4.16	1.36			5.52	
					.72			.72	
					5.94			5.94	
		14.44		4.16		14.44		4.16	14.44
					20.00			20.00	
					20.00			20.00	
	899.654								
		899.500							

XXVII c, d.—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF COINS AND FINENESS OF EACH FROM THE COINAGE OF THE CALENDAR YEAR 1886, ASSAYED AT THE ANNUAL ASSAY, AND MONTHLY AT THE BUREAU OF THE MINT.

## C.—GOLD.

Fineness.	PHILADELPHIA.		SAN FRANCISCO.		NEW ORLEANS.	
	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
900.5.....			1			
900.4.....						
900.3.....	1		3			
900.2.....	4	3	1	4		
900.1.....	4	2	4	10		
900 (standard).....	4	9	3	21		
899.9.....		7	8	36		
899.8.....			3	31		
899.7.....				19		
899.6.....			1	16		
899.5.....				10		
899.4.....				4		
899.3.....				2		
899.2.....				2		
Total pieces.....	13	21	24	155		
Average fineness.....	900.115	900.005	900.008	899.803		
Mass melts.....	900.		899.9			

XXVII c, d.—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF COINS AND THE FINE-  
NESS OF EACH FROM THE COINAGE OF THE CALENDAR YEAR 1886, AS-  
SAYED AT THE ANNUAL ASSAY, AND MONTHLY AT THE BUREAU OF THE  
MINT—Continued.

D.—SILVER.

Fineness.	STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS.						DIMES.			
	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.		New Orleans.		Philadel- phia.		San Fran- cisco.	
	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pcs.	Pieces.	Pcs.	Pieces.
902.2					1	1				
901.6					2	1				
901.5										
901.4										
901.3	1						1			
901.2										
901.1		2								
901.0							2			
900.9	2						1			
900.8		1		1			2			
900.7	1	1			1					
900.6		3								
900.5		9		1		9				
900.4		16		3		9				
900.3		8		4		7		10		
900.2	1	10		1	1	12		30		
900.1		13		1		10				
900 (standard)	2	17		1	3	15		20		10
899.9		9				13		40		
899.8	2	14				9	21	10		10
899.7		10		3		10		10		10
899.6	7	10	2		4	12		50		10
899.5		5		1		5		20		10
899.4		2				1		20		
899.3	4	2	1		2	7		30		
899.2		2		1		2		20		
899.1	3	3				2		20		
899.0				1		1				
898.9	1					2				
898.8		1								
898.6				1		1				
898.4					1					10
898.2			1							
898			1							
Total pieces	24	138	5	19	24	147		280		60
Average fine- ness	899.758	900.006	898.940	899.968	899.996	899.960		899.654		899.506
Mass melts	899.8		900		900					

## XXVIII.—COMPARISON OF THE BUSINESS OF THE MINTS AND

Mints and assay offices.	DEPOSITS.		COINAGE.	
			Gold.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	
			Pieces.	Value.
Philadelphia .....	\$23,800,679.85	\$28,933,319.36	1,059,314	\$6,997,380.00
San Francisco .....	29,011,690.38	25,045,494.20	3,991,500	27,090,000.00
Carson .....	13,930.78	181,346.40		
New Orleans .....	9,318,643.37	11,807,853.61		
Denver .....	1,171,902.72	1,593,291.66		
New York .....	22,559,482.11	61,839,162.05		
Boisé .....	122,461.63	448,499.62		
Helena .....	1,187,538.12	1,449,699.15		
Charlotte .....	207,240.36	224,226.35		
Saint Louis .....	129,991.69	112,948.94		

	COINAGE—continued.			
	Minor.			
	1886.		1887.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
Philadelphia .....	1,706,651	\$17,377.65	50,166,509	\$943,650.65
San Francisco .....				
Carson .....				
New Orleans .....				
Denver .....				
New York .....				
Boisé .....				
Helena .....				
Charlotte .....				
Saint Louis .....				



XXVIII.—COMPARISON OF THE BUSINESS OF  
BARS MANUFACTURED.

Institutions.	GOLD.			
	Fine.		Mint.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Philadelphia .....	\$529,617.64	\$585,272.30		
San Francisco .....				
Carson .....		170.79		
New Orleans .....		137.65		
Denver .....				
New York .....	13,938,005.58	28,381,863.44	\$1,141,915.77	\$16,895,509.70
Boisé .....				
Helena .....				
Charlotte .....				
Saint Louis .....				

Institutions.	SILVER.			
	Fine.		Mint.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Philadelphia .....	\$17,471.58	\$34,508.07		
San Francisco .....	1,345,970.72	684,245.07		
Carson .....		14,043.62		
New Orleans .....				
Denver .....				
New York .....	5,205,192.73	5,164,480.31	\$970,208.51	\$154,295.21
Boisé .....				
Helena .....				
Charlotte .....				
Saint Louis .....				



THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES, ETC.—Continued.

BARS MANUFACTURED.

GOLD.					
Standard.		Unparted.		Sterling.	
1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
			\$1,438.76		
		\$4,296.06	3,069.13		
		1,154,702.23	1,571,868.34		
	\$4,279,993.46	107.59	69.08	\$740,556.13	\$4,388,433.89
		120,812.58	437,542.51		
		1,074,310.05	1,313,429.35		
		206,032.82	222,857.34		
		122,052.76	107,797.92		

SILVER.						Total gold and silver.	
Standard.		Unparted.		Sterling.			
1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
				\$9,353.48		\$555,842.70	\$619,780.37
			\$13.60			1,345,970.72	685,697.43
		\$810.55	8,564.93			5,106.61	25,848.47
							137.65
		17,200.49	21,423.33			1,171,902.72	1,593,291.67
\$21,483.34	\$35,093.17	519,997.20	210,469.22	4,511.58	\$757.74	22,541,978.43	59,510,465.22
		1,649.05	10,957.11			122,461.63	448,499.62
		113,228.07	136,239.80			1,187,538.12	1,449,669.15
		1,207.54	1,369.02			207,240.36	224,226.36
		7,938.93	5,151.05			129,991.69	112,948.97

## REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

## XXVIII.—COMPARISON OF THE BUSINESS OF THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES, ETC.—Continued.

## BULLION OPERATIONS AND WASTAGE.

	GOLD BULLION OPERATED UPON BY MELTER AND REFINER.		SILVER BULLION OPERATED UPON BY MELTER AND REFINER.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
Philadelphia .....	1,396,820	409,326	39,693,151	44,239,881
San Francisco .....	2,812,334	2,569,593	1,618,059	2,738,918
Carson .....		5,436		55,903
New Orleans .....	25,428	30,784	16,370,688	18,901,167
New York .....	929,770	2,904,738	5,920,653	4,828,925
	GOLD OPERATED UPON BY COINER.		SILVER OPERATED UPON BY COINER.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
Philadelphia .....	1,118,730	13,574	39,005,873	42,924,485
San Francisco .....	2,848,812	2,618,431	65,709	1,358,630
Carson .....				
New Orleans .....			14,448,853	17,613,577
	GOLD WASTAGE OF MELTER AND REFINER.		SILVER WASTAGE OF MELTER AND REFINER.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
Philadelphia .....	421			
San Francisco .....				111
Carson .....				
New Orleans .....	1		5,647	13,709
New York .....			318	
	GOLD WASTAGE OF COINER.		SILVER WASTAGE OF COINER.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
Philadelphia .....	24		3,413	
San Francisco .....				140
Carson .....				
New Orleans .....			1,826	1,375

## XXIX.—STATEMENT OF MANIFESTED IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

[Reported by Chief of Bureau of Statistics.]

## IMPORTS.

Ports.	BULLION.						Total gold and silver bullion.
	Gold.			Silver.			
	Bars.	Other bullion.	Total.	Bars.	Other bullion.	Total.	
<b>NEW YORK.</b>							
July, 1886	\$200	\$41, 474	\$41, 674	\$200	\$21, 850	\$22, 050	\$63, 724
August, 1886	3, 176, 934	28, 592	3, 205, 526	-----	24, 065	24, 065	3, 229, 591
September, 1886	1, 978, 874	21, 565	2, 000, 439	-----	17, 680	17, 680	2, 018, 119
October, 1886	1, 895, 615	33, 552	1, 929, 167	-----	24, 200	24, 200	1, 953, 367
November, 1886	4, 309, 121	206, 835	4, 515, 956	-----	29, 800	29, 800	4, 545, 756
December, 1886	4, 583, 988	12, 506	4, 596, 494	268	22, 430	22, 698	4, 619, 192
January, 1887	2, 050, 068	247, 709	2, 297, 777	-----	36, 322	36, 322	2, 334, 099
February, 1887	7, 740	25, 544	33, 284	-----	36, 075	36, 075	69, 359
March, 1887	13, 271	23, 126	35, 397	-----	36, 486	36, 486	71, 883
April, 1887	27, 373	12, 700	40, 073	4, 080	31, 100	35, 180	75, 253
May, 1887	11, 605	15, 911	27, 516	-----	45, 000	45, 000	72, 516
June, 1887	3, 058	29, 173	32, 231	-----	52, 645	52, 645	84, 876
Total	18, 057, 847	697, 687	18, 755, 534	4, 548	377, 653	382, 201	19, 137, 735
<b>SAN FRANCISCO.</b>							
July, 1886	-----	47, 981	47, 981	12, 190	151, 360	163, 550	211, 531
August, 1886	1, 200	71, 703	72, 903	-----	161, 886	161, 886	234, 789
September, 1886	-----	89, 245	89, 245	-----	111, 123	111, 123	200, 368
October, 1886	-----	98, 455	98, 455	-----	184, 789	184, 789	283, 244
November, 1886	-----	116, 749	116, 749	5, 300	122, 688	127, 988	244, 737
December, 1886	-----	54, 969	54, 969	87, 278	157, 866	245, 144	300, 113
January, 1887	-----	33, 464	33, 464	51, 000	191, 420	242, 420	275, 884
February, 1887	-----	19, 235	19, 235	-----	223, 594	223, 594	242, 829
March, 1887	-----	14, 117	14, 117	22, 200	210, 793	232, 993	247, 110
April, 1887	-----	34, 572	34, 572	7, 000	142, 556	149, 556	184, 128
May, 1887	-----	44, 889	44, 889	-----	247, 679	247, 679	292, 568
June, 1887	-----	49, 104	49, 104	-----	204, 052	204, 052	253, 156
Total	1, 200	674, 483	675, 683	184, 068	2, 109, 806	2, 294, 774	2, 970, 457
<b>ALL OTHER PORTS.</b>							
July, 1886	2, 077	5, 630	7, 707	179, 927	7, 409	187, 336	195, 043
August, 1886	19, 063	6, 368	25, 431	141, 690	8, 533	150, 223	175, 654
September, 1886	42, 407	5, 000	47, 407	194, 705	5, 812	200, 517	247, 924
October, 1886	27, 729	8, 640	36, 369	124, 974	6, 056	131, 030	167, 399
November, 1886	21, 501	-----	21, 501	196, 099	2, 694	198, 793	220, 294
December, 1886	20, 688	17, 597	38, 285	185, 003	14, 475	199, 478	237, 763
January, 1887	-----	38, 873	38, 873	-----	217, 148	217, 148	256, 021
February, 1887	14, 646	2, 273	16, 919	189, 370	19, 789	209, 159	226, 078
March, 1887	26, 960	8, 272	35, 232	166, 484	19, 869	186, 353	221, 585
April, 1887	5, 864	10, 228	16, 092	212, 342	17, 400	229, 742	245, 834
May, 1887	31, 835	7, 875	39, 710	189, 031	11, 948	200, 979	240, 689
June, 1887	8, 191	7, 780	15, 971	132, 063	12, 901	144, 964	160, 935
Total	220, 961	118, 536	339, 497	1, 911, 688	344, 034	2, 255, 722	2, 595, 219
Total imports (bullion)	18, 280, 008	1, 490, 706	19, 770, 714	2, 101, 204	2, 831, 493	4, 932, 697	24, 703, 411

## XXIX.—STATEMENT OF MANIFESTED IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, ETC.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Ports.	Coin.						Total gold and silver coin.
	Gold.			Silver.			
	Ameri- can.	Foreign.	Total.	Ameri- can.	Foreign.	Total.	
<b>NEW YORK.</b>							
July, 1886.....	\$378, 216	\$12, 613	\$390, 829	\$50, 503	\$48, 783	\$99, 286	\$490, 115
August, 1886.....	403, 723	890, 706	1, 294, 429	68, 364	228, 393	296, 757	1, 591, 186
September, 1886.....	110, 048	2, 449, 104	2, 559, 152	47, 201	37, 848	85, 049	2, 644, 201
October, 1886.....	1, 087, 716	2, 124, 249	3, 211, 965	24, 342	154, 494	178, 836	3, 390, 801
November, 1886.....	584, 297	3, 199, 720	3, 784, 017	32, 996	245, 007	278, 003	4, 062, 020
December, 1886.....	1, 342, 850	4, 963, 385	6, 306, 235	31, 668	230, 517	262, 185	6, 568, 420
January, 1887.....	109, 836	797, 272	907, 108	29, 941	105, 317	135, 258	1, 042, 966
February, 1887.....	23, 242	14, 753	37, 995	18, 034	66, 062	84, 996	122, 991
March, 1887.....	84, 481	372, 380	456, 861	35, 776	95, 034	130, 810	587, 671
April, 1887.....	53, 433	157, 368	210, 801	11, 489	188, 860	200, 349	411, 200
May, 1887.....	263, 538	369, 727	633, 265	193, 942	35, 467	229, 409	862, 674
June, 1887.....	90, 090	201, 130	291, 220	9, 067	25, 947	35, 014	326, 234
Total.....	4, 531, 520	15, 553, 007	20, 084, 527	553, 323	1, 462, 629	2, 015, 952	22, 100, 479
<b>SAN FRANCISCO.</b>							
July, 1886.....	23, 550	40, 468	64, 018	590	87, 685	88, 275	152, 293
August, 1886.....	2, 100	59, 676	61, 776	1, 274	57, 761	59, 035	120, 811
September, 1886.....	56, 203	114, 837	171, 040	1, 042	168, 325	169, 367	340, 407
October, 1886.....	8, 017	91, 480	99, 497	696	90, 858	91, 554	191, 051
November, 1886.....	4, 395	738, 431	742, 826	50	49, 468	49, 518	792, 344
December, 1886.....	5, 118	286, 668	291, 786	2, 299	144, 291	146, 590	438, 376
January, 1887.....	80, 534	10, 936	91, 470	152	23, 204	23, 356	114, 826
February, 1887.....	3, 049	9, 336	12, 385	2, 158	28, 221	30, 379	42, 764
March, 1887.....	3, 029	13, 697	16, 726	638	32, 250	32, 888	40, 614
April, 1887.....	14, 112	3, 900	18, 012	377, 263	39, 769	417, 032	435, 044
May, 1887.....	94, 302	6, 000	100, 308	139, 300	37, 940	177, 240	277, 548
June, 1887.....	55, 549	1, 117	56, 666	97, 158	15, 509	112, 667	169, 333
Total.....	349, 964	1, 376, 546	1, 726, 510	622, 620	775, 281	1, 397, 901	3, 124, 411
<b>ALL OTHER PORTS.</b>							
July, 1886.....	450	29, 393	29, 843	2, 740	842, 430	845, 170	875, 013
August, 1886.....	259, 837	38, 655	298, 492	8, 316	780, 265	788, 581	1, 085, 073
September, 1886.....	116, 125	11, 201	127, 326	3, 760	876, 166	879, 926	1, 007, 252
October, 1886.....	2, 000	35, 542	37, 542	7, 117	958, 711	965, 828	1, 003, 370
November, 1886.....	92, 200	37, 358	129, 558	3, 543	1, 093, 114	1, 096, 657	1, 226, 215
December, 1886.....	338, 024	30, 014	368, 038	1, 745	1, 150, 023	1, 151, 773	1, 519, 811
January, 1887.....	140, 316	26, 320	166, 636	1, 936	537, 225	539, 161	705, 797
February, 1887.....	12, 750	11, 043	23, 793	3, 181	745, 126	748, 307	772, 100
March, 1887.....	3, 092	16, 540	19, 632	24, 588	573, 576	598, 164	617, 796
April, 1887.....	338	9, 340	9, 678	2, 772	382, 623	385, 295	394, 973
May, 1887.....	7, 100	51, 151	58, 251	2, 834	480, 691	483, 525	541, 776
June, 1887.....	8, 793	51, 268	60, 061	3, 130	430, 124	433, 254	493, 315
Total.....	981, 025	347, 825	1, 328, 850	63, 662	8, 849, 979	8, 913, 641	10, 242, 491
Total imports (coin).....	5, 862, 509	17, 277, 378	23, 139, 887	1, 239, 605	11, 087, 889	12, 327, 494	35, 467, 381

XXIX.—STATEMENT OF MANIFESTED IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, ETC.—Continued.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Ports.	Bullion.						Total gold and silver bullion.
	Gold.			Silver.			
	United States mint or assay office bars.	Other bullion.	Total.	United States mint or assay office bars.	Other bullion.	Total.	
<b>NEW YORK.</b>							
July, 1886.....	\$1,027,532	\$6,600	\$1,034,132	\$31,400	\$515,200	\$546,600	\$1,580,732
August, 1886.....		3,300	3,300		530,650	530,650	533,950
September, 1886.....	7,750	10,476	18,226		546,950	546,950	565,176
October, 1886.....	7,144	45,090	52,234		545,300	545,300	597,534
November, 1886.....		16,575	16,575		752,050	752,050	768,625
December, 1886.....		18,883	18,883		706,450	706,450	725,333
January, 1887.....		17,288	17,288		440,170	440,170	457,458
February, 1887.....	941,025	8,870	949,895		779,525	779,525	1,729,420
March, 1887.....	10,000	5,225	15,225	31,000	446,735	477,735	492,900
April, 1887.....		440	440		1,166,740	1,166,740	1,167,180
May, 1887.....		3,532	3,532		985,750	985,750	989,282
June, 1887.....		1,400	1,400		577,496	577,496	578,896
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,993,451</b>	<b>137,679</b>	<b>2,131,130</b>	<b>62,400</b>	<b>7,993,016</b>	<b>8,055,416</b>	<b>10,186,546</b>
<b>SAN FRANCISCO.</b>							
July, 1886.....		500	500	900	757,018	757,918	758,418
August, 1886.....		1,774	1,774	22,200	621,702	643,902	645,676
September, 1886.....		4,943	4,943	65,000	600,865	665,865	670,808
October, 1886.....		4,375	4,375	13,700	369,900	383,600	387,975
November, 1886.....		5,540	5,540	10,600	512,369	522,969	523,509
December, 1886.....		3,443	3,443	9,600	1,054,378	1,063,978	1,067,421
January, 1887.....		450	450	850,800		850,800	851,250
February, 1887.....		140	140		943,090	943,090	943,230
March, 1887.....		110	110	93,922	449,453	543,375	543,485
April, 1887.....		1,050	1,050	5,455	1,041,545	1,047,000	1,043,050
May, 1887.....		355	355	46,000	613,300	659,300	659,655
June, 1887.....		724	724	4,900	799,600	804,500	805,224
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>23,404</b>	<b>23,404</b>	<b>1,123,077</b>	<b>7,763,220</b>	<b>8,886,297</b>	<b>8,909,701</b>
<b>ALL OTHER PORTS.</b>							
July, 1886.....							
August, 1886.....							
September, 1886.....							
October, 1886.....							
November, 1886.....							
December, 1886.....							
January, 1887.....							
February, 1887.....							
March, 1887.....							
April, 1887.....							
May, 1887.....							
June, 1887.....							
<b>Total.....</b>							
<b>Total domestic exports (bullion).....</b>	<b>1,993,451</b>	<b>161,083</b>	<b>2,154,534</b>	<b>1,186,477</b>	<b>15,756,236</b>	<b>16,941,713</b>	<b>19,096,247</b>

## XXIX.—STATEMENT OF MANIFESTED IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, ETC.—Continued.

## DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

Ports.	COIN.				Total gold and silver coin.
	Gold.	Silver.			
		Trade dol-lars.	Other.	Total.	
<b>NEW YORK.</b>					
July, 1886 .....	\$49,375		\$4,744	\$4,744	\$54,119
August, 1886 .....	29,360				29,360
September, 1886 .....	193,632		20,580	20,580	214,212
October, 1886 .....	89,723		6,340	6,340	96,063
November, 1886 .....	137,603		4,199	4,199	141,802
December, 1886 .....	122,869		6,123	6,123	128,992
January, 1887 .....	201,729				201,729
February, 1887 .....	250,596		3,922	3,922	254,518
March, 1887 .....	211,946		12,552	12,552	224,498
April, 1887 .....	392,507		3,100	3,100	395,607
May, 1887 .....	225,479				225,479
June, 1887 .....	360,908		1,290	1,290	362,198
Total .....	2,265,727		62,850	62,850	2,328,577
<b>SAN FRANCISCO.</b>					
July, 1886 .....	75,594				75,594
August, 1886 .....	91,477				91,477
September, 1886 .....	90,209				90,209
October, 1886 .....	113,880				113,880
November, 1886 .....	189,443				189,443
December, 1886 .....	151,822				151,822
January, 1887 .....	31,766				31,766
February, 1887 .....	22,065				22,065
March, 1887 .....	256,389				256,389
April, 1887 .....	43,655				43,655
May, 1887 .....	28,919				28,919
June, 1887 .....	170,337				170,337
Total .....	1,265,556				1,265,556
<b>ALL OTHER PORTS.</b>					
July, 1886 .....					
August, 1886 .....					
September, 1886 .....					
October, 1886 .....	3,000				3,000
November, 1886 .....	2,200				2,200
December, 1886 .....	2,500				2,500
January, 1887 .....	2,000		250	250	2,250
February, 1887 .....	9,677				9,677
March, 1887 .....					
April, 1887 .....	110	10	213	223	333
May, 1887 .....					
June, 1887 .....					
Total .....	19,487	10	463	473	19,960
Total domestic exports (coin) ..	3,550,770	10	63,313	63,323	3,614,093

## XXIX.—STATEMENT OF MANIFESTED IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, ETC.—Continued.

## FOREIGN EXPORTS.

Ports.	Bullion.						Total gold and silver bullion.
	Gold.			Silver.			
	Bars.	Other bullion.	Total.	Bars.	Other bullion.	Total.	
<b>NEW YORK.</b>							
July, 1886		\$6,310	\$6,310				\$6,310
August, 1886		4,854	4,854				4,854
September, 1886							
October, 1886							
November, 1886		3,884	3,884				3,884
December, 1886							
January, 1887							
February, 1887		3,884	3,884				3,884
March, 1887							
April, 1887							
May, 1887							
June, 1887							
Total		18,932	18,932				18,932
<b>SAN FRANCISCO.</b>							
July, 1886							
August, 1886							
September, 1886							
October, 1886							
November, 1886							
December, 1886							
January, 1887							
February, 1887							
March, 1887							
April, 1887							
May, 1887							
June, 1887							
Total							
<b>ALL OTHER PORTS.</b>							
July, 1886							
August, 1886							
September, 1886							
October, 1886							
November, 1886							
December, 1886							
January, 1887							
February, 1887							
March, 1887							
April, 1887							
May, 1887							
June, 1887							
Total							
Total foreign exports (bullion)		18,932	18,932				18,932

## XXIX.—STATEMENT OF MANIFESTED IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, ETC.—Continued.

## FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

Ports.	Coin.		Total gold and silver coin.
	Gold.	Silver.	
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
July, 1886.....	\$9,400	\$141,079	\$150,479
August, 1886.....		286,743	286,743
September, 1886.....	1,350	122,006	123,356
October, 1886.....	800	80,080	80,880
November, 1886.....		144,156	144,156
December, 1886.....	5,830	158,842	164,672
January, 1887.....	375,760	177,381	553,141
February, 1887.....	441,140	100,113	541,253
March, 1887.....	1,961,256	154,990	2,116,246
April, 1887.....	1,056,484	166,471	1,222,955
May, 1887.....	97,984	51,125	89,109
June, 1887.....	86,947	60,672	156,619
Total.....	3,976,951	1,652,658	5,629,609
<b>SAN FRANCISCO.</b>			
July, 1886.....		789,820	789,820
August, 1886.....		418,397	418,397
September, 1886.....		1,121,630	1,121,630
October, 1886.....		715,915	715,915
November, 1886.....		791,769	791,769
December, 1886.....		1,550,177	1,550,177
January, 1887.....		433,923	433,923
February, 1887.....		500,947	500,947
March, 1887.....		432,132	432,132
April, 1887.....		222,373	222,373
May, 1887.....		187,196	187,196
June, 1887.....		263,276	263,276
Total.....		7,427,555	7,427,555
<b>ALL OTHER PORTS.</b>			
July, 1886.....		6,218	6,218
August, 1886.....			
September, 1886.....		15,367	15,367
October, 1886.....		1,854	1,854
November, 1886.....		1,533	1,533
December, 1886.....		2,856	2,856
January, 1887.....		13,000	13,000
February, 1887.....		23,550	23,550
March, 1887.....		32,948	32,948
April, 1887.....		41,009	41,009
May, 1887.....		41,580	41,580
June, 1887.....		31,400	31,400
Total.....		211,255	211,255
Total foreign exports (coin).....	3,976,951	9,291,468	13,268,419



## XXIX.—STATEMENT OF MANIFESTED IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, ETC.—Continued.

## RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>			
Bullion.....	\$19,770,714	\$4,932,697	\$24,703,411
Foreign coin.....	17,277,378	11,087,889	28,365,267
Total.....	37,048,092	16,020,586	53,068,678
American coin.....	5,862,509	1,239,605	7,102,114
Total bullion and coin.....	42,910,601	17,260,191	60,170,792
<b>EXPORTS.</b>			
Domestic bullion.....	2,154,534	16,941,713	19,096,247
Foreign bullion.....	18,932	.....	18,932
Foreign coin.....	3,976,951	9,291,468	13,268,419
Total.....	6,150,417	26,233,181	32,383,598
American coin.....	3,550,770	63,323	3,614,093
Total bullion and coin.....	9,701,187	26,296,504	35,997,691
<b>EXCESS.</b>			
Bullion and foreign coin:			
Imports.....	30,897,675	.....	.....
Exports.....	.....	10,212,595	.....
American coin:			
Imports.....	2,811,739	1,176,282	3,488,021

XXX.—STATEMENT OF THE VALUES OF GOLD AND SILVER ORES IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

## IMPORTS.

Months.	NEW YORK.		SAN FRANCISCO.		ALL OTHER CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
July, 1886 .....		\$470		\$10,534		\$186,991
August, 1886 .....		4,492		11,078		195,643
September, 1886 .....		95		850		241,466
October, 1886 .....		2,813		219		306,865
November, 1886 .....				427	\$12	355,916
December, 1886 .....	\$253	48,721		13,889	50	437,027
January, 1887 .....	2,303	41,469		2,046		444,698
February, 1887 .....		37,191		553	50	331,326
March, 1887 .....	145	5,877	\$198	43,906		247,329
April, 1887 .....	10	47,662		6,236	6,600	238,720
May, 1887 .....		7,177	4,000	11,052		292,562
June, 1887 .....	50	34,940		95		187,949
Total .....	2,761	230,907	4,198	100,885	6,712	3,466,492

Total import of gold ores, \$13,671; silver ores, \$3,798,284.

## EXPORTS (DOMESTIC).

Months.	ORES, GOLD AND SILVER BEARING.	
	New York.	San Francisco.
July, 1886 .....	\$17,419	
August, 1886 .....	12,155	
September, 1886 .....	775	
October, 1886 .....	1,853	
November, 1886 .....	5,057	
December, 1886 .....	6,282	\$50
January, 1887 .....	5,475	
February, 1887 .....	7,080	
March, 1887 .....	1,340	
April, 1887 .....	3,104	2,000
May, 1887 .....	2,311	
June, 1887 .....	14,654	
Total .....	77,505	2,050

Total exports of gold and silver-bearing ore (domestic), \$79,555.

## EXPORTS (FOREIGN).

Months.	NEW YORK.
	Silver ore.
March, 1887 .....	\$8,736
June, 1887 .....	14,679
Total exports of foreign silver ore* .....	23,415

\*No transactions in gold ore.

XXXI.—MANIFESTED IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER AT  
SAN FRANCISCO DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

## IMPORTS.

Country of shipment.	Silver bullion.	Trade dollars.	Silver coin.	Gold bullion.	Gold coin.	Total.
French Possessions .....			\$36,191		\$5,132	\$41,323
British Columbia .....				\$652,719	21,841	674,560
British Possessions in Aus- tralia .....					1,021,769	1,021,769
Hawaiian Islands .....			5,050		113,567	118,617
Japan .....			18,834		235,503	254,337
Mexico .....	\$2,294,774		632,535	18,019	84,791	3,030,119
China .....		\$611,944	86,360	300	232,680	931,284
Nicaragua .....			2,613	500	1,490	4,603
Guatemala .....			2,074		5,122	7,196
San Salvador .....			2,300	1,980	3,930	8,210
Costa Rica .....					2,850	2,850
Total .....	2,294,774	611,944	785,957	673,518	1,723,675	6,094,868

## EXPORTS.

Destination.	Silver bullion.	Foreign silver coin.	Silver coin.	Gold bullion.	Gold coin.	Total.
British Columbia .....					\$2,000	\$2,000
British East Indies .....	\$1,725,203	\$120,000	\$50,128			1,895,331
Hawaiian Islands .....					920,400	920,400
Japan .....	2,984,225					2,984,225
Mexico .....		106,000				106,000
China .....	117,500					117,500
Hong-Kong .....	4,054,200	6,368,832	739,692	\$23,404	325,440	11,511,568
Guatemala .....	5,169				2,716	7,885
Honduras .....					5,000	5,000
San Salvador .....					10,000	10,000
All other islands and ports .....		2,000				2,000
Total .....	8,886,297	6,596,832	789,820	23,404	1,265,556	17,561,909

**XXXII.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE IMPORTS INTO THE CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.**

Countries.	GOLD.				SILVER.				Total.
	Bars.	Other bullion.	Coin.		Bars.	Other bullion.	Coin.		
			Ameri-can.	For-eign.			Ameri-can.	For-eign.	
Mexico.....		\$5,630				\$400	\$8,555	\$14,585	
All other countries...	\$8,000	46,565	\$1,855			7,767	175,689	237,876	
Total.....	8,000	52,195	1,855			8,167	184,244	252,461	

**XXXIII.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE IMPORTS INTO THE CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF EL PASO, TEXAS, OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.**

Country.	GOLD.				SILVER.				Total.
	Bars.	Other bullion.	Coin.		Bars.	Other bullion.	Coin.		
			Ameri-can.	For-eign.			Ameri-can.	Foreign.	
Mexico.	\$264,441	.....	\$221,545	\$101,199	\$1,021,898	\$1,098,420	\$4,536,808	\$3,358,511	\$10,602,822

XXXIV.—UNREFINED GOLD AND SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, ITS DISTRIBUTION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES. ALSO REFINED DOMESTIC BULLION (NOT DISTRIBUTED) DEPOSITED AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION TO THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

Locality.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Alabama .....	\$229,527.94	\$66.48	\$229,594.42
Alaska .....	349,337.10	3,113.50	352,450.60
Arizona .....	4,233,591.51	13,606,133.36	17,839,724.87
California .....	745,242,308.11	3,984,815.59	749,227,123.70
Colorado .....	52,042,020.89	24,309,567.35	76,351,588.24
Dakota .....	23,375,115.54	779,586.94	29,154,702.48
Georgia .....	8,540,589.94	3,946.78	8,544,536.72
Idaho .....	20,023,506.24	1,606,000.44	30,634,506.68
Indiana .....	40.13	.....	40.13
Maine .....	5,638.20	22.00	5,660.20
Maryland .....	5,047.42	3.29	5,050.71
Massachusetts .....	.....	917.56	917.56
Michigan .....	53,016.09	3,660,695.18	3,713,611.27
Montana .....	60,171,929.65	14,214,350.09	74,386,279.74
Nebraska .....	651.63	6.18	657.81
Nevada .....	23,931,926.49	93,365,651.64	117,297,578.13
New Hampshire .....	11,020.55	.....	11,020.55
New Mexico .....	2,720,387.00	5,990,628.14	8,710,915.14
North Carolina .....	11,174,011.62	50,156.24	11,224,167.86
Oregon .....	19,189,008.85	64,806.03	19,253,814.88
Pennsylvania .....	1,138.34	2,588.47	3,726.81
South Carolina .....	1,649,625.84	1,561.88	1,651,187.72
Tennessee .....	87,845.22	10.15	87,855.37
Texas .....	2,147.40	2,739.03	4,886.43
Utah .....	894,875.24	19,044,650.77	19,939,526.01
Vermont .....	85,598.21	49.94	85,648.15
Virginia .....	1,724,860.50	270.23	1,725,130.73
Washington .....	446,488.20	2,230.38	448,718.58
Wyoming .....	759,645.36	12,182.33	771,827.69
Other sources, or localities not reported .....	37,661,034.99	42,019,280.84	79,680,315.83
Total Unrefined .....	1,028,616,934.20	222,725,828.81	1,251,342,763.01
Refined bullion .....	305,992,216.65	200,929,982.19	506,922,198.84
Total .....	1,334,609,150.85	423,655,811.00	1,758,264,961.85

## REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

## XXXV.—COINAGE OF TRADE DOLLARS AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS.

[Act of February 12, 1873, sec. 15.]

Date.	San Francisco.	Carson City.	Philadelphia.		Total coinage.	
					Month.	Calendar year.
1873.						
July .....	42,000	16,500	99,000	200	157,700	
August .....	111,000	6,000	94,000	100	211,100	
September .....	137,000	8,000	103,500	100	248,600	
October .....	98,000	37,000	.....	100	135,100	
November .....	115,000	13,500	16,400	.....	144,900	
December .....	200,000	43,500	84,000	100	327,600	
	703,000	124,500	396,900	600	.....	1,225,000
1874.						
January .....		9,600	19,000	100	28,700	
February .....	270,000	38,100	134,800	200	443,100	
March .....	250,000	52,500	199,900	100	502,500	
April .....	273,000	48,500	105,000	100	426,600	
May .....	366,000	65,500	97,800	.....	529,300	
June .....	259,000	71,000	103,600	100	433,700	
July .....	158,000	76,500	100,000	.....	334,500	
August .....	191,000	145,500	96,000	.....	432,500	
September .....	271,000	209,000	131,000	50	611,050	
October .....	229,000	201,000	.....	.....	430,000	
November .....	95,000	216,000	.....	.....	311,000	
December .....	187,000	240,000	.....	50	427,050	
	2,549,000	1,373,200	987,100	700	.....	4,910,000
1875.						
January* .....	695,000	225,000	.....	300	920,300	6,135,000
February .....	109,000	87,000	.....	.....	196,000	
March .....	30,000	.....	.....	200	30,200	
April .....	652,000	75,000	200	.....	727,200	
May .....	535,000	273,000	149,000	.....	962,000	
June .....	227,000	88,700	.....	.....	315,700	
July .....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	
August .....	311,000	35,000	69,000	50	415,050	
September .....	281,000	234,000	.....	100	515,100	
October .....	614,000	256,000	.....	.....	870,000	
November .....	517,000	234,000	.....	.....	751,000	
December .....	516,000	61,000	.....	.....	577,000	
	4,487,000	1,573,700	218,200	700	.....	6,279,600
						12,414,600

\* Resumption Act approved January 14, 1875.

XXXV.—COINAGE OF TRADE DOLLARS AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS—Continued.

Date.	San Francisco.	Carson City.	Philadelphia.		Total coinage.	
					Month.	Calendar year.
<b>1876.</b>						
January .....	342,000	216,000	81,000	200	639,200	
February .....	410,000	80,000	64,000	50	554,050	
March .....	706,000	85,000	.....	200	791,200	
April .....	385,000	128,000	.....	100	513,100	
May .....	318,000	.....	.....	100	318,100	
June .....	123,000	.....	85,000	200	188,200	
July* .....	127,000	.....	86,000	.....	213,000	
						3,216,850
						15,631,450
August .....	473,000	.....	84,000	200	557,200	
September .....	450,000	.....	75,000	.....	525,000	
October .....	465,000	.....	.....	.....	465,000	
November .....	545,000	.....	.....	100	545,100	
December .....	883,000	.....	.....	.....	883,000	
	5,227,000	509,000	455,000	1,150	6,192,150	2,975,300
<b>1877.</b>						
January .....	1,082,000	.....	.....	.....	1,082,000	18,606,750
February .....	863,000	.....	200	400	863,600	
March .....	837,000	.....	59,000	.....	896,000	
April .....	876,000	.....	181,000	.....	1,057,000	
May .....	1,129,000	.....	291,000	.....	1,420,000	
June .....	312,000	221,000	123,000	.....	656,000	
July .....	762,000	188,000	536,000	.....	1,486,000	
August .....	1,329,000	122,000	440,000	.....	1,891,000	
September .....	1,275,000	.....	402,000	.....	1,677,000	
October .....	481,000	.....	594,000	50	1,075,050	
November .....	.....	.....	400,000	.....	400,000	
December .....	573,000	3,000	13,000	60	589,060	
	9,519,000	534,000	3,039,200	510	.....	13,092,710
<b>1878.</b>						
January .....	1,335,000	56,000	.....	300	1,391,300	31,699,460
February† .....	1,484,000	41,000	.....	200	1,525,200	
						2,916,500
March .....	1,308,000	.....	.....	200	1,308,200	34,615,960
April .....	35,000	.....	.....	.....	35,000	
May .....	.....	.....	.....	200	200	
	4,162,000	97,000	.....	900	4,259,900	1,343,400
	26,647,000	4,211,400	5,096,400	4,560	.....	35,959,360
			5,100,960			

\* Trade dollar demonetized by joint resolution July 22, 1876.

† Standard silver dollar coinage act passed over veto February 23, 1878.

## XXXV.--COINAGE OF TRADE DOLLARS AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS—Continued.

Date.	San Francisco.	Carson City.	Philadelphia.		Total coinage.	
				"Proof pieces."	Month.	Calendar year.
1878.						
June.....						
July.....						
August.....						
September.....						
October.....						
November.....						
December.....						
						4,250,900
1879.						35,959,360
January.....			122		122	
February.....			96		96	
March.....			75		75	
April.....			119		119	
May.....			90		90	
June.....			140		140	
July.....			40		40	
August.....			45		45	
September.....			89		89	
October.....			64		64	
November.....			80		80	
December.....			581		581	
			1,541			1,541
1880.						35,960,901
January.....						
February.....			488		488	
March.....			777		777	
April.....			201		201	
May.....			58		58	
June.....			50		50	
July.....			20		20	
August.....			25		25	
September.....			30		30	
October.....			27		27	
November.....			40		40	
December.....			271		271	
			1,987			1,987
						35,962,888



XXXV.—COINAGE OF TRADE DOLLARS AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS—Continued.

Date.	San Francisco.	Carson City.	Philadelphia.		Total coinage.	
					Month.	Calendar year.
1881.						
January .....	.....	.....	"Proof pieces."		.....	.....
February .....	.....	.....	300		300	
March .....	.....	.....	175		175	
April .....	.....	.....	85		85	
May .....	.....	.....	40		40	
June .....	.....	.....	70		70	
July .....	.....	.....				
August .....	.....	.....	10		10	
September .....	.....	.....	25		25	
October .....	.....	.....	51		51	
November .....	.....	.....	38		38	
December .....	.....	.....	166		166	
Total .....			960			960
1882.						35,963,848
January .....	.....	.....				
February .....	.....	.....	393		393	
March .....	.....	.....	277		277	
April .....	.....	.....	49		49	
May .....	.....	.....	70		70	
June .....	.....	.....	23		23	
July .....	.....	.....	30		30	
August .....	.....	.....	10		10	
September .....	.....	.....	20		20	
October .....	.....	.....	20		20	
November .....	.....	.....	40		40	
December .....	.....	.....	165		165	
Total .....			1,097			1,097
1883.						35,964,945
January .....	.....	.....	30		30	
February .....	.....	.....	247		247	
March .....	.....	.....	298		298	
April .....	.....	.....	110		110	
May .....	.....	.....	30		30	
June .....	.....	.....	12		12	
July .....	.....	.....	10		10	
August .....	.....	.....	39		39	
September .....	.....	.....	25		25	
October .....	.....	.....	60		60	
November .....	.....	.....	8		8	
December .....	.....	.....	110		110	
Total .....			979			979
Aggregate coinage.	26,647,000	4,211,400	5,096,400	11,124		35,965,924
			5,107,524			

Authority to coin trade dollars repealed } Act of March 3, 1887.  
 Redemption of trade dollars authorized }

## XXXVI.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION

[Coinage of the Mint at Philadelphia from

Calendar years.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.
1793 to 1795.....		\$27,950	\$43,535			
1796.....		60,800	16,995		\$165.00	
1797.....		91,770	32,030		4,390.00	
1798.....		79,740	124,335		1,535.00	
1799.....		174,830	37,255		1,200.00	
1800.....		259,650	58,110			
1801.....		292,540	130,030			
1802.....		150,900	265,880		6,530.00	
1803.....		89,790	167,530		1,057.50	
1804.....		97,950	152,375		8,317.50	
1805.....			165,915		4,452.50	
1806.....			320,465		4,040.00	
1807.....			420,465		17,030.00	
1808.....			277,890		6,775.00	
1809.....			169,375			
1810.....			501,435			
1811.....			497,905			
1812.....			290,435			
1813.....			477,140			
1814.....			77,270			
1815.....			3,175			
1816.....						
1817.....						
1818.....			242,940			
1819.....			258,615			
1820.....			1,319,030			
1821.....			173,205		16,120.00	
1822.....			88,980			
1823.....			72,425			
1824.....			86,700		6,500.00	
1825.....			145,300		11,085.00	
1826.....			90,345		1,900.00	
1827.....			124,565		70,000.00	
1828.....			140,145			
1829.....			287,210		8,507.50	
1830.....			631,755		11,350.00	
1831.....			702,970		11,300.00	
1832.....			787,435		11,000.00	
1833.....			968,150		10,400.00	
1834.....			3,660,845		293,425.00	
1835.....			1,857,670		328,505.00	
1836.....			2,765,735		1,369,965.00	
1837.....			1,035,605		112,700.00	
1838.....		72,000	1,432,940		117,575.00	
1839.....		382,480	590,715		67,552.50	
1840.....		473,380	686,910		47,147.50	
1841.....		631,310	79,165			
1842.....		815,070	137,890		7,057.50	
1843.....		754,620	3,056,025		251,365.00	

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES.

its organization, 1793, to June 30, 1887.]

SILVER COINAGE.

Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.
	\$204, 791. 00	\$161, 572. 00				\$4, 320. 80	
	68, 150. 00		\$1, 473. 50		\$2, 213. 50	511. 50	
	12, 546. 00	1, 959. 00	63. 00		2, 526. 10	2, 226. 35	
	327, 536. 00				2, 755. 00		
	423, 515. 00						
	220, 920. 00				2, 176. 00	1, 200. 00	
	54, 454. 00	15, 144. 50			3, 464. 00	1, 995. 50	
	41, 650. 00	14, 945. 00			1, 097. 50	650. 50	
	66, 064. 00	15, 857. 50			3, 304. 00	1, 892. 50	
	19, 570. 00	78, 259. 50	1, 684. 50		826. 50		
	321. 00	105, 861. 00	30, 348. 50		12, 078. 00	780. 00	
		419, 788. 00	51, 531. 00				
		525, 788. 00	55, 160. 75		16, 500. 00		
		684, 300. 00					
		702, 905. 00			4, 471. 00		
		638, 138. 00			635. 50		
		601, 822. 00			6, 518. 00		
		814, 029. 50					
		620, 951. 50					
		519, 537. 50			42, 150. 00		
			17, 308. 00				
		23, 575. 00	5, 000. 75				
		607, 783. 50					
		980, 161. 00	90, 293. 50				
		1, 104, 000. 00	36, 000. 00				
		375, 561. 00	31, 861. 00		94, 258. 70		
		652, 898. 50	54, 212. 75		118, 651. 20		
		779, 788. 50	16, 020. 00		10, 000. 00		
		847, 100. 00	4, 450. 00		44, 000. 00		
		1, 752, 477. 00					
		1, 471, 583. 00	42, 000. 00		51, 000. 00		
		2, 002, 090. 00					
		2, 746, 700. 00	1, 000. 00		121, 500. 00		
		1, 537, 600. 00	25, 500. 00		12, 500. 00		
		1, 856, 078. 00			77, 000. 00	61, 500. 00	
		2, 382, 400. 00			51, 000. 00	62, 000. 00	
		2, 936, 830. 00	99, 500. 00		77, 135. 00	62, 135. 00	
		2, 398, 500. 00	80, 000. 00		52, 250. 00	48, 250. 00	
		2, 603, 000. 00	39, 000. 00		48, 500. 00	68, 500. 00	
		3, 206, 002. 00	71, 500. 00		63, 500. 00	74, 000. 00	
		2, 676, 003. 00	488, 000. 00		141, 000. 00	138, 000. 00	
	1, 000. 00	3, 273, 100. 00	118, 000. 00		119, 000. 00	95, 000. 00	
		1, 814, 910. 00	63, 100. 00		104, 200. 00	113, 800. 00	
		1, 773, 000. 00	208, 000. 00		199, 250. 00	112, 750. 00	
	300. 00	1, 687, 280. 00	122, 786. 50		105, 311. 50	53, 457. 50	
	61, 005. 00	717, 504. 00	47, 031. 75		135, 858. 00	67, 204. 25	
	173, 000. 00	155, 000. 00	30, 000. 00		162, 250. 00	57, 500. 00	
	184, 618. 00	1, 006, 382. 00	23, 000. 00		188, 750. 00	40, 750. 00	
	165, 100. 00	1, 922, 000. 00	161, 400. 00		137, 000. 00	58, 250. 00	

## XXXVI.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION

[Coinage of the Mint at Philadelphia from

Calendar years.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.
1844.....		\$63, 610	\$1, 701, 650		\$16, 960. 00	
1845.....		261, 530	2, 085, 495		227, 627. 50	
1846.....		200, 950	1, 979, 710		53, 995. 00	
1847.....		8, 622, 580	4, 579, 905		74, 535. 00	
1848.....		1, 454, 840	1, 303, 875		22, 215. 00	
1849.....		6, 536, 180	665, 350		58, 235. 00	\$688, 567
1850.....	\$23, 405, 220	2, 914, 510	322, 455		632, 307. 50	481, 953
1851.....	41, 743, 100	1, 763, 280	1, 887, 525		3, 431, 870. 00	3, 317, 671
1852.....	41, 060, 520	2, 631, 060	2, 869, 505		2, 899, 202. 50	2, 045, 351
1853.....	25, 228, 520	2, 012, 530	1, 528, 850		3, 511, 670. 00	4, 076, 051
1854.....	15, 157, 980	542, 500	803, 375	\$415, 854	1, 490, 645. 00	1, 639, 445
1855.....	7, 293, 320	1, 217, 010	585, 490	151, 665	588, 700. 00	758, 269
1856.....	6, 597, 560	604, 900	989, 950	78, 030	960, 600. 00	578, 356
1857.....	8, 787, 500	160, 060	490, 940	62, 673	535, 325. 00	774, 789
1858.....	4, 234, 280	25, 210	75, 680	6, 399	118, 442. 50	117, 995
1859.....	871, 940	160, 930	84, 070	46, 914	98, 610. 00	168, 244
1860.....	11, 553, 400	117, 830	99, 125	21, 465	56, 687. 50	36, 668
1861.....	59, 529, 060	1, 132, 330	3, 199, 750	18, 216	3, 181, 295. 00	527, 499
1862.....	1, 842, 660	109, 950	22, 325	17, 355	280, 882. 50	1, 339, 865
1863.....	2, 855, 800	12, 480	12, 360	15, 117	75. 00	6, 250
1864.....	4, 085, 700	35, 800	21, 100	8, 040	7, 185. 00	5, 950
1865.....	7, 024, 000	40, 050	6, 475	3, 495	3, 862. 50	3, 725
1866.....	13, 975, 500	37, 800	33, 600	12, 090	7, 775. 00	7, 180
1867.....	5, 021, 300	31, 400	34, 600	7, 950	8, 125. 00	5, 250
1868.....	1, 972, 000	106, 550	28, 625	14, 625	9, 062. 50	10, 525
1869.....	3, 503, 100	18, 550	8, 925	7, 575	10, 862. 50	5, 925
1870.....	3, 103, 700	25, 350	20, 175	10, 605	11, 387. 50	6, 335
1871.....	1, 603, 000	17, 800	16, 150	3, 990	13, 375. 00	3, 990
1872.....	5, 037, 600	16, 500	8, 450	6, 090	7, 575. 00	3, 530
1873.....	34, 196, 500	8, 250	562, 525	75	445, 062. 50	125, 125
1874.....	7, 336, 000	531, 600	17, 540	125, 460	9, 850. 00	198, 820
1875.....	5, 914, 800	1, 200	1, 100	60	1, 050. 00	420
1876.....	11, 678, 100	7, 320	7, 385	135	10, 552. 50	3, 245
1877.....	7, 953, 400	8, 170	5, 760	4, 464	4, 130. 00	3, 920
1878.....	10, 872, 900	738, 000	658, 700	246, 972	715, 650. 00	3, 020
1879.....	4, 152, 600	3, 847, 700	1, 509, 750	9, 090	222, 475. 00	3, 030
1880.....	1, 029, 120	16, 448, 760	15, 832, 180	3, 108	7, 490. 00	1, 636
1881.....	45, 200	38, 772, 600	23, 544, 000	1, 650	1, 700. 00	7, 660
1882.....	12, 600	23, 244, 800	12, 572, 800	4, 620	10, 100. 00	5, 040
1883.....	800	2, 087, 400	1, 167, 200	2, 820	4, 900. 00	10, 840
1884.....	1, 420	769, 050	955, 240	3, 318	4, 982. 50	6, 206
1885.....	16, 560	2, 535, 270	3, 007, 530	2, 730	2, 217. 50	12, 205
1886.....	22, 120	2, 361, 600	1, 942, 160	3, 426	10, 220. 00	6, 016
Total.....	378, 716, 880	126, 696, 570	117, 902, 170	1, 316, 076	22, 578, 417. 50	16, 983, 506
December 31, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....	1, 080	400	210	255	167. 50	493
Total.....	378, 717, 960	126, 696, 970	117, 902, 380	1, 316, 331	22, 578, 585. 00	16, 983, 999

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

its organization, 1793, to June 30, 1887.]

SILVER COINAGE.

Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.
.....	\$20,000	\$883,000.00	883,000.00	.....	\$7,250.00	\$21,500.00	.....
.....	24,500	294,500.00	230,500.00	.....	175,500.00	78,200.00	.....
.....	110,600	1,105,000.00	127,500.00	.....	3,130.00	1,350.00	.....
.....	140,750	578,000.00	183,500.00	.....	24,500.00	63,700.00	.....
.....	15,030	290,000.00	36,500.00	.....	45,150.00	33,400.00	.....
.....	62,600	626,000.00	85,000.00	.....	83,900.00	65,450.00	.....
.....	7,500	113,500.00	47,700.00	.....	193,150.00	47,750.00	.....
.....	1,300	100,375.00	40,000.00	.....	102,650.00	39,050.00	\$163,422.00
.....	1,100	38,565.00	44,265.00	.....	153,550.00	50,025.00	559,905.00
.....	46,110	1,766,354.00	3,813,555.00	.....	1,217,301.00	667,251.00	342,000.00
.....	33,140	1,491,000.00	3,095,000.00	.....	447,000.00	287,000.00	20,130.00
.....	26,000	379,750.00	714,250.00	.....	207,500.00	87,500.00	4,170.00
.....	63,500	469,000.00	1,816,000.00	.....	578,000.00	244,000.00	43,740.00
.....	94,000	994,000.00	2,411,000.00	.....	553,000.00	364,000.00	31,280.00
.....	.....	2,113,000.00	1,842,000.00	.....	154,000.00	175,000.00	48,120.00
.....	256,500	374,000.00	336,000.00	.....	43,000.00	17,000.00	10,950.00
.....	218,930	151,850.00	201,350.00	.....	60,700.00	39,950.00	8,610.00
.....	78,500	1,444,200.00	1,213,650.00	.....	192,400.00	164,050.00	14,940.00
.....	12,090	126,175.00	233,137.50	.....	34,755.00	74,627.50	10,906.50
.....	27,660	251,830.00	48,015.00	.....	1,446.00	923.00	643.80
.....	31,170	189,785.00	23,517.50	.....	3,907.00	28.50	14.10
.....	47,000	255,950.00	14,825.00	.....	1,050.00	675.00	255.00
.....	49,625	372,812.50	4,381.25	.....	872.50	536.25	681.75
.....	60,325	212,162.50	5,156.25	.....	662.50	431.25	138.75
.....	182,700	189,100.00	7,500.00	.....	46,625.00	4,296.00	123.00
.....	424,300	397,950.00	4,150.00	.....	25,660.00	10,430.00	153.00
.....	433,000	300,450.00	21,850.00	.....	47,150.00	26,830.00	120.00
.....	1,115,760	582,680.00	42,808.00	.....	75,361.00	74,443.00	127.80
.....	1,106,450	440,775.00	45,737.50	.....	239,645.00	147,397.50	58.50
\$397,500	293,600	1,808,750.00	371,075.00	.....	394,710.00	35,630.00	18.00
987,800	.....	1,180,150.00	117,975.00	.....	294,070.00	.....	.....
218,900	.....	3,013,750.00	1,073,375.00	\$7,940	1,035,070.00	.....	.....
456,150	.....	4,209,575.00	4,454,287.50	3,180	1,146,115.00	.....	.....
3,039,710	.....	4,152,255.00	2,727,927.50	102	731,051.00	.....	.....
900	10,509,550	689,200.00	565,200.00	120	167,880.00	.....	.....
1,541	14,807,100	2,950.00	3,675.00	.....	1,510.00	.....	.....
1,987	12,601,355	4,877.50	3,738.75	.....	3,735.50	.....	.....
960	9,163,975	5,487.50	3,243.75	.....	2,497.50	.....	.....
1,097	11,101,100	2,760.00	4,075.00	.....	891,110.00	.....	.....
979	12,291,039	4,519.50	3,859.75	.....	767,571.20	.....	.....
.....	14,070,875	2,637.50	2,218.75	.....	336,638.00	.....	.....
.....	17,787,767	3,065.00	3,632.50	.....	253,342.70	.....	.....
.....	19,963,886	2,943.00	1,471.50	.....	637,757.00	.....	.....
5,107,524	129,304,897	82,304,836.50	28,921,828.50	11,842	13,151,502.40	3,948,791.90	1,260,487.20
.....	11,390,470	235.00	117.50	.....	433,369.90	.....	.....
5,107,524	140,695,367	82,305,071.50	28,921,946.00	11,842	13,584,872.30	3,948,791.90	1,260,487.20

## XXXVI.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION

[Coinage of the mint at Philadelphia from

Calendar years.	MINOR COINAGE.		
	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
1793-1795.....			
1796.....			
1797.....			
1798.....			
1799.....			
1800.....			
1801.....			
1802.....			
1803.....			
1804.....			
1805.....			
1806.....			
1807.....			
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1835.....			
1836.....			
1837.....			
1838.....			
1839.....			
1840.....			
1841.....			
1842.....			
1843.....			

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

its organization, 1793, to June 30, 1887.]

MINOR COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.			
Cents.	Half-cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
\$10,660.33	\$712.67	\$71,485.00	\$370,683.80	\$11,373.00	\$453,541.80
9,747.00	577.40	77,960.00	72,348.50	10,324.40	160,632.90
8,975.10	535.24	128,190.00	19,320.45	9,510.34	157,020.79
9,797.00	.....	205,610.00	330,291.00	9,797.00	545,698.00
9,045.85	60.83	213,285.00	423,515.00	9,106.68	645,906.68
28,221.75	1,057.65	317,760.00	224,296.00	29,279.40	571,335.40
13,628.37	.....	422,570.00	74,758.00	13,628.37	510,956.37
34,351.00	71.83	423,310.00	58,343.00	34,422.83	516,075.83
24,713.53	489.50	258,377.50	87,118.00	25,203.03	370,698.53
7,568.38	5,276.56	258,642.50	100,340.50	12,844.94	371,827.94
9,411.16	4,072.32	170,367.50	149,388.50	13,483.48	333,239.48
3,480.00	1,780.00	324,505.00	471,319.00	5,260.00	801,084.00
7,272.21	2,380.00	437,495.00	597,448.75	9,652.21	1,044,595.96
11,090.00	2,000.00	284,665.00	684,300.00	13,090.00	982,055.00
2,228.67	5,772.86	169,375.00	707,376.00	8,001.53	884,726.53
14,585.00	1,075.00	501,435.00	638,773.50	15,660.00	1,155,868.50
2,180.25	315.70	497,905.00	608,340.00	2,495.95	1,108,740.95
10,755.00	.....	290,435.00	814,029.50	10,755.00	1,115,219.50
4,180.00	.....	477,140.00	620,951.50	4,180.00	1,102,271.50
3,578.30	.....	77,270.00	561,687.50	3,578.30	642,535.80
.....	.....	3,175.00	17,308.00	.....	20,483.00
28,209.82	.....	.....	28,575.75	28,209.82	56,785.57
39,484.00	.....	.....	607,783.50	39,484.00	647,267.50
31,670.00	.....	242,940.00	1,070,454.50	31,670.00	1,345,064.50
26,710.00	.....	258,615.00	1,140,000.00	26,710.00	1,425,325.00
44,075.50	.....	1,319,030.00	501,680.70	44,075.50	1,864,786.20
3,890.00	.....	189,325.00	825,762.45	3,890.00	1,018,977.45
20,723.39	.....	88,980.00	805,806.50	20,723.39	915,509.89
.....	.....	72,425.00	895,550.00	.....	967,975.00
12,620.00	.....	93,200.00	1,752,477.00	12,620.00	1,858,297.00
14,611.00	315.00	156,385.00	1,564,583.00	14,926.00	1,735,894.00
15,174.25	1,170.00	92,245.00	2,002,090.00	16,344.25	2,110,679.25
23,577.32	.....	194,565.00	2,869,200.00	23,577.32	3,087,342.32
22,606.24	3,030.00	140,145.00	1,575,600.00	25,636.24	1,741,381.24
14,145.00	2,435.00	295,717.50	1,994,578.00	16,580.00	2,306,875.50
17,115.00	.....	643,105.00	2,495,400.00	17,115.00	3,155,620.00
33,592.60	11.00	714,270.00	3,175,600.00	33,603.60	3,923,473.60
23,620.00	.....	798,435.00	2,579,000.00	23,620.00	3,401,055.00
27,390.00	770.00	978,550.00	2,759,000.00	28,160.00	3,765,710.00
18,551.00	600.00	3,954,270.00	3,415,002.00	19,151.00	7,388,423.00
38,784.00	705.00	2,186,175.00	3,443,003.00	39,489.00	5,668,667.00
21,110.00	1,990.00	4,135,700.00	3,606,100.00	23,100.00	7,764,900.00
55,583.00	.....	1,148,305.00	2,096,010.00	55,583.00	3,299,898.00
63,702.00	.....	1,622,515.00	2,293,000.00	63,702.00	3,979,217.00
31,286.61	.....	1,040,747.50	1,949,135.50	31,286.61	3,021,169.61
24,627.00	.....	1,207,437.50	1,028,603.00	24,627.00	2,260,667.50
15,973.67	.....	710,475.00	577,750.00	15,973.67	1,304,198.67
23,833.90	.....	960,017.50	1,442,500.00	23,833.90	2,426,351.40
24,283.20	.....	4,062,010.00	2,443,750.00	24,283.20	6,530,043.20

## XXXVI.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANS

[Coinage of the mint at Philadelphia from

Calendar years.	MINOR COINAGE.		
	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
1844.....			
1845.....			
1846.....			
1847.....			
1848.....			
1849.....			
1850.....			
1851.....			
1852.....			
1853.....			
1854.....			
1855.....			
1856.....			
1857.....			
1858.....			
1859.....			
1860.....			
1861.....			
1862.....			
1863.....			
1864.....			\$396,950.00
1865.....		\$341,460.00	272,800.00
1866.....	\$737,125.00	144,030.00	63,540.00
1867.....	1,545,475.00	117,450.00	58,775.00
1868.....	1,440,850.00	97,560.00	56,075.00
1869.....	819,750.00	48,120.00	30,930.00
1870.....	240,300.00	40,050.00	17,225.00
1871.....	28,050.00	18,120.00	14,425.00
1872.....	301,800.00	25,860.00	1,300.00
1873.....	227,500.00	35,190.00	
1874.....	176,900.00	23,700.00	
1875.....	104,850.00	6,840.00	
1876.....	126,500.00	4,860.00	
1877.....			
1878.....	117.50	70.50	
1879.....	1,455.00	1,236.00	
1880.....	997.75	748.65	
1881.....	3,618.75	32,417.25	
1882.....	573,830.00	759.00	
1883.....	1,148,471.05	318.27	
1884.....	563,697.16	169.26	
1885.....	73,824.50	143.70	
1886.....	166,514.50	128.70	
Total.....	8,281,626.15	939,231.33	912,020.00
December 31, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....	386,055.60	54.63	
Total.....	8,667,681.75	939,285.96	912,020.00



ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

its organization, 1793, to June 30, 1887.]

MINOR COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.			
Cents.	Half-cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
\$23,987.52		\$1,782,220.00	\$1,814,750.00	\$23,987.52	\$3,620,957.52
38,948.04		2,574,652.50	803,200.00	38,948.04	3,416,800.54
41,208.00		2,234,655.00	1,347,580.00	41,208.00	3,623,443.00
61,836.69		13,277,020.00	990,450.00	61,836.69	14,329,306.69
64,157.99		2,780,930.00	420,050.00	64,157.99	3,265,137.99
41,785.00	\$199.32	7,948,332.00	922,950.00	41,984.32	8,913,266.32
44,268.44	199.06	27,756,445.50	409,600.00	44,467.50	28,210,513.00
98,897.07	738.36	52,143,446.00	446,797.00	99,635.43	52,689,878.43
50,630.94		51,505,638.50	847,410.00	50,630.94	52,403,679.44
66,411.31	648.47	36,355,621.00	7,852,571.00	67,059.78	44,275,251.78
42,361.56	276.79	20,049,799.00	5,373,270.00	42,638.35	25,465,707.35
15,748.29	282.50	10,594,454.00	1,419,170.00	16,030.79	12,029,654.79
26,904.63	202.15	9,809,396.00	3,214,240.00	27,106.78	13,050,742.78
177,834.56	175.90	7,847,287.00	4,452,260.00	178,010.46	15,447,567.46
246,000.00		4,578,006.50	4,332,120.00	246,000.00	9,156,126.50
364,000.00		1,430,708.00	1,037,450.00	364,000.00	2,832,158.00
205,660.00		11,885,175.50	681,390.00	205,660.00	12,772,225.50
101,000.00		67,588,150.00	3,107,740.00	101,000.00	70,796,890.00
280,750.00		3,600,037.50	541,691.50	280,750.00	4,422,479.00
498,400.00		2,902,082.00	330,517.83	498,400.00	3,730,999.83
529,737.14		4,163,775.00	248,417.10	926,687.14	5,338,879.24
354,292.86		7,081,607.50	319,755.00	968,552.86	8,369,915.36
98,265.00		14,073,945.00	428,909.25	1,042,960.00	15,545,814.25
98,210.00		5,108,625.00	278,876.25	1,819,910.00	7,207,411.25
102,665.00		2,141,387.50	430,343.00	1,697,150.00	4,268,880.50
64,200.00		3,554,937.50	862,643.00	963,000.00	5,380,580.50
52,750.00		3,177,552.50	829,400.00	350,325.00	4,357,277.50
39,295.00		1,658,245.00	1,891,179.20	99,890.00	3,649,314.80
40,420.00		5,079,745.00	1,980,063.50	369,380.00	7,429,188.50
116,765.00		35,337,537.50	2,801,283.00	379,455.00	38,518,275.50
141,875.00		8,219,270.00	2,579,995.00	342,475.00	11,141,740.00
135,280.00		5,918,630.00	5,349,035.00	246,970.00	11,514,635.00
78,440.00		11,706,737.50	10,269,307.50	210,800.00	22,186,845.00
8,525.00		7,979,844.00	10,651,045.50	8,525.00	18,639,414.50
57,998.50		13,235,242.00	11,932,850.00	58,186.50	25,226,278.50
162,312.00		9,744,645.00	14,816,776.00	165,003.00	24,726,424.00
389,649.55		33,322,294.00	12,615,693.75	391,395.95	46,329,383.70
392,115.75		67,372,810.00	9,176,163.75	428,151.75	76,977,125.50
385,811.00		35,849,960.00	11,500,132.00	960,400.00	48,310,492.00
455,961.09		3,273,960.00	13,067,968.45	1,604,770.41	17,946,698.86
232,617.42		1,740,216.50	14,412,369.25	796,483.78	16,949,069.53
117,653.84		5,576,512.50	18,047,807.20	191,622.04	23,815,941.74
176,542.90		4,345,542.00	20,006,057.50	343,186.10	25,294,785.60
7,665,609.49	39,926.11	664,193,619.50	264,011,209.50	17,838,413.08	946,043,242.08
214,623.43		2,605.50	11,824,192.40	600,733.66	12,427,531.56
7,880,232.92	39,926.11	664,196,225.00	275,835,401.90	18,439,146.74	958,470,773.64

## XXXVI.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION

[Coinage of the mint at New Orleans from its organization, 1838, to

Calendar years.	GOLD.						SILVER.
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1838.....							
1839.....					\$44,452.50		
1840.....			\$152,000		65,500.00		
1841.....		\$25,000	41,750		18,450.00		
1842.....		274,000	82,000		49,500.00		
1843.....		1,751,620	505,375		920,005.00		
1844.....		1,187,000	1,823,000				
1845.....		475,000	205,000				
1846.....		817,800	290,000		165,000.00		\$59,000
1847.....		5,715,000	60,000		310,000.00		
1848.....		358,500					
1849.....		239,000				\$215,000	
1850.....	\$2,820,000	\$75,000			210,000.00	14,000	40,000
1851.....	6,300,000	2,630,000	205,000		370,000.00	290,000	
1852.....	3,800,000	180,000			350,000.00	140,000	
1853.....	1,420,000	510,000				290,000	
1854.....	65,000	525,000	230,000	\$72,000	382,500.00		
1855.....	160,000	180,000	55,500			55,000	
1856.....	45,000	145,000	50,000		52,750.00		
1857.....	600,000	55,000	65,000		85,000.00		
1858.....	705,000	200,000					
1859.....	182,000	23,000					360,000
1860.....	132,000	111,000					515,000
1861*.....	100,000						
1879.....	46,500	15,000					2,887,000
1880.....		92,000					5,805,000
1881.....		83,500					5,708,000
1882.....		108,200					6,090,000
1883.....		8,000					8,725,000
1884.....							9,730,000
1885.....							9,185,000
1886.....							10,710,000
Total.....	16,375,500	16,283,620	3,764,625	72,000	3,023,157.50	1,004,000	59,314,000
Dec. 31, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....							5,900,000
Total.....	16,375,500	16,283,620	3,764,625	72,000	3,023,157.50	1,004,000	65,214,000

\* No coinage from 1862 to 1878, inclusive.

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

its suspension, 1861, and from its reopening, 1879, to June 30, 1887.]

SILVER—continued.					Total gold.	Total silver.	Total value.
Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.			
		\$40,243.40				\$40,243.40	\$40,243.40
\$81,488		124,327.20	\$54,827.50		\$14,452.50	260,642.70	405,095.20
427,550	\$106,300	117,500.00	46,750.00		217,500.00	698,100.00	915,600.00
200,500	113,000	200,750.00	40,750.00		85,200.00	555,000.00	646,200.00
478,500	192,250	202,000.00	17,500.00		405,500.00	890,250.00	1,295,750.00
1,134,000	242,000	15,000.00			3,177,000.00	1,391,000.00	4,568,000.00
1,002,500	185,000		11,000.00		3,010,000.00	1,198,500.00	4,208,500.00
1,047,000		23,000.00			680,000.00	1,070,000.00	1,750,000.00
1,152,000					1,272,800.00	1,211,000.00	2,483,800.00
1,292,000	92,000				6,085,000.00	1,384,000.00	7,469,000.00
1,599,000			30,000.00		358,500.00	1,620,000.00	1,978,500.00
1,155,000		30,000.00	7,000.00		454,000.00	1,192,000.00	1,646,000.00
1,228,000	103,000	51,000.00	34,500.00		3,619,000.00	1,456,500.00	5,075,500.00
201,000	22,000	40,000.00	43,000.00	\$21,600	9,795,000.00	327,600.00	10,122,600.00
72,000	24,000	43,000.00	13,000.00		4,470,000.00	152,000.00	4,622,000.00
664,000	333,000	110,000.00	118,000.00		2,220,000.00	1,225,000.00	3,445,000.00
2,620,000	371,000	177,000.00	78,000.00		1,274,500.00	3,246,000.00	4,620,500.00
1,844,000	44,000		30,000.00		450,500.00	1,918,000.00	2,368,500.00
1,329,000	242,000	118,000.00	55,000.00		292,750.00	1,744,000.00	2,036,750.00
409,000	295,000	154,000.00	69,000.00		805,000.00	927,000.00	1,732,000.00
3,647,000	130,000	29,000.00	83,000.00		905,000.00	3,889,000.00	4,794,000.00
1,417,000	65,000	48,000.00	28,000.00		205,000.00	1,918,000.00	2,123,000.00
645,000	97,000	4,000.00	53,000.00		243,000.00	1,314,000.00	1,557,000.00
165,000					100,000.00	165,000.00	265,000.00
					61,500.00	2,887,000.00	2,948,500.00
					92,000.00	5,305,000.00	5,397,000.00
					83,500.00	5,708,000.00	5,791,500.00
					108,200.00	6,090,000.00	6,198,200.00
					8,000.00	8,725,000.00	8,733,000.00
						9,730,000.00	9,730,000.00
						9,185,000.00	9,185,000.00
						10,710,000.00	10,710,000.00
23,801,538	2,656,550	1,526,820.60	812,327.50	21,600	40,522,902.50	88,132,836.10	128,655,738.60
						5,900,000.00	5,900,000.00
23,801,538	2,656,550	1,526,820.60	812,327.50	21,600	40,522,902.50	94,032,836.10	134,555,738.60

XXXVI.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

[Statement of coinage at the mint at Dahlonega, Ga., from its organization, 1838, to its suspension, 1861.]

Calendar year.	GOLD.				Total value.
	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	
1838.....	\$102,915				\$102,915.00
1839.....	94,695		\$34,185.00		128,880.00
1840.....	114,480		8,830.00		123,310.00
1841.....	152,475		10,410.00		162,885.00
1842.....	298,040		11,607.50		309,647.50
1843.....	492,260		90,522.50		582,782.50
1844.....	444,910		43,230.00		488,240.00
1845.....	453,145		48,650.00		501,795.00
1846.....	401,470		48,257.50		449,727.50
1847.....	322,025		39,460.00		361,485.00
1848.....	237,325		34,427.50		271,752.50
1849.....	195,180		27,362.50	\$21,588	244,130.50
1850.....	219,750		30,370.00	8,382	258,502.00
1851.....	313,550		28,160.00	9,882	351,592.00
1852.....	457,260		10,195.00	6,360	473,815.00
1853.....	448,390		7,945.00	6,583	462,918.00
1854.....	282,065	\$3,360	4,400.00	2,935	292,760.00
1855.....	112,160		2,807.50	1,811	116,778.50
1856.....	98,930		2,185.00	1,460	102,575.00
1857.....	85,230		5,910.00	3,533	94,673.00
1858.....	76,810			3,477	80,287.00
1859.....	51,830		5,610.00	4,952	62,392.00
1860.....	73,175			1,566	74,741.00
1861.....	7,985				7,985.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,536,055</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>494,625.00</b>	<b>72,529</b>	<b>6,106,569.00</b>

## XXXVI.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

Statement of coinage at the mint at Charlotte, N. C., from its organization, 1838, to its suspension, 1861.]

Calendar year.	GOLD.			Total value.
	Half eagles.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	
1838.....	\$64,565	\$19,770.00	.....	\$84,335.00
1839.....	117,335	45,432.50	.....	162,767.50
1840.....	95,140	32,095.00	.....	127,235.00
1841.....	107,555	25,742.50	.....	133,297.50
1842.....	137,400	16,842.50	.....	154,242.50
1843.....	221,765	65,240.00	.....	287,005.00
1844.....	118,155	29,055.00	.....	147,210.00
1845.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1846.....	64,975	12,020.00	.....	76,995.00
1847.....	420,755	58,065.00	.....	478,820.00
1848.....	322,360	41,970.00	.....	364,330.00
1849.....	324,115	25,550.00	\$11,634	361,299.00
1850.....	317,955	22,870.00	6,966	347,791.00
1851.....	245,880	37,307.50	41,267	324,454.50
1852.....	362,870	24,430.00	9,434	396,734.00
1853.....	327,855	.....	11,515	339,370.00
1854.....	196,455	18,237.50	4	214,696.50
1855.....	198,940	9,192.50	9,803	217,935.50
1856.....	142,285	19,782.50	.....	162,067.50
1857.....	156,800	.....	13,230	170,030.00
1858.....	194,280	22,640.00	.....	216,920.00
1859.....	159,235	.....	5,235	164,470.00
1860.....	74,065	18,672.50	.....	92,737.50
1861.....	34,395	.....	.....	34,395.00
Total.....	4,405,135	544,915.00	109,138	5,059,188.00

## XXXVI.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR

[Statement of coinage of the Mint at San Francisco

Calendar years.	GOLD.					SILVER.		
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Trade dollars.
1854 .....	\$2, 829, 260	\$1, 238, 260	\$1, 340	.....	\$615	\$14, 632	.....	.....
1855 .....	17, 593, 500	90, 000	305, 000	\$19, 800	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856 .....	23, 795, 000	680, 000	525, 500	103, 500	177, 800	24, 600	.....	.....
1857 .....	19, 410, 000	260, 000	435, 000	42, 000	170, 000	10, 000	.....	.....
1858 .....	16, 934, 200	118, 000	93, 000	.....	3, 000	10, 000	.....	.....
1859 .....	12, 728, 900	70, 000	66, 100	.....	38, 000	15, 000	\$20, 000	.....
1860 .....	10, 896, 000	50, 000	106, 000	21, 000	89, 000	13, 000	.....	.....
1861 .....	15, 360, 000	155, 000	90, 000	.....	60, 000	.....	.....	.....
1862 .....	17, 083, 460	125, 000	47, 500	.....	20, 000	.....	.....	.....
1863 .....	19, 331, 400	100, 000	85, 000	.....	27, 000	.....	.....	.....
1864 .....	15, 873, 200	25, 000	19, 440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865 .....	20, 850, 000	167, 000	138, 060	.....	58, 440	.....	.....	.....
1866 .....	16, 845, 000	200, 000	219, 600	.....	97, 400	.....	.....	.....
1867 .....	18, 415, 000	90, 000	145, 000	.....	70, 000	.....	.....	.....
1868 .....	16, 750, 000	135, 000	260, 000	.....	85, 000	.....	.....	.....
1869 .....	13, 735, 000	64, 300	155, 000	.....	73, 750	.....	.....	.....
1870 .....	19, 640, 000	80, 000	85, 000	.....	40, 000	3, 000	.....	.....
1871 .....	18, 560, 000	165, 000	125, 000	.....	55, 000	.....	.....	.....
1872 .....	15, 600, 000	173, 000	182, 000	.....	45, 000	.....	9, 000	.....
1873 .....	20, 812, 000	120, 000	155, 000	.....	67, 500	.....	700	\$708, 000
1874 .....	24, 280, 000	100, 000	80, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 549, 000
1875 .....	24, 600, 000	.....	45, 000	.....	29, 000	.....	.....	4, 487, 000
1876 .....	31, 940, 000	50, 000	20, 000	.....	12, 500	.....	.....	5, 227, 000
1877 .....	34, 700, 000	170, 000	133, 500	.....	88, 500	.....	.....	9, 519, 300
1878 .....	34, 780, 000	261, 000	723, 500	.....	445, 000	.....	9, 774, 000	4, 162, 000
1879 .....	24, 476, 000	2, 240, 000	2, 131, 000	.....	108, 750	.....	9, 110, 000	.....
1880 .....	16, 720, 000	5, 062, 500	6, 744, 500	.....	.....	.....	8, 900, 000	.....
1881 .....	14, 540, 000	9, 700, 000	4, 845, 000	.....	.....	.....	12, 760, 000	.....
1882 .....	22, 500, 000	1, 320, 000	4, 845, 000	.....	.....	.....	9, 250, 000	.....
1883 .....	23, 780, 000	380, 000	416, 000	.....	.....	.....	6, 250, 000	.....
1884 .....	18, 320, 000	1, 242, 500	885, 000	.....	.....	.....	3, 200, 000	.....
1885 .....	13, 670, 000	2, 280, 000	6, 057, 500	.....	.....	.....	1, 497, 000	.....
1886 (Dec. 31) .....	.....	8, 260, 000	16, 340, 000	.....	.....	.....	750, 000	.....
Total .....	617, 351, 020	35, 171, 560	46, 504, 540	186, 300	1, 861, 255	90, 232	61, 520, 700	26, 647, 000
Dec. 31, 1886, to June 30, 1887 .....	.....	3, 960, 000	8, 030, 000	.....	.....	.....	16, 000	.....
Total .....	617, 351, 020	39, 131, 560	54, 534, 540	186, 300	1, 861, 255	90, 232	61, 536, 700	26, 647, 000

ORGANIZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES.

from its organization, 1854, to June 30, 1887.]

SILVER.					Total gold.	Total silver.	Total value.
Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.			
					\$4,084,207.00		\$4,084,207.00
\$64,975.00	\$99,100.00				18,008,300.00	\$164,075.00	18,172,375.00
105,500.00	71,500.00		\$7,000.00		25,306,400.00	184,000.00	25,490,400.00
79,000.00	20,500.00				20,327,000.00	99,500.00	20,426,500.00
238,000.00	30,250.00		6,000.00		17,158,200.00	274,250.00	17,432,450.00
233,000.00	20,000.00		6,000.00		12,918,000.00	329,000.00	13,247,000.00
236,000.00	14,000.00		14,000.00		11,178,000.00	264,000.00	11,442,000.00
469,750.00	24,000.00		17,250.00		15,665,000.00	511,000.00	16,176,000.00
676,000.00	16,750.00		18,075.00		17,275,960.00	710,825.00	17,986,785.00
458,000.00			15,750.00	\$5,000.00	19,543,400.00	478,750.00	20,022,150.00
329,000.00	5,000.00		23,000.00	4,500.00	15,917,640.00	361,500.00	16,279,140.00
337,500.00	10,250.00		17,500.00	6,000.00	21,213,500.00	371,250.00	21,584,750.00
527,000.00	7,000.00		13,500.00	6,000.00	17,362,000.00	553,500.00	17,915,500.00
598,000.00	12,000.00		14,000.00	6,000.00	18,720,000.00	630,000.00	19,350,000.00
580,000.00	24,000.00		26,000.00	14,000.00	17,230,000.00	644,000.00	17,874,000.00
328,000.00	19,000.00		45,000.00	11,500.00	14,028,050.00	403,500.00	14,431,550.00
502,000.00			5,000.00		19,848,000.00	507,000.00	20,355,000.00
1,089,000.00	7,725.00		32,000.00	8,050.00	18,905,000.00	1,136,775.00	20,041,775.00
290,000.00	20,750.00		19,000.00	41,850.00	16,000,000.00	380,600.00	16,380,600.00
116,500.00	39,000.00		45,500.00	16,200.00	21,154,500.00	920,900.00	22,075,400.00
197,000.00	98,000.00		24,000.00		24,460,000.00	2,868,000.00	27,328,000.00
1,600,000.00	170,000.00	\$231,000.00	907,000.00		24,674,000.00	7,395,000.00	32,069,000.00
2,264,000.00	2,149,000.00		1,042,000.00		32,022,500.00	10,682,000.00	42,704,500.00
2,678,000.00	2,249,000.00		234,000.00		35,092,000.00	14,680,000.00	49,772,000.00
6,000.00	35,000.00				36,209,500.00	13,977,000.00	50,186,500.00
					28,955,750.00	9,110,000.00	38,065,750.00
					28,527,000.00	8,900,000.00	37,427,000.00
					29,085,000.00	12,760,000.00	41,845,000.00
					28,665,000.00	9,250,000.00	37,915,000.00
					24,576,000.00	6,250,000.00	30,826,000.00
			56,496.90		20,447,500.00	3,256,496.90	23,703,996.90
			4,369.00		22,007,500.00	1,501,369.00	23,508,869.00
			20,652.40		24,600,000.00	770,652.40	25,370,652.40
14,052,225.00	5,141,825.00	231,000.00	2,613,093.30	119,100.00	701,164,907.00	110,324,943.30	811,489,850.30
			69,160.20		11,990,000.00	85,160.20	12,075,160.20
14,052,225.00	5,141,825.00	231,000.00	2,682,253.50	119,100.00	713,154,907.00	110,410,103.50	823,565,010.50

## XXXVI.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION

[Statement of the coinage of the mint at Carson City]

Calendar years.	GOLD.			SILVER.	
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Dollars.	Trade dollars.
1870.....	\$75,780	\$59,060	\$38,375	\$12,462	.....
1871.....	293,740	71,850	103,850	1,376	.....
1872.....	593,000	55,000	84,900	3,150	.....
1873.....	448,200	45,430	37,080	2,300	\$124,500
1874.....	2,301,700	167,670	105,990	.....	1,373,200
1875.....	2,223,020	77,150	59,140	.....	1,573,700
1876.....	2,768,820	46,960	34,435	.....	509,000
1877.....	851,300	33,320	43,400	.....	534,000
1878.....	263,600	32,440	45,270	2,212,000	97,000
1879.....	214,160	17,620	86,405	756,000	.....
1880.....	.....	111,900	255,085	591,000	.....
1881.....	.....	240,150	69,430	296,000	.....
1882.....	782,800	67,640	414,085	1,133,000	.....
1883.....	1,199,240	120,000	64,790	1,204,000	.....
1884.....	1,622,780	99,250	82,010	1,136,000	.....
1885.....	189,000	.....	.....	228,000	.....
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>13,827,143</b>	<b>1,245,460</b>	<b>1,524,245</b>	<b>7,575,288</b>	<b>4,211,400</b>



ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

from its organization, 1870, to June 30, 1887.]

SILVER.				Total gold.	Total silver.	Total value.
Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.			
\$27,308.50	\$2,085.00	.....	.....	\$173,235	\$41,855.50	\$215,090.50
69,975.00	2,722.50	.....	\$2,010.00	469,440	76,083.50	545,523.50
136,000.00	2,275.00	.....	2,400.00	732,900	143,825.00	876,725.00
168,530.00	4,115.50	.....	3,119.10	530,710	302,564.60	833,274.60
29,500.00	.....	.....	1,081.70	2,575,360	1,403,781.70	3,979,141.70
504,000.00	35,000.00	\$26,658	464,500.00	2,359,310	2,603,858.00	4,963,168.00
978,000.00	1,236,000.00	2,000	827,000.00	2,850,215	3,552,000.00	6,402,215.00
710,000.00	1,048,000.00	.....	770,000.00	928,020	3,062,000.00	3,990,020.00
31,000.00	249,000.00	.....	20,000.00	341,310	2,609,000.00	2,950,310.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	318,185	756,000.00	1,074,185.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	366,985	591,000.00	957,985.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	309,580	296,000.00	605,580.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,264,525	1,133,000.00	2,397,525.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,384,030	1,204,000.00	2,588,030.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,804,040	1,136,000.00	2,940,040.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	189,000	228,000.00	417,000.00
2 654,313.50	2,579,198.00	28,658	2,090,110.80	16,596,845	19,138,968.30	35,735,813.30

XXXVI.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION TO 1843.  
RECAPITULATION.

Calendar years.	GOLD COINAGE.						SILVER COINAGE.
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Trade dollars.
1793-1795		\$27,950	\$43,535				
1796		60,800	16,995		\$165.00		
1797		91,770	32,030		4,390.00		
1798		79,740	124,335		1,535.00		
1799		174,830	37,255		1,200.00		
1800		259,650	58,110				
1801		292,540	130,080				
1802		150,900	265,880		6,530.00		
1803		89,790	167,530		1,057.50		
1804		97,950	152,375		8,817.50		
1805			165,915		4,452.50		
1806			320,465		4,040.00		
1807			420,465		17,030.00		
1808			277,890		6,775.00		
1809			169,375				
1810			501,435				
1811			497,905				
1812			290,435				
1813			477,140				
1814			77,270				
1815			3,175				
1816							
1817							
1818			242,040				
1819			258,615				
1820			1,319,030				
1821			173,205		16,120.00		
1822			88,980				
1823			72,425				
1824			86,700		6,500.00		
1825			145,300		11,085.00		
1826			90,345		1,900.00		
1827			124,565		70,000.00		
1828			140,145				
1829			287,210		8,507.50		
1830			631,755		11,350.00		
1831			702,970		11,300.00		
1832			787,435		11,000.00		
1833			968,150		10,400.00		
1834			3,660,845		293,425.00		
1835			1,857,670		328,505.00		
1836			2,765,735		1,369,965.00		
1837			1,035,605		112,700.00		
1838		72,000	1,600,420		137,345.00		
1839		382,480	802,745		191,622.50		
1840		473,380	1,048,530		153,572.50		
1841		656,310	380,945		54,602.50		
1842		1,089,070	655,330		85,007.50		
1843		2,506,240	4,275,425		1,327,132.50		

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.  
 RECAPITULATION.

SILVER COINAGE.

Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.
\$204,791	\$161,572.00				\$4,320.80	
68,150		\$1,473.50		\$2,213.50	511.50	
12,546	1,959.00	63.00		2,526.10	2,226.35	
327,536				2,755.00		
423,515						
220,920				2,176.00	1,200.00	
54,454	15,144.50			3,464.00	1,695.50	
41,650	14,945.00			1,097.50	650.50	
66,064	15,857.50			3,304.00	1,892.50	
19,570	78,259.50	1,684.50		826.50		
321	105,861.00	30,248.50		12,078.00	780.00	
	419,788.00	51,531.00				
	525,788.00	55,160.75		16,500.00		
	684,300.00					
	702,905.00			4,471.00		
	638,138.00			635.50		
	801,822.00			6,518.00		
	814,029.50					
	620,951.50					
	519,537.50			42,150.00		
		17,308.00				
	23,575.00	5,000.75				
	607,783.50					
	980,161.00	90,293.50				
	1,104,000.00	36,000.00				
	375,561.00	31,861.00		94,258.70		
	652,898.50	54,212.75		118,651.20		
	779,788.50	16,020.00		10,000.00		
	847,100.00	4,450.00		44,000.00		
	1,752,477.00					
	1,471,583.00	42,000.00		51,000.00		
	2,002,090.00					
	2,746,700.00	1,000.00		121,500.00		
	1,537,600.00	25,500.00		12,500.00		
	1,858,078.00			77,000.00	61,500.00	
	2,382,400.00			51,000.00	62,000.00	
	2,936,830.00	99,500.00		77,135.00	62,135.00	
	2,398,500.00	80,000.00		52,250.00	48,250.00	
	2,603,000.00	39,000.00		48,500.00	68,500.00	
	3,206,002.00	71,500.00		63,500.00	74,000.00	
	2,676,003.00	488,000.00		141,000.00	138,000.00	
1,000	3,273,100.00	118,000.00		119,000.00	95,000.00	
	1,814,910.00	63,100.00		104,200.00	113,800.00	
	1,773,000.00	208,000.00		239,493.40	112,750.00	
300	1,748,768.00	122,788.50		229,638.70	108,285.00	
61,005	1,145,054.00	153,331.75		253,358.00	113,954.25	
173,000	355,500.00	143,000.00		363,000.00	98,250.00	
184,618	1,484,882.00	214,250.00		390,750.00	58,250.00	
165,100	3,056,000.00	403,400.00		152,000.00	58,250.00	

XXXVI.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION TO THE YEAR 1886.  
RECAPITULATION.

Calendar years.	GOLD COINAGE.						SILVER COINAGE.
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Trade dollars.
1844		\$1,250,610	\$4,087,715		\$89,345.00		
1845		736,530	2,743,640		276,277.50		
1846		1,018,750	2,736,155		279,272.50		
1847		14,337,580	5,382,685		482,060.00		
1848		1,813,340	1,863,560		98,612.50		
1849		6,775,180	1,184,645		111,147.50	\$936,789	
1850	\$26,225,220	3,489,510	860,160		895,547.50	511,301	
1851	48,043,100	4,393,280	2,651,955		3,867,337.50	3,658,820	
1852	44,860,520	2,811,060	3,689,635		3,283,827.50	2,201,145	
1853	26,646,520	2,522,530	2,305,095		3,519,615.00	4,384,149	
1854	18,052,340	2,305,760	1,513,235	\$491,214	1,896,397.50	1,657,016	
1855	25,046,820	1,487,010	1,257,090	171,465	600,700.00	824,883	
1856	30,437,500	1,429,900	1,806,665	181,530	1,213,117.50	604,416	
1857	28,797,500	481,000	1,232,970	104,673	796,235.00	801,602	
1858	21,873,480	343,210	439,770	6,399	144,082.50	131,472	
1859	13,782,840	253,930	361,235	46,914	142,220.00	193,431	
1860	22,584,400	278,830	352,365	42,465	164,360.00	51,234	
1861	74,969,060	1,287,330	3,332,130	18,216	3,241,295.00	527,499	
1862	18,926,120	234,950	69,825	17,355	300,882.50	1,326,865	
1863	22,187,200	112,480	97,360	15,117	27,075.00	6,250	
1864	19,958,600	60,800	40,540	8,040	7,185.00	5,950	
1865	27,874,000	207,050	144,535	3,495	62,302.50	3,725	
1866	30,820,500	237,800	253,200	12,090	105,175.00	7,180	
1867	23,436,300	121,400	179,600	7,950	78,125.00	5,250	
1868	18,722,000	241,550	288,625	14,625	94,062.50	10,525	
1869	17,238,100	82,850	169,925	7,575	84,612.50	5,925	
1870	22,819,480	164,430	143,550	10,605	51,387.50	9,335	
1871	20,456,740	254,650	245,000	3,990	68,375.00	3,930	
1872	21,230,600	244,500	275,350	6,090	52,575.00	3,530	
1873	55,456,700	173,680	754,605	75	512,562.50	125,125	\$1,225,000
1874	33,917,700	799,270	203,530	125,460	9,850.00	198,820	4,910,000
1875	32,737,820	78,350	105,240	60	30,050.00	420	6,279,600
1876	46,386,920	104,280	61,820	135	23,052.50	3,245	6,192,150
1877	43,504,700	211,490	182,660	4,464	92,330.00	3,920	13,092,710
1878	45,916,500	1,031,440	1,427,470	246,972	1,160,650.00	3,020	4,250,900
1879	28,889,260	6,120,320	3,727,155	9,090	331,225.00	3,030	1,541
1880	17,749,120	21,715,160	22,831,765	3,108	7,490.00	1,636	1,987
1881	14,585,200	48,796,250	33,458,430	1,650	1,700.00	7,660	960
1882	23,295,400	24,740,640	17,831,885	4,620	10,100.00	5,040	1,097
1883	24,980,040	2,595,400	1,647,990	2,820	4,900.00	10,840	979
1884	10,944,200	2,110,800	1,922,250	3,318	4,982.50	6,206	
1885	13,875,560	4,815,270	9,065,030	2,730	2,217.50	12,205	
Dec. 31, 1886	22,120	10,621,600	18,282,160	3,426	10,220.00	6,016	
Total...	1,026,270,540	179,397,210	179,636,770	1,577,736	28,502,370.00	18,259,405	35,965,924
Dec. 31, 1886, to June 30, 1887	1,080	3,960,400	8,030,210	255	167.50	493	
Total...	1,026,271,620	183,357,610	187,666,980	1,577,991	28,502,537.50	18,259,898	35,965,924

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

SILVER COINAGE.

Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.
\$20,000	\$1,885,500.00	\$1,068,000.00	-----	\$7,250.00	\$32,500.00	-----
24,500	1,341,500.00	230,500.00	-----	198,500.00	78,200.00	-----
169,600	2,257,000.00	127,500.00	-----	3,130.00	1,350.00	-----
140,750	1,870,000.00	275,500.00	-----	24,500.00	63,700.00	-----
15,000	1,880,000.00	36,500.00	-----	45,150.00	63,400.00	-----
62,600	1,781,000.00	85,000.00	-----	113,900.00	72,450.00	-----
47,500	1,341,500.00	150,700.00	-----	244,150.00	82,250.00	-----
1,300	301,375.00	62,000.00	-----	142,650.00	82,050.00	\$185,022.00
1,100	110,565.00	68,265.00	-----	196,550.00	63,025.00	559,905.00
46,110	2,430,354.00	4,146,555.00	-----	1,327,301.00	785,251.00	342,000.00
33,140	4,111,000.00	3,466,000.00	-----	624,000.00	365,000.00	20,130.00
26,000	2,288,725.00	857,350.00	-----	207,500.00	117,500.00	4,170.00
63,500	1,903,500.00	2,129,500.00	-----	703,000.00	299,000.00	43,740.00
94,000	1,482,000.00	2,726,500.00	-----	712,006.00	433,000.00	31,260.00
-----	5,998,000.00	2,002,250.00	-----	189,000.00	258,000.00	48,120.00
636,500	2,074,000.00	421,000.00	-----	97,000.00	45,000.00	10,950.00
733,930	1,032,850.00	312,350.00	-----	78,700.00	92,950.00	8,610.00
78,500	2,078,950.00	1,237,650.00	-----	209,650.00	164,050.00	14,940.00
12,090	802,175.00	249,887.50	-----	102,830.00	74,627.50	10,906.50
27,660	709,830.00	48,015.00	-----	17,196.00	5,923.00	643.80
31,170	518,785.00	28,517.50	-----	26,907.00	4,523.50	14.10
47,000	593,450.00	25,075.00	-----	18,550.00	6,675.00	255.00
49,625	899,812.50	11,381.25	-----	14,372.50	6,536.25	681.75
60,325	810,162.50	17,156.25	-----	14,662.50	6,431.25	138.75
182,700	769,100.00	31,500.00	-----	72,625.00	18,295.00	123.00
424,300	725,950.00	23,150.00	-----	70,660.00	21,930.00	153.00
445,462	829,758.50	23,935.00	-----	52,150.00	26,830.00	120.00
1,117,136	1,741,655.00	53,255.50	-----	109,371.00	82,493.00	127.80
1,118,600	866,775.00	68,762.50	-----	261,045.00	189,247.50	58.50
296,600	1,593,780.00	414,190.50	-----	443,329.10	51,830.00	18.00
-----	1,406,650.00	215,975.00	-----	319,151.70	-----	-----
-----	5,117,750.00	1,278,375.00	\$265,598	2,406,570.00	-----	-----
-----	7,451,575.00	7,839,287.50	5,180	3,015,115.00	-----	-----
-----	7,540,255.00	6,024,927.50	102	1,735,051.00	-----	-----
22,495,550	726,200.00	849,200.00	120	187,880.00	-----	-----
27,560,100	2,950.00	3,675.00	-----	1,510.00	-----	-----
27,397,355	4,877.50	3,738.75	-----	3,735.50	-----	-----
27,927,975	5,487.50	3,243.75	-----	2,497.50	-----	-----
27,574,100	2,750.00	4,075.00	-----	391,110.00	-----	-----
28,470,039	4,519.50	3,859.75	-----	767,571.20	-----	-----
28,136,875	2,637.50	2,218.75	-----	393,134.90	-----	-----
28,697,767	3,065.00	3,632.50	-----	257,711.70	-----	-----
31,423,836	2,913.00	1,471.50	-----	658,409.40	-----	-----
257,714,885	122,812,913.00	39,299,401.50	271,000	19,381,527.10	4,880,219.40	1,282,087.20
17,306,470	235.00	117.50	-----	503,530.10	-----	-----
275,021,355	122,813,148.00	39,299,519.00	271,000	19,884,057.20	4,880,219.40	1,282,087.20

XXXVI.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION TO 1843.  
 RECAPITULATION.

Calendar years.	MINOR COINAGE.		
	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
1793-1795.....			
1796.....			
1797.....			
1798.....			
1799.....			
1800.....			
1801.....			
1802.....			
1803.....			
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1837*.....			
1838.....			
1839.....			
1840.....			
1841.....			
1842.....			
1843.....			

ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES.—Continued.  
 RECAPITULATION.

MINOR COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.			
Cents.	Half cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
\$10,660.33	\$712.67	\$71,485.00	\$370,683.80	\$11,373.00	\$453,541.80
9,747.00	577.40	77,960.00	72,348.50	10,324.40	160,632.90
8,975.10	535.24	128,190.00	19,320.45	9,510.34	157,020.79
9,797.00	.....	205,610.00	330,291.00	9,797.00	545,698.00
9,045.85	60.83	213,285.00	423,515.00	9,106.68	645,906.68
28,221.75	1,057.65	317,760.00	224,296.00	29,279.40	571,335.40
13,628.37	.....	422,570.00	74,758.00	13,628.37	510,956.37
34,351.00	71.83	423,310.00	58,343.00	34,422.83	516,075.83
24,713.53	480.50	258,377.50	87,118.00	25,203.03	370,698.53
7,568.38	5,276.56	258,642.50	100,340.50	12,844.94	371,827.94
9,411.16	4,072.32	170,367.50	149,388.50	13,483.48	333,239.48
3,480.00	1,780.00	324,505.00	471,319.00	5,260.00	801,084.00
7,272.21	2,380.00	437,495.00	597,448.75	9,652.21	1,044,595.96
11,090.00	2,000.00	284,665.00	684,300.00	13,090.00	982,055.00
2,228.67	5,772.86	169,375.00	707,376.00	8,001.53	884,752.53
14,585.00	1,075.00	501,435.00	638,773.50	15,660.00	1,155,868.50
2,180.25	815.70	497,905.00	608,340.00	2,495.95	1,108,740.95
10,755.00	.....	290,435.00	814,029.50	10,755.00	1,115,219.50
4,180.00	.....	477,140.00	620,951.50	4,180.00	1,102,271.50
3,578.30	.....	77,270.00	561,687.50	3,578.30	642,535.80
.....	.....	3,175.00	17,308.00	.....	20,483.00
28,209.82	.....	.....	28,575.75	28,209.82	56,785.57
39,484.00	.....	.....	607,783.50	39,484.00	647,267.50
31,670.00	.....	242,940.00	1,070,454.50	31,670.00	1,345,064.50
26,710.00	.....	258,615.00	1,140,000.00	26,710.00	1,425,325.00
44,075.50	.....	1,319,030.00	501,680.70	44,075.50	1,864,786.20
3,890.00	.....	189,325.00	825,762.45	3,890.00	1,018,977.45
20,723.39	.....	88,980.00	805,806.50	20,723.39	915,509.89
.....	.....	72,425.00	895,550.00	.....	967,975.00
12,620.00	.....	93,200.00	1,752,477.00	12,620.00	1,858,297.00
14,611.00	315.00	156,385.00	1,564,583.00	14,926.00	1,735,894.00
15,174.25	1,170.00	92,245.00	2,002,090.00	16,344.25	2,110,679.25
23,577.32	.....	194,565.00	2,869,200.00	23,577.32	3,087,342.32
22,606.24	3,030.00	140,145.00	1,575,600.00	25,636.24	1,741,381.24
14,145.00	2,435.00	295,717.50	1,994,578.00	16,580.00	2,300,875.50
17,115.00	.....	643,105.00	2,495,400.00	17,115.00	3,155,620.00
33,592.60	11.00	714,270.00	3,175,600.00	33,603.60	3,923,473.60
23,620.00	.....	798,435.00	2,579,000.00	23,620.00	3,401,055.00
27,390.00	770.00	978,550.00	2,759,000.00	28,160.00	3,765,710.00
18,551.00	600.00	3,954,270.00	3,415,002.00	19,151.00	7,388,423.00
38,784.00	705.00	2,186,175.00	3,443,003.00	39,489.00	5,668,667.00
21,110.00	1,960.00	4,135,700.00	3,606,100.00	23,100.00	7,764,900.00
55,583.00	.....	1,148,305.00	2,096,010.00	55,583.00	3,299,898.00
63,702.00	.....	1,809,765.00	2,333,243.40	63,702.00	4,206,710.40
31,286.61	.....	1,376,847.50	2,209,778.20	31,286.61	3,617,912.31
24,627.00	.....	1,675,482.50	1,726,703.00	24,627.00	3,426,812.50
15,973.67	.....	1,091,857.50	1,132,750.00	15,973.67	2,240,581.17
23,833.90	.....	1,829,407.50	2,332,750.00	23,833.90	4,185,991.40
24,283.20	.....	3,108,797.50	3,834,750.00	24,283.20	11,967,830.70

XXXVI.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION TO DECEMBER 31, 1887.  
RECAPITULATION.

Calendar years.	MINOR COINAGE.		
	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
1844.....			
1845.....			
1846.....			
1847.....			
1848.....			
1849.....			
1850.....			
1851.....			
1852.....			
1853.....			
1854.....			
1855.....			
1856.....			
1857.....			
1858.....			
1859.....			
1860.....			
1861.....			
1862.....			
1863.....			
1864.....			\$396,950.00
1865.....		\$341,460.00	272,800.00
1866.....	\$737,125.00	144,030.00	63,540.00
1867.....	1,545,475.00	117,450.00	58,775.00
1868.....	1,440,850.00	97,560.00	56,075.00
1869.....	819,750.00	48,120.00	30,930.00
1870.....	240,300.00	40,050.00	17,225.00
1871.....	28,050.00	18,120.00	14,425.00
1872.....	301,800.00	25,860.00	1,300.00
1873.....	227,500.00	35,190.00	
1874.....	176,900.00	23,700.00	
1875.....	104,850.00	6,840.00	
1876.....	126,500.00	4,860.00	
1877.....			
1878.....	117.50	70.50	
1879.....	1,455.00	1,236.00	
1880.....	997.75	748.65	
1881.....	3,618.75	32,417.25	
1882.....	573,830.00	759.00	
1883.....	1,148,471.05	318.27	
1884.....	563,697.10	169.26	
1885.....	73,824.50	143.70	
1886.....	166,514.50	128.70	
Total.....	8,281,626.15	939,231.33	912,020.00
December 31, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....	386,055.60	54.63	
Total.....	8,667,681.75	939,285.96	912,020.00



ZATION, BY CALENDAR YEARS AND BY DENOMINATION OF PIECES—Continued.  
RECAPITULATION.

MINOR COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.			
Cents.	Half cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
\$23,987.52		\$5,427,670.00	\$3,013,250.00	\$23,987.52	38,464,907.52
38,948.04		3,756,447.50	1,873,200.00	38,948.04	5,668,595.54
41,208.00		4,034,177.50	2,558,580.00	41,208.00	6,633,965.50
61,836.69		20,202,325.00	2,374,450.00	61,836.69	22,638,611.69
64,157.99		3,775,512.50	2,040,050.00	64,157.99	5,879,720.49
41,785.00	\$199.32	9,007,761.50	2,114,950.00	41,984.32	11,164,695.82
44,268.44	199.06	31,981,738.50	1,866,100.00	44,467.50	33,892,306.00
98,897.07	738.36	62,614,492.50	774,397.00	99,635.43	63,488,524.93
50,630.94		56,846,187.50	999,410.00	50,630.94	57,896,228.44
66,411.31	648.47	39,377,909.00	9,077,571.00	67,059.78	48,522,539.78
42,361.56	276.79	25,915,962.50	3,619,270.00	42,638.35	34,577,870.85
15,748.29	282.50	29,387,968.00	3,501,245.00	16,039.79	32,905,243.79
26,904.63	202.15	35,673,188.50	5,142,240.00	27,106.78	40,842,535.28
177,834.56	175.90	32,214,040.00	5,478,760.00	178,010.46	37,870,810.46
246,000.00		22,938,413.50	8,495,370.00	246,000.00	31,679,793.50
364,000.00		14,780,570.00	3,284,450.00	364,000.00	18,429,020.00
205,660.00		23,473,654.00	2,259,390.00	205,660.00	25,938,704.00
101,000.00		83,395,530.00	3,783,740.00	101,000.00	87,280,270.00
280,750.00		20,875,997.50	1,252,516.50	280,750.00	22,409,264.00
498,400.00		22,445,432.00	809,267.80	498,400.00	23,753,149.80
529,737.14		20,081,415.00	609,917.10	529,657.14	21,618,019.24
354,292.86		28,295,107.50	691,005.00	354,292.86	29,954,685.36
98,265.00		31,435,945.00	982,409.25	1,042,960.00	33,461,314.25
98,210.00		23,828,625.00	908,876.25	1,819,910.00	26,557,411.25
102,665.00		19,371,387.50	1,074,343.00	1,697,150.00	22,142,880.50
64,200.00		17,582,987.50	1,266,143.00	963,000.00	19,812,130.50
52,750.00		23,198,787.50	1,378,255.50	350,325.00	24,927,368.00
39,295.00		21,032,685.00	3,104,038.30	99,890.00	24,236,613.30
40,420.00		21,812,645.00	2,504,488.50	369,380.00	24,686,513.50
116,765.00		57,022,747.50	4,024,747.60	379,455.00	61,426,950.10
141,875.00		35,254,630.00	6,851,776.70	342,475.00	42,448,881.70
135,280.00		32,951,940.00	15,347,893.00	246,970.00	48,546,803.00
79,440.00		46,579,452.50	24,503,307.50	210,800.00	71,293,560.00
8,525.00		43,999,864.00	28,393,045.50	8,525.00	72,401,434.50
57,998.50		49,786,052.00	28,518,850.00	58,186.50	78,363,088.50
162,312.00		39,680,080.00	27,569,776.00	165,003.00	66,814,859.00
389,649.55		62,303,279.00	27,411,693.75	391,395.95	90,111,368.70
392,115.75		96,850,890.00	27,940,163.75	428,151.75	125,219,205.50
385,811.00		65,887,685.00	27,973,132.00	960,400.00	94,821,217.00
455,981.09		29,241,990.00	29,246,968.45	1,604,770.41	60,093,728.86
232,617.42		23,991,756.50	28,534,866.15	796,483.78	53,323,106.43
117,653.84		27,773,012.50	28,962,176.20	191,622.04	56,926,810.74
176,542.90		28,945,542.00	32,086,709.90	343,186.10	61,375,438.00
7,665,609.49	39,926.11	1,433,644,031.00	481,607,957.20	17,838,413.08	1,933,090,401.28
214,623.43		11,992,605.50	17,809,352.60	600,733.66	30,402,691.76
7,880,232.92	39,926.11	1,445,636,636.50	499,417,309.80	18,439,146.74	1,963,493,093.04

XXXVII.—COINAGES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES—CALENDAR YEARS, EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE STATED IN THE FOOT-NOTES.

Countries.	1884.		1885.		1886.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
United States....	\$23,991,756	\$28,534,866	\$27,773,012	\$28,962,176	\$28,945,542	\$32,086,709
Mexico .....	a328,698	a25,377,378	a423,250	a25,840,727	a367,490	a26,991,804
Great Britain....	11,309,819	3,204,824	14,366,677	3,540,719	.....	2,031,194
Australia.....	22,190,106	.....	21,694,857	.....	22,524,595	.....
India*.....	.....	b17,353,531	b61,413	b27,447,276	.....	27,121,414
Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225,000
France.....	.....	23,100	55,854	.....	4,455,733	29,795
Cochin-China....	.....	120,000	.....	1,279,511	.....	3,215,771
Monaco.....	.....	.....	164,648	.....	289,500	.....
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1921,768
Italy.....	62,165	2,121,953	635,873	230,831	227,771	1,795,364
Switzerland....	.....	.....	.....	.....	965,000	501,800
Spain.....	4,983,004	6,738,971	2,435,108	3,678,314	2,369,765	5,057,506
Portugal.....	186,840	.....	246,240	.....	179,626	299,765
Netherlands....	.....	182,910	280,000	80,400	217,647	.....
Germany.....	13,723,494	114,319	1,939,443	577,664	8,506,210	1,153,963
Austria-Hungary	2,444,004	c14,987,781	2,791,958	14,147,659	2,684,139	14,384,433
Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	53,600	539,484	.....
Sweden.....	1,022,420	132,784	33,500	78,281	982,188	.....
Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,624
Russia.....	18,615,074	§1,238,746	20,685,852	§964,769	14,761,717	§1,304,101
Turkey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,652,000	880,000
Egypt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	¶3,204,151
Japan.....	d569,415	d3,599,912	d1,004,005	d6,320,927	d900,165	d9,086,077
Hayti.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144,750
Chili.....	.....	.....	77,580	564,080	37,210	966,080
Peru.....	.....	1,400,949	.....	1,326,266	.....	592,065
Colombia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,965	1,354,826
Venezuela.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,286,345
Brazil.....	.....	.....	58,738	12,090	20,653	30,373
Sandwich Islands	.....	700,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	99,432,795	95,822,084	94,728,008	105,105,290	92,653,400	124,678,678

\* Rupee calculated at coining rate, \$0.4737. a Mexican dollars, fiscal year.

† Recoinage of 5-franc pieces into subsidiary. b Fiscal years.

‡ Silver florin calculated at its coining rate, e Includes recoinage of 1,038,004 florins of

\$0.482. 20 kreutzers into 10 kreutzers.

§ Silver rouble calculated at coining rate, d Value in yens, taken as dollars.

¶ \$0.7718.

¶ Recoinage.

XXXVIII.—PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MINT, IN 1792, TO 1844, AND ANNUALLY SINCE.

[The estimate from 1792 to 1873, inclusive, is by R. W. Raymond, Commissioner, and since by the Director of the Mint.]

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
April 2, 1792—July 31, 1834.....	\$14,000,000	Insignificant.	\$14,000,000
July 31, 1834—December 31, 1844...	7,500,000	\$250,000	7,750,000
1845.....	1,008,327	50,000	1,058,327
1846.....	1,139,357	50,000	1,189,357
1847.....	889,085	50,000	939,085
1848.....	10,000,000	50,000	10,050,000
1849.....	40,000,000	50,000	40,050,000
1850.....	50,000,000	50,000	50,050,000
1851.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1852.....	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1853.....	65,000,000	50,000	65,050,000
1854.....	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1855.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1856.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1857.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1858.....	50,000,000	500,000	50,500,000
1859.....	50,000,000	100,000	50,100,000
1860.....	46,000,000	150,000	46,150,000
1861.....	43,000,000	2,000,000	45,000,000
1862.....	39,200,000	4,500,000	43,700,000
1863.....	40,000,000	8,500,000	48,500,000
1864.....	46,100,000	11,000,000	57,100,000
1865.....	53,225,000	11,250,000	64,475,000
1866.....	53,500,000	10,000,000	63,500,000
1867.....	51,725,000	13,500,000	65,225,000
1868.....	48,000,000	12,000,000	60,000,000
1869.....	49,500,000	12,000,000	61,500,000
1870.....	50,000,000	16,000,000	66,000,000
1871.....	43,500,000	23,000,000	66,500,000
1872.....	36,000,000	28,750,000	64,750,000
1873.....	36,000,000	35,750,000	71,750,000
1874.....	33,500,000	37,300,000	70,800,000
1875.....	33,400,000	31,700,000	65,100,000
1876.....	39,900,000	38,800,000	78,700,000
1877.....	46,900,000	39,800,000	86,700,000
1878.....	51,200,000	45,200,000	96,400,000
1879.....	38,900,000	40,800,000	79,700,000
1880.....	36,000,000	39,200,000	75,200,000
1881.....	34,700,000	43,000,000	77,700,000
1882.....	32,500,000	46,800,000	79,300,000
1883.....	30,000,000	46,200,000	76,200,000
1884.....	30,800,000	48,800,000	79,600,000
1885.....	31,800,000	51,600,000	83,400,000
1886.....	35,000,000	51,000,000	86,000,000
Total.....	1,739,886,769	750,100,000	2,489,986,769

## XXXIX.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

[Kilogram of gold, \$664.60. Kilogram of silver, \$41.56]

Countries.	1883.				1884.			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
	Kilos.	Dollars.	Kilos.	Dollars.	Kilos.	Dollars.	Kilos.	Dollars.
United States...	45,140	30,000,000	1,111,646	46,200,000	46,344	30,800,000	1,174,206	48,800,000
Australasia....	40,852	27,150,000	8,610	150,000	42,558	28,284,000	4,525	188,000
Mexico.....	1,438	956,000	711,480	29,569,000	1,780	1,183,000	655,870	27,258,000
European countries:								
Russia.....	30,272	20,119,000	9,990	415,000	32,913	21,874,000	9,360	389,000
Germany.....	458	304,000	†142,700	5,930,000	555	369,000	†160,000	6,650,000
Austria-Hungary.....	1,638	1,088,000	48,700	2,024,000	1,658	1,102,000	49,300	2,049,000
Sweden.....	87	25,000	1,583	66,000	20	13,000	1,816	75,000
Norway.....	.....	.....	5,645	235,000	.....	.....	6,387	265,000
Italy.....	‡142	94,000	‡29,259	1,216,000	‡142	94,000	‡29,259	1,216,000
Spain.....	.....	.....	§54,335	2,258,000	.....	.....	§54,335	2,258,000
Turkey.....	‡10	7,000	‡1,323	55,000	‡10	7,000	‡1,323	55,000
France.....	.....	.....	6,356	264,000	.....	.....	5,905	245,000
Great Britain.....	2	1,000	8,500	353,000	.....	.....	8,060	335,000
Dominion of Canada.....	1,435	954,000	.....	.....	¶1,435	954,000	.....	.....
South American countries:								
Argentine Republic...	118	78,000	11,500	478,000	¶118	78,000	¶11,500	478,000
Colombia.....	‡5,802	3,856,000	‡18,287	760,000	‡5,802	3,856,000	‡18,287	760,000
Bolivia.....	109	72,000	384,985	16,000,000	¶109	72,000	¶384,985	16,000,000
Chili.....	1500	832,000	†160,000	6,650,000	500	332,000	160,000	6,650,000
Brazil.....	952	633,000	.....	.....	¶952	633,000	.....	.....
Venezuela....	5,023	3,338,000	.....	.....	‡7,033	4,674,000	.....	.....
Peru.....	†180	120,000	‡45,909	1,908,000	180	120,000	45,909	1,908,000
Japan.....	‡290	193,000	‡12,940	538,000	296	197,000	23,460	975,000
Africa.....	‡1,078	717,000	‡449	19,000	‡1,250	830,000	‡238	10,000
China (Amoor district).....	‡8,057	5,355,000	.....	.....	‡9,362	6,222,000	.....	.....
Total.....	143,533	95,392,000	2,769,197	115,088,000	153,017	101,694,000	2,804,725	116,564,000

\* G. W. Griffin, United States consul at Sydney, reports the gold production of Australasia for 1886, at \$25,883,884, and for 1885 at \$27,361,603.

† The production officially reported with a deduction of 88,000 kilograms, given by Dr. Soetbeer for 1884, as the amount from foreign ores smelted.

‡ An estimate of the Bureau of the Mint based upon the production for 1885.

§ Estimate of Dr. Soetbeer for 1883.

¶ Estimate of the Bureau of the Mint, based upon the production for 1883.

a Export of gold and silver through the custom-house at Rio de Janeiro.

b Production of the two mills of "El Callao" Mining Company.

c Estimate of the Bureau of the Mint, based upon the exports of bullion and ore officially reported for 1886.

d Production of Government mines for 1886, and of private mines for 1885.

XXXIX.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Coining rate in United States silver dollars.]

1885.				1886.			
Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
47,848	31,800,000	1,241,578	51,600,000	52,663	35,000,000	1,227,141	51,000,000
41,287	*27,439,000	25,220	1,048,000	39,761	*26,425,000	29,403	1,222,000
1,304	867,000	772,670	32,112,000	924	614,000	794,033	33,000,000
38,125	25,338,000	15,550	646,000	30,872	20,518,000	12,707	528,000
<i>g</i> 1,378	916,000	†142,340	5,916,000	1,065	708,000	†156,400	6,500,000
<i>h</i> 1,664	1,106,000	‡50,310	2,091,000	‡1,664	1,106,000	‡50,310	2,091,000
47	31,000	2,326	96,000	67	45,000	3,081	129,000
-----	-----	7,200	299,000	-----	-----	†7,200	299,000
<i>f</i> 142	94,000	<i>f</i> 29,259	1,216,000	142	94,000	29,259	1,216,000
-----	-----	\$54,335	2,258,000	-----	-----	\$54,335	2,258,000
<i>f</i> 10	7,000	<i>f</i> 1,323	55,000	10	7,000	1,323	55,000
-----	-----	51,000	2,120,000	-----	-----	‡51,000	2,120,000
-----	-----	7,607	316,000	-----	-----	10,124	421,000
<i>m</i> 1,080	720,000	-----	-----	‡1,000	665,000	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
¶118	78,000	¶11,500	478,000	¶118	78,000	¶11,500	478,000
<i>f</i> 3,762	2,500,000	<i>f</i> 9,625	406,000	3,762	2,500,000	9,625	400,000
¶109	72,000	¶384,985	16,000,000	¶109	72,000	¶384,985	16,000,000
<i>f</i> 260	173,000	<i>f</i> 180,342	7,495,000	260	173,000	180,342	7,495,000
1,204	800,000	2,640	110,000	<i>a</i> 1,502	998,000	<i>a</i> 141	6,000
7,038	4,674,000	-----	-----	5,020	53,236,000	-----	-----
226	150,000	47,840	1,988,000	<i>c</i> 170	113,000	<i>c</i> 96,246	4,000,000
265	176,000	23,085	960,000	<i>d</i> 333	221,000	<i>d</i> 24,855	1,033,000
<i>p</i> 2,083	1,384,000	<i>p</i> 1,274	53,000	<i>p</i> 2,163	1,438,000	<i>p</i> 3,165	132,000
<i>n</i> 6,997	4,650,000	-----	-----	<i>o</i> 5,492	3,650,000	-----	-----
154,942	102,975,000	3,062,009	127,257,000	147,097	97,761,000	3,137,175	130,383,000

*f* Estimated same as officially communicated for 1886.

*g* Monatshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, October, 1886.

*h* Official for Austria for 1885, with official for Hungary for 1884 added.

*i* Estimated same as officially communicated for 1882.

*l* Estimated same as officially communicated for 1884.

*m* Financial and Mining Record, July 17, 1886.

*n* Dr. Ivan C. Michels.

*o* Imports of gold into Great Britain from China.

*p* Imports into United Kingdom from West and South Africa extracted from Board of Trade returns by A. Sauerbeck, F. S. S.

## XL.—RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD EACH YEAR SINCE 1687.

[NOTE.—From 1687 to 1832 the ratios are taken from Dr. A. Soetbeer; from 1833 to 1878 from Pixley and Abell's tables; and from 1878 to 1886 from daily telegrams from London to the Bureau of the Mint.]

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1687..	14.94	1721..	15.05	1755..	14.68	1788..	14.65	1821..	15.95	1854..	15.33
1688..	14.94	1722..	15.17	1756..	14.94	1789..	14.75	1822..	15.80	1855..	15.38
1689..	15.02	1723..	15.20	1757..	14.87	1790..	15.04	1823..	15.84	1856..	15.38
1690..	15.02	1724..	15.11	1758..	14.85	1791..	15.05	1824..	15.82	1857..	15.27
1691..	14.98	1725..	15.11	1759..	14.15	1792..	15.17	1825..	15.70	1858..	15.38
1692..	14.92	1726..	15.15	1760..	14.14	1793..	15.00	1826..	15.76	1859..	15.19
1693..	14.83	1727..	15.24	1761..	14.54	1794..	15.37	1827..	15.74	1860..	15.29
1694..	14.87	1728..	15.11	1762..	15.27	1795..	15.55	1828..	15.78	1861..	15.50
1695..	15.02	1729..	14.92	1763..	14.99	1796..	15.65	1829..	15.78	1862..	15.36
1696..	15.00	1730..	14.81	1764..	14.70	1797..	15.41	1830..	15.82	1863..	15.37
1697..	15.20	1731..	14.94	1765..	14.83	1798..	15.59	1831..	15.72	1864..	15.37
1698..	15.07	1732..	15.09	1766..	14.80	1799..	15.74	1832..	15.73	1865..	15.44
1699..	14.94	1733..	15.18	1767..	14.85	1800..	15.68	1833..	15.93	1866..	15.43
1700..	14.81	1734..	15.39	1768..	14.80	1801..	15.46	1834..	15.73	1867..	15.57
1701..	15.07	1735..	15.41	1769..	14.72	1802..	15.26	1835..	15.80	1868..	15.59
1702..	15.52	1736..	15.18	1770..	14.62	1803..	15.41	1836..	15.72	1869..	15.60
1703..	15.17	1737..	15.02	1771..	14.66	1804..	15.41	1837..	15.83	1870..	15.57
1704..	15.22	1738..	14.91	1772..	14.52	1805..	15.79	1838..	15.85	1871..	15.57
1705..	15.11	1739..	14.91	1773..	14.62	1806..	15.52	1839..	15.62	1872..	15.63
1706..	15.27	1740..	14.94	1774..	14.62	1807..	15.43	1840..	15.62	1873..	15.92
1707..	15.44	1741..	14.92	1775..	14.72	1808..	16.08	1841..	15.70	1874..	16.17
1708..	15.41	1742..	14.85	1776..	14.55	1809..	15.96	1842..	15.87	1875..	16.59
1709..	15.31	1743..	14.85	1777..	14.54	1810..	15.77	1843..	15.93	1876..	17.88
1710..	15.22	1744..	14.87	1778..	14.68	1811..	15.53	1844..	15.85	1877..	17.22
1711..	15.29	1745..	14.98	1779..	14.80	1812..	16.11	1845..	15.92	1878..	17.94
1712..	15.31	1746..	15.13	1780..	14.72	1813..	16.25	1846..	15.90	1879..	18.40
1713..	15.24	1747..	15.26	1781..	14.78	1814..	15.04	1847..	15.80	1880..	18.05
1714..	15.13	1748..	15.11	1782..	14.42	1815..	15.26	1848..	15.85	1881..	18.16
1715..	15.11	1749..	14.80	1783..	14.48	1816..	15.28	1849..	15.78	1882..	18.19
1716..	15.09	1750..	14.55	1784..	14.70	1817..	15.11	1850..	15.70	1883..	18.64
1717..	15.13	1751..	14.39	1785..	14.92	1818..	15.35	1851..	15.46	1884..	18.57
1718..	15.11	1752..	14.54	1786..	14.96	1819..	15.33	1852..	15.59	1885..	19.41
1719..	15.09	1753..	14.54	1787..	14.92	1820..	15.62	1853..	15.33	1886..	20.78
1720..	15.04	1754..	14.48								

\* \* \* \* \*  
NOTE.—Table XLI ("Monetary Statistics of Foreign Countries") is omitted for want of space. It will be found in the separate volume of the Director's report.

(No. 3.)

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,  
*Washington, D. C., November 1, 1887.*

SIR: The following report relating to the operations of this Bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, and containing certain additional information concerning the work done during the first quarter of the current fiscal year, is respectfully submitted.

The appendix to the bound volume of this report contains a number of tables, which have been carefully prepared, and are printed in the following order, viz:

Table A, showing the receipts from each specific source of revenue, and the amounts refunded in each collection district, State, and Territory of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.

Table B, showing the number and value of internal-revenue stamps ordered from the office of the Commissioner; the receipts from the sale of documentary stamps for validating unstamped instruments, and the number and value of stamps for special taxes, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and oleomargarine, issued monthly to collectors, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.

Table C, showing the percentages of receipts from the several general sources of revenue in each State and Territory of the United States to the aggregate receipts from the same sources, by fiscal years, from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1887.

Table D, showing the aggregate receipts from all sources in each collection district, State, and Territory of the United States, by fiscal years, from September 1, 1862, to June 30, 1887.

Table E, showing the receipts in the United States from each specific source of revenue now taxable, by fiscal years, from September 1, 1862, to June 30, 1887.

Table F, showing the ratio of receipts in the United States from specific sources of revenue to the aggregate receipts from all sources, by fiscal years, from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1887.

Table G, showing the returns of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes, under the several acts of legislation, and by fiscal years, from September 1, 1862, to June 30, 1887; also statement of the production of distilled spirits and fermented liquors in the several States and Territories, by fiscal years, from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1887.

Table H, showing the receipts from special taxes in the several States and Territories for the special-tax year ended April 30, 1887.

Table I. Abstract of reports of district attorneys concerning suits and prosecutions under the internal-revenue laws during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.

Table K. Abstract of seizures of property for violation of internal-revenue laws during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.

#### COLLECTIONS FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

It is estimated that the sum of \$120,000,000 will be collected from the various sources of internal revenue during the current fiscal year, provided no changes are made in the rates of taxation now imposed by the internal-revenue laws.

It was estimated in my last annual report that the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, would be not less than \$118,000,000. The actual receipts for that period were \$118,837,301.06, exceeding the estimate by \$837,301.06.

#### COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST SIX FISCAL YEARS.

The total receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, were \$118,837,301.06, as compared with \$116,902,869.44 for the year 1886, \$112,421,121.07 for the year 1885, \$121,590,039.83 for the year 1884, \$144,553,344.86 for the year 1883, and \$146,523,273.72 for the year 1882.

#### COLLECTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

The following statements exhibit in detail the amount of internal revenue collected during the past year, and also for the first three months of the current fiscal year, the sources from which the revenue is derived, the States and districts in which the collections were made during the past year, the cost of collection, etc.

#### INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS DURING THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS FROM THE SEVERAL OBJECTS OF INTERNAL TAXATION IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1886 AND 1887.

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal year ended June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1886.	1887.		
<b>SPIRITS.</b>				
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, and grapes.....	\$1,400,394.48	\$1,090,379.07	.....	\$310,015.41
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, and grapes.....	62,365,825.13	59,551,972.59	.....	2,813,852.54
Rectifiers (special tax).....	178,650.17	176,600.12	.....	2,050.05
Retail liquor-dealers (special tax).....	4,714,735.18	4,587,263.21	.....	127,466.97
Wholesale liquor-dealers (special tax).....	418,406.24	416,304.66	.....	2,101.58
Manufacturers of stills (special tax).....	1,102.90	860.86	.....	242.04
Stills and worms manufactured (special tax).....	3,000.00	2,860.00	.....	140.00
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export.....	10,151.90	3,076.20	.....	7,075.70
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>69,092,266.00</b>	<b>65,829,321.71</b>	.....	<b>3,262,944.29</b>



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS FROM THE SEVERAL OBJECTS OF INTERNAL TAXATION IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal year ended June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1886.	1887.		
<b>TOBACCO.</b>				
Cigars and cheroots.....	\$10,532,804.05	\$11,364,916.33	\$832,112.28	.....
Cigarettes.....	655,569.55	792,279.60	136,710.05	.....
Snuff.....	493,283.80	524,942.26	31,658.46	.....
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....	14,834,095.42	15,995,019.46	1,160,924.04	.....
Dealers in leaf-tobacco (special tax).....	53,875.63	51,891.14	.....	\$1,984.49
Dealers in manufactured tobacco (special tax).....	1,208,529.17	1,245,412.65	36,883.48	.....
Manufacturers of tobacco (special tax).....	5,575.85	5,563.75	.....	12.10
Manufacturers of cigars (special tax).....	108,695.45	113,340.00	4,644.55	.....
Peddlers of tobacco (special tax).....	14,933.61	14,701.94	.....	231.67
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>27,907,362.53</b>	<b>30,108,067.13</b>	<b>2,200,704.60</b>	.....
<b>FERMENTED LIQUORS.</b>				
Ale, beer, lager-beer, porter, and other similar fermented liquors.....	19,157,612.87	21,387,411.79	2,229,798.92	.....
Brewers (special tax).....	186,928.89	187,352.24	423.35	.....
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax).....	169,502.56	177,148.13	7,645.57	.....
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax).....	162,686.97	170,275.33	7,588.36	.....
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>19,676,731.29</b>	<b>21,922,187.49</b>	<b>2,245,456.20</b>	.....
<b>OLEOMARGARINE.</b>				
Oleomargarine, domestic and imported.....	.....	435,924.04	435,924.04	.....
Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax).....	.....	31,700.00	31,700.00	.....
Retail dealers in oleomargarine (special tax).....	.....	154,924.00	154,924.00	.....
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine (special tax).....	.....	101,400.00	101,400.00	.....
<b>Total</b> .....	.....	<b>723,948.04</b>	<b>723,948.04</b>	.....
<b>BANKS AND BANKERS, NOT NATIONAL.</b>				
Bank circulation other than national, and banks, bankers, and other parties liable on amount of any person, State bank, or State banking association, or of any town, city, or municipal corporation, paid out by them.....	.....	4,288.37	4,288.37	.....
<b>Total</b> .....	.....	<b>4,288.37</b>	<b>4,288.37</b>	.....
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Collections not otherwise provided for.....	32,087.17	29,283.49	.....	2,803.68
Penalties.....	194,422.45	220,204.83	25,782.38	.....
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>226,509.62</b>	<b>249,488.32</b>	<b>22,978.70</b>	.....
<b>Aggregate receipts</b> .....	<b>116,902,869.44</b>	<b>118,837,301.06</b>	<b>934,431.62</b>	.....

WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION DURING THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.

The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, and oleomargarine, on which tax was paid during the last two fiscal years are as follows:

Articles taxed.	Fiscal year ended June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1886.	1887.		
Number of gallons of spirits distilled from apples, peaches, and grapes .....	1,555,994	1,211,532	.....	344,462
Number of gallons of spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, and grapes .....	69,295,361	66,168,859	.....	3,126,502
Number of cigars .....	3,510,898,488	3,788,305,443	277,406,955	.....
Number of cigarettes .....	1,310,901,350	1,584,505,200	273,543,850	.....
Number of pounds of snuff .....	6,166,047	6,561,778	395,731	.....
Number of pounds of tobacco .....	185,426,193	199,937,743	14,511,550	.....
Number of barrels of fermented liquors .....	20,710,933	23,121,526	2,410,593	.....
Number of pounds of oleomargarine .....	.....	21,796,202	21,796,202	.....

NOTE.—Many detailed tabular statements, omitted for want of space, may be found in the bound volumes of the Commissioner's report.

RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES DURING THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AGGREGATE COLLECTIONS OF INTERNAL REVENUE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

States and Territories.	Aggregate collections.	States and Territories.	Aggregate collections.
Alabama.....	\$78,542.76	New Hampshire.....	\$377,562.37
Arkansas.....	97,630.38	New Jersey.....	4,596,161.56
California.....	2,081,221.57	New Mexico <i>g</i> .....	63,565.42
Colorado <i>a</i> .....	260,154.86	New York.....	15,101,203.03
Connecticut.....	481,405.47	North Carolina.....	1,950,701.71
Delaware <i>b</i> .....	263,297.80	Ohio.....	13,898,226.86
Florida.....	322,903.20	Oregon <i>h</i> .....	152,318.15
Georgia.....	336,705.86	Pennsylvania.....	8,120,282.73
Illinois.....	24,825,704.34	Rhode Island.....	226,231.11
Indiana.....	4,259,038.68	South Carolina.....	100,146.85
Iowa.....	1,951,124.89	Tennessee.....	1,012,516.05
Kansas.....	211,120.11	Texas.....	209,343.92
Kentucky.....	12,417,529.63	Vermont.....	39,119.75
Louisiana.....	543,748.98	Virginia.....	2,923,394.61
Maine.....	50,286.45	West Virginia.....	538,266.42
Maryland <i>c</i> .....	2,875,597.06	Wisconsin.....	3,179,964.01
Massachusetts.....	2,471,131.00	Total by States and Territories.....	118,829,523.98
Michigan.....	1,801,907.37	Cash receipts from sale of adhesive stamps.....	7,777.08
Minnesota.....	554,088.98	Aggregate receipts.....	118,837,301.06
Mississippi.....	42,608.16		
Missouri.....	7,858,789.27		
Montana <i>d</i> .....	101,153.38		
Nebraska <i>e</i> .....	2,393,404.70		
Nevada <i>f</i> .....	70,419.50		

*a* Including the Territory of Wyoming.

*b* Including the State of Delaware, two counties of Virginia, and nine counties of Maryland.

*c* Including the District of Columbia.

*d* Including the Territory of Idaho.

*e* Including the Territory of Dakota.

*f* Including the Territory of Utah.

*g* Including the Territory of Arizona.

*h* Including Alaska and the Territory of Washington.

COST OF COLLECTION.

The cost of collection for the past fiscal year, distributed among the different items of appropriation, was approximately as follows :

For salaries and expenses of collectors, including pay of deputy collectors, clerks, etc., and including expenses incident to enforcing the provisions of law taxing oleomargarine.....	\$1,807,851.61
For salaries and expenses of revenue agents, surveyors of distilleries, gaugers, storekeepers, and miscellaneous expenses.....	1,933,376.83
For paper for internal-revenue stamps .....	48,219.49
For expenses of detecting and punishing violations of internal-revenue laws.....	24,998.20
For salaries of officers, clerks, and employes in the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue .....	250,702.74
Total.....	4,065,148.87

being about 3.4 per cent. of the amount collected.

The cost of collection for the year 1886 was \$4,311,802.70, which was about 3.6 per cent. of the collections for that year. The statement of cost of collection for the fiscal year 1887 does not include the cost of printing internal-revenue stamps, the appropriation for which is made directly to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and is not under the control of this office.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE SERVICE.

Examinations of the offices of the several collectors of internal revenue were frequently made during the fiscal year, and it appears from the reports of such examinations that the condition of the service is good.

REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF INTERNAL-REVENUE DISTRICTS.

By an Executive order dated May 21, 1887, the following internal-revenue collection districts were abolished, and their territory consolidated with other districts, viz :

District of Delaware.	Fifteenth district of New York.
Second district of Illinois.	Sixth district of North Carolina.
Fourth district of Illinois.	Sixth district of Ohio.
Eleventh district of Indiana.	Nineteenth district of Pennsylvania.
Second district of Iowa.	Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania.
District of Maine.	District of Rhode Island.
Tenth district of Massachusetts.	First district of Texas.
District of Mississippi.	District of Vermont.
Fourth district of Missouri.	Fourth district of Virginia.
District of Nevada.	Third district of Wisconsin.
Third district of New Jersey.	Sixth district of Wisconsin:

The total number of districts abolished being twenty-two.

This action has very considerably lessened the cost of collecting the internal-revenue taxes, and has not in any manner been detrimental to the interest of the tax-payers, so far as this office has been informed.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

The act of Congress approved August 7, 1882, making provision for sundry civil expenses for the year ending June 30, 1883, required the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make a detailed statement of all miscellaneous expenditures in the Bureau of Internal Revenue for which appropriation was made in that act. In accordance with the aforesaid

requirement, I submit the following detailed statement of miscellaneous expenses incurred :

Express charges on public money forwarded by collectors and deputy collectors to depository.....	\$4,137.06
Telegraphing on public business.....	645.73
Looks for distilleries.....	2,452.65
Hydrometers for use in gauging spirits.....	6,544.67
Gauging rods and sealed measures.....	94.17
Steel dies for canceling tobacco stamps.....	3.30
Wax seals for sealing packages of stamps.....	14.00
Coin scale for collector's office at St. Louis.....	75.00
Stationery for internal-revenue officers.....	15,124.33
Internal-revenue record for revenue officers.....	2,400.12
Federal Reporter for office of Commissioner.....	10.00
Compensation of United States attorneys in internal-revenue cases, allowed under sections 827 and 838 Revised Statutes.....	2,985.00
Traveling expenses of clerks, etc., under special orders of the Department.....	305.67
Expenses of seizures and sales by collectors.....	360.20
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>35,151.90</b>

#### REVENUE AGENTS.

Twenty revenue agents have been employed during the last fiscal year, one as chief of division in this office, twelve in charge of territorial divisions, three in the examination of the offices and accounts of collectors, and four in assisting agents in charge of divisions and on special duty.

#### EXPENSES OF REVENUE AGENTS.

There has been expended from the appropriation for salaries and expenses of revenue agents during the year as follows :

Aggregate salary of agents.....	\$42,611.00
Aggregate amount for traveling expenses.....	31,239.37
Stationery furnished agents.....	213.21
Transportation over Pacific railroads.....	228.37
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>74,291.95</b>

#### WORK OF REVENUE AGENTS.

Twelve hundred and fourteen violations of internal-revenue law have been reported by revenue agents during the year; 519 persons have been arrested on their information; property to the value of \$83,382.94 has been reported by them for seizure, and \$109,264.09 for assessments for unpaid taxes and penalties. Two hundred and eleven examinations of the accounts of collectors have been made, and the condition of the offices reported upon by agents, and ninety-eight transfers of collectors' offices under new bond, new appointment, and consolidation of districts have been made under their supervision.

#### ILLICIT STILLS SEIZED.

The following statement shows the number of illicit stills seized, persons arrested, and casualties to officers and employes, during the last fiscal year :

Districts.	Stills seized.		Number of persons arrested.	Casualties.	
	Destroyed.	Removed.		Officers or employés killed.	Officers or employés wounded.
Alabama	24	3	17		
Arkansas	3		6		
Fourth California		1			
Florida			1		
Georgia	99	100	690		
Eighth Illinois	1	1			
Thirteenth Illinois		1	1		
Second Kentucky	12	7	20		
Fifth Kentucky	2				
Eighth Kentucky	17	1	26		
Third Massachusetts		1	2		
Mississippi	2				
Sixth Missouri	1		2		
First New York	1	2	3		
Fourth North Carolina	12	3	6		
Fifth North Carolina	48		8		
Sixth North Carolina	29	17	22		
Tenth Ohio		2			
South Carolina	12		8		1
Second Tennessee	12		10		
Fifth Tennessee	13		176		
Fourth Texas		2	3		
Fourth Virginia	10	6	5		
Sixth Virginia		7	6		
West Virginia		2			
Third Wisconsin	1	1	3		
Total	299	157	211		1

STILLS SEIZED AND CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS FOR THE LAST EIGHT YEARS.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Stills seized	969	756	464	397	377	245	564	456
Officers and employés killed	3	1	4	1		1		
Officers and employés wounded	7	9	1		1		1	1

ORDNANCE STORES.

There are in the hands of collectors for the enforcement of the laws and the protection of public property the following described ordnance stores, for which they are responsible :

Name.	District.	Colt's revolvers.	Spring-field rifles.	Spring-field carbines.	Cartridge boxes.	Waist belts and plates.	Arm chests.
Whitfield Walker	Florida			4			
F. S. Shields	Louisiana			6	6	6	1
T. C. Crenshaw, jr.	Georgia			64	35	28	3
E. W. Booker	Alabama			10			
Clement Dowd	Sixth North Carolina			3		1	1
J. T. Hillsman	Fifth Tennessee		3	2			
George M. Helms	Fourth Virginia			22	1		
W. H. Yarborough	Fourth North Carolina		8		8	11	1
T. S. Bronston	Eighth Kentucky			7			
Nathan Gregg	Second Tennessee			10			
D. F. Bradley	South Carolina			12			
J. T. McGraw	West Virginia			6			
George B. Clark, revenue agent.	North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.	2		2	2	2	
W. H. Chapman, revenue agent.	Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.	1				1	
Total		3	11	148	52	49	6

## EXPENDITURES FOR THE DISCOVERY AND PUNISHMENT OF VIOLATIONS OF LAW.

In accordance with the provisions of the act making the appropriation, the following detailed statement of expenditures for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating internal-revenue laws is submitted:

## AMOUNTS EXPENDED THROUGH COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

Name.	District.	Amount.
D. F. Bradley .....	South Carolina .....	\$91.15
T. S. Bronston .....	Eighth Kentucky .....	180.00
T. C. Crenshaw, jr. ....	Georgia .....	248.00
G. N. Davis .....	Fourth Michigan .....	16.95
C. Dowd .....	Sixth North Carolina .....	12.00
N. Gregg .....	Second Tennessee .....	228.00
George M. Helms .....	Fourth Virginia .....	20.00
Isban Hees .....	Fourteenth New York .....	3.73
J. T. Hillsman .....	Fifth Tennessee .....	118.00
J. T. McGraw .....	West Virginia .....	31.00
J. F. Robinson .....	Seventh Kentucky .....	108.00
T. H. Simms .....	Arkansas .....	298.40
Hunter Wood .....	Second Kentucky .....	34.85
Total .....		1,390.08

## AMOUNTS EXPENDED THROUGH REVENUE AGENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1887.

Name.	Amount.	Name.	Amount.
A. H. Brooks .....	\$6,719.70	Horace Kellogg .....	\$1,441.19
E. M. Brown .....	1,943.83	John Lofland .....	1,405.12
G. W. Carr .....	1.00	F. D. Sewall .....	4.00
George B. Clark .....	5,621.15	William Somerville .....	2,186.71
W. H. Chapman .....	1,933.98	John Webb, jr. ....	688.45
H. P. Dunlap .....	1.75		
J. H. Hale .....	196.59	Total .....	22,143.47

## RECAPITULATION.

Amount expended by collectors .....	\$1,390.08
Amount expended by revenue agents .....	22,143.47
Amount expended for rewards under Circular 89 .....	1,413.59
Amount expended for rewards under Circular March 10, 1875 .....	59.00
Amount expended for miscellaneous purposes .....	1.00
Total expended .....	24,998.20

## AMOUNTS EXPENDED FROM APPROPRIATIONS NOT HERETOFORE REPORTED.

Name.	District.	Amount.	Fiscal year.
E. W. Booker .....	Alabama .....	\$20.00	1886
D. F. Bradley .....	South Carolina .....	28.00	1886
T. S. Bronston .....	Eighth Kentucky .....	82.00	1886
T. C. Crenshaw, jr. ....	Georgia .....	133.90	1886
J. T. Hillsman .....	Fifth Tennessee .....	22.00	1886
Samuel Klotz .....	Fifth New Jersey .....	9.00	1886
George M. Helms .....	Fourth Virginia .....	66.00	1886
J. T. McGraw .....	West Virginia .....	18.00	1886
F. S. Shields .....	Louisiana .....	8.00	1886
John Lofland, revenue agent .....		1.50	1886
Rewards under Circular 89 .....		390.83	1886
Miscellaneous .....		1.57	1886
Total .....		780.80	

The accounts for expenditures under this appropriation are rendered monthly with an itemized statement, and in all cases supported by proper subvouchers duly sworn to. These accounts pass through all the accounting offices in the Treasury Department, and are filed in the Register's Office.

OFFERS IN COMPROMISE.

The following statement shows the number of internal revenue cases compromised under section 3229 Revised Statutes, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, with amount of tax, assessable penalty, and specific penalty accepted.

Month.	Compromise cases.		Amount of tax received.	Amount of assessable penalty received.	Amount of specific penalty received.	Total.
	Received.	Accepted.				
1886.						
July .....	58	39	\$676.00	.....	\$1,045.48	\$2,621.48
August .....	40	38	9,736.31	\$1,075.80	5,555.35	16,367.46
September .....	48	49	4,297.47	16.66	2,308.80	6,622.93
October .....	67	9	18.75	9.38	620.62	648.75
November .....	61	67	334.80	.....	1,177.70	1,512.50
December .....	54	77	2,955.48	151.00	2,021.51	5,127.99
1887.						
January .....	50	57	4,286.95	25.19	5,606.11	9,918.25
February .....	40	41	4,535.54	28.28	2,254.40	6,818.22
March .....	41	48	1,685.82	54.81	2,032.75	3,773.38
April .....	46	41	2,373.20	.....	2,855.50	5,228.70
May .....	41	42	4,956.78	190.71	5,678.28	10,825.77
June .....	59	44	656.23	41.67	3,161.00	3,858.90
Total .....	611	552	36,513.33	1,593.50	35,217.50	73,324.33

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of tax .....	\$36,513.33
Assessable penalty .....	1,593.50
Specific penalty .....	35,217.50
Total .....	73,324.33

STATEMENT OF CASES COMPROMISED UNDER SECTION 3229, REVISED STATUTES, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.

Months.	Compromise cases.		Amount of tax received.	Amount of assessable penalty received.	Amount of specific penalty received.	Total.
	Received.	Accepted.				
1887.						
July .....	51	36	\$1,983.12	\$35.43	\$19,440.24	\$21,458.79
August .....	36	54	645.93	29.17	994.10	1,669.20
September .....	47	6	2.08	1.04	786.43	789.55
Total .....	134	96	2,631.13	65.64	21,220.77	23,917.54

ABSTRACT OF SEIZURES.

Seizures of property for violation of internal-revenue laws during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, were as follows :

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Distilled spirits .....	96,772 gallons..	\$40,871.70
Tobacco .....	5,744 pounds..	5,744.14
Cigars .....	220,487 number..	3,347.08
Miscellaneous property .....	.....	123,637.08
Total .....	.....	178,600.00

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE SEIZURES OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES FOR VIOLATION OF INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1887.

States and Territories.	Distilled spirits.		Cigars.		Tobacco.		Miscellaneous property.
	Gallons.	Values.	Number.	Values.	Pounds.	Values.	Values.
Alabama					142	\$34.00	\$215.00
California	231	\$231.00					20.00
Connecticut	243	306.23					1,161.45
Georgia	155	192.00					3,884.00
Illinois	69,669	17,417.22					13,259.65
Indiana	107	130.00					4.00
Kentucky							500.00
Maryland	21	42.00					
Massachusetts							14.00
Michigan	180	45.00					
Missouri			6,000	\$5.95			2,751.50
North Carolina	1,042	783.00					
New Jersey	40	40.00					
New York			225	4.00			
Nebraska							5.00
Ohio	335	411.25					
Pennsylvania			7,250	100.00			21,257.50
South Carolina	173	177.40					131.00
Tennessee							719.00
Texas			700	12.50			
Virginia	64	21.40			36	3.60	34.00
Total	72,260	19,796.50	14,175	122.45	178	37.60	43,956.10

## REPORTS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The following is an abstract of reports of district attorneys for the fiscal year 1886-'87 of internal-revenue suits and prosecutions pending, commenced, and disposed of:

Suits and prosecutions.	Number of criminal actions.	Number of civil actions in personam.	Number of actions in rem.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1886	2,103	287	46	2,436
Commenced during fiscal year 1886-'87	6,165	304	27	6,496
Total	8,268	591	73	8,932
Decided in favor of United States:				
Judgments and costs paid	799	38	7	844
Judgments and costs not paid	2,383	156	4	2,543
Total	3,182	194	11	3,387
Settled by compromise	179	20	20	219
Decided against the United States	812	8	4	824
Dismissed, abandoned, consolidated, etc	1,043	36	1	1,080
Total suits disposed of	5,216	258	36	5,510
Pending July 1, 1887	3,052	333	37	3,422
Wherein sentence is suspended	790			790
Recoveries of judgments, costs taxed, etc.	Fines, etc.	Principal.	Costs.	Total.
Amount of judgments recovered and costs taxed in criminal actions	\$212,387.62		\$183,277.64	\$395,665.26
Amount of judgments recovered and costs taxed in civil actions in personam		\$463,927.02	8,713.16	472,640.18
Amount of judgments recovered and costs taxed in actions in rem		7,328.62	474.10	7,802.72
Amount paid to collectors in criminal actions	54,983.74		29,306.41	84,290.15
Amount paid to collectors in civil suits in personam		79,589.58	1,663.74	81,253.32
Amount paid to collectors in actions in rem		22,434.13	2,435.48	24,869.61



ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR:

I estimate the expenses of the Internal-Revenue Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, as follows :

For salaries and expenses of collectors, including pay of deputy collectors and clerks, and expense of enforcing the act of August 2, 1886, taxing oleomargarine, and the act of August 4, 1886, imposing on the Government the expense of the inspection of tobacco exported.....	\$1, 800, 000
For salaries and expenses of twenty revenue agents, for surveyors, for fees and expenses of gaugers, for salaries of storekeepers, and for miscellaneous expenses.....	1, 950, 000
For paper for internal-revenue stamps.....	60, 000
For detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws, including payment for information and detection.....	50, 000
For salaries of officers, clerks, and employés in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.....	265, 280
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4, 125, 280</b>

SCALE OF SALARIES OF COLLECTORS.

The recommendations made for the salaries of collectors for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, are based upon an estimate of their probable collections according to the following scale, with the qualification that if the actual collections should vary from the amounts estimated the salaries will be readjusted at the end of the fiscal year :

For collection of—	Salary.	For collection of—	Salary.
\$25,000 or less.....	\$2, 000	\$375,001 to \$425,000.....	\$3, 375
25,001 to \$37,500.....	2, 125	425,001 to 475,000.....	3, 500
37,501 to 50,000.....	2, 250	475,001 to 550,000.....	3, 625
50,001 to 75,000.....	2, 375	550,001 to 625,000.....	3, 750
75,001 to 100,000.....	2, 500	625,001 to 700,000.....	3, 875
100,001 to 125,000.....	2, 625	700,001 to 775,000.....	4, 000
125,001 to 175,000.....	2, 750	775,001 to 850,000.....	4, 125
175,001 to 225,000.....	2, 875	850,001 to 925,000.....	4, 250
225,001 to 275,000.....	3, 000	925,001 to 1,000,000.....	4, 375
275,001 to 325,000.....	3, 125	1,000,001 and upwards.....	4, 500
325,001 to 375,000.....	3, 250		

OFFICIAL FORCE.

The force connected with this Bureau during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1887, in the various districts throughout the United States, as reorganized under the Executive order of June 25, 1883, as modified, was 85 collectors, who received per annum salaries as follows:

Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
30.....	\$4, 500	5.....	\$3, 625	8.....	\$2, 750
1.....	4, 375	3.....	3, 500	2.....	2, 625
3.....	4, 250	1.....	3, 375	3.....	2, 500
2.....	4, 125	3.....	3, 250	1.....	2, 375
2.....	4, 000	2.....	3, 125	1.....	2, 250
2.....	3, 875	8.....	3, 000	1.....	2, 125
1.....	3, 750	6.....	2, 875		

There were also employed 950 deputy collectors, who received per annum salaries as follows:

Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
22	\$2,000	126	\$1,100	1	\$150
11	1,900	2	1,050	1	425
33	1,800	1	1,025	9	400
1	1,750	130	1,000	2	360
10	1,700	4	950	29	300
31	1,600	64	900	3	250
2	1,550	4	850	2	240
49	1,500	23	800	12	200
7	1,450	1	750	5	150
127	1,400	16	700	3	120
1	1,350	15	600	2	100
35	1,300	10	500	2	75
3	1,250	2	480	1	60
148	1,200				

Also 184 clerks, who received per annum salaries as follows:

Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
1	\$1,800	9	\$1,150	1	\$720
2	1,600	10	1,100	9	700
3	1,500	28	1,000	2	650
9	1,400	32	900	13	600
5	1,300	18	800	1	500
1	1,250	5	750	2	300
33	1,200				

Also 35 porters, messengers, or janitors, who received per annum salaries as follows:

Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
5	\$800	3	\$360	1	\$120
4	500	8	300	5	100
1	480	1	250	1	75
1	450	3	200	1	60
1	400				

#### STORE-KEEPERS, GAUGERS, ETC.

There are also employed 625 gangers, who receive fees not to exceed \$5 per diem; 555 store-keepers, and 757 store-keepers and gaugers, whose pay does not exceed \$4 per diem, and 3 distillery surveyors. All the foregoing officers are paid only when actually employed.

The pay of store-keepers and store-keepers and gaugers assigned to distilleries whose registered daily capacity is 20 bushels or less is fixed by law at \$2 per diem. The pay of those assigned to larger distilleries has been graded according to the following scale:

Compensation for store-keepers and gaugers, and store-keepers assigned to distilleries having a surveyed daily capacity exceeding 20 bushels and not exceeding 40 bushels, \$3 per day; compensation of those assigned to distilleries having a surveyed daily capacity exceeding 40 bushels and not exceeding 60 bushels, \$3.50 per day; compensation of those assigned to distilleries having a surveyed daily capacity exceeding 60 bushels, \$4 per day.

#### CONDITION OF THE OFFICE.

At the close of the year ended June 30, 1887, 198 officers, clerks, messengers, and laborers were employed in this Bureau, and the aggregate amount paid during the year for their salaries was \$250,702.74.

During the year ended June 30, 1886, 195 persons were employed, and the aggregate payments on account of their salaries was \$248,810.05.

The slight increase in the number employed the past year as compared with the year ended June 30, 1886, was rendered necessary to carry out the provisions of the act of August 2, 1886, taxing oleomargarine. At the close of the year ended June 30, 1885, the number of persons so employed was 220, and the aggregate amount paid for salaries during that year was \$284,591.65. During the year ended June 30, 1884, there were 241 persons employed, and the aggregate payments on account of their salaries was \$296,421.48.

Notwithstanding this reduction in the force of over 40 persons during the last three years, the work of the office is in good shape. For this condition of affairs I am indebted to the officers, clerks, and other employes of this Bureau, who have generally performed their duties in a most acceptable manner.

\* \* \* \* \*

SALARIES.

I have the honor to recommend that Congress appropriate, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, the sum of \$265,280 as salaries for the following officers, clerks and employes in this Bureau :

One Commissioner, at .....	\$6,000	Twenty-four clerks, at .....	\$1,800
One Deputy Commissioner, at .....	3,200	Twenty-four clerks, at .....	1,600
One chemist, at .....	2,500	Thirty-four clerks, at .....	1,400
One microscopist, at .....	2,500	Twenty-four clerks, at .....	1,200
Two heads of division, at .....	2,500	Thirteen clerks, at .....	1,000
Six heads of division, at .....	2,250	Forty clerks, at .....	900
One superintendent of stamp vault, at .....	2,000	Two messengers, at .....	840
One stenographer, at .....	1,800	Sixteen assistant messengers, at .....	720
		Thirteen laborers, at .....	660

An aggregate of 204 persons.

The chemist and microscopist were authorized by the act of August 2, 1886, taxing oleomargarine, and the additional head of division and the two assistant messengers asked for are rendered necessary to carry out the provisions of that act; and these officers embrace all the additional force connected with this Bureau that will be needed to enforce this additional tax.

I also recommend the appropriation of the sum of \$2,500 as salaries for one stamp agent at \$1,600, and one counter at \$900, the same to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers, as provided by the act of August 5, 1882.

STAMPS.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER, KIND, AND VALUE OF INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS ISSUED TO COLLECTORS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

Class of stamps.	Number.	Value.
Tax-paid .....	1,482,750	\$67,049,775.00
Exportation, spirits .....	29,600	2,960.00
Other than tax-paid .....	3,746,900	
Tobacco and snuff .....	315,795,873	20,321,264.30
Tin-foil wrappers for tobacco issued by stamp agent at New York .....	32,555,592	163,671.16
Exportation, tobacco .....	88,000	
Cigar and cigarette .....	200,003,353	12,141,795.15
Exportation, cigars .....	3,600	
Special-tax .....	895,590	10,818,414.00
Fermented liquors .....	71,392,160	23,218,730.00
Brewers' permits .....	112,400	
Documentary .....	6	4.35
Oleomargarine .....	1,075,000	860,700.00
Exportation, oleomargarine .....	53,600	
Total .....	627,254,724	134,577,253.96

## REDEMPTION OF CHECK STAMPS.

There have been received for redemption from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887, twenty claims for check and proprietary stamps, amounting to \$189.87, and the time for the redemption of such stamps having expired June 30, 1886, the same were rejected and returned.

At the close of the last fiscal year there were remaining 79 packages of check and proprietary stamps undisposed of. One package has since been disposed of, leaving on hand 78 packages at the date of this report, and those remaining on hand are chiefly those for which no clue to their ownership can be obtained.

## MANUFACTURE OF STAMP PAPER.

After due advertisement for proposals to furnish paper for the present fiscal year to be used in printing United States internal-revenue stamps, three bids were presented. The bids were opened August 18, 1887, and after due consideration of the same, and a just and fair test of the various samples presented with the bids, the contract for supplying such paper was awarded on the 9th day of September to the Fairchild Paper Company, of Boston, Mass., at the rate of  $7\frac{2}{10}$  cents per pound, including all expenses for the transportation and delivery at the Treasury Department.

Under the contract for the previous fiscal year the price paid was  $7\frac{9}{10}$  cents per pound.

The advertisement for proposals stated the quantity of paper likely to be required for the present fiscal year would be about 500,000 pounds. It is now apparent, from the regular annual increase of the demands for the several classes of stamps, the amount of paper required will be at least 550,000 pounds.

Under the terms of the contract the manufacture of the papers should have commenced within ten days after its execution, but owing to the old dandy-rolls now owned by the Government being seriously out of repair and unfit for use for water-marking the paper, the work was not commenced until the 26th day of September.

No appropriation having been made by Congress last year for the employment of a force of counters to count and examine the paper as manufactured at the mill before its shipment to the Department, it was necessary to keep the mill in operation for nine and a half months, and the continuous services of the superintendent and force of watchmen at the mill were required. The year previous, when the paper was counted at the mill by a force of counters, the work of manufacturing the paper was completed in less than four months, being first examined and counted at the mill, and then shipped to the Department.

## PRODUCTION OF STAMPS.

During the past fiscal year all internal-revenue stamps have been produced by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, with the exception of stamps for tobacco imprinted on tin-foil wrappers, which have been printed by John J. Crooke, of New York, under contract which provides that the imprinting of such stamps shall be without cost to the Government, the contractor receiving such remuneration from the manufacturers of tobacco as may be agreed upon between them, and reimbursing to the Government the salaries of one United States stamp agent and one counter, amounting to \$2,500 per annum.

TOBACCO.

The aggregate amount of taxes collected from tobacco during the last fiscal year was \$30,108,067.13. This amount includes internal revenue taxes paid by stamps on imported manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes.

The increase of collections for the last fiscal year over those for the previous fiscal year was from—

Manufactured tobacco and snuff .....	\$1,192,582.50
Cigars and cigarettes.....	968,822.33
Special taxes .....	39,299.77
<b>Total increase of collections.....</b>	<b>2,200,704.60</b>

The increase in the quantity of tobacco and snuff and in the number of cigars and cigarettes for the last fiscal year over those taxed during the previous fiscal year was :

	Pounds.
Manufactured tobacco.....	14,511,550
Snuff .....	395,731
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>14,907,281</b>
	Number.
Cigars.....	277,406,955
Cigarettes .....	273,543,850
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>550,950,805</b>

The export account shows an increase in manufactured tobacco of 691,459 pounds, in the number of cigars exported of 467,580, and in the number of cigarettes exported of 5,624,120.

The number of cigars imported during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was 81,126,000. The value of the manufactured tobacco imported was \$95,110.57.

The following exhibit shows in detail the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, from each particular source of the tobacco tax, as compared with those for the previous fiscal year :

RECEIPTS FROM TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

Manufactured tobacco, tax 8 cents per pound.....	\$15,995,019.46
Snuff, tax 8 cents per pound .....	524,942.26
<b>Total for year ended June 30, 1887.....</b>	<b>16,519,961.72</b>
<b>Total for year ended June 30, 1886.....</b>	<b>15,327,379.22</b>
<b>Increase in collections .....</b>	<b>1,192,582.50</b>

The increase of collections from chewing and smoking tobacco was \$1,160,924.04, and from snuff \$31,658.46.

RECEIPTS FROM CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Cigars and cheroots, at \$3 per 1,000.....	\$11,364,916.33
Cigarettes, at 50 cents per 1,000.....	792,247.20
Cigarettes, at \$3 per 1,000 .....	32.40
<b>Total for year ended June 30, 1887.....</b>	<b>12,157,195.93</b>
<b>Total for year ended June 30, 1886.....</b>	<b>11,188,373.60</b>
<b>Increase in collections from cigars and cigarettes.....</b>	<b>968,822.33</b>

Of this increase, \$832,112.28 was on cigars and cheroots, and \$136,710.05 was on cigarettes.

## OTHER COLLECTIONS.

Manufacturers of cigars, special tax, \$6 per annum .....	\$113,340.00
Increase special taxes, manufacturers of cigars .....	4,644.55
Manufacturers of tobacco and snuff, special tax .....	5,563.75
Decrease special taxes, manufacturers of tobacco .....	12.10
Dealers in manufactured tobacco, special tax .....	1,245,412.65
Increase of special taxes, dealers in manufactured tobacco .....	36,883.48
Peddlers of tobacco, special tax .....	14,701.94
Decrease of special taxes, peddlers of tobacco .....	231.67
Leaf dealers' special taxes .....	51,891.14
Decrease in leaf dealers' special taxes .....	1,984.49

## PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, ETC.

The production of tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, computed from the receipts of stamps sold for all such goods as were put on the market for consumption, together with those removed in bond for export, including importations, was:

## TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

	Pounds.
Tobacco taxed at 8 cents per pound .....	199,937,743
Snuff taxed at 8 cents per pound .....	6,561,778
Total of tobacco and snuff for consumption .....	206,499,521
Increase over last fiscal year .....	14,967,281
Tobacco and snuff exported .....	13,728,933
Total production for fiscal year 1887 .....	220,228,454
Total production for fiscal year 1886 .....	204,629,714
Total increase over fiscal year 1886 .....	15,598,740

## CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

	Number.
Cigars taxed .....	3,788,305,443
Cigarettes taxed .....	1,584,505,200
Total .....	5,372,810,643
Increase of taxed cigars and cigarettes .....	550,950,805
Cigars exported .....	1,895,050
Cigarettes exported .....	139,935,300
Total product for fiscal year 1887 .....	5,514,640,993
Total product for fiscal year 1886 .....	4,957,598,488
Increase .....	557,042,505

## SPECIAL-TAX PAYERS.

Manufacturers of tobacco, including snuff .....	927
Manufacturers of cigars and cigarettes .....	18,890
Peddlers of tobacco .....	1,650
Dealers in leaf-tobacco .....	4,836
Dealers in manufactured tobacco .....	518,922
Total number of special-tax payers .....	545,225
Special-tax payers previous fiscal year .....	529,353
Increase during last fiscal year .....	15,872

THE TABULAR STATEMENTS.

In the tables annexed will be found statements showing the manner in which the manufacturing is distributed through the different States, the number of persons and firms engaged in each of the two branches of manufacturing, the quantities of different kinds of material used, and the quantity and kind of products manufactured. These tables are compiled from the reports received from collectors of internal revenue of the transactions of manufacturers in their several districts for the calendar year ended December 31, 1886, a period of time differing from the fiscal year, which will account for any apparent discrepancies between them and the previous part of the report relating to tobacco.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CIGAR MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNTS REPORTED, THE NUMBER OF CIGARS AND CIGARETTES REPORTED MANUFACTURED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1886, AND THE QUANTITY OF TOBACCO USED THEREIN.

States.	Districts.	Accounts.	Tobacco used.	Cigars manufactured.	Cigarettes manufactured.
		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Alabama .....	1	33	88,426	4,157,125	17,700
Arkansas .....	1	22	68,712	2,251,595	.....
California .....	2	383	2,822,722	127,402,392	4,067,200
Colorado .....	1	100	159,552	7,978,028	.....
Connecticut .....	1	311	790,133	33,382,813	4,500
Delaware .....	1	37	80,138	3,900,575	.....
Florida .....	1	194	1,809,924	92,587,875	965,460
Georgia .....	1	39	46,710	2,064,475	.....
Illinois .....	6	1,454	3,951,147	180,936,459	1,819,700
Indiana .....	3	495	964,482	42,701,509	.....
Iowa .....	3	305	891,472	42,303,575	.....
Kansas .....	1	203	413,542	17,873,382	.....
Kentucky .....	5	273	659,126	29,567,185	.....
Louisiana .....	1	139	884,445	43,595,708	11,909,559
Maine .....	1	60	112,466	4,523,231	.....
Maryland .....	1	815	2,421,729	97,459,919	118,817,648
Massachusetts .....	2	585	2,255,327	97,251,600	.....
Michigan .....	2	670	2,044,278	87,435,857	3,080,000
Minnesota .....	1	218	667,616	30,847,350	.....
Mississippi .....	1	3	6,496	323,325	.....
Missouri .....	3	721	1,326,989	59,511,240	.....
Montana .....	1	13	18,100	797,700	.....
Nebraska .....	1	189	339,254	18,218,895	.....
Nevada .....	1	3	7,747	381,400	.....
New Hampshire .....	1	41	72,520	3,247,565	192,500
New Jersey .....	3	868	1,518,099	66,946,451	19,578
New Mexico .....	1	2	1,269	62,400	.....
New York .....	7	5,155	27,651,979	1,085,875,203	928,972,431
North Carolina .....	3	26	1,027,209	2,136,930	262,165,930
Ohio .....	5	1,691	5,893,175	277,136,001	1,403,300
Oregon .....	1	29	29,156	1,213,730	.....
Pennsylvania .....	6	4,887	18,590,009	847,983,372	438,780
Rhode Island .....	1	76	231,031	10,170,265	.....
South Carolina .....	1	21	25,535	1,053,950	.....
Tennessee .....	2	36	79,731	3,483,950	.....
Texas .....	3	53	103,141	4,568,510	53,400
Vermont .....	1	24	83,923	3,453,322	.....
Virginia .....	3	168	1,264,520	24,774,395	273,344,710
West Virginia .....	1	115	784,035	41,719,470	.....
Wisconsin .....	4	596	1,357,598	60,141,530	.....
Total .....	85	21,053	81,633,443	3,462,014,287	1,607,272,396

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF TOBACCO FACTORIES IN EACH STATE, THE AGGREGATE QUANTITY OF LEAF-TOBACCO AND OTHER MATERIAL USED, AND THE AGGREGATE QUANTITIES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1886, TOGETHER WITH A STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO ON HAND AT THE COMMENCEMENT AND AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR, THE QUANTITY TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR, THE QUANTITY REMOVED IN BOND FOR EXPORT, THE TOTAL SALES REPORTED, AND THE AMOUNT OF TAXES PAID.

States.	Facto- ries.	Materials used in manufacturing tobacco.							
		Leaf.	Scraps.	Stems.	Licorice.	Sugar.	Other materials.	In process.	Total.
	No.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Arkansas .....	8	85,392	73		4,113	10,628	1,013	1,803	103,022
California .....	5	42,246	15,175	125		700		8,263	61,509
Colorado .....	1		8,694						3,694
Connecticut .....	1			309					309
Delaware .....	2	2,193,925		148,986	36	320		322,125	2,665,392
Georgia .....	12	352,775	25	850	10,593	18,392	3,565	2,518	388,713
Illinois .....	31	6,167,310	446,071	344,092	355,108	896,827	430,753	762,478	9,332,045
Indiana .....	15	49,288	11,471		1,156	1,161	333		63,400
Iowa .....	4	279,599	2,547	68,206	2,714	6,924	18,162		379,152
Kansas .....	1	19,889	311		164	250	124	12,277	33,015
Kentucky .....	86	13,772,761	31,240		2,219,594	2,444,641	907,775	195,924	19,571,935
Louisiana .....	41	2,430,874	4,922		28,648	7,930	18,697	38,435	2,529,506
Maryland .....	11	6,090,348	416,788	560,734	170,880	278,589	234,444	756,913	8,508,696
Massachusetts .....	8	567,148	19,030	4,891	53,086	53,221	15,869	85,616	798,861
Michigan .....	8	6,510,481	853,069	374,105	644,399	836,530	495,697	528,900	10,243,181
Minnesota .....	3	7,548	34,721	5,845	350		457		48,921
Missouri .....	74	28,356,626	1,449,369	840,349	6,433,833	4,129,781	917,191	538,088	42,675,037
New Jersey .....	12	25,337,657	471,845	387,015	4,239,879	8,930,931	1,981,994	2,064,974	39,313,855
New York .....	99	13,132,149	2,920,090	151,257	867,218	917,057	1,028,468	907,052	19,923,291
North Carolina .....	211	23,071,991	42,339	42,339	785,527	396,251	361,090	1,684,228	26,544,368
Ohio .....	40	10,911,250	140,267	450,309	2,157,625	1,921,786	649,977	507,944	16,748,158
Pennsylvania .....	37	3,486,916	96,131	108,596	29,124	39,632	102,257	203,220	4,059,876
South Carolina .....	1	59,666			2,320				61,986
Tennessee .....	42	1,659,920	8,328	28,327	74,891	50,659	2,793	28,269	1,853,187
Texas .....	2	5,057							5,057
Virginia .....	197	45,707,838	422,632	8,774	2,277,532	2,327,391	1,941,310	1,538,649	54,224,135
West Virginia .....	12	183,837	708,075		14,336	20,054	1,803		1,018,105
Wisconsin .....	7	4,384,320	41,178	819,770	70,566	207,609	119,169	228,004	5,876,616
Total .....	971	194,866,317	8,389,985	4,362,879	20,443,692	18,487,264	9,234,329	11,250,575	267,035,541



STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF TOBACCO FACTORIES IN EACH STATE, ETC.—Continued.

States.	Tobacco, manufactured.										
	Tobacco and snuff produced.					Tobacco on hand January 1, 1886.	Total tobacco.	Unsold January 1, 1887.	Exported.	Sold.	Value of stamps used.
	Plug.	Fine-cut chewing.	Smoking.	Snuff.	Total.						
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Value.
Arkansas	70,484		3,170	812	74,466	35,755	110,221	84,453	2,986	72,782	\$5,822.56
California			49,402	5,791	55,193	43,426	98,619	31,558	5,956	61,105	4,888.40
Colorado			8,357		8,357		8,357	122		8,235	258.80
Connecticut			309		309		309			309	24.76
Delaware	2,269			2,284,132	2,286,401	87,313	2,373,714	129,013		2,244,701	179,576.08
Georgia	286,999		7,862	81	294,892	45,502	340,394	131,807	4,829	203,758	16,300.64
Illinois	1,580,987	1,571,290	4,862,118	79,214	8,093,589	289,422	8,383,011	359,929	304,805	7,718,277	617,462.16
Indiana	6,284		21,679	23,422	51,385	30,184	81,569	38,646	1,182	41,741	3,339.28
Iowa		27,220	321,711	690	349,621	17,081	366,702	12,991		353,711	28,296.88
Kansas	9,439		6,577		16,016	20,853	36,869	14,656		22,213	1,777.04
Kentucky	13,870,977	785,547	869,277	153,755	15,179,556	1,021,118	16,200,674	2,081,343	31,225	14,088,106	1,127,048.48
Louisiana		803,695	995,149	114,701	1,913,545	429,162	2,342,707	383,586	114,593	1,844,528	147,562.24
Maryland		445,120	6,301,131	399,687	7,145,938	266,294	7,412,232	227,519	838,505	6,346,208	507,696.64
Massachusetts	477,417	150	19,455	51,263	548,285	835	549,120	371	49,765	501,884	40,158.72
Michigan	989,818	822,865	5,838,740		9,651,429	17,508	9,668,995	13,187	972	9,654,836	779,336.88
Minnesota			41,435	1,900	43,395	5,978	49,373	3,885	919	44,569	3,565.52
Missouri	29,504,333	231,546	4,514,969	256,158	34,507,006	2,977,971	37,484,977	2,428,620	26,042	35,030,315	2,802,425.20
New Jersey	17,700,225	5,106,457	4,879,076	2,476,365	30,162,123	68,546	30,230,669	53,840	211,288	29,805,541	2,397,243.28
New York	3,790,148	3,293,138	9,564,538	227,874	16,875,698	1,858,829	17,011,527	13,267	2,949,432	13,827,828	1,114,226.24
North Carolina	18,778,426	34,125	4,694,823	42,999	18,550,273	5,631,130	24,181,203	8,839,603	254,964	15,086,636	1,206,930.88
Ohio	10,131,064	1,042,087	2,620,827	28,131	13,823,109	608,218	14,431,327	271,720	3,715	14,155,692	1,132,471.36
Pennsylvania	2,234	88,534	3,017,840	152,638	3,261,252	100,592	3,361,814	105,642	5,690	3,250,482	260,088.56
South Carolina	47,463				47,463	31,644	79,107	48,340		30,767	2,461.36
Tennessee	1,185,642	539	62,932	131,549	1,380,662	683,836	2,064,498	977,650	2,408	1,084,440	86,755.20
Texas			5,507		5,507	2,165	7,672		450	7,222	577.86
Virginia	38,238,063		903,353	112,019	39,253,435	11,637,496	50,890,931	12,065,008	9,121,774	28,803,549	2,304,283.92
West Virginia	66,976		877,312		944,288	59,702	1,008,990	173,041	4,235	826,714	66,137.12
Wisconsin	2,745	745,715	4,694,421	3,300	5,446,181	70,186	5,516,367	52,500	8,736	5,455,131	436,410.48
Total	131,241,973	16,998,028	55,176,982	6,547,191	209,964,174	24,317,774	234,281,948	29,513,997	13,941,471	190,826,526	15,266,126.40

## DIRECT TAX CLAIMS.

Various claims against the United States, most of them of small amounts, are constantly arising under the acts relating to the direct tax.

Under the act of May 9, 1872, as amended by the act of June 8, 1872, claims are presented by purchasers at direct-tax sales, their heirs or assigns who have been evicted, or lost title to lands purchased by judgment of a United States court.

Under section 36 of the act of August 5, 1861, as construed by the United States Supreme Court, in the cases of *United States vs. Taylor* (104 U. S. Rep., 216; 28 Int. Rev. Rec., 288), and *United States vs. Lawton* (110 U. S. Reps. 146; 30 Int. Rev. Rec., 47), claims are presented by the original owners, or their legal representatives, for the surplus proceeds of sales of land, for the payment of which claims the sum of \$190,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary, was appropriated by the act of March 3, 1883.

Secretary Folger said in regard to these claims :

The facts in different cases are so variant, and the interests of original owners, or their heirs-at-law, or their legal representatives, and tax sale purchasers, are so entangled or so hostile as that it is needful that all the facts in each case be presented for a correct decision of that case.

And so, without any precedent rule, there must be a full presentation of the facts in each case, and to those facts, when presented, will be applied some rule of law or equity, which will be the true one, between the parties and the Government.

These claims have given rise to considerable litigation in the Court of Claims, and some of the leading cases decided in that court are as follows :

Chaplin's Case (19 Ct. Cls., 424; 30 Int. Rev. Rec., 119) decides who are "legal representatives," and that the surplus is personalty.

Chisholm's Case (19 Ct. Cls., 435; 30 Int. Rev. Rec., 135): Surplus belonging to wife being a chose in action, accrued to the husband.

White's Case (19 Ct. Cls., 436): Executor not required to prove the loyalty of his testator.

Kidder's Case (19 Ct. Cls., 561): Question as to whether the executor or the trustee under the will is the proper party to receive the surplus of an unsettled estate.

Fripp's Case (19 Ct. Cls. Reps., 667; 30 Int. Rev. Rec., 242) : When the land was sold the executor was in possession. *Held*, that he could not maintain an action for the surplus; he was but the custodian. The heir was the owner.

Cuthbert's Case (20 Ct. Cls., 172; 31 Int. Rev. Rec., 175): Life tenant cannot maintain an action for the surplus. Every party who had an estate in the land has an interest in the surplus and is a necessary part in an action to recover it.

Elliott's Case (20 Ct. Cls., 328; 31 Int. Rev. Rec., 174) : Legatees whose legacy is unpaid and is a lien upon the land sold may maintain an action for the surplus.

Rhett's Case (20 Ct. Cls., 338; 31 Int. Rev. Rec., 176) : When land has been redeemed owner is not entitled to the surplus. It is not the intent of the statute to give the owner both the land and its representative the surplus.

Graham's Case (21 Ct. Cls., 47) : The controversy in this case was one of fact going to the question of title.

Rodgers's Case (21 Ct. Cls., 130; 32 Int. Rev. Rec., 57) : Party in possession under a "title bond." The term "owner" in the direct-tax act intended to include every kind of estate of equity which should itself

entitle a person to the whole or a portion of the surplus. A mortgagor in default to his vendor for a larger amount than the surplus in the Treasury, and who before he brought suit had been ousted from possession under the decree of a court, is not the owner nor entitled to the surplus.

Wilson's Case (21 Ct. Cls., 135): In a suit for a surplus it is sufficient evidence of ownership that the claimant was in possession under color of title. Where possession can not be shown he must show either a complete title or that the property was assessed to him, and that he paid taxes for a period covered by the State statute of limitations.

Paynter's Case (21 Ct. Cls., 221): It can not be inferred that the possession of the former owner after sale was forcible nor that a conveyance to a third person was adverse to the purchaser. The Government did not warrant the title to lands sold under the direct-tax acts, and with the sale ceased to have an interest in the land.

Cooper's Case (21 Ct. Cls., 510): Decided against the United States. No opinion. The case was taken to the Supreme Court and the judgment of the Court of Claims was affirmed (120 U. S., 124; 33 Int. Rev. Rec., 62).

Under section 4, act of February 25, 1867, merged or re-enacted in Sec. 3689, R. S., claims are presented for refund of tax, penalty, and interest alleged to have been illegally collected by the direct-tax commissioners.

A number of such claims has arisen by reason of decisions in the Court of Claims, viz: *Simons vs. The United States* (19 Ct. Cls., 601; 30 Int. Rev. Rec., 241), and *Harrison vs. The United States* (20 Ct. Cls., 175; 31 Int. Rev. Rec., 175), in which it was held that interest commenced to run at the end of sixty days after the tax was fixed (Sec. 3, act of June 7, 1862), and *Cato A. Seabrook, administrator, vs. The United States* (21 Ct. Cls., 39; 32 Int. Rev. Rec., 168), in which it was held that the assessment in South Carolina was erroneous on account of the rule which the commissioners adopted, by which they assessed a tax of 80 cents on \$100 of valuation upon city, town, village, and borough lots, while upon country property they assessed a tax of \$2 on \$100 of valuation.

SCHOOL FARMS.

An act was passed during the last session of Congress, March 3, 1887, providing for the redemption and sale of the school farm lands now held by the United States in Beaufort county, S. C., acquired under the direct-tax laws.

March 24, 1887, regulations were issued (Circular No. 309) stating the provisions of law and the manner by which the original owners, heirs-at-law, devisees, or grantees could obtain redemption.

There were 18 of these school farms owned by the United States, which have been rented from year to year by the collector of internal revenue.

Amount collected as rent for the year 1886.....	\$603.50
Commissions paid as remuneration for services of overseer.....	42.90
	566.40
Deposited.....	560.60

DIRECT TAX STILL DUE.

A bill to credit and pay to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia direct taxes collected under the act of 1861, and

to remit the quota still unpaid, passed the Senate at the last session of Congress, but failed to pass the House.

There is still due and unpaid of the \$20,000,000 imposed upon the whole United States by the act of August 5, 1861, as shown by the adjustments made in the accounts in the office of the First Comptroller, the sum of \$2,563,967.11, from the following States and Territories:

States and Territories.	Amount.	States and Territories.	Amount.
Alabama.....	\$506,793.09	Tennessee.....	\$277,493.52
Arkansas.....	107,184.82	Texas.....	174,285.16
Colorado.....	715.37	Virginia.....	286,662.93
Florida.....	72,756.41	Utah.....	26,982.00
Georgia.....	466,384.44	Washington.....	3,487.17
Mississippi.....	301,325.83	Total.....	2,563,967.11
North Carolina.....	198,742.06		
South Carolina.....	141,174.81		

The question whether the United States has a right to apply money due a State as a set-off against the quota of direct taxes apportioned to it, such State not having assumed its quota, was involved in a suit in the Court of Claims, entitled "The State of Louisiana vs. The United States, No. 15,295," recently decided adversely to the United States (33 Int. Rev. Rec., 190; 22 Ct. Cls., —). The Supreme Court has recently sustained the decision of the Court of Claims.

As it has been the practice of the accounting officers of the Treasury, instead of paying claims adjusted in favor of States, which appear on the books of the Treasury as indebted to the United States on account of direct tax, to set off the amount due as against any unpaid quota of direct tax, additional sums appear to be due as follows:

Alabama.....	\$22,520.24
Georgia.....	35,555.42
Louisiana.....	71,385.83
Mississippi.....	42,174.29
Total.....	171,635.78

In case the amounts set off and credited are finally paid to the States and the same amounts charged back to their respective direct-tax accounts, their indebtedness on direct tax will be as follows:

Alabama.....	\$529,313.33
Georgia.....	501,939.86
Louisiana.....	71,385.83
Mississippi.....	343,500.12

The total amount due from all the States will be \$2,735,602.89.

I suggest that the question whether the United States has now any authority for the collection of the tax remaining unpaid be taken into consideration. If it is held that the tax can be collected, proper steps should be taken to collect it, unless there is some probability of legislative action authorizing further suspension.

#### INTERNAL-REVENUE CASES PENDING BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

No. 30.—United States, plaintiff in error, vs. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Tax on surplus earnings.

No. 99.—Marquette, Houghton, and Ontonagon Railroad Company vs. United States.

No. 658.—United States vs. Frederick Frerichs. From Court of Claims.

No. 746.—United States vs. Stowell *et al.*, claimants. Distillery at Lawrence.

No. 752.—*Richmond vs. Blake.*

No. 815.—*John D. Sanborn vs. United States.* Taken up from United States circuit court of Massachusetts.

No. 816.—*United States vs. Sanborn.* Cross-writ.

No. 1023.—*Central National Bank vs. United States.*

No. 1080.—*Joseph M. Cummings et al., vs. United States.*

No. 1081.—*United States vs. Joseph M. Cummings et al.*

No. —*United States vs. A. S. Witten et al.* Decision in circuit court western district of Virginia (Judge Paul presiding), that Government can not collect tax on spirits lost in warehouse, if lost through its negligence.

No. —*Chicago Distilling Company vs. R. Stone, collector.* This suit is a test one, brought for the purpose of obtaining a judicial decision as to the mode of arriving at the *capacity* of a distillery within the meaning of the law, as employed in Sec. 3309, Revised Statutes, as amended.

#### ABATEMENT CLAIMS.

On the first of July, 1886, there were pending 226 claims for abatement of assessed taxes, amounting to \$146,721.34, and during the year 3,791 claims, amounting to \$937,394.88, were presented.

Of these, 3,002 claims, amounting to \$704,301.66, have been allowed by this office, and 954 claims, amounting to \$348,562.21, have been rejected or returned for amendment.

This left 61 claims for abatement still pending on the 30th of June, 1887, amounting to \$31,252.35.

Since that date and up to the first of October, 782 other claims have been filed, amounting to \$85,033.92; 539 claims have been allowed, amounting to \$73,048.24, and 231 rejected or returned for amendment, amounting to \$36,303.43; and on the first day of October, 1887, 73 claims for abatement were pending, amounting to \$6,934.60.

#### REBATE CLAIMS.

No claims for rebate of tax on tobacco and cigars were pending July 1, 1886.

During the fiscal year one claim for \$18.08 was presented and allowed. None have been received since June 30, 1887.

#### REFUNDING CLAIMS.

On the 1st of July, 1886, there were pending 211 claims for the refunding of taxes collected, amounting to \$219,211.29, and during the year 367 other claims, amounting to \$48,552.83, were presented, and 72 rejected claims, amounting to \$56,503.87, were reconsidered. Of these, 232 claims, amounting to \$80,505.38, have been allowed by this office, and 224 claims, amounting to \$32,188.08, have been rejected or returned for amendment.

This left 194 claims for refunding still pending on the 30th of June, 1887, amounting to \$211,574.53. Since that date, and up to the 1st of October, 72 other claims have been filed, amounting to \$3,452.97. Of these, 24 claims have been allowed, amounting to \$633.68, and 30 have been rejected or returned for amendment, amounting to \$2,132.20; and on the 1st of October, 1887, 212 claims for refunding were pending, amounting to \$212,261.62.

## SALES OF REAL PROPERTY ACQUIRED UNDER THE INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS.

STATEMENT OF SALES OF REAL PROPERTY ACQUIRED UNDER THE INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS, OF WHICH THE PURCHASERS RECEIVED QUIT-CLAIM DEEDS FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1886-'87.

Date of sale.	When acquired.	From whom acquired.	Realty sold, and where situated.	Amount sold for.
Aug. 13, 1886.	Nov., 1885.....	Joseph Snyder.	A lot of land (.19 of an acre), "The J. Snyder distillery premises," near Ashton, Clark county, Mo.	\$300. 00
Oct. 13, 1886 ..	Nov. 25, 1871..	H. D. Watson.	320 acres land in Caddo parish, La.....	100. 00
Dec. 27, 1886..	July 6, 1880 ...	R. F. Murray and A. F. Lincoln.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, T. 26 N. R 4 of 3 P. M., in Tazewell county, Ill.	50. 00
Jan. 18, 1887..	Dec. 23, 1868 ..	J. L. and J. R. Cardwell.	Six lots and one tract (689 acres) land in Rockingham county, N. C.	500. 00
Mar. 21, 1887 ..	Dec. 10, 1867..	Thos. Self.	125 acres land in Lawrence county, Ky.....	53. 00
Mar. 26, 1887 ..	Nov. 6, 1873 ...	L. C. Hartin <i>et al.</i>	Two tracts of land (508 acres) in Wilkes county, N. C.	75. 00
Apr. 9, 1887 ..	July 12, 1870 ..	Lewis J. Parr.	130 acres land in Rochdale county, Ga.....	100. 00
May 13, 1887 ..	Apr. 25, 1885 ..	James M. Carson.	Town lot, 30x18 feet, in Mount Erie, Wayne county, Ill.	95. 00
Total ..	.....	.....	.....	1,273. 00

NUMBER OF SPECIAL-TAX PAYERS.<sup>a</sup>

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO PAID SPECIAL TAXES IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES DURING THE SPECIAL-TAX YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 1887.

States and Territories.	Rectifiers.	Retail liquor dealers.	Wholesale liquor dealers.	Manufacturers of stills.	Manufacturers of cigars.	Dealers in leaf tobacco.	Dealers in leaf tobacco not exceeding 25,000 pounds.	Retail dealers in leaf tobacco.	Dealers in manufactured tobacco.	Manufacturers of tobacco.	Peddlers of tobacco.	Brewers.	Retail dealers in malt liquors.	Wholesale dealers in malt liquors.	Total.
Alabama	5	1,065	32		39		1		8,682			1	24	17	9,866
Arkansas		550	21		22		1	1	6,179	8	1		9	15	6,807
California	106	11,023	368	2	423	28	1		14,773	16	27	191	257	139	27,354
Colorado <sup>b</sup>	6	2,174	51		64	4			4,611			22	64	44	7,040
Connecticut	18	3,086	42		322	81	17		7,277	2	10	24	140	106	11,125
Delaware <sup>c</sup>	3	671	11		38				3,389	4	4	5	13	6	4,144
Florida		305	10		170	26	1	1	2,541		3		2	9	3,068
Georgia	14	1,625	49	1	30				10,691	12	4	1	16	20	12,463
Illinois	132	11,635	270	3	1,257	61	6	1	33,440	29	85	131	594	204	47,848
Indiana	16	5,624	61		483	55	22		16,554	10	21	55	172	103	23,120
Iowa	13	3,584	54		268	7	1		15,565	3	7	78	283	66	19,929
Kansas	1	2,098	17		171	1	1		14,264	1	10	5	84	42	16,694
Kentucky	56	3,598	201	1	204	1,010	361		10,055	75	11	29	104	40	15,745
Louisiana	25	4,789	118		127	20			7,168	55	51	7	20	28	12,408
Maine	1	919	8		44				5,464		36	1	92	9	6,574
Maryland <sup>d</sup>	81	6,108	160	1	758	91	44		12,323	11	15	59	164	55	19,870
Massachusetts	61	7,263	198	1	539	47	1		18,276	8	111	36	472	186	27,199
Michigan	10	6,520	61	1	545	19			17,798	6	65	120	206	151	25,502
Minnesota	14	4,156	62		206	3			10,592	2	10	146	130	87	15,408
Mississippi		826	14		4				6,275				167	13	7,299
Missouri	60	6,746	175	1	633	112	21		21,001	63	16	66	206	155	29,255
Montana <sup>e</sup>	1	1,815	48		10				2,512	2	3	38	86	26	4,541
Nebraska <sup>f</sup>	3	3,323	51		127	4	1		11,618		5	45	100	105	15,382
Nevada <sup>g</sup>	2	935	17		3				1,824		1	33	19	18	2,852
New Hampshire	1	1,203	6		34				3,004		23	5	176	44	4,496
New Jersey	26	7,759	77	1	812	16			17,455	12	120	51	367	161	26,857
New Mexico <sup>h</sup>	2	1,717	42		6				2,433		1	22	26	37	4,286
New York	276	31,883	819	1	4,626	518	1		63,178	97	390	307	2,118	467	104,681
North Carolina	8	1,620	31	1	30	298	40		8,840	197	82		40	23	11,210
Ohio	112	15,540	871	4	1,434	304	85	1	35,173	42	201	139	486	264	54,156

<sup>a</sup> Exclusive of manufacturers of, and dealers in oleomargarine.  
<sup>b</sup> Including the Territory of Wyoming.  
<sup>c</sup> Including the State of Delaware, two counties of Virginia, and nine counties of Maryland.

<sup>d</sup> Including the District of Columbia.  
<sup>e</sup> Including the Territory of Idaho.  
<sup>f</sup> Including the Territory of Dakota.

<sup>g</sup> Including the Territory of Utah.  
<sup>h</sup> Including the Territory of Arizona.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO PAID SPECIAL TAXES IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES, ETC.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Rectifiers.	Retail liquor dealers.	Wholesale liquor dealers.	Manufacturers of stills.	Manufacturers of cigars.	Dealers in leaf tobacco.	Dealers in leaf tobacco not exceeding 25,000 pounds.	Retail dealers in leaf tobacco.	Dealers in manufactured tobacco.	Manufacturers of tobacco.	Peddlers of tobacco.	Brewers.	Retail dealers in malt liquors.	Wholesale dealers in malt liquors.	Total.
Oregon a .....	9	1,620	50		25	4	1		4,432		1	78	109	54	6,383
Pennsylvania .....	229	19,540	444	1	4,127	309	92		55,214	29	315	368	885	313	81,866
Rhode Island .....	2	1,136	34		71	2			3,510		21	3	59	12	4,850
South Carolina .....	1	1,001	20		20				6,729	5	2	2	17	11	7,808
Tennessee .....	5	1,536	47		34	224	104		7,905	47	13	4	33	25	9,977
Texas .....	18	3,064	44		58	4	1	1	14,580	2	5	10	615	138	18,540
Vermont .....		448	2		26	1			2,360		12		50	7	2,906
Virginia .....	18	2,538	44		164	476	50		7,924	186	7	2	41	25	11,475
West Virginia .....	4	756	11		106	27	23		4,150	11		8	48	14	5,158
Wisconsin .....	44	6,308	100	1	565	96	11		14,196	7	44	177	191	71	21,811
Total .....	1,383	188,107	4,241	20	18,570	3,848	886	5	513,955	942	1,733	2,269	8,685	3,309	747,953
Total for special-tax year 1886 .....	1,376	190,121	4,290	24	18,000	3,938	1,030	2	501,819	875	1,697	2,292	8,409	3,012	736,885

a Including the Territories of Washington and Alaska.



DISTILLED SPIRITS.

DISTILLERIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

States and Territories.	Grain.		Molasses.		Fruit.		Total registered.	Total operated.
	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.		
Alabama.....	3	3			56	56	59	59
Arkansas.....	22	19			18	18	40	37
California.....	2	1			245	232	247	233
Colorado.....	1	1					1	1
Connecticut.....	1	1			76	76	77	77
Delaware.....					56	56	56	56
Georgia.....	66	61			189	185	255	246
Illinois.....	23	21			30	26	53	47
Indiana.....	12	9			53	52	65	61
Iowa.....	2	2			6	6	8	8
Kansas.....	1	1			2	2	3	3
Kentucky.....	322	259	1	1	350	350	673	613
Louisiana.....					9	9	9	0
Maryland.....	26	23			9	9	35	32
Massachusetts.....	1	1	8	8	11	11	20	29
Missouri.....	26	25			41	41	67	62
Mississippi.....					5	5	5	0
Nebraska.....	2	2					2	6
New Hampshire.....			1	1	2	2	3	5
New Jersey.....	1	1			84	84	85	85
New Mexico.....					5	5	5	5
New York.....	2	2			64	64	66	66
North Carolina.....	368	307			1,155	1,155	1,523	1,462
Oregon.....	1	1			11	11	12	12
Ohio.....	33	28			41	40	74	68
Pennsylvania.....	103	89			38	38	141	127
South Carolina.....	16	14			25	25	41	39
Tennessee.....	75	59			222	202	297	261
Texas.....	4	3			4	4	8	7
Vermont.....					4	4	4	4
Virginia.....	40	30			1,054	1,045	1,094	1,075
West Virginia.....	2	1			121	113	123	114
Wisconsin.....	5	5					5	5
Total.....	1,160	969	10	10	3,986	3,926	5,156	4,905

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF GRAIN AND MOLASSES DISTILLERIES IN OPERATION ON THE 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1880 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

Date.	Number of distilleries.		Capacity of grain distilleries.		Capacity of molasses distilleries.		Total spirit-producing capacity per day.
	Grain.	Molasses.	Grain.	Spirits.	Molasses.	Spirits.	
September 1, 1880.....	372	6	<i>Bushels.</i> 69,013	<i>Gallons.</i> 275,364	<i>Gallons.</i> 8,899	<i>Gallons.</i> 7,564	<i>Gallons.</i> 282,928
September 1, 1881.....	298	5	70,193	272,806	8,573	7,287	280,093
September 1, 1882.....	198	7	57,755	227,973	10,426	8,861	236,834
September 1, 1883.....	387	7	56,859	224,107	8,721	6,818	230,925
September 1, 1884.....	294	8	47,855	189,308	8,814	7,424	196,732
September 1, 1885.....	212	8	42,594	174,295	7,122	6,054	180,349
September 1, 1886.....	305	9	46,180	181,223	8,853	7,524	188,747
September 1, 1887.....	293	8	50,355	199,100	6,460	5,493	204,593

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT DISTILLERIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Registered.	Operated.	Districts.	Registered.	Operated.
Alabama .....	56	56	New Mexico .....	5	5
Arkansas .....	18	18	New York:		
California:			Fourth district .....	32	32
First district .....	126	120	Fifteenth district .....	14	14
Fourth district .....	119	112	Twenty-first district .....	8	8
Connecticut .....	76	76	Twenty-eighth district .....	10	10
Delaware .....	56	56	North Carolina:		
Georgia .....	189	185	Fourth district .....	352	352
Illinois:			Fifth district .....	320	320
Fourth district .....	16	14	Sixth district .....	483	483
Fifth district .....	2	1	Oregon .....	11	11
Eighth district .....	1	1	Ohio:		
Thirteenth district .....	11	11	Sixth district .....	8	8
Indiana:			Tenth district .....	9	9
Sixth district .....	9	9	Eleventh district .....	13	13
Seventh district .....	41	40	Eighteenth district .....	11	10
Eleventh district .....	3	3	Pennsylvania:		
Iowa:			First district .....	29	29
Second district .....	3	3	Ninth district .....	2	2
Fourth district .....	3	3	Twelfth district .....	4	4
Kansas .....	2	2	Nineteenth district .....	1	1
Kentucky:			Twenty-second district .....	2	2
Second district .....	95	95	South Carolina .....	25	25
Third district .....	43	43	Tennessee:		
Sixth district .....	6	6	Second district .....	53	49
Seventh district .....	70	70	Fifth district .....	164	154
Eighth district .....	136	136	Texas:		
Louisiana .....	9	9	First district .....	1	1
Maryland .....	9	9	Fourth district .....	3	3
Massachusetts:			Vermont .....	4	4
Tenth district .....	11	11	Virginia:		
Missouri:			Second district .....	247	247
First district .....	28	28	Fourth district .....	450	449
Fourth district .....	2	2	Sixth district .....	357	349
Sixth district .....	11	11	West Virginia .....	121	113
Mississippi .....	5	5	Total .....	3,986	3,926
New Hampshire .....	2	2			
New Jersey:					
First district .....	30	30			
Third district .....	27	27			
Fifth district .....	27	27			

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF GRAIN AND MOLASSES DISTILLERIES IN OPERATION AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887, AND THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.

Months.	Number of distilleries.		Capacity of grain distilleries.		Capacity of molasses distilleries.		Total spirit-producing capacity per day.
	Grain.	Molasses.	Grain.	Spirits.	Molasses.	Spirits.	
July .....	363	6	<i>Bushels.</i> 47, 208	<i>Gallons.</i> 183, 629	<i>Gallons.</i> 6, 405	<i>Gallons.</i> 5, 445	189, 074
August .....	297	7	37, 270	146, 123	9, 791	8, 321	154, 444
September .....	305	9	46, 180	181, 223	8, 853	7, 524	188, 747
October .....	326	10	48, 363	190, 075	9, 770	8, 307	198, 982
November .....	417	7	57, 772	224, 303	5, 777	4, 910	229, 213
December .....	529	9	68, 372	257, 988	8, 637	7, 342	265, 330
January .....	541	8	71, 012	272, 777	6, 103	5, 179	277, 956
February .....	599	9	77, 175	297, 340	7, 834	6, 661	304, 001
March .....	625	9	77, 771	294, 846	8, 104	6, 890	301, 736
April .....	649	8	80, 458	307, 284	5, 354	4, 652	311, 936
May .....	577	9	70, 538	277, 653	7, 637	6, 492	284, 145
June .....	492	8	58, 869	233, 036	6, 869	5, 838	238, 874
July .....	368	7	52, 478	207, 176	8, 087	6, 875	214, 051
August .....	303	6	40, 090	158, 161	4, 339	3, 689	161, 850
September .....	293	8	50, 355	199, 100	6, 460	5, 493	204, 599

\* \* \* \* \*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISTILLERIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED.

The whole number of grain distilleries registered during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was 1,160, of which number 969 were operated.

The numbers registered and operated during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were 1,132 and 950 respectively, showing an increase during the last fiscal year of 28 in the number registered and of 19 in the number operated.

The increase in the number registered and in the number operated occurred in the class of distilleries having the smaller capacities for the production of spirits, there having been an increase of 34 in the number of distilleries of this class registered and of 30 in the number operated.

In the larger distilleries there was a decrease of 6 in the number registered and of 11 in the number operated.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, 884 distilleries of the smaller class, varying in daily grain capacity from not over 5 bushels to not over 60 bushels per diem, were registered, and of this number 726, or 82 per cent., were operated.

Of the larger distilleries having daily capacities varying from 60 bushels to several thousand bushels per diem, 248 were registered and 224, or 90 per cent., were operated.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, 918 of the smaller distilleries were registered, and 756, or 82 per cent., were operated. Of the larger distilleries, 242 were registered and 213, or 88 per cent., were operated.

There were 10 rum distilleries registered and 10 operated, an increase of 1 over the number reported for the previous fiscal year.

There were 3,986 fruit distilleries registered and 3,926 operated, a decrease of 1,115 in the number registered and 1,149 in the number operated during the fiscal year.

The whole number of grain, molasses, and fruit distilleries registered and operated during the year were 5,156 and 4,905, respectively.

\* \* \* \* \*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MATERIALS USED AND SPIRITS PRODUCED DURING THE LAST TEN (FISCAL) YEARS.

Year.	Grain used.	Spirits produced.	Molasses used.	Rum produced.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
1878.....	14,680,552	54,499,677	1,995,645	1,603,376
1879.....	18,735,814	69,649,166	2,801,307	2,243,455
1880.....	24,006,359	87,915,969	3,110,190	2,439,301
1881.....	31,291,175	115,609,644	2,710,307	2,118,506
1882.....	27,459,095	104,149,077	2,121,804	1,704,084
1883.....	18,644,787	72,235,175	2,373,106	1,801,960
1884.....	18,927,982	73,724,581	2,259,536	1,711,158
1885.....	17,865,203	72,834,198	2,719,416	2,081,165
1886.....	19,195,332	78,544,428	2,908,130	1,799,952
1887.....	17,959,565	75,974,376	2,428,783	1,857,228
Total.....	208,765,864	805,136,291	24,828,224	19,360,180
Average.....	20,876,586	80,513,629	2,482,822	1,936,018

The quantity of grain used in the production of spirits during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887 (17,959,565 bushels), is a decrease of 1,235,767 bushels from the amount used in the preceding fiscal year (19,195,332 bushels), and is 2,917,021 bushels less than the average (20,876,586 bushels) for the last ten years.

The number of gallons of spirits produced from grain during the year (75,974,376) shows a decrease of 2,570,052 gallons from the product (78,544,428 gallons) of the year ended June 30, 1886, and is 4,539,252 gallons less than the average product (80,513,629 gallons) for the last ten years.

The yield of spirits from each bushel of grain is 4.23+ gallons, showing a marked advance. The yield for the two preceding years was 4.091 for 1886 and 4.076 for 1885.

The quantity of molasses used for the production of rum during the fiscal year (2,428,783 gallons) shows an increase of 120,653 gallons over the quantity used in the previous year (2,308,130 gallons), and is 54,039 gallons less than the average (2,482,822 gallons) for the last ten years.

The quantity of rum distilled from molasses during the fiscal year (1,857,223 gallons) shows an increase of 57,271 gallons over the product of the previous year, and is 78,795 gallons less than the average product (1,936,018 gallons) for the last ten years.

\* \* \* \* \*

The following statement shows the number of cattle and hogs fed at registered grain distilleries, arranged by States :

States.	Number of cattle fed.	Average increase in weight.	Total increase in weight.	Number of hogs fed.	Average increase in weight.	Total increase in weight.	Total increase in weight of cattle and hogs.
Alabama .....	9	295+	2,661	75	40+	3,025	5,686
Arkansas .....	137	179+	24,650	616	84+	51,765	76,415
California .....				1,460	241	351,800	351,800
Connecticut .....	95	300	28,500				28,500
Georgia .....	438	101+	44,240	2,786	86+	239,600	283,840
Illinois .....	21,659	244+	5,294,707	190	84+	16,000	5,310,707
Indiana .....	4,240	219+	929,760				929,760
Iowa .....	1,693	345+	586,230	125	90	11,250	597,480
Kentucky .....	23,860	179+	4,203,120	10,987	74+	817,018	5,020,138
Maryland .....	179	96+	17,344	257	92+	23,855	41,199
Massachusetts .....	80	250	20,000	40	200	8,000	28,000
Missouri .....	966	241+	233,095	632	90+	57,470	290,560
Nebraska .....	1,849	241+	446,033				446,033
New Jersey .....	800	150	120,000				120,000
New York .....	539	185+	100,000				100,000
North Carolina .....	863	155+	134,115	4,798	72+	345,790	479,900
Ohio .....	4,344	276+	1,201,125	66	128+	8,500	1,209,625
Oregon .....				150	90	13,500	13,500
Pennsylvania .....	2,777	212+	589,775	1,275	105+	134,637	724,410
South Carolina .....	204	150+	30,700	424	71+	30,495	61,192
Tennessee .....	660	296+	196,700	3,406	118+	403,050	599,757
Texas .....	40	200	8,000	50	100	5,000	13,000
Virginia .....	78	212+	28,820	281	100	28,100	56,920
West Virginia .....	68	198+	13,500				13,500
Wisconsin .....	909	254+	230,947	16	200	3,200	234,140
Total .....	66,012		14,484,022	27,634		2,552,115	17,036,137

#### SUMMARY.

Number of cattle fed at registered grain distilleries in the United States .....	66,012
Average increase in weight of cattle .....	pounds.. 219+
Total increase in weight of cattle .....	14,484,022
Number of hogs fed at registered grain distilleries in the United States .....	27,634
Average increase in weight of hogs .....	pounds.. 92+
Total increase in weight of hogs .....	do... 2,552,115
Total number of cattle and hogs fed .....	93,646
Average increase in weight of cattle and hogs .....	pounds.. 181+
Total increase in weight of cattle and hogs .....	do... 17,036,137

## TAXATION OF FRACTIONAL PARTS OF A GALLON OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The taxation of all fractions of a gallon of distilled spirits is a measure of importance, the expediency of which I have very fully set forth in my annual reports for the two preceding fiscal years, and I now renew my recommendation that legislation be had to this end.

A bill for this purpose was introduced and received the assent of both houses of the last Congress, but, owing to the addition of amendments, failed to become a law.

The law, as it now stands, exempts from taxation any fraction of a gallon in a package of spirits, in addition to the number of full gallons therein, and which is less than one-half of a gallon.

It also taxes, as a full gallon, any fraction of a gallon equal to or exceeding one-half gallon.

But it is within the power of the distiller to so fill his packages that each one shall contain a large untaxed fraction when gauged; and if the spirits are of a kind which does not remain long in the distillery warehouse, but is immediately withdrawn and transferred to other packages for consumption, the untaxed fractions are speedily made available for the benefit of the distiller.

The practical consequences are, that a very considerable quantity of spirits escapes taxation; that an inequality in the payment of tax exists as between the producers of the spirits referred to and the producers of the kinds of spirits which necessarily remain in warehouse for long periods of time, and until the fractions cease to be available; and that the possibility of avoiding a portion of the tax, and the eager endeavor to increase the amount so avoided, serve to demoralize the producer and tend always towards disregard of law.

The taxation of all fractions would remove this source of trouble, and would, I think, benefit the revenue to an extent not to be measured merely by the amount of tax which would be collected from fractions of gallons.

SPECIAL BONDED WAREHOUSES FOR THE STORAGE OF FRUIT BRANDY—  
DISTILLATION OF OTHER FRUITS THAN APPLES, PEACHES, OR  
GRAPES.

I deem it proper to urge anew that legislation be had authorizing the establishment of special bonded warehouses for the storage of brandy made from apples or peaches, or from any fruit whose distillation may be authorized under the rules and regulations which govern the distillation of the fruits above named.

Such warehouses for the storage of brandy distilled from *grapes* only were authorized by the act approved March 3, 1877, and have been established for ten years past.

I am satisfied that similar accommodation should be extended to the distillers of brandy from any fruits, and that it would be found of advantage to the Government as well as to the distiller.

The existing law in relation to the production of brandy from apples, peaches, or grapes exclusively, permits the distiller of brandy from these fruits to be exempted from the burden of providing a warehouse upon the distillery premises, at his own expense, for the exclusive storage of all spirits made by him, such as is required of distillers of grain; but in place of the custody of the spirits which the Government maintains, in case of storage in warehouse, the distiller of brandy from *apples* and *peaches* is compelled to make immediate payment of the tax, which pay-

ment can, under existing regulations, and with due regard to an effective collection of the tax, be deferred not later than four months from the time of making report of the production of the spirits.

This early payment of the tax is regarded by the distiller as a great hardship, as it compels him to meet the tax before the spirits have aged sufficiently to be ready for sale, and before a profitable market can be obtained.

This, it must be allowed, is a serious disadvantage. It is alleged that it prevents distillation to a considerable extent, and it undoubtedly occasions much discontent with the tax.

I am of the opinion that the extension to these distillers of the right of warehousing their brandy for a period not exceeding three years, such as is now enjoyed by the distillers of brandy from grapes, would be the grant of a privilege to which they are equally entitled with the distillers of brandy from grapes, would remove a serious cause of complaint, and would tend to produce an increase of revenue from this source.

For this purpose I recommend that the provisions of the act of March 3, 1877, relating to the production of fruit brandy, and to punish frauds connected with the same, be made applicable to brandy distilled from apples or peaches.

I also recommend that the provisions of section 3255 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be enlarged so as to authorize the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to permit the distillation of other fruits under the same provisions which now govern the distillation of apples, peaches, and grapes.

The effect of such an amendment of the law would be to allow the distillation of considerable quantities of fruits of various kinds which are now wasted, as it is impracticable to distill them under the conditions required by the general law concerning the distillation of spirits.

The brandy distilled from such fruits should also be included within the warehousing act above recommended.

#### ASSESSMENTS.

The following statements relative to assessments; to spirits deposited in and withdrawn from distillery warehouses and special bonded warehouses, the number and location of such warehouses and the names of the proprietors thereof; to the stock of spirits in the United States October 1, 1887; to exportations of spirits, tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes in bond; to exportations of tobacco, cigars, fermented liquors, and stills, with benefit of drawback; and to the production, consumption, and exportation of oleomargarine and other particulars concerning the operation of the "oleomargarine law" are prepared from reports in the division of assessments:

#### MISCELLANEOUS ASSESSMENTS.

The following table shows the assessments made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1886, and June 30, 1887, respectively, and the increase or decrease on each article or occupation:

	Assessed during fiscal year ended—		Fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.	
	June 30, 1886.	June 30, 1887.	Increase over 1886.	Decrease from 1886.
Tax on deficiencies in production of distilled spirits .....	\$26,598.18	\$41,438.20	\$14,840.02	.....
Tax on excess of materials used in the production of distilled spirits .....	1,044.11	1,463.17	419.06	.....
Tax on circulation of banks and others .....		4,288.37	4,288.37	.....
Tax on distilled spirits fraudulently removed or seized, also taxes overdue .....	7,094,334.15	3,333,295.90	.....	\$3,761,038.25
Tax on fermented liquor removed from brewery unstamped .....	22,912.72	4,941.16	.....	17,971.56
Tax on tobacco, snuff, and cigars removed from factory unstamped .....	13,589.78	12,744.11	.....	845.67
Tax on oleomargarine sold without payment of tax .....		666.54	666.54	.....
Tax on legacies and successions .....	219.18	35.00	.....	184.18
Tax on income and dividends .....	67.50	9,527.62	9,460.12	.....
Assessed penalties .....	84,853.28	83,515.56	.....	1,337.72
Unassessed and unassessable penalties, interest, deficiencies in bonded accounts which have been collected, taxes previously abated, conscience money; also fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and costs paid to collectors by order of court or by order of Secretary, and unassessable taxes recovered; also amount of penalties and interest received for validating unstamped instruments (Form 58) .....	221,495.80	213,933.32	.....	7,562.48
Special taxes (licenses) .....	53,440.66	45,556.05	.....	7,884.61
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>7,518,555.36</b>	<b>3,751,405.00</b>	.....	<b>3,767,150.36</b>

ASSESSMENTS FOR 1887.

The following statement shows the amount of assessments in each of the several States and Territories of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887:

States and Territories.	Amount.	States and Territories.	Amount.
Alabama .....	\$2,613.98	Montana and Idaho .....	\$1,200.63
Arkansas .....	4,631.33	Nebraska and Dakota .....	1,970.91
California .....	60,166.75	Nevada and Utah .....	1,912.36
Colorado and Wyoming .....	1,707.85	New Hampshire .....	1,421.21
Connecticut .....	7,114.51	New Jersey .....	31,528.21
Delaware .....	845.91	New Mexico and Arizona .....	1,711.74
Florida .....	341.33	New York .....	89,424.87
Georgia .....	20,962.65	North Carolina .....	68,663.51
Illinois .....	38,746.84	Ohio .....	51,283.02
Indiana .....	41,282.30	Oregon, Washington, and Alaska .....	6,156.57
Iowa .....	8,748.40	Pennsylvania .....	329,524.45
Kansas and Indian Territory .....	6,629.85	Rhode Island .....	640.36
Kentucky .....	2,349,244.63	South Carolina .....	4,911.54
Louisiana .....	2,788.32	Tennessee .....	85,703.86
Maine .....	3,343.90	Texas .....	4,071.21
Maryland .....	326,590.28	Vermont .....	1,034.24
Massachusetts .....	7,811.53	Virginia .....	50,927.75
Michigan .....	8,447.32	West Virginia .....	107,835.27
Minnesota .....	1,875.48	Wisconsin .....	4,309.48
Mississippi .....	1,886.06		
Missouri .....	11,894.59	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,751,405.00</b>

The explanation of the increase in assessments of tax on deficiencies in the production of distilled spirits and excess of materials used lies in the fact that a large number of new distilleries were started during the year. Taxes of this character abated before assessment under the pro-

visions of the act of March 1, 1879, as amended by the act of May 28, 1880, amounted to \$51,083.31, as follows:

Sixty-five claims from grain distillers, amount of tax abated—	
On excess of materials used .....	\$5,050.27
On deficiencies in production of spirits .....	45,117.03
Thirty-three claims from fruit distillers, amount of tax abated on deficiencies .....	916.01
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>51,083.31</b>

The great falling off in assessment of overdue taxes on distilled spirits is due to the fact that while at the beginning of the fiscal year 1886 there were 19,812,118 gallons of spirits in distillery warehouses, the tax on which would become due during the year under the terms of the warehousing bonds, there were only 10,701,425 gallons of such spirits in distillery warehouses at the beginning of the year 1887. As there were 12,783,297 gallons of such spirits in bond at the beginning of the present fiscal year, some increase in assessments of this character may be expected during the year.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### DECREASED PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS.

The quantity of spirits (77,831,599 gallons) produced and deposited in distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, is less than the production (80,344,380 gallons) of the year 1886 by 2,512,781 gallons.

The difference is distributed among the different kinds known to the trade as follows:

Increase in the production of—	Gallons.
Rum .....	57,271
Gin .....	90,418
High wines .....	14,675
Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits .....	527,638
Miscellaneous .....	540,744
<b>Total increase .....</b>	<b>1,230,746</b>
Decrease in the production of—	Gallons.
Bourbon whisky .....	2,303,785
Rye whisky .....	528,900
Alcohol .....	910,842
<b>Total decrease .....</b>	<b>3,743,527</b>
<b>Net decrease .....</b>	<b>2,512,781</b>

\* \* \* \* \*

#### DECREASED TAX-PAID WITHDRAWALS OF SPIRITS.

The quantity of spirits (66,183,303 gallons) withdrawn tax-paid, from distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, is less than the quantity (69,096,900 gallons) withdrawn from distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, by 2,913,597 gallons, the decrease being distributed among the different kinds known to the trade as follows:

Decrease in withdrawals of—	Gallons.
Bourbon whisky .....	3,977,704
Rye whisky .....	410,299
Miscellaneous .....	261,704
<b>Total decrease .....</b>	<b>4,649,707</b>



Increase in withdrawals of—	Gallons.	Gallons.
Alcohol.....	955,917	
Rum.....	104,627	
Gin.....	58,720	
High wines.....	10,641	
Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.....	606,205	
Total increase.....		1,736,110
Net decrease from 1886.....		2,913,597

If the quantity, 2,216,645 gallons (as stated by the chief of the Bureau of Statistics), of domestic spirits exported and reimported during the year upon payment of a customs duty equal to the internal-revenue tax be added, the quantity virtually withdrawn from distillery warehouses during the year ended June 30, 1887, is found to be 68,399,948 gallons, or 1,664,452 gallons less than during the year 1886, including the 967,500 gallons reimported and tax-paid during that year.

REIMPORTED SPIRITS.

The spirits referred to in the preceding statement, and upon which a customs duty has been paid, were removed from distillery warehouses for export under internal-revenue laws (section 3330, Revised Statutes, act of June 9, 1874), and upon their return to this country were entered under section 2500, Revised Statutes, of the customs laws as *reimported* spirits.

In addition to this quantity there yet remain, July 1, 1887, in foreign storage houses some six or seven million gallons of domestic spirits which will doubtless be returned to this country at no distant day; and which, if admitted under section 2500, Revised Statutes, will, under existing laws and regulations, be entitled to warehousing privileges conferred by section 2962, Revised Statutes.

In an opinion rendered by the Attorney-General under date of July 2, 1883, it is held, in effect, that a shipment of domestic spirits to a foreign port with the intention of bringing the spirits back to this country is not an exportation within the meaning and intent of the statute; and does not, under such circumstances, entitle the spirits upon their return to be entered under section 2500, Revised Statutes, as reimported spirits.

Guided by this opinion, regulations have from time to time been issued with the view of securing bona fide exportations, and preventing entry under section 2500 of any distilled spirits that have not been actually exported. While effecting their purpose as to withdrawals in most instances, these regulations have proven to be of but little practical value in preventing wrongful reimportations under section 2500, owing largely to the difficulty in obtaining proof of the *ultimate intention* of the owners of the spirits, who doubtless in a majority of cases purchase the spirits while stored in foreign warehouses. As a result, therefore, the spirits, although not actually exported and still an article on which an internal-revenue tax should be collected, are nevertheless returned and entered under section 2500 as reimported spirits and, as such, are held subject to a customs duty.

This anomalous state of affairs is open to still further objections. Under existing internal-revenue laws the time within which tax is to be paid on spirits deposited in a distillery warehouse is limited to three years from the date of entry of the spirits into warehouse; and the allowance for leakage and evaporation of the spirits during that period is also limited by section 17 of the act of May 28, 1880. But by withdrawing for export spirits that have remained in warehouse during the

full bonded period, and then holding them in foreign warehouses until such time as a demand may bring them home, the pretended exporter or subsequent purchaser of the spirits secures thereby, not only an indefinite period within which to pay the duty imposed by section 2500, Revised Statutes, but escapes payment of any duty or tax on leakages occurring during that period, however great.

This easy method of evading the internal-revenue law, it will be noticed, results not only in a considerable loss and delay in the collection of the revenue in such cases, and diverts the revenue thus obtained from its proper channels, but gives the person who thus evades the law an unfair advantage over the distiller who pays the full amount of tax on his spirits and as soon as it becomes due. These considerations, in my opinion, suggest the need of further legislation on this subject; and I therefore recommend (1) that section 2500, Revised Statutes, be so amended as to *exclude*, as an article subject to a customs duty, all domestic spirits returned to this country; and to provide for the collection of the internal-revenue tax due on such spirits as shown by the marks and brands on the packages at the time of removal of the spirits from the distiller's warehouse, or, if this is deemed inadvisable, (2) that the section be amended so as to read as follows :

Upon the reimportation of articles once exported, of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance of drawback, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws upon such articles: *Provided*, That upon all distilled spirits entered under the provisions of this section as reimported spirits there shall be collected and paid upon the duty herein imposed interest at the rate of — per cent. per annum, to be computed, in case the spirits were exported without payment of tax, from the date of withdrawal of such spirits from the distiller's warehouse, or, in case the spirits were exported with benefit of drawback, from the date of payment of such drawback, to the date, in either case, when such duty shall be paid: *And provided further*, That the interest herein required to be paid shall be in addition to any further duty or charge on such reimported spirits when deposited in bond in any public or private bonded warehouse under existing law.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### DISTILLED SPIRITS ALLOWED FOR LOSS BY LEAKAGE OR EVAPORATION IN WAREHOUSE.

The quantity of spirits (1,833,681 gallons) reported in the preceding table as lost by leakage or evaporation in warehouse, is that portion of actual leakage in warehouse from packages withdrawn during the year which has been allowed in accordance with the provisions of section 17 of the act of May 28, 1880.

The following statement shows the quantity of spirits, as per original gauge, withdrawn from warehouse for all purposes during the stated period, and the amount and percentage of leakage allowed thereon under the provisions of the act named :

Year.	Total quantity withdrawn.	Leakage allowed.	Percentage of withdrawals.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	
1880 .....	78, 199, 283	75, 834	.096
1881 .....	84, 335, 900	811, 486	.962
1882 .....	80, 281, 611	1, 231, 336	1.533
1883 .....	83, 291, 190	2, 261, 013	2.750
1884 .....	92, 022, 593	3, 858, 494	4.193
1885 .....	a80, 925, 782	4, 424, 314	4.866
1886 .....	b78, 568, 767	1, 806, 868	2.299
1887 .....	70, 782, 951	1, 833, 681	2.591

a Includes 7,750,696 gallons stamped for export not actually withdrawn.

b Includes 2,494,091 gallons stamped for export not actually withdrawn.

The increase of 26,813 gallons leakage allowed under section 17 of the act of May 28, 1880, over the quantity so allowed during the previous year, is explained by the fact that large quantities of old spirits were withdrawn in 1886, as to which, under the operation of Circular No. 282, no leakage at the time of withdrawal was allowed; the leakage had been allowed during the year ended June 30, 1885, upon regauges made during that year, while no spirits were withdrawn during the year ended June 30, 1887, upon which leakage had been allowed during any previous year.

\* \* \* \* \*

SPIRITS REMOVED IN BOND FOR EXPORT.

The following statement shows the quantity and percentage of production of distilled spirits removed in bond for export during each fiscal year since the passage of the act of June 6, 1872:

Year.	Taxable (proof) gallons exported.	Percentage of production.	Year.	Taxable (proof) gallons exported.	Percentage of production.
1873 .....	2,858,630	3.45+	1881 .....	15,921,482	13.52+
1874 .....	4,060,190	5.90+	1882 .....	8,092,725	7.64+
1875 .....	587,413	0.96+	1883 .....	5,328,427	7.19+
1876 .....	1,908,900	2.25+	1884 .....	9,586,738	12.70+
1877 .....	2,529,528	4.22+	1885 .....	10,671,118	14.24+
1878 .....	5,499,252	9.80+	1886 .....	5,646,656	7.02+
1879 .....	14,837,581	20.63+	1887 .....	2,223,913	2.85+
1880 .....	16,765,666	18.55+			

The falling off in exportations in 1887 as compared with 1886 is due mainly to the decreased withdrawals for export of Bourbon and rye whiskies and of alcohol, although there was a decrease as to all kinds except gin and miscellaneous spirits, as follows:

	Gallons.
In Bourbon whisky .....	1,728,242
In rye whisky .....	202,833
In alcohol .....	1,436,475
In rum .....	33,491
In high wines .....	2,222
In pure, neutral, or cologne spirits .....	39,582

Total decrease .....

Deduct increase in—

	Gallons.
Gin .....	2,717
Miscellaneous .....	17,385

Total increase .....

Net decrease .....

STATEMENT, BY DISTRICTS AND KINDS, OF THE QUANTITY OF SPIRITS WITHDRAWN FROM DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES AND FOR THE USE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

[Quantities in gallons.]

District and State.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Aggregate.
First California .....				446	446
First Illinois .....			3,397	269	3,666
Fifth Illinois .....			9,356	344	9,700
Sixth Indiana .....		488	437		925
Seventh Indiana .....			393		393
Second Iowa .....				261	261
Fifth Kentucky .....	402		141		543
Sixth Kentucky .....			171		171
Maryland .....		232	709	53	994
First Missouri .....			350		350
Nebraska .....			444		444
First New York .....			868		868
Twenty-eighth New York .....			1,004		1,004
First Ohio .....			1,313		1,313
First Wisconsin .....			90		90
Total .....	402	720	18,073	1,373	21,168
Withdrawn for scientific purposes and for the use of the United States during year ended June 30, 1886 .....	7,009		20,798	2,795	30,602

DECREASED WITHDRAWALS OF SPIRITS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES AND USE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The above table shows a decrease of spirits withdrawn for scientific purposes and for the use of the United States of 9,434 gallons from the quantity so withdrawn in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, as follows:

	Gallons.
Decrease of—	
Bourbon whisky .....	6,607
Alcohol .....	2,125
Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits .....	1,422
Total decrease .....	10,154
Deduct increase as to rye whisky .....	720
Net decrease .....	9,434

TRANSFERS OF SPIRITS FROM DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES TO MANUFACTURING WAREHOUSES.

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY OF SPIRITS WITHDRAWN FOR TRANSFER TO MANUFACTURING WAREHOUSES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

[Quantities in gallons.]

District and State.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Pure, neutral, or cologn spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
First Illinois .....				9,742		9,742
Fifth Illinois .....			13,919	87,572		71,491
Second Iowa .....				144,423		144,423
Fifth Kentucky .....	1,621					1,621
Seventh Kentucky .....						
Twenty-third Pennsylvania .....					1,929	*1,929
Total .....	1,621		13,919	211,737	1,929	229,206
Transfers to manufacturing warehouses during year ended June 30, 1886 .....	4,621	1,512	21,788	288,382		276,253

\* Corn and rye, Montrose.

DECREASED TRANSFERS OF SPIRITS FROM DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES TO MANUFACTURING WAREHOUSES.

As compared with transfers in 1886 the above table shows a decrease of 47,047 gallons in the quantity of spirits transferred to manufacturing warehouses, distributed as follows:

Decrease in—	Gallons.
Bourbon whisky .....	3,000
Rye whisky .....	1,512
Alcohol .....	17,819
Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits .....	26,645
<b>Total decrease .....</b>	<b>48,976</b>
Deduct increase in miscellaneous .....	1,929
<b>Net decrease .....</b>	<b>47,047</b>

SPIRITS LOST BY CASUALTY IN WAREHOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY OF SPIRITS LOST BY CASUALTY IN DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

[Quantities in gallons.]

District and State.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Miscellaneous.	Aggregate.	Specific kind of spirits reported in "Miscellaneous" column.
Arkansas .....					78	78	Corn whisky.
Georgia .....					2,286	2,286	Corn whisky.
Fifth Illinois .....	6,377		2,696			9,073	
Sixth Indiana .....	1	86				87	
Second Kentucky .....	166,571					166,571	
Fifth Kentucky .....	22,989					22,989	
Sixth Kentucky .....	28,457	7,188	1,141	176	27,535	64,497	Whisky and malt whisky.
Seventh Kentucky .....	142					142	
Eighth Kentucky .....	1,446	93				1,539	
Third Massachusetts .....				45		45	
Fourth North Carolina .....					160	160	Corn whisky.
Fifth North Carolina .....					1,862	1,862	Corn whisky.
Sixth North Carolina .....					4,060	4,060	Corn.
Twenty-second Pennsylvania .....		85				85	
South Carolina .....					239	239	Corn whisky.
Second Tennessee .....					40	40	
Fifth Tennessee .....					4,838	4,838	Corn whisky.
Fourth Virginia .....	1,088	113				1,201	
Sixth Virginia .....		4,989				4,989	
West Virginia .....		951				951	
Fourth Missouri .....	4,893	1,055				5,948	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>231,964</b>	<b>14,560</b>	<b>3,837</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>41,098</b>	<b>291,680</b>	
Losses by casualty during the year ended June 30, 1886 .....	4,436	10,764	2	10	100,185	115,397	

Of the 291,680 gallons shown by the above table to have been lost during the fiscal year 1887, 252,864 gallons are claimed to have been lost by four fires, as follows: 165,815 gallons by two fires in the second district of Kentucky, 22,865 gallons by one fire in the fifth district of Kentucky, and 64,184 gallons by one fire in the sixth district of Kentucky.

SPIRITS LOST BY FIRE IN WAREHOUSES FOR LAST FIFTEEN YEARS.

The following statement shows the quantity of spirits lost in distillery warehouses by fire during each of the last fifteen calendar years. As it shows also the stock of spirits in warehouse at the close of each of

the fiscal years 1872 to 1886, both inclusive, the percentage of loss on the stock held may be readily computed.

[Quantities in gallons.]

Years.	In bond June 30.	Total loss.	Years.	In bond June 30.	Total loss.
1872.....	10, 103, 392	28, 399	1881.....	64, 648, 111	198, 251
1873.....	12, 917, 462	9, 901	1882.....	89, 982, 645	175, 216
1874.....	15, 817, 709	124, 602	1883.....	80, 499, 993	396, 299
1875.....	13, 367, 253	81, 493	1884.....	63, 502, 551	416, 609
1876.....	12, 984, 896	99, 102	1885.....	54, 724, 916	109, 050
1877.....	13, 258, 794	7, 487	1886.....	58, 096, 620	181, 198
1878.....	14, 088, 773	29, 913			
1879.....	19, 212, 470	2, 465	Aggregates.....	554, 549, 454	1, 874, 585
1880.....	31, 363, 869	14, 620			

Average loss,  $\frac{34}{100}$  of one per cent.

The loss during the six months ended June 30, 1887, was 98,886 gallons; the stock on hand June 30, 1887, being 65,145,269 gallons.

\* \* \* \* \*

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPIRITS PRODUCED, WITHDRAWN, AND REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE FOR LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY OF DISTILLED SPIRITS OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS KNOWN TO THE TRADE, PRODUCED, WITHDRAWN, AND REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND JUNE 30, 1887, RESPECTIVELY.

Distilled spirits.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High wines.	Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
DR.									
1. Remaining in warehouse July 1, 1885.....	33,123,643	13,650,289	750,419	689,209	99,231	197,404	1,462,577	4,772,144	54,724,916
2. Produced and bonded during the year.....	19,318,819	7,842,540	11,247,877	1,799,952	656,607	2,396,248	26,538,581	10,543,756	80,344,386
Total.....	52,442,462	21,492,829	11,998,296	2,489,161	755,838	2,593,652	28,001,158	15,315,900	135,069,296
CR.									
3. { Withdrawn on payment of tax during the year.....	14,080,623	5,132,634	8,861,247	922,695	675,653	2,400,886	26,484,289	10,588,873	69,096,906
{ Lost by leakage or evaporation in warehouse.....	1,039,109	547,963	4,074	18,117	1,511	4,441	18,479	178,174	1,806,868
4. Withdrawn for export during the year.....	1,940,042	250,368	2,320,361	788,638	753	2,222	323,967	14,305	5,646,656
5. Withdrawn for scientific purposes during the year.....	7,009	.....	20,798	.....	.....	.....	2,795	.....	30,602
6. Withdrawn for transfer to manufacturing warehouse.....	4,621	1,512	31,738	.....	.....	.....	238,382	.....	276,253
7. Lost by casualty, etc., during the year.....	4,436	10,764	2	10	.....	.....	.....	100,185	115,397
8. Remaining in warehouse June 30, 1886.....	35,360,623	15,549,588	760,076	739,701	77,921	186,163	983,246	4,439,363	58,096,621
Total.....	52,442,462	21,492,829	11,998,296	2,489,161	755,838	2,593,652	28,001,158	15,315,900	135,069,296
DR.									
1. Remaining in warehouse July 1, 1886.....	35,360,623	15,549,588	760,076	739,701	77,921	186,163	983,246	4,439,363	*58,096,621
2. Produced and bonded during the year.....	17,015,034	7,313,640	10,337,035	1,857,223	747,025	2,410,923	27,066,219	11,084,500	77,831,599
Total.....	52,375,657	22,863,228	11,097,111	2,596,924	824,946	2,597,026	28,049,465	15,523,863	135,928,220
CR.									
3. { Withdrawn on payment of tax during the year.....	10,102,919	4,722,335	9,817,164	1,027,322	734,373	2,411,527	27,040,494	10,327,169	66,183,302
{ Lost by leakage or evaporation in warehouse.....	1,019,234	579,386	6,733	21,763	1,463	5,834	14,298	184,970	1,833,681
4. Withdrawn for export during the year.....	217,800	47,535	883,886	755,147	3,470	.....	284,385	81,690	2,223,913
5. Withdrawn for scientific purposes during the year.....	402	720	18,673	.....	.....	.....	1,373	.....	21,168
6. Withdrawn for transfer to manufacturing warehouse.....	1,621	.....	19,919	.....	.....	.....	211,737	1,929	229,206
7. Lost by casualty, etc., during the year.....	231,964	14,560	3,837	221	.....	.....	.....	41,098	291,680
8. Remaining in warehouse June 30, 1887.....	40,801,717	17,498,692	352,899	792,471	85,640	179,665	497,178	4,987,007	65,145,260
Total.....	52,375,657	22,863,228	11,097,111	2,596,924	824,946	2,597,026	28,049,465	15,523,863	135,928,220

\* Including 1 gallon bourbon whisky—an error in former exports corrected.

The following table shows the quantity of distilled spirits in taxable gallons at 90 cents tax placed in distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, the quantity withdrawn therefrom during the year, and the quantity remaining therein at the beginning and close of the year :

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS AT DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

Distilled spirits—	Quantity.	Total.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
Actually remaining in warehouse July 1, 1886 .....	58,093,631	
Outstanding balances on seven months' export bonds .....	2,989	
Not actually in warehouse, claimed to have been lost by casualty .....	230,310	
Withdrawn for exportation, proofs of landing not received .....	6,410,263	
Withdrawn for transfer to manufacturing warehouse, not yet received at warehouse .....	47,173	
		64,784,366
Produced from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887 .....		77,831,599
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>142,615,965</b>
Withdrawn tax-paid (including deficiencies on export bonds and casualties disallowed) .....	66,202,375	
Exported, proofs of landing received .....	4,474,174	
Allowed for loss by casualty .....	286,042	
Withdrawn for scientific purposes and for the use of the United States .....	21,168	
Allowed for loss by leakage or evaporation in warehouse .....	1,833,838	
Allowed for loss by leakage in transportation for exports, etc .....	23,998	
Withdrawn for transfer to and received at manufacturing warehouse .....	265,410	
		78,107,005
Withdrawn for exportation, proofs of landing not received .....	4,126,474	
Withdrawn for transfer to manufacturing warehouse, not received at warehouse .....	10,608	
Not actually in warehouse, claimed to have been lost by casualty .....	236,609	
Outstanding balances on seven months' export bonds .....	2,782	
All other spirits remaining in warehouse June 30, 1887 .....	65,142,487	
		69,508,960
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>142,615,965</b>

STOCK ON HAND, PRODUCTION, AND MOVEMENT OF SPIRITS FOR FIVE YEARS.

The following table shows the stock on hand, production, and movement of spirits for the fiscal years 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887 :

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
Quantity of spirits actually in warehouses beginning of fiscal year .....	89,962,645	80,499,993	63,502,551	54,724,916	*58,096,621
Quantity of spirits produced during fiscal year .....	74,013,308	75,435,739	74,915,363	80,344,380	77,831,599
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>163,975,953</b>	<b>155,935,732</b>	<b>138,417,914</b>	<b>135,069,296</b>	<b>135,928,220</b>
Quantity of spirits withdrawn tax-paid during fiscal year .....	75,441,087	78,342,474	67,649,321	69,096,900	66,183,303
Quantity of spirits withdrawn for exportation during fiscal year .....	5,326,427	9,586,738	10,671,118	5,646,656	2,223,913
Quantity of spirits withdrawn for scientific purposes, for use of United States, for transfer to manufacturing warehouse, destroyed by fire, allowed for loss by leakage in warehouses, etc. ....	2,708,446	4,503,969	5,372,559	2,229,120	2,375,735
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>83,475,960</b>	<b>92,433,181</b>	<b>83,692,998</b>	<b>70,972,676</b>	<b>70,782,951</b>
Quantity of spirits remaining in warehouses at end of fiscal year .....	80,499,993	63,502,551	54,724,916	58,096,620	65,145,269

\* Inclusive 1 gallon. Error corrected.



SPIRITS REMAINING IN WAREHOUSES AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

The following table shows the quantity of spirits remaining in distillery warehouses at the close of each of the nineteen fiscal years during which spirits have been stored in such warehouses :

Date.	Quantity.	Date.	Quantity.
	<i>Gallons.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
Remaining June 30, 1869.....	16,685,166	Remaining June 30, 1879.....	19,212,470
Remaining June 30, 1870.....	11,671,886	Remaining June 30, 1880.....	31,363,869
Remaining June 30, 1871.....	6,744,360	Remaining June 30, 1881.....	64,648,111
Remaining June 30, 1872.....	10,103,392	Remaining June 30, 1882.....	89,962,645
Remaining June 30, 1873.....	14,650,148	Remaining June 30, 1883.....	80,499,993
Remaining June 30, 1874.....	15,575,224	Remaining June 30, 1884.....	63,502,551
Remaining June 30, 1875.....	13,179,596	Remaining June 30, 1885.....	54,724,916
Remaining June 30, 1876.....	12,595,500	Remaining June 30, 1886.....	58,096,620
Remaining June 30, 1877.....	13,091,773	Remaining June 30, 1887.....	65,145,269
Remaining June 30, 1878.....	14,088,773		

NOTE.—The statement of quantities in warehouse on page 356, when disagreeing with the above statement of balances (see years 1873 to 1877), should be taken as more nearly exact. The balance above, 14,650,148 gallons, remaining June 30, 1873, includes 1,732,686 gallons removed on export bonds not then accounted for. Deducting this quantity from that given above leaves 12,917,462 gallons, as stated on page 356, which is the quantity as shown by the original gauge.

SPIRITS IN DISTILLERY WAREHOUSES OCTOBER 1, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, AND 1887.

Following is a statement of the quantities of spirits remaining in distillery warehouses October 1, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887, respectively :

States.	Gallons.				
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Alabama.....	3,134	2,400	1,847	190	.....
Arkansas.....	20,326	40,422	38,076	37,603	28,074
California.....	260,148	124,184	42,957	22,071	26,322
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	6,866	13,543	20,412	15,210	15,946
Delaware.....	.....	.....	708	459	.....
Georgia.....	62,254	39,220	41,958	36,981	32,506
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	1,174,012	1,535,527	1,383,131	1,575,318	2,018,821
Indiana.....	1,235,690	968,910	1,239,890	1,290,801	1,241,110
Iowa.....	19,038	81,892	48,798	60,438	18,470
Kansas.....	21,688	11,020	12,676	9,216	.....
Kentucky.....	52,219,174	35,351,017	29,558,919	34,079,071	39,609,736
Maryland.....	3,349,798	2,647,133	2,944,563	3,994,056	4,060,385
Massachusetts.....	493,205	542,832	537,851	616,863	656,649
Montana.....	131	2,786	446	.....	.....
Missouri.....	195,316	262,349	208,600	303,142	343,342
Nebraska.....	164,322	130,942	81,913	186,990	195,254
New Hampshire.....	32,407	31,282	34,080	29,942	28,493
New Jersey.....	142,126	187,170	61,836	199,563	223,313
New York.....	242,470	302,127	439,547	528,604	423,118
North Carolina.....	154,151	189,362	88,953	126,961	121,995
Ohio.....	2,758,831	2,036,127	2,120,167	2,429,413	3,036,818
Oregon.....	2,022	8,883	16,058	18,078	19,967
Pennsylvania.....	8,056,339	6,728,169	6,140,693	6,629,889	7,740,718
South Carolina.....	12,532	17,262	10,149	14,631	16,257
Tennessee.....	1,527,574	1,408,658	1,133,955	992,961	735,678
Texas.....	6,340	7,033	8,498	11,538	8,483
Virginia.....	224,130	248,951	234,006	218,626	148,646
West Virginia.....	857,485	667,972	614,158	804,624	761,546
Wisconsin.....	163,852	167,563	94,113	60,579	96,721
Total.....	73,405,361	53,749,246	47,168,358	54,303,818	61,608,377

## SPIRITS WITHDRAWN FOR EXPORT DURING FIRST THREE MONTHS OF PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.

STATEMENT SHOWING, BY DISTRICTS, THE NUMBER OF GALLONS OF EACH KIND OF SPIRITS REMOVED FOR EXPORT DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Districts.	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Runn.	Pure, neutral, or cognole spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Fifth Illinois.....			43,889				43,889
Sixth Indiana.....			2,179			210	2,389
Fifth Kentucky.....	755	430					1,185
Sixth Kentucky.....	733					451	1,184
Seventh Kentucky.....	7,718	329					8,042
Maryland.....		1,134					1,134
Third Massachusetts.....				197,680			197,680
Nebraska.....			14,716		37,386		52,102
First New York.....					1,304		1,304
Twenty-third Pennsylvania.....		9,406					9,406
Fifth Tennessee.....		14,128					14,128
Total.....	9,201	25,427	60,784	197,680	38,690	661	332,443

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

Following is a statement showing by districts the quantity in taxable gallons of spirits withdrawn for export during the four months ended October 31, in the years 1880, 1881, and 1882, and during the three months ended September 30, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887:

Districts.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
1st California.....	180	441	2,526	268	879			
1st Illinois.....	265,050	94,309		6,680	6,629		6,899	
3d Illinois.....	252,527	52,036						
5th Illinois.....	1,453,922	879,486	30,388	125,771	49,532	100,167	270,980	43,889
8th Illinois.....	812,937	183,299				6,457		
1st Indiana.....	68,200							
4th Indiana.....	13,362			16,593				
6th Indiana.....						1,131	20,658	2,389
7th Indiana.....	192,441	53,511	19,712	42,995				
2d Iowa.....	117,732	125,267		91,017	93,617		32,538	
5th Iowa.....	196,729	167,792						
2d Kentucky.....			878	19,307	257,237	143,246		
5th Kentucky.....			1,777	110,329	877,852	283,755	422	1,185
6th Kentucky.....	1,367		2,446	38,170	241,449	137,863	1,110	1,184
7th Kentucky.....	139	2,747	694	102,711	737,318	317,721	7,476	6,042
8th Kentucky.....				22,750	137,954	207,531		
3d Maryland.....			11,230	28,261	57,857			1,134
3d Massachusetts.....	106,216	67,068	71,663	126,885	194,228	229,916	319,593	197,680
5th Massachusetts.....	263,078	227,407	337,868	451				
1st Missouri.....					905			
6th Missouri.....				436	5,151	3,937	28,079	
Nebraska.....	98,261	16,698				893	7,828	52,102
1st New York.....	7,909						456	1,304
1st Ohio.....	123,351	28,515				425	78	
3d Ohio.....	43,953	80,637						
6th Ohio.....	1,938			4,398	30,582	29,151		
1st Pennsylvania.....				3,864			118	
9th Pennsylvania.....					6,517			
22d Pennsylvania.....			10,619	9,602	90,918	32,513	81	
23d Pennsylvania.....		292	3,772	1,848	40,893	21,145		9,406
5th Tennessee.....					4,750			14,128
West Virginia.....					13,083		4,947	
1st Wisconsin.....						11,014		
Total.....	4,024,292	1,979,505	493,573	752,389	3,867,351	1,526,865	701,263	332,443

OPERATIONS AT SPECIAL BONDED WAREHOUSES FOR STORAGE OF GRAPE BRANDY.

The following statement shows the quantity of grape brandy placed in special bonded warehouses, withdrawn therefrom, and remaining therein at the beginning and close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887:

	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
<b>Remaining in warehouse July 1, 1886:</b>			
First district of California .....	196,484		
Fourth district of California .....	117,890		
		<u>314,374</u>	
<b>Removed for export and unaccounted for July 1, 1886:</b>			
First district of California .....		1,004	
Fourth district of California .....		529	
		<u>1,533</u>	
			315,907
<b>Produced and bonded during the year:</b>			
Produced and warehoused in first district of California .....	402,569		
Produced in fourth district of California, and warehoused in first district of California .....	55,860		
		<u>458,429</u>	
Produced and warehoused in fourth district of California .....	213,413		
Produced and warehoused in fourth district of North Carolina .....	1,768		
		<u>215,181</u>	
			673,610
Received in warehouses of first district of California from fourth district of California .....			11,116
			<u>1,000,633</u>
<b>Exported and accounted for during the year:</b>			
First district of California .....	1,341		
Fourth district of California .....	11,882		
		<u>13,223</u>	
<b>Removed, tax-paid, during the year:</b>			
First district of California .....	215,328		
Fourth district of California .....	67,967		
		<u>283,295</u>	
<b>Loss by regauge, act of May 28, 1880:</b>			
First district of California .....	7,447		
Fourth district of California .....	4,683		
		<u>12,130</u>	
			308,648
Shipped from warehouses in the fourth district of California to first district of California .....			11,116
<b>Removed for exportation, and remaining unaccounted for June 30, 1887:</b>			
First district of California .....	1,756		
Fourth district of California .....	287		
		<u>2,043</u>	
<b>Transferred to other collectors, and not accounted for:</b>			
First district of California, in transit to first district of New York .....	4,315		
Fourth district of California, in transit to first district of California, 2,668 gallons; to first district of New York, 13,667 gallons .....	16,335		
		<u>20,650</u>	
<b>Remaining in warehouse June 30, 1887:</b>			
First district of California .....	436,846		
Fourth district of California .....	219,562		
Fourth district of North Carolina .....	1,768		
		<u>658,176</u>	
			680,869
			<u>1,000,633</u>

Of the 673,610 gallons grape brandy bonded during the fiscal year, 402,569 gallons were produced in the first district of California, 269,273 gallons in the fourth district of California, and 1,768 gallons in the fourth district of North Carolina.

The total product bonded was 343,931 gallons more than in the previous year; the amount removed, tax-paid, was 97,498 gallons less, and the loss resulting from regauge under act of May 28, 1880, was 3,298 gallons less than in 1886.

Of the quantity in warehouse June 30, 1887, 436,846 gallons were in the following warehouses in the first district of California:

	Gallons.
No. 1. Bode & Haslett .....	134, 106
No. 2. Juan Bernard .....	183, 533
No. 3. George C. Carlon .....	15, 215
No. 4. James M. Tiernan .....	84, 833
No. 5. Snyder, Foss & Co.....	19, 159

And 219,562 gallons were in the following warehouses in the fourth district of California:

	Gallons.
No. 1. E. B. Carroll.....	66, 231
No. 2. W. E. McConnell.....	31, 954
No. 3. W. A. C. Smith.....	66, 853
No. 4. John Tivnen.....	24, 788
No. 5. H. B. Schackelford.....	29, 736

And 1,768 gallons were in the following warehouse in the fourth district of North Carolina:

	Gallons.
No. 1. Benjamin R. Taylor.....	1, 768

#### DISTILLED SPIRITS IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER 1, 1887.

The quantity of distilled spirits in the United States, except what may be in customs bonded warehouses, on the 1st day of October, 1887, was 104,439,386 gallons, this quantity being distributed as follows:

	Gallons.
In distillery and special bonded warehouses.....	61, 608, 377
In hands of wholesale liquor dealers.....	14, 614, 959
In hands of retail liquor dealers.....	28, 216, 050
Total.....	104, 439, 386

In making the above computation the average stock of each retail-liquor dealer in the United States is estimated at 150 gallons.

#### EXPORTATION OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO AND SNUFF IN BOND.

The subjoined table shows, as removed and unaccounted for July 1, 1886, and June 30, 1887, the quantity in pounds of manufactured tobacco and snuff which had been removed for exportation in bond and concerning which the proof of exportation required by law had not been furnished prior to the dates named:

	Pounds.
1. Removed and unaccounted for July 1, 1886:	
Tobacco at 8 cents tax removed under exportation bonds.....	1, 144, 061½
2. Removed during the year ended June 30, 1887:	
Tobacco at 8 cents tax, under exportation bonds.....	13, 728, 932¼
Total.....	14, 872, 994¾

3. Exported and accounted for during the year:	Pounds.
Tobacco at 8 cents tax under exportation bonds .....	13,585,524 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tobacco at 8 cents tax paid on deficiencies .....	15,037 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total .....	13,600,561 $\frac{1}{2}$
4. Remaining unaccounted for at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887:	
Tobacco at 8 cents tax, under exportation bonds .....	1,272,432 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total .....	14,872,994 $\frac{1}{2}$

EXPORTATION OF CIGARS AND CIGARETTES IN BOND.

	Number of cigars, at \$3 per M.	Number of cigarettes, at 50 cents per M.
1. Removed and unaccounted for July 1, 1886 .....	57,000	12,230,500
2. Removed during the year ended June 30, 1887 .....	1,895,050	139,935,300
Total .....	1,952,050	152,165,800
3. Exported and accounted for during the year ended June 30, 1887 .....	1,851,050	139,945,300
Tax paid on deficiencies in export .....		20,000
Total .....	1,851,050	139,965,300
4. Remaining unaccounted for at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887 .....	101,000	12,200,500
Total .....	1,952,050	152,165,800

REIMPORTED DOMESTIC SPIRITS IN CUSTOMS WAREHOUSES.

The following table shows the quantity of reimported domestic spirits in the several customs warehouses in the United States March 31, 1887, the quantity remaining which was imported within the first month after the Department order allowing such storage was issued; also the quantity remaining for shorter periods as specified:

STATEMENT IN PROOF GALLONS OF REIMPORTED DOMESTIC SPIRITS IN CUSTOMS WAREHOUSES MARCH 31, 1887.

Port.	Quantity which prior to March 31, 1887, had remained in warehouse fully—					
	1 month and less.	2 months.	3 months.	4 months.	5 months.	6 months.
Albany, N. Y .....					178	
Baltimore, Md .....	29,182	1,190	17,179	5,394	6,283	4,511
Bangor, Me .....		336			103	
Boston and Charlestown, Mass .....	19,144	2,244		8,784	1,758	3,360
Chicago, Ill .....	7,939	561	1,938	1,875	781	911
Cincinnati, Ohio .....	27,523	28,557	12,510	4,844	7,084	5,703
Denver, Colo .....	1,430					
Galveston, Tex .....				516	787	
Genesee, N. Y .....						3,383
Indianapolis, Ind .....	366	369		915		3,780
Kansas City, Mo .....			196		74	
Louisville, Ky .....	88,490	12,645	7,136	39,905	8,540	8,857
Memphis, Tenn .....	919	1,241	3,011	3,170		
Middletown and Hartford, Conn .....	797					
Milwaukee, Wis .....	1,652	594	980			
New Haven, Conn .....	75	294				
New York, N. Y .....						
Philadelphia, Pa .....	6,504	3,046	349	1,748		3,798
Pittsburgh, Pa .....	8,674	1,729	909	6,099	1,324	1,324
Saint Paul, Minn .....	2,000					
San Francisco, Cal .....		55,290	5,351	5,226	2,054	2,475
Saint Louis, Mo .....	7,919	3,304	1,559	1,145	3,081	2,259
Wheeling, W. Va .....					1,435	
	202,614	111,400	51,118	79,681	34,662	40,341

## STATEMENT IN PROOF GALLONS OF REIMPORTED DOMESTIC SPIRITS IN CUSTOMS WAREHOUSES MARCH 31, 1887—Continued.

Port.	Quantity which prior to March 31, 1887, had remained in warehouse fully—					Totals.
	7 months.	8 months.	9 months.	10 months.	11 months.	
Albany, N. Y .....					509	687
Baltimore, Md .....	764	917	1,563	1,807	5,975	73,765
Bangor, Me .....						439
Boston and Charlestown, Mass .....	4,106	1,600				40,996
Chicago, Ill .....			2,225			16,230
Cincinnati, Ohio .....	4,964	728	4,022		1,186	97,121
Denver, Colo .....						1,450
Galveston, Tex .....				949		1,233
Genesee, N. Y. ....	1,333					5,665
Indianapolis, Ind .....						5,430
Kansas City, Mo .....	758		182			5,300
Louisville, Ky .....		3,379	10,590	3,213		193,115
Memphis, Tenn .....	200					8,541
Middletown and Hartford, Conn .....						797
Milwaukee, Wis .....		372				3,598
New Haven, Conn .....						369
New York, N. Y .....						364,433
Philadelphia, Pa .....	1,554	3,517	3,991	32,309	7,014	64,430
Pittsburgh, Pa .....	1,184	3,380				24,623
Saint Paul, Minn .....						2,000
San Francisco, Cal .....	6,111					77,107
Saint Louis, Mo .....	8,057	3,971	673		709	33,257
Wheeling, W. Va .....						1,435
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>29,031</b>	<b>22,864</b>	<b>23,546</b>	<b>43,278</b>	<b>15,993</b>	<b>1,018,991</b>

## DRAWBACK ALLOWED ON EXPORTED MERCHANDISE.

## STATEMENT OF DRAWBACK OF INTERNAL-REVENUE TAXES ALLOWED ON EXPORTED MERCHANDISE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

Port.	Number of claims.	Tobacco.	Cigars and cigarettes.	Fermented liquors.	Distilled spirits.	Stillis.	Total.
Baltimore .....	1	\$279.46					\$279.46
Boston .....	13		\$15.00	\$172.48		\$20.00	207.48
Milwaukee .....	101			4,569.43			4,569.43
New Orleans .....	7	50.40	94.75	9.25			154.40
New York .....	279	1,186.96		4,472.03	\$1,482.30	80.00	7,221.29
Pembina .....	7			65.47			65.47
Saint Louis .....	194			9,569.21			9,569.21
Saint Vincent .....	8			293.25			293.25
San Francisco .....	267	3,753.72	858.87	2,087.82	4,273.20	40.00	11,013.61
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>5,270.54</b>	<b>968.62</b>	<b>21,238.94</b>	<b>5,755.50</b>	<b>140.00</b>	<b>33,373.60</b>

RECAPITULATION OF DRAWBACK OF INTERNAL-REVENUE TAXES ALLOWED DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1863 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

Period.	Number of claims.	Proprietary articles.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars and cigarettes.
Allowed, 1863 to 1876, inclusive.....					
Allowed, 1877 .....	751	\$48,235.85	\$5,819.32		
Allowed, 1878 .....	562	33,820.54	2,537.98		
Allowed, 1879 .....	744	43,184.71	12,113.86		\$250.20
Allowed, 1880 .....	872	35,153.86	22,314.02		1,094.97
Allowed, 1881 .....	749	28,483.87	8,596.60	\$26.08	1,232.43
Allowed, 1882 .....	909	33,695.22	5,069.36		1,406.12
Allowed, 1883 .....	1,130	33,000.89	5,604.60		5,195.87
Allowed, 1884 .....	1,090	16,460.34	6,053.81	82.00	5,673.96
Allowed, 1885 .....	706	46.66	2,516.80		901.75
Allowed, 1886 .....	800		3,582.13	1.60	661.25
Allowed, 1887 .....	877		5,270.54		968.62

Period.	Fermented liquors.	Distilled spirits.	Stillas.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Allowed, 1863 to 1876, inclusive.....					\$6,673,845.00
Allowed, 1877 .....	\$760.12			a\$277.11	55,092.40
Allowed, 1878 .....	46.25	\$718.90			37,123.67
Allowed, 1879 .....	533.69	1,426.92			57,509.38
Allowed, 1880 .....	2,205.42		\$80.00	b888.00	61,736.27
Allowed, 1881 .....	1,128.38	1,161.90	220.00		40,849.26
Allowed, 1882 .....	3,913.18	1,966.50	60.00		46,110.38
Allowed, 1883 .....	6,034.16	4,608.00	60.00	c590.92	55,093.94
Allowed, 1884 .....	14,996.30	8,352.00	480.00		52,093.41
Allowed, 1885 .....	16,192.71	3,705.30			23,362.22
Allowed, 1886 .....	23,878.21	6,642.00			34,765.19
Allowed, 1887 .....	21,238.94	5,755.50	140.00		33,373.60
Total.....					7,170,959.72

a Manufactured cotton exported prior to 1868.      b Machinery exported prior to 1868.  
 c Chairs exported prior to 1865.

THE OLEOMARGARINE LAW.

The act of August 2, 1886, defining butter and imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine, was in force during the last eight months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887. The receipts under this act during these eight months aggregated \$723,948.04, of which \$435,924.04 is the tax on 21,796,202 pounds of oleomargarine at 2 cents per pound; \$31,700 are the special taxes paid by manufacturers; \$101,400 the special taxes paid by wholesale dealers, and \$154,924 the special taxes paid by retail dealers in oleomargarine. By dividing the total receipts by the number of pounds removed for consumption or sale the tax per pound is found to be 3 cents and three-tenths of a cent (\$0.033).

During the first four months of the current fiscal year the receipts under the oleomargarine law amounted to \$226,100.66, making the total receipts for the first year in which the law has been in force \$950,048.70.

The following statements show (1) the receipts from all sources under this law from each district, and in aggregate, during the eight months ended June 30, 1887; (2) the number of special-tax payers under the law October 31, 1886, to April 30, 1887, and May 1 to June 30, 1887, inclusive, respectively; and (3) a summary of operations at manufacturing for the eight months ended June 30, 1887.

## RECEIPTS UNDER THE OLEOMARGARINE LAW DURING EIGHT MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

Districts.	Tax 2 cents per pound	Manufacturers.	Retail dealers.	Wholesale dealers.	Total.
Alabama	\$8.88		\$368.00	\$960.00	\$1,336.88
Arkansas	48.46		2,430.00	2,720.00	5,198.46
Colorado	7,470.42	\$1,600.00	2,388.00	3,160.00	14,618.42
Connecticut	3,801.54	600.00	6,440.00	2,280.00	13,121.54
Delaware	57.66		592.00		649.66
Florida	2.00		188.00	240.00	430.00
Georgia	40.44		412.00	240.00	692.44
First Illinois	211,088.42	9,700.00	28,582.00	11,540.00	260,910.42
Second Illinois	8.22		954.00		962.22
Fourth Illinois	7.82		195.00		202.82
Fifth Illinois	152.04		536.00	240.00	928.04
Eighth Illinois	34.76		1,468.00	480.00	1,982.76
Thirteenth Illinois	1.78		348.00	720.00	1,069.78
Sixth Indiana	20.10		576.00	240.00	836.10
Seventh Indiana	4.36		196.00		200.36
Eleventh Indiana	55,033.04	1,100.00	252.00		56,385.04
Second Iowa			24.00	240.00	264.00
Kansas	25,727.80	2,200.00	3,964.00	680.00	32,571.80
Second Kentucky			128.00		128.00
Fifth Kentucky	7.64		1,668.00	1,800.00	3,475.64
Sixth Kentucky	60.02		2,752.00	720.00	3,532.02
Seventh Kentucky	2.50		400.00		402.50
Eighth Kentucky			56.00		56.00
Louisiana	19.40		482.00	1,680.00	2,181.40
Maine			408.00	80.00	488.00
Maryland	47.70		1,152.00	480.00	1,679.70
Third Massachusetts	13,332.60	1,100.00	17,084.00	16,760.00	48,276.60
Tenth Massachusetts	142.10		3,308.00	1,960.00	5,410.10
First Michigan	1,475.84		9,222.00	6,400.00	17,097.84
Fourth Michigan	388.54		1,724.00	2,000.00	4,112.54
Minnesota	54.62		76.00	720.00	850.62
Mississippi			108.00		108.00
First Missouri	42.14		344.00	800.00	1,186.14
Fourth Missouri			80.00		80.00
Sixth Missouri	6.98		3,402.00	2,900.00	6,308.98
Montana	392.32		980.00	3,120.00	4,492.32
Nebraska	65.14		1,068.00	1,800.00	2,933.14
Nevada			76.00	920.00	996.00
New Hampshire	.20		1,178.00	160.00	1,338.20
First New Jersey	50.94		1,232.00		1,282.94
Third New Jersey	17.12		936.00		953.12
Fifth New Jersey	66.96		2,516.00	1,440.00	4,022.96
New Mexico	122.56		1,414.00	1,520.00	3,056.56
First New York	17,106.88	1,000.00	1,804.00		19,910.88
Second New York	16,544.72	1,500.00	684.00	3,120.00	21,848.72
Third New York	54.02		2,236.00	720.00	3,010.02
Fourteenth New York	1.80		296.00	240.00	537.80
Fifteenth New York	6.50		216.00		222.50
Twenty-first New York	42.50		84.00		126.50
Twenty-eighth New York	2,307.34	1,100.00	1,000.00	480.00	4,887.34
Fourth North Carolina			44.00		44.00
First Ohio	214.64		5,584.00	2,400.00	8,198.64
Sixth Ohio			56.00		56.00
Tenth Ohio	10.64		288.00		298.64
Eleventh Ohio	1,657.60	500.00	1,156.00		3,313.60
Eighteenth Ohio	11,772.68	2,100.00	2,686.00	1,280.00	17,838.68
First Pennsylvania	4,779.82	3,300.00	4,916.00	2,320.00	15,315.82
Ninth Pennsylvania			204.00		204.00
Twelfth Pennsylvania	21.66		330.00		351.66
Nineteenth Pennsylvania			284.00		284.00
Twenty-second Pennsylvania	2,894.36	500.00	6,204.00	3,320.00	12,918.36
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	2,367.22	500.00	3,140.00	240.00	6,247.22
Rhode Island	55,987.36	4,900.00	15,868.00	7,520.00	84,275.36
Second Tennessee			248.00		248.00
Fifth Tennessee			1,776.00	3,080.00	4,856.00
First Texas			148.00		148.00
Third Texas	35.56		360.00	1,120.00	1,575.20
Fourth Texas	95.20		532.00	2,120.00	2,697.40
Second Virginia	45.40		398.00	240.00	705.34
Sixth Virginia	67.34		24.00		24.00
West Virginia			260.00		312.00
First Wisconsin	52.00		894.00	640.00	1,547.26
Second Wisconsin	13.26		4.00		4.00
Third Wisconsin	37.82		256.00	720.00	1,013.92
Sixth Wisconsin	4.56		1,236.00	2,840.00	4,080.56
Total	485,924.04	31,700.00	154,924.00	101,400.00	723,948.04



STATEMENT BY DISTRICTS SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS PAYING SPECIAL TAXES AS MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN OLEOMARGARINE.

Districts.	Manufacturers.		Wholesale dealers.		Retail dealers.		Total.
	Oct. 31, 1886, to April 30, 1887.	May 1, 1887, to June 30, 1887.	Oct. 31, 1886, to Apr. 30, 1887.	May 1, 1887, to June 30, 1887.	Oct. 31, 1886, to Apr. 30, 1887.	May 1, 1887, to June 30, 1887.	
Alabama.....			2	1	11	3	17
Arkansas.....			6	2	67	20	95
Colorado.....	2	1	12	1	86	11	113
Connecticut.....		1	6	2	151	66	226
Delaware.....					20	2	22
Florida.....			1		10		11
Georgia.....			1		12	4	17
First Illinois.....	11	7	28	11	584	321	962
Second Illinois.....					22	8	30
Fourth Illinois.....					4	2	6
Fifth Illinois.....			1		38	4	43
Eighth Illinois.....			2		74	14	90
Thirteenth Illinois.....			3		13	2	18
Sixth Indiana.....			1		22	7	30
Seventh Indiana.....					17		17
Eleventh Indiana.....	1	1			7	3	12
Second Iowa.....			1		1		2
Kansas.....	2	2	4	1	135	36	180
Second Kentucky.....					11		11
Fifth Kentucky.....			4	2	42	20	68
Sixth Kentucky.....			1	1	62	34	98
Seventh Kentucky.....					11	5	16
Eighth Kentucky.....					1	1	2
Louisiana.....			5	1	19	1	26
Maine.....			1		9	5	15
Maryland.....			2		29	12	43
Third Massachusetts.....	1	1	42	14	2,708	209	2,975
Tenth Massachusetts.....			4	2	371	38	415
First Michigan.....			14	6	230	111	361
Fourth Michigan.....			7	1	104	12	124
Minnesota.....			3		4		7
Mississippi.....					5		5
First Missouri.....			2	1	20	5	28
Fourth Missouri.....					3	1	4
Sixth Missouri.....			4	4	150	49	207
Montana.....			10	3	34	9	56
Nebraska.....			4	2	41	5	52
Nevada.....			2	1			3
New Hampshire.....			1		24	15	40
First New Jersey.....					42	4	46
Third New Jersey.....					32	4	36
Fifth New Jersey.....			5	2	100	4	111
New Mexico.....			5	1	33	15	54
First New York.....	2				71	3	76
Second New York.....	3		12		29	1	45
Third New York.....			3		101		104
Fourteenth New York.....			1		9	2	12
Fifteenth New York.....					10		10
Twenty-first New York.....					4		4
Twenty-eighth New York.....	1	1	2		30	7	41
Fourth North Carolina.....					2		2
First Ohio.....			6	1	113	70	190
Sixth Ohio.....					4		4
Tenth Ohio.....					10	3	13
Eleventh Ohio.....	1				46	12	59
Eighteenth Ohio.....	3	1	6		99	24	133
First Pennsylvania.....	3	3	10		171	9	196
Ninth Pennsylvania.....					9		9
Twelfth Pennsylvania.....					14	1	15
Nineteenth Pennsylvania.....					11		11
Twenty-second Pennsylvania.....	1		14		227	21	263
Twenty-third Pennsylvania.....	1		1		80	11	93
Rhode Island.....	5	4	18	6	404	208	645
Second Tennessee.....					3	3	6
Fifth Tennessee.....			10	2	53	13	78
First Texas.....					6		6
Third Texas.....			3	1	6	3	13
Fourth Texas.....			6	2	20	3	31
Second Virginia.....			1		18	2	21
Sixth Virginia.....					1		1
West Virginia.....					7	4	11
First Wisconsin.....			3		22	9	34
Second Wisconsin.....					1		1
Third Wisconsin.....			1	1	7	2	11
Sixth Wisconsin.....			7	2	30	15	54
Total.....	37	22	288	74	6,977	1,488	8,886

The following table shows the quantity of oleomargarine, in pounds, at 2 cents tax, produced at manufactories from November 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887, the quantity withdrawn therefrom during that period, and the stock of oleomargarine remaining in factories June 30, 1887 :

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS AT OLEOMARGARINE MANUFACTORIES FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1886, TO JUNE 30, 1887.

Oleomargarine.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Stock on hand November 1, 1886.....		181,090
Produced from November 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....		21,513,537
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>21,694,627</b>
Oleomargarine withdrawn from factories tax-paid.....	20,743,569	
Oleomargarine lost or destroyed in manufactories.....	51,227	
Withdrawn from manufactories for export and accounted for.....	687,831	
		21,462,627
Removed for export not accounted for June 30, 1887.....	56,701	
*Remaining in manufactories June 30, 1887.....	175,299	
		232,000
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>21,694,627</b>

\*There were also 8,846 packages, 248,556 pounds, of oleomargarine in the hands of wholesale dealers June 30, 1887.

It will be observed from the second of the foregoing tables that the number of persons and firms who did business under the oleomargarine law prior to May 1, 1887, was 7,302, and that the number of those who did such business during May and June, 1887, was only 1,584, or 5,718 less than the number previously engaged in the business.

The reduction in the volume of business in May and June, indicated by the above figures is due in part to the internal-revenue special taxes, which are heaviest in those months, and due in part to the low price of butter which prevailed in those months.

This view of the case appears to be sustained by the fact that since the close of the fiscal year and up to the present time, October 31, 1887, with the rates of special taxes decreasing and the price of butter rising, the receipts from oleomargarine have been increasing, as follows :

Months.	Dealers' special taxes.		Average price per pound of butter in New York.	Receipts from oleomargarine.
	Wholesale.	Retail.		
July, 1887.....	\$400	\$40	<i>Cents.</i> 18.08	\$25,818.80
August, 1887.....	360	36	21.09	58,067.52
September, 1887.....	320	32	21.75	78,792.98
*October, 1887.....	280	28	21.81	68,421.86

\*Price October 10. Receipts not quite all reported.

Total receipts for four months.....	\$228,100.66
Add total receipts for preceding eight months.....	728,948.04
<b>Total receipts under oleomargarine law to date.....</b>	<b>950,048.70</b>

The addition of nearly a million dollars to the receipts of the United States through the operation of an internal-revenue law taxing an imitation is unprecedented. Heretofore manufacturers of the article taxed either quit business or managed to evade the law. The result was the same in either case. No revenue was derived. In this instance, although the results of the first year's work are encouraging they are not entirely

satisfactory. The experience of the year has shown that although the law was modeled upon existing internal-revenue laws in cases most nearly analogous, some changes in the law are needed in order to insure its complete success. It cannot, as an internal-revenue measure, be regarded as entirely successful until the tax is paid on all of the article consumed, and if the question were one of internal revenue simply, I would merely urge that Congress by a joint resolution construe the law as this office construed it in the regulations of August 25, 1886, to impose the tax of 2 cents per pound upon the manufactured substances such as oleomargarine oil which are intended as substitutes for butter fat; also upon the mixtures of such substances with butter and upon imitations made by mixing butter with beef fat, lard, etc.

As stated in my report for the year 1886, the advantage in securing the tax from the manufacturer who derives his material from the slaughtered animals cannot be overestimated. These manufacturers are comparatively few in number. By requiring them to stamp and brand all their products and to keep such books as will indicate the destination thereof such products can be followed to the dealers and through the dealers to the consumers.

At the same time, by the use of a system of exchanging stamps similar to that now in operation as to distilled spirits, the article may be readily identified by the consumers without necessitating the imposition of a second tax.

This law should, however, be

#### CONSIDERED OTHERWISE THAN AS AN INTERNAL-REVENUE MEASURE.

Internal-revenue laws are quite uniformly referred to and reported upon by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and by the Finance Committee of the Senate. But this bill was reported for legislative action by the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture and by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

In the report of the Committee on Agriculture it was stated that the power to tax was not limited alone to the necessities of the Government for the amount of revenue derived, and that it had been invoked in more than one instance to provide for the general welfare. The report also says—

That there are from four to five millions American citizens engaged in the dairy business, and that they must all abandon it and be driven into some other already overworked branch of industry unless they can be relieved from the present ruinous competition with cheap imitations of butter and cheese.

In reporting the bill back to the Senate from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Senator Miller stated that the purpose of the bill was not to raise revenue, but that it was necessary in order to protect the people from having a counterfeit article sold to them for the genuine, to protect the public health and to protect the dairy interests, the chief farming interest of the country. He also said:

This legislation is necessary because the States have not been able thus far to either suppress or properly control the great evil of which I have spoken, and as a sufficient remedy can be found nowhere, in my judgment, save under the Federal Government.

It appears from the second annual report of the New York State dairy commissioner (kindly furnished by that officer at my request) that before the above-quoted statement was made by Senator Miller twenty-four States and Territories had passed laws either regulating or prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. By far the larger

number of these laws are merely regulatory and seek to protect the consumer by imposing penalties on those who fraudulently deliver a portion of the carcass of a dead animal to the trusting customer who asks for and pays for the product of a living one.

I am of the opinion that the United States oleomargarine law when passed was intended to be regulatory rather than prohibitory. The bill when introduced was probably intended to be prohibitory, but the reduction of the tax to 2 cents per pound rendered it possible for manufacturers to continue the business except where, as in New York and Pennsylvania, the State law is prohibitory.

I have therefore deemed it proper to view

#### THE OLEOMARGARINE LAW AS A PROTECTIVE MEASURE,

and to suggest certain amendments thereto intended to improve the law, designed first, for the protection and benefit of consumers, and second, for the joint protection of consumers and butter makers.

Fortunately for the successful application of the internal-revenue system, oleomargarine is made so cheaply as to enable its manufacturers to pay taxes and still compete with butter makers. Of course these taxes must be paid by the consumers.

In considering the question entirely in the interest of the consumer it is needful to know how small a tax can be imposed and bring the manufacture and sale of the article entirely within the control of the internal-revenue system. So far as paying the expenses of the revenue is concerned the tax per pound might be reduced to 1 cent and the special taxes to those borne by manufacturers of and dealers in tobacco. But it is believed to be for the best interests of consumers to leave the tax on the article at 2 cents per pound; the tax on the manufacturer at \$600; to fix the tax on wholesale dealers at \$120 per annum, and on retail dealers at \$12 per annum.

The special taxes now imposed on dealers are so large as to tend greatly to encourage the fraudulent sale of the article. They would have done very well under the prohibitory measure first introduced into Congress. With the tax on the article at 10 cents per pound, a wholesaler's tax nearly five times as large as the wholesale liquor dealer's tax and a retailer's tax nearly twice as large as that of the retailer of spirits were quite appropriate.

But when the stamp tax was divided by five, it would have been consistent to reduce the dealers' taxes. My suggestion is that, in the aspect of the case under consideration, they be divided by four.

I would not now suggest further reduction, as such a step would materially increase the number of irresponsible persons who would enter into the business.

In order to more fully protect consumers, it is recommended that the law be so amended as to require, under a pecuniary penalty, manufacturers and retail dealers to use only packages of a permanent bright red color for packing oleomargarine, and to provide for the seizure of all red packages containing butter or any substance resembling butter not marked, branded, and stamped as oleomargarine, the burden of proof that the article is not oleomargarine to be upon the claimant.

In order the more readily to trace the article, it is recommended that the law be so amended as to require manufacturers and dealers, under pecuniary penalties, to call it "oleomargarine" in all books of account, bills of sale, and other bills and invoices, and to require railroad freight agents and the officers and agents of all common carriers, under pecu-

niary penalty, to so designate it in books of account, bills, manifests, way-bills, and bills of lading.

The experience of this office shows that evasions of the regulation requirements as to marking packages are committed much more frequently by retail dealers than by manufacturers. It is therefore deemed advisable to encourage the sale by retail dealers of manufacturers' packages. On the other hand it is desirable to avoid discriminating against wholesale dealers who are required to keep books and make returns of sales. In order to encourage the sale of manufacturers' packages by retailers without detriment to wholesale dealers it is recommended that the law be amended so as to authorize manufacturers to pack oleomargarine in packages each containing not less than 5 pounds, and to authorize retail dealers to sell original manufacturers' packages each containing less than 10 pounds, and to sell from original stamped packages in quantities less than 10 pounds; also to prohibit retail dealers, under pecuniary penalties, from selling any quantity equal to or exceeding 10 pounds at one time to any one purchaser; also to require retail dealers, under penalty, in selling from a manufacturer's package, to sell in plain view of the purchaser, directly out of the package, providing, however, that, in case it is necessary to preserve the article, the same may be sold out of the original stamped package, kept in a refrigerator painted bright red, and containing nothing but the oleomargarine and ice; or, if it is necessary, in order to properly exhibit the article, the same may be cut out of the package and placed alongside of it on the counter, either on the red lid of the package or on a wooden, marble, or earthenware slab the edges of which shall not be less than 2 inches wide and 18 inches long, and shall be painted of a bright red color with the word "oleomargarine" in black or gilt letters, each not less than 1 inch square painted thereon so as to be distinctly seen by any one who sees the oleomargarine.

In order also to trace the materials from which oleomargarine is most largely manufactured, and thus provide another safeguard against fraud, I would recommend that each manufacturer of oleo, oleomargarine oil, suine, and neutral be required to pay a small special tax, and in case they sell their products to persons in the United States other than manufacturers of oleomargarine who have paid the special tax, to pay a heavy special tax such as retail dealers in leaf tobacco are required to pay; all dealers in oleo oil, suine, and neutral to keep books, make returns, and be subject to the regulations of this office.

The foregoing recommendations as to bills, bills of lading, and as to painting packages were suggested by provisions found in recent French and Danish bills, and as to consignments, by a provision in the eighth section of the "margarine act, 1887," of Great Britain, the same being an act passed August 23, 1887, to take effect on the 1st day of January, 1888.

The French bill (which became a law March 14, 1887), the Danish bill, and certain proposed Russian regulations, also the Norwegian decree, which took effect January 1, 1887, will receive notice in considering

#### THE OLEOMARGARINE LAW AS A PROHIBITORY MEASURE.

Although, as has been stated, this law is believed to be intended to protect consumers and dairy interests by regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, it is found to operate as a prohibitory measure in certain States where prohibitory laws had been enacted prior to its passage, but which had not been operative until after this law took effect,

Section 8 of a New York State law "to prevent deception in the sale of dairy products and to preserve the public health," passed April 30, 1885, forbids the manufacture of any oleaginous substance not produced from milk or cream with intent to sell the same for butter. It also forbids the sale of such substance, and contains a provision to the effect that the coloring of such substance to resemble butter, or the having in possession of such colored substance, shall be conclusive evidence of an intent to sell the same for butter. The prohibition and the statutory evidence of intent to sell extend also to mixtures of such oleaginous substances with natural milk, cream, or butter. Notwithstanding this law oleomargarine appears to have been openly and extensively manufactured and sold in New York before and for some time after the act of August 2, 1886, took effect. The Federal law having, however, provided a ready means of identifying the manufacturer, the dealer, and the article itself, the New York State officers were materially assisted in proving cases before the courts and in finally getting such judicial decisions as have driven out of the State all the prominent manufacturers and nearly all dealers who sold oleomargarine as such. These manufacturers have, however, located in the States immediately adjoining, and it may not be unreasonable to suspect that they continue to supply many of their old customers. Great care has been taken to see that the proper marks, brands, and stamps are found on all oleomargarine placed upon the market. Although oleomargarine has been received by consumers, consigned under bills of lading describing it as some article other than oleomargarine or butter, and inclosed in bags calculated to conceal its identity, it has been found upon removal of the outer covering to have been packed in the proper legal packages, having the proper internal-revenue stamps and brands affixed. The concealment of the marks, stamps, and brands was evidently for the purpose of preventing these *indicia* from assisting the State officers in identifying the article contraband under the State law. Articles which under internal-revenue laws, are required to be marked, stamped, and branded, are liable to seizure and detention until those marks, stamps, and brands are discovered. They must then be released. The concealment of these marks, stamps, and brands for the purpose of evading a State law will certainly prove detrimental in the end to the efficiency of the internal-revenue laws. The offender against the State law who succeeds in concealing the internal-revenue stamps from the public view will naturally, eventually, omit those stamps, especially when the absence of such stamps might save the packages from seizure by the State officer. It appears from the second annual report of the "New York State Dairy Commissioner," that there are prohibitory (State) laws in the States of Delaware, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. In view of the tendency of these severe laws to encourage the concealment of internal-revenue stamps, I would suggest the following amendment to the internal-revenue law, intended to prevent such concealment:

Whenever any person ships, transports, or removes, or causes to be shipped, transported, or removed, any oleomargarine in any package on which all the marks, brands, and stamps required by the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue are not affixed, or on which any of such marks, brands, or stamps are illegible or defaced, or are wholly or partially concealed from view, or ships, transports, or removes any oleomargarine in any package encased in any cask, package, bale, bag, or any inclosure whatever, he shall forfeit the oleomargarine and the package or packages so shipped, transported, or removed, and be subject to pay a fine of \$500.

*Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to prohibit the transportation of oleomargarine on any vessel as defined by section 3 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or in any closed car or other vehicle as defined by section 4 of said statutes.

It appears that recently bills of a prohibitory nature have been reported by committees in the legislative assemblies of France and Denmark. These bills contain several provisions proper for the consideration of Congress, in case it should be desirable to make the oleomargarine law a strictly prohibitory measure.

The French bill (or rather law, as it was passed by the French Chamber of Deputies and received the President's assent March 14, 1887) interdicts the selling or exposure or offering for sale the importation or exportation of oleomargarine under the name of butter, and punishes offenders by fine and imprisonment, and confiscates the article so sold or offered for sale, imported or exported; all offenders being presumed to have known the falsification, who cannot give the name of the person who sold or shipped the goods to them. The bill also provides for the publication in newspapers, and for posting on the doors of the residence and place of business of the delinquent and of the court-house at his expense, the judgment and condemnation in each case.

Provision is made for marking by manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers, as in the United States law, and manufacturers, merchants, shippers, and consignors are required to indicate in their books, bills of lading, etc., the character of the article shipped and sold, and the common carriers are required also to so indicate the article in their books, bills of lading, declarations, and manifests, and penalties are provided for offenses against these requirements.

Under the Danish bill, manufacturers', dealers', shippers', exporters', and importers' packages must be essentially different in form from those in which butter is usually packed, and have the word "margarine" impressed thereon.

Sales of "margarine" are allowed only in places and modes to be prescribed by the secretary of the interior, the delivery to be made only in such packages as he shall prescribe. Dealing in the article is prohibited in market places or on shipboard.

The sale of butter in places where margarine is sold is prohibited.

In bills of sale, consignments, bills of lading, and similar papers, the article must be described as "margarine."

Every one who manufactures, sells, exports, or imports mixtures of butter and artificial butter, oleomargarine, or lard, and all who manufacture, sell, export, or import artificial butter, in the manufacture of which butter or cream is used, are liable to imprisonment. (Section 25, Common Civil Code.)

The manufacture, sale, exportation and importation of artificial butter of the same color as dairy butter is prohibited.

Judgments, under certain provisions, are to be published by the police, the cost of publication to be made part of the costs of the trial.

Offenders are usually punished by imprisonment. In certain extremely mild cases they may be punished by a fine of from 200 to 2,000 Danish crowns.

The following regulation affecting the sale and exportation of oleomargarine in Norway appeared in the Board of Trade Journal in February, 1887:

It is announced in "Post och Inrikes Tidningar" for 30th December last, that, on and after 1st January, 1887, the following decree shall be binding with regard to all vessels used for containing artificial butter for sale in Norway or for exportation to other countries.

Each vessel must be marked on its sides with two stamps of the form and size given in a drawing appended to the decree. This drawing consists of the word "margarin" in large letters contained within an oval ring. The stamps, which are placed opposite each other close to the top of the vessel, are to be branded into wooden ves-

sels, and on vessels of other material, painted plainly in permanent black color. This decree takes the place of that published on the 20th of November, 1886.

The following is copied from the report, ordered by the English House of Commons to be printed, 4th July, 1887, from the select committee on the butter substitutes bills :

The attention of the Russian Government having at last been directed to the increasing production in the Empire of oleomargarine, and the sale of that spurious product as genuine butter, the minister of imperial domains, with a view of protecting the legitimate interests of the Russian dairy farmer and agriculturalist, drew up in the early part of the present year the following rules, which, in his excellency's opinion, it is desirable to enforce legislatively for the control and regulation of the manufacture and sale of artificial butter in Russia, the rules elaborated being based on a study of the measures adopted in the west of Europe and in the United States for that purpose.

(1) The product obtained from a mixture of fat with butter shall be called margarine fat.

(2) Its manufacture shall be liable to an excise duty, or to supplementary patent dues.

(3) The extent of the impost shall be determined in concert by the ministers of finances and imperial domains.

(4) Margarine fat shall be dyed some bright color, but in no case shall such color be yellow.

(5) The vessels (cases, firkins) in which margarine is packed at the manufactory shall be dyed the same color as the margarine.

(6) These vessels shall have clearly marked on them the name of the manufactory, and they shall also bear the inscription, "margarine fat."

(7) The sale of margarine fat shall not be carried on in the shops where dairy butter is on sale.

(8) Shops dealing in margarine fat shall exhibit a sign-board bearing an inscription that margarine fat is sold within.

(9) Hotels, cook-shops, restaurants, bars, and generally all public establishments, in which food is prepared, shall exhibit in a conspicuous place a notice, and also state on their bills of fare that the dishes prepared on the premises are cooked with margarine, if such be used by them in their kitchens.

(10) The importation of margarine fat from foreign countries shall be prohibited.

The proposed regulations were generally approved by the medical council of the ministry of the interior. The council, however, suggested modifications of points 1, 4, 5, and 6 in the following manner :

(1) All artificial butter prepared from grease or tallow, even though it be improved by being washed with milk or cream, or mixed with real butter, shall be called margarine fat.

(4) Margarine fat shall be dyed red by means of the rind of the alkanet root or with alkanine. If this margarine fat be sold in separate pieces, all those, both great and small, sold in retail shall be of uniform shape (for instance, brick-shape).

(5) Each piece shall bear on it in deeply indented characters the words "margarine fat," and the brand of the producing firm.

(6) The cases or firkins in which the oleomargarine is contained and dispatched shall be colored red, and they shall bear in distinct letters the designation of the producing firm and of the contents, i. e., margarine. If the cases or firkins have an outside packing, this shall also be dyed red and bear on it the same inscription.

#### THE OLEOMARGARINE LAW AS A SANITARY MEASURE.

Section 14 of the oleomargarine law authorizes this office to decide, subject to appeal to a board constituted for the purpose, whether any substance made in imitation or semblance of butter and intended for human consumption contains ingredients deleterious to the public health, and provides for the forfeiture of such deleterious oleomargarine.

Up to the present time this office has not been called upon to make any decision relative to the healthfulness of any sample of this article. This office has information, however, as to the kind and character of the ingredients used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, having exacted monthly reports as to the materials used in each factory, and re-



quired special reports as to these materials from each of the collectors in whose districts oleomargarine factories are located. The following table shows all the materials reported used and the number of factories in which each kind of material is used :

Kind of material.	Number of factories in which used.	Kind of material.	Number of factories in which used.
Oleo, oleo oil.....	31	Beef fat, beef oil.....	6
Lard, leaf lard.....	14	Cream.....	14
Cotton-seed oil.....	10	Glycerine.....	2
Milk.....	34	Sugar.....	3
Salt.....	37	Sesame oil.....	5
Color, annotto, butter color.....	37	Vegetable oil.....	2
Butter, dairy butter, creamery butter, natural butter.....	31	Old butter.....	1
Returned oleomargarine.....	2	Butterine.....	2
Neutral, neutral lard.....	22	Buttermilk.....	1
Salad oil.....	10	Nut oil.....	1

The opinions of collectors as to the quality of the materials and methods of manufacture as stated in their latest reports are subjoined.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,  
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA,  
*Pittsburgh, September 24, 1887.*

SIR: Mr. Dowlin is absent in the West and I deem it proper that I should reply to your letter, directed to him, of Sept. 24th (C. A. B., J. T. B., and G. M. H.).

There was but one oleomargarine factory in the old twenty-second district, C. H. Robinson & Co., limited, and they quit business on March 1st.

I have carefully examined the official reports of this company, and consulted the deputy in charge of this factory, and I cannot learn that any substance deleterious to the public health was used by this company in making their product.

Very respectfully,

Hon. J. S. MILLER,  
*Commissioner.*

E. A. BIGLER,  
*Collector.*

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,  
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT NEW YORK,  
*Brooklyn, September 27, 1887.*

SIR: In reply to your letter (J. T. B., and C. A. B.) of the 24th instant, I have the honor to state that I have carefully scrutinized all reports of an official character made by the oleomargarine manufacturers of this district, when in operation, and find no ingredient used by them to be at all deleterious to the public health.

I am satisfied, beyond any question of doubt, of the truthfulness of such reports, the cleanliness of the premises, and the purity of the ingredients used, from examinations made by my chief deputy and the deputy in charge of the oleomargarine.

Great care is exercised by these parties not to allow any unfit article to be put on the market, and I am, therefore, safe in saying that oleomargarine as made in this district is a perfectly healthful article of food, and much purer than many other things now in our markets.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. JOS. S. MILLER,  
*Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.*

ROBT. BLACK,  
*Collector.*

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,  
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA,  
*Philadelphia, September 27, 1887.*

SIR: In reply to yours of the 24th instant, relative to ingredients used in the manufacture of oleomargarine in this district, I have the honor to say that from the reports of the manufacturers and the personal observation of my deputies, I am of the opinion that none of the ingredients used are deleterious to the public health.

I find on the reports of the manufacturers that the following-named articles are used, viz, oleo oil, salad oil, neutral lard, beef fat, milk, sugar, salt, and coloring.

Very respectfully,

Hon. JOSEPH S. MILLER,  
*Commissioner of Internal Revenue.*

FREDERICK GERKER,  
*Collector.*

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UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,  
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA.  
*Pittsburgh, September 28, 1887.*

SIR: Replying to your letter of September 24 (C. A. B., J. T. B., and G. M. H.). The Pittsburgh Melting Company was the only oleomargarine manufactory in the old twenty-third district, and they have not made any oleomargarine since March last.

I have carefully examined the official reports of this company, and consulted my deputy, who had charge of this factory and visited it regularly, and find that the following substances were used in making their product; Oleo oil, lard, milk, butter, salad oil, sugar, salt, and coloring matter. Of these, the only substance that could be deleterious is the coloring matter. I know nothing of its composition, but the amount used was only one-tenth of one per cent. of the total product.

I visited the factory several times and always found their materials apparently in good condition. I saw nothing in their methods of manipulation that would be liable to produce a substance deleterious to the public health.

Very respectfully,

Hon. J. S. MILLER,  
*Commissioner.*

E. A. BIGLER,  
*Collector.*

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UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,  
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, ELEVENTH DISTRICT OHIO,  
*Portsmouth, September 29, 1887.*

SIR: Replying to yours of the 24th instant (J. T. B., C. A. B., G. M. H.), I have the honor to inform you that the ingredients used by the "Capital City Co." (the only manufactory in this district) are oleo, neutral, cream, milk, butter, suet, and coloring matter.

As a sample of the proportions used, I quote from their monthly report for March, 1887 (a fair sample of all), as follows:

"Materials used in producing oleomargarine:" Oleo, 10,980 pounds; neutral, 13,940 pounds; cream, 2,240 pounds; milk, 4,480 pounds; butter, 1,430 pounds; suet, 1,815 pounds; coloring matter, 46 pounds; in all, 34,931 pounds, from which was produced 32,000 pounds oleomargarine.

The manufacturers claim that these ingredients are pure and harmless, and are in no way deleterious to the public health.

From an inspection of the material used I am inclined to this opinion, unless raw or uncooked animal fat, such as suet, &c., should be unwholesome and deleterious to the human system when consumed in that state, on which I am not prepared to express an opinion.

I have inspected the factory of the above company, and found it cleanly and free from unpleasant or noxious odors.

I am, very respectfully,

JAS. W. NEWMAN,  
*Collector.*

Hon. Jos. S. MILLER,  
*Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.*

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UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,  
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT, NEW YORK,  
*Buffalo, September 29, 1887.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 24th instant (J. T. B., C. A. B.), relative to the intention of Congress to exclude from consumption all oleomargarine made from ingredients deleterous to the public health, I beg leave to report that I have made examination of all official returns made to this office by Jacob Dold, the only manufacturer of oleo in the district, and find that the only substances used in the production of oleomargarine consist of the following ingredients, viz: Neutral and oleo oils, creamery butter, fresh milk, buttermilk, and salt. Cotton-seed oil was used for a month or two in small proportions, but the use of this article has been discontinued, and the only substances now used are the above named.

From personal observations from time to time made by this office, all the product of this factory was made from the sweetest of leaf lard and the best canl fat, which,

after being made into the oils, after double refining and straining processes, were taken and churned with the above-named substances, the finished article is produced.

The factory and all things appertaining thereto are as cleanly and sweet as any dairy in the country, and as far as this office has any experience we do not hesitate to pronounce the oleomargarine produced at this establishment a good, pure, and wholesome article, fit to be consumed by any person without the least injurious effect.

Very respectfully,

Hon. JOS. S. MILLER,  
*Commissioner Internal Revenue.*

JAS. A. HANLON,  
*Collector.*

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UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,  
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SECOND DISTRICT, NEW YORK,  
*September 29, 1887.*

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter (J. T. B., C. A. B.), of the 24th instant, in which I am requested to carefully examine all official reports received by me relative to ingredients used in the manufacture of oleomargarine in my district, and to report fully to your office as to whether any of the materials used are, from their nature or from the methods used in their manipulation, unfit for human consumption or deleterious to the public health.

I beg to answer that at present, nor at any time during the current special-tax year, have I had in my district any manufacturers of oleomargarine. There were three duly qualified manufacturers here in 1886, but under the operations of our State law they were obliged to discontinue business. While in operation these manufacturers used the following ingredients, as appears from their returns and the official examinations made by deputy collectors: Oleo, cotton-seed oil, neutral lard, milk, salt, coloring matter (annotto).

The above ingredients separately or in combination are not unwholesome or deleterious to the public health.

As to their manipulations, these factories conducted their business in a cleanly manner, being fully as thorough in this respect as the average butter dairy or creamery, and as the end sought was the production of an article having a high commercial value and the building up of a reputation for excellency in manufacture, they naturally only used pure, fresh, and wholesome materials.

Very respectfully,

Hon. JOS. S. MILLER,  
*Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.*

JNO. A. SULLIVAN,  
*Collector.*

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UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,  
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT OHIO,  
*Cleveland, October 4, 1887.*

SIR: Referring to yours of 24th ultimo (J. D. B., C. A. B., G. M. H.), relative to ingredients used in manufacture of oleomargarine that are unfit for human consumption or deleterious to the public health—

I have examined the returns of manufacturers and factory premises in this district. In my judgment there is no unhealthful combination of ingredients used in this district.

I find the factories conducted with due care as to cleanliness and quality of material used, and in so far as I have knowledge I believe the oleomargarine thus far manufactured here to be as healthful, nourishing, and clean as other oleaginous substances, whether naturally or mechanically combined.

Very respectfully,

Hon. JOSEPH S. MILLER,  
*Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.*

J. H. FARLEY,  
*Collector.*

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UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,  
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT ILLINOIS,  
*Chicago, October 6, 1887.*

SIR: Referring to your Department letter of September 4 (G. M. H., J. T. B., C. A. B.) relative to ingredients used in the manufacture of oleomargarine in this district, that are deleterious to the public health, I have the honor to report as follows:

I find upon careful investigation that the materials used in this district in the manufacture of oleomargarine consist of the very best selected fats fresh from the slaughtered animal, and, as a rule, not to exceed a day old, and that the methods employed in the manipulation of these fats are cleanly in the highest degree.

The factories themselves are as clean and sweet as the abundant use of hot and cold water, soap, and scrubbing brushes can possibly keep them.

I can not ascertain that there is anything used in this district in the manufacture of oleomargarine that can possibly be construed as being deleterious to the public health, either in themselves or in the manipulation, and from the reports of deputies from time to time, I am satisfied that I am correct in saying that there are no articles used in the manufacture of oleomargarine in this district deleterious to the public health.

Very respectfully,

Hon. JOSEPH S. MILLER,

*Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.*

R. STONE,

*Collector.*

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UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,  
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SIXTH DISTRICT, INDIANA,  
*Lawrenceburgh, October 19, 1887.*

SIR: Your letter of September 24, 1887 (J. T. B., C. A. B., G. M. H.), in regard to your request for information as to whether oleomargarine manufactured in my district contains ingredients "deleterious to the public health" is before me.

I have, as you are aware, but one oleomargarine factory in my district, located at Hammond. The manufacturers in their monthly report state that they use in the manufacture of oleomargarine the following ingredients: Oleo oil, salad, lard, milk, salt, and coloring. I had my deputy, W. H. Verrill, in charge of the stamp department at Hammond, to make a quiet and thorough examination into this matter, and he reports to me that the manufacturers do not use any other ingredients in the manufacture of oleomargarine than what they report on their form No. 216; that the material used is clean and pure, and in his opinion the oleomargarine as manufactured is as healthful as butter of the best grades. The salad used by them is peanut oil, and the coloring is annotto, and all ingredients are said to be fresh and of good quality. From what I have been able to learn, from observation and otherwise, I am satisfied that there is nothing "deleterious to the public health" in the oleomargarine as manufactured at Hammond. The peanut oil and the annotto, as you are aware, are both vegetable, and are not injurious to health. The latter has been for many years used, and is now used extensively for coloring butter. It will be observed that the Hammond factory uses a comparatively small quantity of tallow, but this, I understand, is only occasionally.

Trusting I have answered your letter in accordance with your request, I am, yours, respectfully,

Hon. JOSEPH S. MILLER,

*Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.*

WM. D. H. HUNTER,

*Collector.*

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UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,  
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLORADO,  
*Denver, October 20, 1887.*

SIR: In reply to your favor of September 24 (J. T. B., C. A. B., F. F. W.) referring to the manufacture of oleomargarine, I have to report that I have given the matter proper attention and fail to discover that any substance deleterious to the public health is used in the manufacture of oleomargarine in my collection district.

Respectfully,

J. F. BENEDICT,

*Collector.*

Hon. JOSEPH S. MILLER,

*Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.*

The foregoing uniformly favorable testimony of sworn United States officers, whose positions guard them from bias towards either the manufacturing interest on the one hand or the dairy interest on the other hand, and the entire absence of complaint under section 14 of the law, leads this office to conclude that the manufacturers of oleomargarine, upon whose products the internal-revenue stamps and brands appear, are earnestly endeavoring to render their products not deleterious to the public health.

It would, from the scientific facts hereinafter presented by the microscopist of this Bureau, seem to be proper to allow manufacturers of

oleomargarine to mix butter and cream with the oleo oil, because by such mixing they prepare the way for a ready change to an emulsion, and thus render their product more easily digested.

And it would seem to be perfectly legitimate for them to please the sense of smell by the addition of sweet-scented creamery butter, and that of sight by mingling annatto or other harmless coloring matter with the oleomargarine until it presents an agreeable tint to the consumer.

All these additions (and perhaps the addition of vegetable oils) may be approved, provided the product is sold always and everywhere as oleomargarine.

But the case is very different when the oil is mixed with the butter to be sold as butter, when in short the consumer is to be deceived.

The public at large and the dairy interests have just cause to complain that oleomargarine, which is a really valuable product, has been so extensively used in this and other countries as a medium of fraud—the public in having been deceived in an important food product, and the dairy interest by reason of the unfair tactics used by its competitor.

Regarding the oleomargarine law as a sanitary measure, it is evident that it would be improved if the authority to supervise the manufactories were extended so as to include the supervision of all factories in which such materials as oleo oil and neutral are produced. I therefore recommend that the law be so amended as to secure this supervision for this purpose, as well as for internal-revenue purposes simply.

Oleomargarine being a butter substitute, the law regulating its manufacture is

#### A SUBJECT CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE.

This fact was recognized by Congress in discussion and in referring the bill to committees on agriculture. The Commissioner of Agriculture has also treated oleomargarine as a subject to be considered within his Department, and has published much valuable information relative thereto, which has been of great use to this office. The recent reports of the chemist and microscopist of the Department of Agriculture have proved especially serviceable. This office is also greatly indebted to the Commissioner of Agriculture for valuable aid through his scientific assistants, who kindly made examinations of samples of suspected butter at a time when such assistance was greatly needed; also, for the privilege of consulting such of the latest scientific works, published in this and other countries, on the subject of oleomargarine, as are found in his library.

#### THE EXPORTATION OF OLEOMARGARINE.

The quantity of oleomargarine exported free of tax during the eight months ended June 30, 1887, was, as shown by table on page CXXIX of this report, 667,831 pounds.

The quantity here stated includes, of course, only the oleomargarine which would be taxable if put upon the domestic market, and does not include the oleo oil, which is also very extensively exported, in fact very much more extensively than the taxable article. It appears from the statements of exporters that the limitations in the law as to the size of packages and materials of which they are composed are injurious to the export trade.

As these limitations are fixed for convenience in collecting the revenue, there seems to be no necessity for insisting upon them in the case

of exporters' packages. I therefore recommend that section 6 of the act of August 2, 1886, be amended so as to contain, after the description of packages and before the penal clause therein, a proviso as follows:

*Provided*, That this limitation and description of packages shall not apply to oleomargarine transported in bond for exportation and actually exported.

In the following table of exportations for 1884, 1885, and 1886, mostly copied from the special report on the "butter substitutes bill" (ordered by the British House of Commons to be printed July 4, 1887), the heading "imitation butter" is understood to refer to the article which is taxable as "oleomargarine" under internal-revenue laws.

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY OF OLEOMARGARINE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES IN EACH OF THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1884, 1885, and 1886.

[In pounds.]

Countries to which exported.	Imitation butter.	The oil.	Total.
1884.			
Denmark .....		32,644	32,644
Germany .....	30,790	96,551	127,341
Holland .....		33,173,819	33,173,819
Belgium .....	1,520	2,864,263	2,865,783
England .....	96,898	1,545,947	1,642,845
Scotland .....	324,418		324,418
Total .....	1,537,682	37,785,159	39,322,841
Of which exported from New York .....	1,503,453	36,400,787	37,904,220
NOTE.—The above total includes exports to the West Indies, Mexico, South America, Central America, and the following exports to Canada and Newfoundland [and Labrador]:			
Canada .....	91,876		91,876
Newfoundland [and Labrador] .....	909,927	60,566	970,493
1885.			
Denmark .....		2,211	2,211
Germany .....	805	8,506	9,311
Holland .....	10,342	34,012,807	34,023,149
Belgium .....		2,328,777	2,328,777
England .....	1,192	702,628	703,820
Scotland .....	103,096		103,096
Ireland .....		12,755	12,755
Other European countries .....	1,450		1,450
Total .....	761,938	37,120,217	37,882,155
Of which exported from New York .....	750,765	36,654,356	37,405,121
NOTE.—The above total includes exports to the West Indies, Mexico, South America, Central America, and the following exports to Canada and Newfoundland [and Labrador]:			
Canada .....	4,512		4,512
Newfoundland [and Labrador] .....	627,053	39,866	666,919
1886.			
Sweden and Norway .....		27,131	27,131
Denmark .....		5,854	5,854
Germany .....	1,692	976,734	978,426
Holland .....	171,826	25,562,417	25,734,243
Belgium .....		726,690	726,690
England .....	27,565	140,953	168,518
Scotland .....	106,711	231,458	338,169
Other European countries .....		3,900	3,900
Total .....	928,053	27,729,885	28,657,938
Of which exported from New York .....	864,537	27,686,635	28,551,172
NOTE.—The above total includes exports to the West Indies, Mexico, South America, Central America, and the following exports to Canada and Newfoundland [and Labrador]:			
Canada .....	38,564		38,564
Newfoundland [and Labrador] .....	554,842	54,045	608,887

#### ANALYSES OF SUBSTANCES SUSPECTED OF BEING OLEOMARGARINE.

Of the one hundred and thirty-one samples of substances submitted to this office for examination, under the provisions of sections 14 and 15 of the oleomargarine act, all were analyzed by the chemist, many were examined by the microscopist of this office, and some by the chemist and microscopist of the Department of Agriculture. Great care was taken by all these officers in the performance of the duties assigned to them, and the decisions based upon conclusions arrived at by them have been

accepted in all cases so far as is known to this office as final. Of all the samples submitted twenty-one were found to be oleomargarine, and one hundred and ten were found to be butter, or, at least, not oleomargarine as defined by the law. It is true that many of these samples were found to be mixtures of butter fat with chemicals intended for the most part to destroy rancidity, and to make that which was old and stale appear new and fresh; but as the only fat employed was butter fat, this office was compelled to decide that the article was not oleomargarine.

In the following table the samples are numbered in the order in which they were received. The table also shows the locality from which each sample was received and the decision of this office in each case.

No.	Place whence received.	Found to be—	No.	Place whence received.	Found to be—
1	Georgia	Butter.	65	6th district Missouri	Butter.
2	do	Do.	66	do	Do.
3	Little Rock, Ark.	Do.	67	do	Do.
4	do	Do.	68	do	Do.
5	do	Do.	69	do	Do.
6	do	Do.	70	Sample destroyed by accident.	
7	Kansas City, Mo	Do.	71	6th district Missouri	Do.
8	do	Oleomargarine.	72	do	Do.
9	do	Do.	73	do	Oleomargarine.
10	do	Butter.	74	do	Butter.
11	do	Do.	75	do	Do.
11½	Saint Louis, Mo	Oleomargarine.	76	do	Do.
12	3d district Iowa.	Butter.	77	do	Oleomargarine.
13	do	Do.	78	do	Do.
14	do	Do.	79	do	Do.
15	5th district Illinois	Do.	80	do	Butter.
16	Atlanta, Ga.	Do.	81	do	Do.
17	Milwaukee, Wis.	Do.	82	do	Do.
17½	do	Do.	83	do	Do.
19	do	Do.	84	do	Oleomargarine.
20	do	Do.	85	do	Butter.
21	do	Oleomargarine.	86	do	Do.
22	do	Butter.	87	do	Do.
23	do	Do.	88	do	Do.
24	do	Do.	89	do	Do.
25	do	Do.	90	do	Oleomargarine.
26	Keokuk, Iowa.	Do.	91	do	Butter.
27	2d district Iowa.	Do.	92	do	Do.
28	Cleveland, Ohio	Do.	93	do	Do.
29	do	Do.	94	do	Do.
30	Kansas City, Mo.	Do.	95	do	Do.
31	New York, N. Y.	Do.	96	do	Do.
32	do	Do.	97	do	Do.
33	do	Do.	98	do	Do.
34	do	Do.	99	do	Do.
35	do	Do.	100	do	Do.
36	do	Oleomargarine.	101	do	Oleomargarine.
37	do	Butter.	102	do	Butter.
38	do	Do.	103	do	Do.
39	do	Do.	104	do	Oleomargarine.
40	Macon, Ga.	Do.	105	do	Butter.
41	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Do.	106	do	Do.
42	Saint Louis, Mo	Do.	107	do	Do.
43	12th district Pennsylvania.	Do.	108	do	Do.
44	do	Do.	109	do	Do.
45	do	Do.	110	do	Do.
46	do	Do.	111	do	Do.
47	Columbia, S. C.	Do.	112	do	Do.
48	do	Do.	113	do	Do.
49	do	Do.	A	Atlanta, Ga.	Do.
49½	22d district Pennsylvania	Do.	B	do	Do.
50	6th district Missouri	Do.	C	Philadelphia, Pa.	Oleomargarine.
51	do	Do.	D	do	Do.
52	do	Do.	E	do	Do.
53	do	Do.	F	Saint Louis, Mo	Butter.
54	do	Do.	G	Columbia, S. C.	Do.
55	do	Oleomargarine.	H	Canajoharie, N. Y.	Do.
56	do	Butter.	I	Baltimore, Md.	Oleomargarine.
57	do	Do.	J	Pittsburgh Pa.	Do.
58	do	Do.	K	Vermont.	Butter.
59	do	Do.	L	do	Do.
60	do	Do.	M	Galveston, Tex.	Do.
61	do	Do.	N	Little Rock, Ark.	Oleomargarine.
62	do	Do.	O	Troy, N. Y.	Butter.
63	do	Do.	A1	Milwaukee, Wis.	Do.
64	do	Oleomargarine.	A2	do	Do.

Although the officers appointed under section 14 of the oleomargarine law have examined all the samples submitted during the year, they have not conducted their examinations with the rapidity desirable, where, as is usually the case, the article is under detention awaiting the decision of this office, much delay having been occasioned by inadequate accommodations.

The room in which the samples are analyzed is not quite 8 feet wide in any place, and in one place is only 6 feet wide, is very poorly lighted, and is otherwise objectionable. But this is the only room obtainable in the Treasury Building, and the accounting officers of this Department refuse, in the absence of further legislation, to approve bills for the rental of rooms outside of the Treasury Building.

In view of these facts I recommend that section 14 of the act of August 2, 1886, be amended to read as follows :

That there shall be in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue an analytical chemist and a microscopist, who shall each be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall each receive a salary of \$2,500 per annum; and shall each be entitled to lease, at a rent not exceeding \$500 per annum, such room or rooms, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as may be necessary to the proper and efficient discharge of their duties respectively, the rent of such rooms to be paid monthly by warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Treasurer of the United States, out of any money arising from internal duties not otherwise appropriated; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may, whenever in his judgment the necessities of the service so require, employ chemists and microscopists to be paid such compensation as he may deem proper, not exceeding in the aggregate any appropriation made for that purpose. And such Commissioner is authorized to decide what substances, extracts, mixtures, or compounds which may be submitted for his inspection in contested cases are to be taxed under this act; and his decision in matters of taxation under this act shall be final. The Commissioner may also decide whether any substance made in imitation or semblance of butter, and intended for human consumption, contains ingredients deleterious to the public health; but in case of doubt or contest his decisions in this class of cases may be appealed from to a board hereby constituted for the purpose, and composed of the Surgeon-General of the Army, the Surgeon-General of the Navy, and the Commissioner of Agriculture; and the decisions of this board shall be final in the premises.

The reports of the analytical chemist and microscopist are subjoined. Their suggestions are submitted with the recommendation that they receive favorable consideration of the Appropriation Committees of Congress.

#### BUTTER AND OLEOMARGARINE FROM A SCIENTIFIC STANDPOINT.

##### *Chemist's Report.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,  
Washington, October 10, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first report as analytical chemist of the Internal Revenue Bureau, under the oleomargarine act.

From the date of said act going into effect to the present there have been submitted to me for analysis one hundred and thirty-three samples of supposed adulterated butter from various States, viz :

Missouri .....	75	Georgia .....	5
New York .....	12	South Carolina .....	4
Pennsylvania .....	11	Illinois .....	2
Wisconsin .....	10	Vermont .....	2
Arkansas .....	5	Ohio .....	1
Iowa .....	5	Texas .....	1

Twenty-two of which samples proved to be adulterations with foreign fats ranging from 15 to 88 per cent.

The analytical methods used for the detection of foreign fats are those of Hehner and Angel for the estimation of insoluble fatty acids, and the Reichert process for the estimation of the soluble and volatile acids. Both of these methods are recognized as most reliable, and are officially indorsed by chemists both in Europe and the United



States. It is unnecessary to give the details of the *modus operandi* of the different processes, as they are well known, and are of interest only to chemists.

As will be noticed, the largest proportion of the samples sent in prove to be pure butter, though in most cases in a very rancid condition, which was undoubtedly taken as an indication of adulteration, while the reverse is the case, as oleomargarine, buterine, and other artificial butters are less liable to rancidity, owing to the very small percentage of the soluble and volatile acids that are characteristic of butter, contained in them.

As the instruments now used by the agents of the Department for the preliminary tests have proved wholly unreliable, I would respectfully suggest the adoption of Dr. Koenig's specific-gravity test, a process which has been officially adopted by the board of health of Berlin, and used by them as a preliminary test for the past eight years, and indorsed by leading chemists of that country.

The manipulation is easily learned, and the results, though not to be depended upon solely, will give in most cases a valuable indication of the substance under examination.

The instrument consists of a tin or copper cylinder for water, with one opening for the reception of a test tube about 8 inches long by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch diameter, an alcohol lamp, thermometer, a small glass beaker for the melting of the fat, and Dr. Koenig's butter areometer, having a marked scale from .845 to .870. The fat having been heated on the cylinder until it has become clear, is carefully poured off from the precipitated caseine, salt and water, into a filter; after filtration put into the tube and heated in the cylinder to a temperature of  $100^{\circ}$  C.; the areometer is then introduced and the reading taken. Pure butter will show from .866 to .868, while the range of artificial butters and other animal fats will show from .859 to .864. While it is true that the density of cotton-seed oil, which is used to a limited extent by some manufacturers of oleomargarine, buterine, etc., is greater than that of butter, from experiments made with oleomargarine known to contain cotton-seed oil, in my opinion it is doubtful whether a sufficient quantity of the oil can be advantageously used to raise the specific gravity to that of butter.

Most respectfully,

HON. JOSEPH S. MILLER,  
Commissioner Internal Revenue.

LOUIS C. STARKEL,  
Analytical Chemist, Revenue Bureau.

### Microscopist's Report.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,  
Washington, October 14, 1887.

HON. JOSEPH S. MILLER,  
Commissioner Internal Revenue:

The form and character of the fats employed as articles of food vary from the raw and solid fats of the whale and seal, eaten by the inhabitants of exceedingly cold climates, to the raw and liquid fats, mostly of vegetable origin, consumed in tropical climates. In temperate climates the form, whether solid or liquid, of animal or vegetable origin, is a matter of education.

The fats present to the animal economy one of the most important functions of food, that of supplying heat and energy.

"Ten grains of butter, when burnt in the body, produce heat sufficient to raise 18.68 pounds of water  $1^{\circ}$  F., which is equal to raising 14,421 pounds 1 foot high."

The potential energy of fats is greater than that of nearly all other articles of food. According to Dr. Rubner, as quoted by Professor Atwater,† one gram of fat yields 9.3 calories or 14.2 foot-tons; that is to say, "when a gram (one twenty-eighth of an ounce) of fat, be it the fat of the food or body-fat, is consumed in the body, it will, if its potential energy be all transformed into heat, yield enough to warm a kilogram of water nine and three-tenth degrees of the centigrade thermometer, or, if it be transformed into mechanical energy such as the steam-engine or the muscles use to do their work, it will furnish as much as would raise one ton fourteen and two-tenths feet, or fourteen and two-tenths tons one foot."

A gram of protein, myosin (lean) of meat, white of egg, casein (curd) of milk, gluten of wheat, etc., or of carbohydrates, starch and sugar, yields 4.1 calories, or 6.3 foot-tons; less than half as much energy as an equal quantity of fat. Of course only a small portion of the whole energy is made available for external muscular work, the rest is transformed into heat. Professor von Gohren,‡ as the result of elaborate computation, reckons that a horse may transform 32 per cent.; an ox may transform 43 per cent.; a man may transform 53 per cent. of the whole potential energy of his food into energy for mechanical work.

\* Foods, E. Smith, N. Y., 1874, p. 136.

† Century, vol. 34, p. 401.

‡ *Loc. cit.*, p. 403.

The digestibility of the fats, as of other food materials, has been a subject of investigation, more especially within the last ten years, and though the number of reliable experiments is very small, about sixty altogether, the figures given in the following table show approximately the proportion of nutrients digested by healthy persons.\*

TABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTIONS OF NUTRIENTS DIGESTED AND NOT DIGESTED FROM FOOD-MATERIALS BY HEALTHY MEN. ATWATER.

	Protein.		Fats.		Carbohydrates.		Mineral matters.	Water.
	Total.	Undigestible.	Total.	Undigestible.	Total.	Undigestible.		
<b>Beef :</b>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Round .....	23.0	0.0	9.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	66.7
Sirloin .....	20.0	0.0	19.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	60.0
Pork, very fat .....	3.0	0.0	80.5	6.0	-----	-----	6.5	10.0
Haddock .....	17.1	0.0	0.3	-----	0.0	0.0	1.2	81.4
Mackerel .....	18.8	0.0	8.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	71.6
Hen's eggs .....	13.4	0.0	11.8	2.4	0.7	0.0	1.0	73.1
Cow's milk .....	3.4	0.0	3.7	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.7	87.4
Cheese, whole milk .....	27.1	0.0	35.5	0.9	2.3	0.0	3.9	31.2
Butter .....	1.0	-----	87.5	1.7	0.5	-----	2.0	9.0
Oleomargarine .....	0.4	-----	87.2	3.3	0.0	-----	2.1	10.3
Sugar .....	0.3	-----	-----	-----	96.7	0.0	0.8	2.2
<b>Wheat flour :</b>								
Very fine .....	8.9	1.3	1.0	-----	75.2	0.8	0.3	14.6
Medium .....	11.6	2.1	0.8	-----	72.2	1.8	0.4	15.0
Coarse, whole wheat .....	10.9	2.7	1.8	-----	71.7	5.3	1.2	14.4
Wheat bread, average .....	8.9	1.2	1.0	-----	55.5	0.6	1.0	32.7
Black bread .....	6.1	1.6	-----	-----	48.6	5.3	1.5	43.8
Pease .....	22.9	3.2	1.8	-----	57.8	2.1	2.5	15.0
Corn-meal .....	9.1	1.2	3.8	-----	71.0	2.3	1.6	14.5
Rice .....	7.4	1.2	0.4	-----	79.4	0.7	0.4	12.4
Potatoes .....	2.0	0.5	0.2	-----	21.3	1.6	1.0	75.5
Turnips .....	1.0	0.3	0.2	-----	6.9	1.3	0.7	91.2

Experiments in the digestibility of different cattle-foods have long been a subject of investigation by the different agricultural experiment stations in Europe, and the data obtained have been made use of in various ways, *e. g.*, in quickly fattening cattle for the market.

The general method pursued consists in analyzing and weighing both the food consumed and the excreta, the latter representing the undigested materials and the difference the amount digested. No trouble is found in feeding an ox or a horse on a diet of hay and water for a long period. But when a human being is taken for experiment, no matter how simple or palatable the food material may be, it very soon becomes repugnant to him, the digestive functions are disturbed, and the accuracy of the experiment impaired. This is especially true where a diet of fat is tried.

Instead of the living subject, resort has been made to artificial digestion, when the food material has been placed in a suitable vessel with a solution containing pepsin, and subjected, with occasional agitation, to the action of heat, at body-temperature, for twenty-four hours, portions being taken out at different intervals and subjected to microscopical and chemical examination.

From experiments made by Herr Jenseñ in the laboratory of the University of Tübingen, it appears that raw meat is much sooner digested than cooked meat. The raw beef was digested in two hours; the boiled, "half done," was digested in two and a half hours; the boiled, "well done," was digested in three hours; the roasted, "half done," was digested in three hours; the roasted, "well done," was digested in, four hours.

Cooking, so far as animal food is concerned, has the effect of making it more "tasty," and with certain vegetables, especially those composed principally of starch, as grain and potatoes, it is required to fit them for use.

In regard to the relative digestibility of butter and oleomargarine, the only actual comparative tests on record are a series made for three days on a man and a boy, by Prof. A. Mayer, in Holland.† In these from 97.7 to 98.4 per cent. of the fat of the butter and from 96.1 to 96.3 per cent. of the fat of the oleomargarine were digested. The average difference was 1.6 per cent. in favor of the butter. This proportion is so inconsiderable that in healthy persons it is of little or no importance. The slight

\**Loc. cit.*, p. 736.

†*Loc. cit.*, p. 739.

‡*Landwirthsch. Verhuesstationen*, 29, p. 215.

difference in the chemical nature of the two fats would naturally lead to the same conclusion, as there is always a larger proportion of soluble glycerides in butter than in oleomargarine.

Dr. R. D. Clark made a series of artificial digestion experiments for the New York State Dairy Commission,\* comparing oleomargarine with butter and other fats, including beef and mutton suet, and lard, cotton-seed, sesamé, and cod-liver oils. It was found from these tests that cod-liver oil exhibited the most perfect state of emulsion, after which came genuine butter, then "oleo" and lard oil, there being frequently no appreciative difference between them; the other animal fats and vegetable oils followed.

For healthy persons the difference between the genuine and artificial butter in digestibility was found to be nearly inappreciable. Cod-liver oil, which is the most readily digested of all the fats, can not always be tolerated by invalids.

The difference between the digestibility of a piece of cold roast meat and oleomargarine would seem to be in favor of the latter, as the greater part of the more solid fats have been taken out of the latter in the process of manufacture, so that it more readily melts in the mouth and stomach and from its fine state of division is readily emulsified.

Butter was unknown to the ancient Greeks, at least no reference is made to it by Homer or Aristotle, and even to this day is a great rarity in Mexico and South America and in certain portions of China. Herodotus and Hippocrates described, B. C. fifth century, the butter which the Scythians obtained from mare's milk by violent agitation, and Dioscorides states that the best butter is made from sheep's and goat's milk. It was not in common use in England until after the fourteenth century; it is less frequently eaten by barbarous than by civilized nations.

It is made from milk, chiefly from that of the cow; that from the bison is employed in Egypt and India, and that from the goat in other countries.

Milk is a natural emulsion in which the globules of fat exist in a very minute state of division; their usual size is  $\frac{5000}{100000}$  of an inch, but varies with the nature of the food used, and they are scattered through the whole substance as long as the fluid is in motion, but when it is allowed to rest these globules coalesce and form cream.

The flavor of the butter differs according to the animal from which the milk is derived and varies with the nature of the food, turnips and leeks imparting a peculiar strong taste. The color varies likewise with the animal and its food, from nearly white to very yellow; to give butter a uniform tint the additions of annatto or other coloring matter is very often resorted to.

The average annual yield of milk and the number of pounds of milk required to make one pound of butter, from various breeds of dairy cattle, has been compiled from the Consular Reports on Cattle and Dairy Farming, lately issued by the State Department, and will be found in the following table:

AVERAGE ANNUAL YIELD OF MILK AND NUMBER OF POUNDS REQUIRED TO MAKE BUTTER.

[Compiled from Consular Reports.]

Name of breed.	Average annual pounds of milk.	Milk to one pound of butter.	Milk to one pound of cheese.
<b>England:</b>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Shorthorn .....	11,500	40	.....
Hereford .....	9,500	30	.....
Red Polled .....	11,250	35	.....
Angus or Aberdeen .....	9,000	27	.....
Wesl .....	4,000	13	.....
Jersey .....	7,000	20	.....
Ayrshire .....	9,000	35	16
<b>Scotland:</b>			
Improved Polled Angus .....	4,000	24	10
Shorthorn .....	4,200	26	10½
Ayrshire .....	6,000	25½	10½
West Highland .....	2,500	24	10
Polled Galloway .....	2,500	24	10
<b>Ireland:</b>			
Shorthorn .....	9,450	38	.....
<b>France:</b>			
Flamande .....	6,750	27½	.....
Normandy .....	7,500	32½	.....
Bretonne .....	4,500	17½	.....
De Salers .....	4,000	20	.....
<b>Switzerland:</b>			
Bernese spotted .....	7,162 to 7,665	26 to 30	9½ to 10
Brown Schwytzer .....	7,000 to 7,454	29½	10½

\* Second Annual Report New York State Dairy Commissioner.

## AVERAGE ANNUAL YIELD OF MILK AND NUMBER OF POUNDS REQUIRED TO MAKE BUTTER—Continued.

Name of breed.	Average annual pounds of milk.	Milk to one pound of butter.	Milk to one pound of cheese.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
<b>Italy:</b>			
Piemontese .....	5,000	15	8½
Mixed breeds .....	5,000	15	8½
Mountain breed .....	8,000	12	7½
Chianina .....	4,500	22½	-----
Tyrolese .....	3,000	27½	13½
Belluneso .....	2,850	27½	13½
Schwytz .....	3,600	25	11½
<b>Germany:</b>			
Oldenburg .....	6,100	35	-----
Jeverland .....	6,800	38 to 39	16
Geestland .....	5,000	38	-----
Ost-Friesland .....	6,400 to 8,400	35 to 38	16
Shorthorn .....	5,000 to 6,000	33	-----
Silesian Plains .....	5,000	14	7
Silesian Mountains .....	3,600	12	6
Thuringian .....	4,800	22	5
Warttemberg .....	4,000 to 5,000	50 to 60	22
Messkircher .....	4,750 to 5,000	33	25 to 28
Baar .....	5,000	33 to 35	10
Pinzgauer .....	5,500	26½ to 30½	-----
Miesbacher .....	5,060	26½ to 28½	-----
Simmenthaler .....	5,500	26½ to 28½	-----
Ansbacher .....	5,500	26½ to 28½	-----
Kelheimer .....	3,300	24 to 28½	-----
Allgauer .....	6,600	24 to 28½	-----
Glan Donnersberger .....	4,408	26½ to 30½	-----
Scheinfelder .....	4,400	26½ to 28½	-----
Ellinger .....	5,500	26½ to 30½	-----
Voigtländer .....	3,300	26½ to 28½	-----
Murnau-Werdenfeler .....	4,950	26½ to 28½	-----
Bayreuther Scheeken .....	4,400	26½ to 28½	-----
Harz .....	2,640 to 3,520	24 to 26	-----
Birkenfelder .....	9,708	35	17½
Westerwälder .....	7,600 to 8,250	35	17½
Eifel .....	7,700 to 8,250	35 to 37	17½
<b>Denmark:</b>			
Red .....	6,500	28	-----
Jutland .....	5,800	26	-----
<b>Holland:</b>			
Groningen .....	6,600 to 9,900	20 to 25	-----
Friesland .....	9,900 to 11,000	20 to 25	-----
Drenthe .....	4,400	42	-----
North Holland .....	11,440	24	16
South Holland .....	9,900	24	16
<b>Russia:</b>			
Yaroslaw .....	3,080	25 to 27	8 to 11
Vologda and Kostroma .....	2,640	22 to 26	8 to 11
Tver, Novgorod .....	1,760 to 4,840	24 to 27	8 to 11
Cholmogory .....	3,960 to 5,280	17 to 32	8 to 11
<b>Hungary:</b>			
White Podolian .....	1,800	13½	8½
Red spotted .....	4,050 to 5,170	19 to 22	10½
Brachyceros .....	4,400 to 5,500	22 to 25	11
Pinzgauer .....	3,800 to 4,950	21 to 24	12½
Marienhofer .....	3,340 to 4,040	24	17
<b>Canada:</b>			
Shorthorn .....	4,050	25	-----
Ayrshire .....	5,925	24½	9½
Ayrshire, Ontario East .....	6,000	23	10
Aberdeen Poll, Ontario East .....	6,000	24	10
Devon, Ontario East .....	5,500	22	10
Durham, Ontario East .....	5,500	22	10
Galloway, Ontario East .....	6,000	24	10½
Hereford, Ontario East .....	6,000	24	11
Holstein, Ontario East .....	6,500	26	12
Jersey, Ontario East .....	6,500	20	10
Canadian, Ontario Southwest .....	4,800	25	11½
Shorthorn, Ontario Southwest .....	2,550	22½	12
Hereford, Ontario Southwest .....	2,340	24	11½
Aberdeen, grade, Ontario Southwest .....	2,380	25	11½
Hereford, grade, Ontario Southwest .....	3,570	24	7
Shorthorn, grade, Ontario Southwest .....	3,960	24	11
Devon, Ontario Southwest .....	2,800	23	16½
Galloway, Ontario Southwest .....	2,470	25½	9½
Ayrshire, Ontario Southwest .....	6,250	24	11½

The manufacture of butter has for its object the further coalescing of the fat globules contained in the milk, and depends on mechanical means for its accomplishment. Butter made from whole milk, or scalded cream, contains more casein, curd, than if made from cream in the ordinary way. This is important as not only affecting its taste, but also its keeping properties; for casein, being a nitrogenous body, is liable to undergo fermentation, in which case the butter becomes decayed or rancid. When special pains are taken to "work the butter" thoroughly, thus more effectually getting rid of the water and buttermilk, it keeps for a much longer period in a "sweet" condition. The use of from 1 to 10 per cent. of salt, and also saltpeter, as a preservative is quite common.

Ghee, which is so extensively used by the natives of India, is prepared from bison's milk. The milk is boiled, cooled, a little sour milk added, churned, hot water added, and in about an hour butter is produced. The butter is allowed to become rancid, when it is clarified by being boiled with Dhye, or sour milk, and salt or betel-leaf, and is then kept in closed pots for use. It has a peculiar flavor, which is distasteful to Europeans.

In some parts of Europe the butter is boiled at a gentle heat for a couple of hours, with constant stirring, allowed to cool and settle, and the melted mass is decanted while still liquid into crocks, care being taken not to allow the casein, or cheesy mass, to intermix. The butter so prepared will keep for a long time without becoming rancid.

Butter is the best known of all non-nitrogenous animal foods (fats), but is consumed in very different quantities, varying from the large cupful, as drank before breakfast by the Bedouins near the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, to the thin layer, as eaten at most meals on the slice of bread by the inhabitants of this country.

Butter is defined by the Oleomargarine Law as the food product "which is made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without common salt, and with or without additional coloring matter."

Butter is composed principally of butter fat, with a small and variable quantity of water, casein, or curd, and some salt, which has been added to preserve it and bring out its flavor.

The following table shows the extremes in composition of numerous samples of butter, as found by various analysts, in regard to their proximate analyses:

EXTREMES IN COMPOSITION OF NUMEROUS SAMPLES OF BUTTERS.

Analysts.	Number of analyses.	Water.			Fat.			Curd.			Salts.		
		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
König*.....	123	35.12	5.50	14.49	85.25	76.37	83.27	4.77	0.25	1.29	5.65	0.08	0.95
Bell†.....	117	20.75	4.15	14.20	93.12	72.93	.....	5.32	0.11	1.20	15.08	0.50	.....
U. S. Department Agriculture ‡.....	52	17.44	4.44	10.49	.....	.....	.....	1.23	0.26	0.60	7.10	1.08	3.27
Hassall†.....	48	28.60	4.18	.....	96.93	67.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.24	0.30	.....
Hebner and Angell†.....	30	16.00	6.40	10.57	90.20	76.40	85.15	5.10	1.10	2.18	8.50	0.40	2.09
Ellis§.....	12	10.50	4.90	.....	89.70	80.80	.....	4.90	1.10	.....	6.20	0.10	.....
Larue§.....	12	16.50	8.00	.....	86.90	79.14	.....	5.50	1.50	.....	3.60	0.40	.....
Schacht.....	8	9.00	1.25	.....	98.00	87.00	.....	0.50	.....	.....	6.00	0.57	.....

\* European markets.

† Great Britain.

‡ American.

§ Toronto.

What is commonly or commercially known as a simple "fat" is chemically almost invariably a mixture of several different fats, called glycerides, and the name by which they are designated terminates in "in," e. g., butyryn, stearin, etc. These glycerides are the normal propenyl ethers of the fatty acids, or, in other words, compounds of the triad alcohol, glycerine, with the fatty acids.

Glycerine has the property of uniting with one, two, or three molecules of fatty acid, affording mono-, di-, or tri-glycerides, designated according to the acid. In almost all the natural fats these glycerides occur as trivalent, and in speaking of them the prefix "tri" is generally omitted, being understood. The most commonly occurring glycerides are:

Tri-stearin, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub> (C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, which occurs in almost every animal and vegetable fat. It may be obtained in a considerable degree of purity in plates of a pearly luster by repeated crystallizations from ether. It is inodorous, tasteless, neutral, and volatilizing without decomposition under reduced pressure. It is solid at all ordinary temperatures; its melting point is from 52 degrees to 69.7 degrees C.

Tri-palmitin,  $C_5H_5 (C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$ , which occurs in animal and vegetable fats, and especially in palm oil, whence its name, and may be obtained by repeated crystallizations from hot ether, in white pearly laminae. The crystals melt at from 46 degrees to 62 degrees C.

Tri-butyryn,  $C_3H_5 (C_4H_7O_2)_3$ , which is found chiefly in butter. At ordinary temperature it is liquid, and has a distinct and peculiar taste and smell.

Tri-olein,  $C_3H_5 (C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_3$ , which occurs in almost every animal and vegetable fat. It is liquid at all ordinary temperatures, neutral, odorless, and tasteless.

Wein\* found in butter fat more or less of the glycerides of palmitic, oleic, stearic, myristic, arachidic, normal caprylic, capric, normal caproic and butyric acids. Glycerides of acetic and formic acids were also found, but not those of propionic, valeric, oenanthylic, or pelargonic acids. The greater part consists of the glycerides of oleic and palmitic acids, that of stearic acid being usually present in smaller quantity. The characteristic constituent of butter fat is butyryn, which ranges from 5 to 8 per cent.

Olive and cotton-seed oils are composed chiefly of tri-olein and tri-palmitin.

Mutton suet consists chiefly of tri-stearin, with small quantities of tri-olein and tri-palmitin.

Human fat contains tri-palmitin with some tri-olein and tri-stearin.

Beef suet contains the same glycerides and the same quantity of tri-olein as mutton suet, but the percentage of tri-palmitin and tri-stearin is about a mean between the latter fat and human fat (Heintz).

Lard has more tri-olein than either beef or mutton suet, and less of the other two glycerides, tri-palmitin and tri-stearin.

The differences in these natural fats are due to the different proportion in which these glycerides are mixed and to such other physical differences as the various sources of the substance under examination would produce. When subjected to chemical and physical examination a discrimination can be made between fats and oils of different origins.

According to Blyth† the general composition of butter fat and butterine (oleomargarine) fat appears to be as follows:

	Butter fat.	Butterine fat.			
Palmitin .....	} 50.00	{ 22.3			
Stearin .....			} 48.9		
Olein .....				42.21	30.4
Butyryn .....				7.69	} .4
Caproin and caprylin .....				.10	
	100.00	100.0			

The following analyses, made by Drs. Brown and Mott, show the characteristic difference in the composition of genuine butter and oleomargarine to consist in the greater proportion of soluble fats contained in the former:

	Genuine butter.	Oleomargarine.
Water .....	11.968	11.203
Butter solids .....	88.032	88.797
	100.000	100.000
Insoluble fats:		
Olein, palmitin .....	23.824	24.893
Stearin, arachin, myristin .....	51.422	56.298
Soluble fats:		
Butyryn, caprin, caproin, caprylin .....	7.432	1.823
Casein .....	.192	.621
Salt .....	5.162	5.162
	88.032	88.797

The extent of the consumption of any new food will depend upon its pleasing appearance, its palatability, its capacity to appease hunger, its wholesomeness, and its relative cheapness. If the new food is a manufactured product its cheapness will de-

\* Sitzungsber. d. Phys. Med. Soc. Erlangen XI, p. 1664. † Foods, pp. 285, 287.

pend upon the possibility of its production on a large scale from relatively cheap materials. When, as in the case of oleomargarine, the food is produced from what is ordinarily waste products, it is obvious that the conditions for the production of a cheap food are present.

When, however, such an article resembles so closely some other food product as to deceive the great majority of people, and is sold for such, and not under its own name or on its own merits, it is a serious fraud on the public, and demands strict regulations for its manufacture and sale.

The discovery of Mège Mouries, in 1867, of a process for the manufacture on a large and cheap scale, from hitherto waste products of the large slaughter houses, of an artificial butter, is one of the most important advances in industrial chemistry of this century.

His object was to obtain a fat "which melted at almost the exact temperature of butter, possessed a sweet and agreeable taste, and which, for most purposes, could replace ordinary butter, not, of course, the finest kind, but which was superior to it in possessing the advantageous peculiarity of keeping for a long time without becoming rancid."

He was employed on the Imperial farm at Vincennes and his experiments were undertaken at the instance of the French Government.

In 1870 a factory for the manufacture of this new butter substitute was in operation near Paris, at Poissy, and the product was called "margarine." The war then intervened and suspended the operations of this factory, but at the cessation of hostilities they were resumed.

In April, 1872, the Council of Health of the Department of the Seine, on the favorable report of M. Felix Boudet, admitted the new product to the trade under the proviso that it was not to be sold as butter.

The process was patented in England in 1869, and in this country in 1873, and was described in many of the trade and scientific journals of that time.

The process of Mège may be briefly described as follows: The fat from the loins and kidneys of freshly slaughtered beeves is thoroughly washed in cold water, 16° to 18° C. (61° to 65° F.) for two or three hours, then hashed fine and melted in steam-jacketed vats, in which the temperature is carefully regulated, with the addition of a little pepsin or a portion of the finely divided stomachs of calves or pigs, together with a little caustic alkali, or alkaline carbonate at a temperature of about 45° C. (113° F.). The charge usually is, hashed raw fat 1,000 parts, water 300 parts, sodium, or potassium carbonate, 1 part, and stomachs 2 parts. The mass is stirred and kept at a temperature of 45° C. for two to three hours, allowed to settle; the melted fat is drawn off through hair sieves from the top and run into the settling tanks. In these tanks the fat is kept melted at 45° C. until it becomes clear, the addition of salt, about 2 per cent., hastening the operation. The mass is then cooled at a temperature of 23° to 25° C. (73° to 77° F.), whereby a large proportion of the stearin and palmitin separates in the solid state, leaving the olein, much of the palmitin, and some stearin in a pasty state. The mass is placed in bags and subjected to hydraulic pressure. The temperature of the pressing room is maintained at 25° C. The oily product expressed constitutes the "oleo oil" or "oleo", which is the principal ingredient of oleomargarine. The hard fat remaining in the press is turned over to the candle and soap makers. The average yield is stated to be, hard fat, stearin, palmitin, 40 to 50 per cent.; "oleo oil," 50 to 60 per cent.

This "oleo oil" is nearly colorless, tasteless, and at ordinary temperature is a soft, granular fat, rather than an oil.

To make it into the artificial butter it is necessary to impart to it the color and aroma it still lacks. For the former, annatto or turmeric is used, and for the latter, fresh milk, cream, or genuine butter. To effect an intimate mixture of the flavoring and coloring matter with the "oleo" it is necessary to emulsify the fat. Mège discovered that the udder of the cow contains a substance, extractable by water, which will emulsify the fat. The operation is carried on in churns; the usual charge is, liquid "oleo" 200 pounds, fresh milk 40 to 50 pounds, aqueous extract of the udder 40 to 50 pounds, and coloring matter in suitable quantity. The churning is kept up for two hours at as nearly 17° C. (63° F.) as possible. The product is treated essentially in the same way as ordinary butter; washed, drained, salted, and packed.

The yield is stated to be as follows: One ox affords 166 pounds of crude fat; 56 pounds caul fat, giving 36 pounds of artificial butter, besides 6 pounds of scrap.

Mège's original process has been modified from time to time; the use of pepsin or of calves' or pigs' stomachs has gradually been abandoned.

Though numerous patents have been taken out in this country for the manufacture of artificial butter, and materials unknown to science specified as ingredients to be used, the process employed is comparatively simple and not patented.

The process used in this country consists in preparing from the suet and other fats of the beef and hog a fat deprived of the larger part of its more solid constituents,

viz, stearin and palmitin, whereby a product is obtained that resembles butter fat in certain properties.

The aim of the manufacturer is to so combine the "oleo oil," neutral lard and cotton-seed oil with a certain small portion of creamery butter or cream as to produce an artificial butter, having the appearance and taste of the natural product as closely as possible. There are several grades manufactured, containing a greater or lesser amount of genuine butter, which determines the price.

Sir F. A. Abel, C. B., F. R. S., in his testimony before the English Committee,\* stated that the process employed in one of the most extensive works in Holland was briefly as follows:

"A quantity of milk is churned for a short time, together with a sweet oil, such as that known as ground nut oil or sesame oil, a quantity of oleomargarine equal to about half the weight of the other ingredients is then added to this churned mixture, and the churning is then continued, at about 80° or 90° F., for about a quarter of an hour. In most cases, in order to give the true butter flavour to the butterine to a greater extent than can be obtained by the use of the milk alone, a proportion of a very strong-flavoured butter, either Danish or Dutch, is added toward the close of the churning. When the mixture has been sufficiently churned, it is allowed to flow out of the churn in a stream, which meets a stream of ice-cold water. The sudden refrigeration of the mixture which I have described has the effect of preventing any crystalline formation, or the formation of crystalline particles, and produces a granular structure quite similar to the structure of ordinary butter. I should state that a small quantity of what is known as butter-colouring matter, or anatto (which is the colouring matter used generally in the colouring of genuine butter of different descriptions), is added before the churning is completed. The butter-like substance which is obtained by the refrigerating action to which I have alluded, is passed between rolls, with the addition of a sufficient quantity of salt to render it thoroughly palatable, and to preserve it; and the butterine is submitted to the usual finishing operation for sale in the market."

"Oleomargarine is the product of a treatment of what is commonly called sweet beef fat; that is to say the fat from beef is carefully looked over in order to see that no tainted portions remain; it is then submitted to a crushing process in order that the membrane may afterwards more readily separate from the fat; it is submitted to melting, and allowed to subside for some time, so as to separate the pure fat from the membrane; the pure fat is then drawn off, and when perfectly clear is allowed to cool, until the mixture is rather more than semi-solid; and in that condition it is placed between cloths in a condition somewhat similar to marrow, and submitted to very powerful pressure; the hard portion of the fat remains behind as stearine, and the portion that is liquid at that temperature passes away, together with a small proportion of the harder constituents of the fat; and that constitutes the oleomargarine. In butterine there is no fat introduced except in the form of oleomargarine."

The wholesomeness of artificial butter has been affirmed by eminent chemists and physiologists, both in Europe and in this country, who have devoted attention to this subject, when it is prepared from carefully selected and sweet fat of healthy animals, and the process conducted in a proper and cleanly manner. (See in this connection the statements of Dr. C. F. Chandler of the School of Mines, Columbia College, New York; Prof. Henry Morton, Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J.; Prof. G. F. Barker, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Prof. G. C. Caldwell, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Prof. S. W. Johnson, Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College, New Haven, Conn.; Dr. J. W. S. Arnold, University Physiological Laboratory, New York, submitted to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and by Sir F. A. Abel, Mr. Herbert P. Thomas, Mr. A. H. Allen, president of the Society of Public Analysts; Mr. Otto Hehner, secretary of the Society of Public Analysts; Dr. James Bell, principal analyzer to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and others before the English Committee.)

Mr. Herbert P. Thomas, principal clerk of the Local Government Board in charge of the Public Health Department, stated in his testimony before the Select Committee† that they had no evidence that butterine was injurious to health. "It is a very curious thing that our inspectors have connected epidemics with a very large number of substances; for instance, epidemics have been supposed to be connected with milk, with cream, with hams, and with cheese, but not with butter or butterine."

The most scrupulous cleanliness should be observed in the manufacture of oleomargarine. Even a small amount of fat if allowed to adhere to the apparatus and utensils used is liable to decompose in such a way as to spoil the succeeding batch of materials worked up. Fats can undoubtedly be deodorized by means of chemicals, but it is very questionable whether they could be used as butter substitutes, owing to

\* Special Report from the Select Committee on the Butter Substitutes Bill, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 4th July, 1887.

† *Loc. cit.*, p. 9.



the increased expense involved to make them perfectly tasteless, as it is very hard to get rid of the tainted taste.

That there is a remote possibility, especially when the cattle and hogs are not inspected by a competent veterinarian before slaughtering, of the fats used containing parasitic organisms may be granted, but the remedy is self-evident. The chance of disease being conveyed in this way is very small, but not yet proved to be non-existent.

The following tables give the average composition of 52 samples of genuine butters, American, of some oleomargarines, and analyses of suet fat, oleo oil, leaf lard, and "neutral":

TABLE I.—ANALYSES OF GENUINE BUTTER—AMERICAN.\*

	Water.	Casein.	Salt.	Specific gravity at 40° C.	Soluble acids.	Insoluble acids.	Saponification equivalent.	Vol. $\frac{N}{10}$ NaOH for 2.5 gms.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.		C. C.
Average 52 samples....	10.49	.599	3.27	.91128	4.77	87.79	247.6	13.50
Highest.....	17.44	1.230	7.10	.91250	6.79	89.55	268.5	15.60
Lowest.....	4.44	.263	1.08	.90995	3.00	86.43	236.5	12.30
<i>Fresh butter.</i>								
Average 26 samples....	11.42	.622	2.48	.91105	4.81	87.99	248.6	13.90
Highest.....	17.44	.938	6.15	.91235	6.79	89.28	268.5	15.30
Lowest.....	8.14	.263	1.08	.91030	3.00	86.43	239.8	12.90
<i>Tub butter.</i>								
Average 26 samples....	9.57	.602	4.08	.91151	4.73	87.78	246.7	13.49
Highest.....	13.07	1.230	7.10	.91250	5.94	89.55	254.2	15.60
Lowest.....	4.44	.263	1.81	.90995	3.47	86.60	236.5	12.30
<i>Individual cows.</i>								
Jersey cow, Value 2nd.	9.98	.660	1.64	.91102	6.79	88.72	239.8	.....
Do.....	12.54	.622	1.64	.91089	4.52	88.02	247.1	.....
Jersey cow, Washington, D. C.....	11.89	.263	2.61	.91073	4.69	87.71	244.9	14.10
<i>Celebrated dairies.</i>								
Hampton, Baltimore, Md.....	14.06	.507	2.78	.91149	4.97	88.46	247.3	.....
Darlington, Darling, Pa.....	11.07	.455	1.42	.91149	4.21	89.26	252.8	.....
Do.....	11.46	.881	1.48	.91165	5.49	87.50	250.1	13.10

TABLE II.—ANALYSES OF BUTTER SUBSTITUTES.\*

Suspected butter:								
Average 13 samples	10.55	.624	2.96	.90948	3.94	88.66	253.1	12.30
Highest.....	12.92	.963	5.50	.90987	4.84	89.89	260.1	13.10
Lowest.....	7.45	.297	1.50	.90882	3.02	87.60	249.4	11.60
Oleomargarine.....	9.32	.087	4.03	.90360	0.00	94.80	283.9	.....
Do.....	5.07	.172	3.31	.90488	0.20	93.42	282.5	.....
Do.....	10.28	.305	2.81	.90510	0.56	93.65	280.7	.....
Do.....	9.34	.350	3.64	.90490	0.12	93.59	274.0	0.70
Average.....	8.50	.229	3.45	.90462	0.22	93.87	280.3	.....
Butterine.....	11.69	.306	2.39	.90569	1.16	92.90	274.8	4.30
Do.....	14.45	.875	2.42	.90561	0.09	93.72	281.1	1.90
Lard, leaf.....	0.00	.000	0.00	.90460	0.00	95.40	284.7	.....
Do.....	0.00	.088	0.00	.90538	0.41	92.59	294.3	0.20
Lard, "neutral".....	7.42	.....	0.40	.90369	0.20	90.00	270.5	0.30
Beef, suet.....	0.00	.....	0.00	.89897	0.00	94.80	280.0	.....
Do.....	0.00	.....	0.00	.90158	0.22	92.59	296.6	0.10
"Oleo fat".....	14.23	.....	0.97	.90287	0.10	93.85	286.2	0.20

\*Analysts, rampton and Richards, Department of Agriculture, 1883 and 1886.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE ANALYSIS OF VARIOUS FATS.

	Water at 15.5° C.=1.						Water at 37.5° C.=1.
	Specific gravity at 40° C.	Specific gravity at 15.5° C.	Specific gravity at 50° C.	Specific gravity at 15° to 15.5° C.	Specific gravity at 99° C.	Specific gravity at 98° C.	Specific gravity at 37.5° C.
Butter-fat .....	.9041	.926 to .929	.....	.....	{.8877 .867 to .870}	.....	.9094 to .9140
Butterine .....	.8982	.915	.....	.....	.....	{.8592 .8585 to .8630}	.9014 to .9060
Lard .....	.8985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.8608	.9338 to .9050
Lard oil .....	.....	.915 to .916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.9028 to .9037
Tallow .....	.....	.916	8950	.....	.....	.8626	.904 to .907
Tallow oil .....	.....	.925	.....	922 to .930	.....	.8725	.911 to .912
Drippings .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.866	.....
Cotton-seed oil .....	.....	.....	.....	914 to .917	.....	.....	.....
Cotton-seed stearine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olive oil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	KOH for saponification.	Koettstorfer's equivalent.	N KOH for Vol. in 2.5 grams.	Acids, insoluble.	Acids, soluble.	Solidifying point.	Melting point.
	<i>Per cent.</i>			<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>°C.</i>	<i>°C.</i>
Butter-fat .....	22.15 to 23.24	241 to 253	12.5 to 15.2	86.5 to 89.0	4.5 to 7.0	20 to 30	29 to 35
Butterine .....	19.35 to 19.65	285 to 290	0.2 to 1.6	.....	.....	18 to 38	34 to 40
Lard .....	19.20 to 19.65	286 to 292	.....	.....	.....	27 to 44	28 to 45
Lard oil .....	19.10 to 19.60	285 to 293	.....	.....	.....	4 to -10	.....
Tallow .....	19.32 to 19.80	283 to 289	.....	.....	.....	33 to 48	36 to 49
Tallow oil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 to -6	.....
Drippings .....	19.65 to 19.70	284 to 285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton-seed oil .....	19.10 to 19.66	285 to 293	0.3	.....	.....	1 to 4	.....
Cotton-seed stearine .....	.....	285 to 294	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Olive oil .....	18.93 to 19.60	284 to 296	.....	.....	.....	-4 to -6	.....

	Br. absorption. Mills.	Iodine absorption.		
		$\frac{1}{100}$ Br. absorption.	Hübl.	Other observers.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Butter-fat .....	24.5 to 27.9	38.9 to 44.4	26.0 to 35.1	19.5 to 38.0
Butterine .....	36.3 to 39.7	57.7 to 63.1	55.3	50.0
Lard .....	37.3	59.3	59.0	61.9
Lard oil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tallow .....	.....	.....	40.0	.....
Tallow oil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drippings .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton-seed oil .....	50.0	79.5	105 to 108	106 to 109
Cotton-seed stearine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olive oil .....	54.0 to 60.6	85.9 to 96.4	81.6 to 84.5	83.6

NOTE.—Authority: A. H. Allen. Commercial Organic Analysis, second edition, vol. 2.

To carry out the proper chemical and microscopical examinations required by the increasing number of samples received from Collectors of Internal Revenue, increased assistance and a larger laboratory are necessary. I would therefore respectfully recommend that an appropriation be asked for from Congress sufficient to fit up a proper laboratory, to defray the expenses for chemicals and apparatus, and the purchasing, collecting, and forwarding of samples for analysis, and the salaries of two assistants and one messenger in the laboratory.

Respectfully submitted.

EDGAR RICHARDS,  
*Microscopist.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOS. S. MILLER,  
*Commissioner.*

HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

(No. 4.)

## REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,  
*Washington, D. C., December 1, 1887.*

SIR: In obedience to law, I have the honor to submit a report for the year ending October 31, 1887, exhibiting—

First. A summary of the state and condition of every association from which reports have been received the preceding year, at the several dates to which such reports refer, with an abstract of the whole amount of banking capital returned by them, of the whole amount of their debts and liabilities, the amount of circulating notes outstanding, and the total amount of means and resources, specifying the amount of lawful money held by them at the times of their several returns.

Second. A statement of the associations whose business has been closed during the year, with the amount of their circulation redeemed and the amount outstanding.

Third. Suggestions as to amendments to the laws relative to banking by which it is thought the system may be improved.

Fourth. A statement exhibiting under appropriate heads the resources and liabilities and condition of the banks, banking companies, and savings banks organized under the laws of the several States and Territories, such information being obtained by the Comptroller from the reports made by such banks, banking companies, and savings banks, to the legislatures or officers of the different States and Territories, and where such reports could not be obtained, the deficiency has been supplied from such other authentic sources as were available.

Fifth. The names and compensation of the clerks employed in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the whole amount of the expenses of the banking department during the year.

This is the twenty-fifth annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

## FIRST.

SUMMARY OF THE STATE AND CONDITION OF EVERY NATIONAL BANK REPORTING  
DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1887.

	December 28.	March 4.	May 13.	August 1.	October 5.
	2,875 banks.	2,909 banks.	2,955 banks.	3,014 banks.	3,049 banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>					
Loans and discounts.	\$1,464,360,246.61	\$1,509,261,355.97	\$1,553,768,020.65	\$1,553,751,437.12	\$1,580,045,647.14
Overdrafts .....	5,997,434.52	6,273,318.70	6,523,781.08	6,620,303.93	7,503,486.62
U. S. bonds to secure circulation .....	228,184,350.00	211,537,150.00	200,452,300.00	189,032,050.00	189,083,100.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits .....	21,040,900.00	22,976,900.00	24,990,500.00	26,402,000.00	27,757,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand ..	10,576,200.00	9,721,450.00	8,157,250.00	7,808,000.00	6,914,350.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages .....	81,431,000.66	87,441,034.86	88,031,124.15	88,374,837.99	88,831,009.96
Due from approved reserve agents .....	142,117,979.28	163,161,181.37	148,067,874.43	140,270,155.75	140,873,587.98
Due from other national banks .....	88,271,697.96	86,460,829.09	105,576,841.99	99,487,767.80	93,302,413.94
Due from State banks and bankers .....	21,465,427.08	21,725,605.99	22,746,190.43	20,952,187.86	22,103,677.18
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures ..	54,763,530.37	55,128,600.78	55,729,098.76	56,954,622.58	57,968,159.71
Current expenses and taxes paid .....	10,293,007.79	8,064,292.40	7,781,151.97	5,158,940.86	8,253,890.72
Premiums paid .....	15,160,621.67	15,537,721.22	16,806,481.83	17,353,130.17	17,288,771.35
Checks and other cash items .....	13,218,973.44	13,808,820.04	13,065,663.79	13,914,070.02	14,691,373.38
Exchanges for clearing-house .....	70,525,126.92	89,239,194.59	86,829,363.73	128,211,628.48	88,775,457.99
Bills of other banks ..	26,132,330.00	22,235,206.00	25,188,137.00	22,962,737.00	21,937,884.00
Fractional currency ..	447,833.09	577,878.03	556,186.75	564,266.72	540,594.50
Trade dollars .....	1,827,364.20	1,803,661.40	184,203.08	63,671.97	509.25
*Specie, viz:					
Gold coin .....	72,855,405.48	73,503,961.60	73,864,674.63	74,093,439.47	73,782,489.62
Gold Treasury certificates .....	55,259,260.00	59,245,100.00	56,387,010.00	54,274,040.00	53,961,690.00
Gold clearing-house cert's ..	24,926,000.00	24,590,000.00	21,439,000.00	24,044,000.00	23,981,000.00
Silver coin, dollars .....	7,463,152.00	7,517,343.00	7,139,180.00	6,343,213.00	6,683,368.00
Silver coin, fractional .....	2,789,513.53	3,154,893.55	3,314,612.99	2,813,138.81	2,715,526.76
Silver Treasury certificates .....	3,690,225.00	3,667,608.00	5,121,188.00	3,535,479.00	3,961,380.00
Legal-tender notes ..	67,739,828.00	66,228,158.00	79,595,088.00	74,477,342.00	73,751,255.00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes .....	6,195,000.00	7,645,000.00	8,025,000.00	7,810,000.00	6,190,000.00
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer ..	10,056,128.39	9,280,755.33	8,810,585.35	8,341,988.77	8,310,442.35
Due from Treasurer other than redemption fund .....	975,376.96	1,856,195.13	1,113,554.81	660,818.42	985,410.14
<b>Aggregate .....</b>	<b>2,507,753,912.95</b>	<b>2,581,143,115.05</b>	<b>2,629,314,022.42</b>	<b>2,637,276,167.72</b>	<b>2,620,193,475.59</b>
* Total specie ..	166,983,556.01	171,678,906.15	167,915,665.62	165,104,210.28	165,085,454.38
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>					
Capital stock paid in.	\$550,698,675.00	\$555,351,765.00	\$565,629,068.45	\$571,648,811.00	\$578,462,765.00
Surplus fund .....	159,573,479.21	164,337,132.72	167,411,521.03	172,348,398.99	173,913,440.97
Other undivided profits .....	79,298,286.13	67,248,949.16	70,153,368.11	62,294,634.02	71,451,167.02
National-bank circulation outstanding .....	202,078,287.00	186,231,498.00	176,771,539.00	166,625,658.00	167,283,343.00
State-bank notes outstanding .....	115,352.00	106,100.00	98,716.00	98,697.00	98,099.00
Dividends unpaid .....	1,590,345.06	1,441,628.17	1,977,314.40	2,239,929.46	2,495,127.83
Individual deposits ..	1,169,716,413.13	1,224,925,698.26	1,266,570,537.67	1,285,076,978.58	1,249,477,126.95
U. S. deposits .....	13,705,700.73	15,233,909.94	17,556,485.93	19,186,712.77	20,392,284.03
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers ..	4,276,257.85	4,277,187.61	3,779,735.14	4,074,903.62	4,831,666.14
Due to other national banks .....	223,842,279.46	249,337,482.40	244,575,545.12	235,966,622.46	227,491,984.15
Due to State banks and bankers .....	91,254,533.23	103,012,552.48	102,089,438.63	103,603,598.14	102,094,625.68
Notes and bills rediscounted .....	9,159,345.79	7,556,837.10	10,132,799.64	11,125,236.08	17,312,806.39
Bills payable .....	2,444,958.36	2,082,374.21	2,567,953.30	2,985,987.60	4,888,439.43
<b>Aggregate .....</b>	<b>2,507,753,912.95</b>	<b>2,581,143,115.05</b>	<b>2,629,314,022.42</b>	<b>2,637,276,167.72</b>	<b>2,620,193,475.59</b>

SECOND.

STATEMENT OF NATIONAL BANKS CLOSED DURING THE YEAR.

Name and location of bank.	Date of authority to commence business.	Date of closing.	Capital stock.	Circulation.		
				Issued.	Re-deemed	Outstanding.
National Bank of Kingwood, W. Va.	Nov. 14, 1865	Oct. 21, 1886	\$125,000	\$96,140	\$20,230	\$75,910
Commercial National Bank, Marshalltown, Iowa	June 9, 1883	Oct. 25, 1886	100,000	22,500	4,200	18,300
First National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.	Sept. 1, 1881	Nov. 11, 1886	500,000	162,325	30,295	132,030
First National Bank, Pine Bluff, Ark.	Sept. 18, 1882	Nov. 15, 1886	50,000	26,280	7,305	18,975
First National Bank, Concord, Mich.	Sept. 15, 1884	Nov. 27, 1886	50,000	11,250	2,700	8,550
Jamestown National Bank, Jamestown, Dak.	Apr. 10, 1885	Nov. 29, 1886	50,000	11,250	1,500	9,750
First National Bank, Berea, Ohio.	June 27, 1872	Dec. 1, 1886	50,000	45,000	9,909	35,091
First National Bank, Allerton, Iowa.	Sept. 23, 1874	Dec. 6, 1886	50,000	11,250	3,380	7,870
Second National Bank, Hillsdale, Mich.	July 20, 1865	Dec. 18, 1886	50,000	13,892	3,228	10,664
Topton National Bank, Topton, Pa.	June 26, 1885	Dec. 23, 1886	50,000	18,000	2,960	15,040
First National Bank, Warsaw, Ill.	Aug. 16, 1864	Dec. 31, 1886	50,000	38,250	3,470	34,780
First National Bank, Hamburg, Iowa.	June 28, 1877	Dec. 31, 1886	50,000	13,500	3,425	10,075
Darlington National Bank, Darlington, S. C.	Mar. 26, 1881	Feb. 10, 1887	100,000	22,500	5,940	16,560
Union National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Aug. 6, 1881	Feb. 14, 1887	500,000	237,230	49,052	188,178
Roberts National Bank, Titusville, Pa.	Dec. 12, 1882	Feb. 28, 1887	100,000	75,610	12,300	63,310
National Bank of Rahway, N. J.	Mar. 16, 1865	Mar. 9, 1887	100,000	42,500	6,184	36,316
Olney National Bank, Olney, Ill.	Feb. 14, 1882	Mar. 11, 1887	60,000	27,000	4,630	22,370
Metropolitan National Bank, Leavenworth, Kans.	May 26, 1884	Mar. 15, 1887	100,000	22,500	2,590	19,910
Ontario County National Bank, Canandaigua, N. Y.	Aug. 11, 1882	Mar. 23, 1887	50,000	11,250	1,100	10,150
Winsted National Bank, Winsted, Conn.	Mar. 15, 1879	Apr. 12, 1887	50,000	11,250	2,120	9,130
Council Bluffs National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Dec. 30, 1885	May 5, 1887	100,000	22,500	1,130	21,370
Palatka National Bank, Palatka, Fla.	Nov. 20, 1884	May 30, 1887	50,000	19,210	1,595	17,615
Fidelity National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Feb. 27, 1886	June 20, 1887	1,000,000	90,000	2,235	87,765
First National Bank, Homer, Ill.	June 2, 1883	June 22, 1887	50,000	11,250	5,130	6,120
First National Bank, Beloit, Wis.	Aug. 4, 1874	June 30, 1887	50,000	11,250	1,350	9,900
Mystic National Bank, Mystic, Conn.	June 14, 1865	July 7, 1887	52,450	47,205	3,166	44,039
Exchange National Bank, Louisiana, Mo.	Jan. 7, 1884	July 12, 1887	50,000	11,250	1,130	10,120
Henrietta National Bank, Henrietta, Tex.	Aug. 8, 1883	July 25, 1887	50,000	11,250	.....	11,250
Exchange National Bank, Downs, Kans.	Sept. 30, 1886	Aug. 1, 1887	50,000	11,250	550	10,700
National Bank of Sumter, S. C.	Nov. 26, 1883	Aug. 22, 1887	50,000	11,250	.....	11,250
First National Bank, Dansville, N. Y.	Sept. 4, 1863	Aug. 25, 1887	50,000	11,250	.....	11,250
First National Bank, Corry, Pa.	Dec. 6, 1884	Sept. 16, 1887	100,000	44,450	.....	44,450
Stafford National Bank, Stafford Springs, Conn.	Jan. 7, 1865	Oct. 12, 1887	200,000	94,048	.....	94,048
Total	.....	.....	4,087,450	1,315,640	192,804	1,122,836

Of the above banks, twenty-five went into voluntary liquidation and eight failed.

## THIRD.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO AMENDMENTS TO THE LAWS RELATING TO BANKING BY WHICH THE SYSTEM MAY BE IMPROVED AND THE SECURITY OF THE HOLDERS OF ITS NOTES AND OTHER CREDITORS MAY BE INCREASED.

The views expressed in the Report of 1886 as to the sufficiency of the security now provided for the circulating notes of national banks are respectfully reaffirmed, and the suggestions then made for improving the general features of the national banking system are renewed. These suggestions, with others drawn from enlarged experience, have been embodied in a bill for a national-bank code, incorporated herewith, and respectfully commended to the early attention of Congress. Every material change proposed to be made by the adoption of this code, and the reasons for it, will appear in the statement appended to it. In order that due preparation may be made for the early consideration of this important measure, the explanatory statement, the bill, and a codification of all existing laws, arranged in sections parallel with those of the bill, have been sent in advance to the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, in order that each may satisfy himself of the fidelity and accuracy of the codification of the laws now in force, and by means of this medium of comparison may conveniently compare with those laws the provisions of the proposed code.

Upon scrutiny it will be found that the proposed code conforms to the existing law, with some variation in phraseology and some unimportant modification of import, except in the following instances:

Sections 4, 5, and 6 increase the salary of the Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, enlarge his duties, and state in a more comprehensive manner the prohibition against the Comptroller or Deputy Comptroller having any interests inconsistent with their official positions.

Section 33 provides against such a constitution of the board of directors as makes the officers of the bank a majority of the board.

Section 42 incorporates into the oath which directors are required to take an obligation to inform themselves at all times as to the business and condition of the association. This addition to the law is, in my judgment, necessary, because in a recent case submitted to the courts it has been decided that directors who do not keep themselves informed as to the business of their association can not be held responsible for the mismanagement of its affairs.

Sections 44 and 45 are new matter. They provide a formal method by which directors may resign their positions and be discharged from further accountability.

Section 51 forbids the organization of national banks with branches. When the system was first established there were some State banks with branches, and as it was desired that these should be induced to become national banks, provision was made for their retaining their branches after conversion. This reason no longer exists, and it would appear to be in the line of public policy to take precaution in advance against any future development of the national banking system in the direction of combination and agglomeration similar to the development among railroad and other corporations controlling interests upon which the business and convenience of whole communities depend. In section 127 of the proposed code provision is made for national banks having more than one office under certain conditions.

Section 59 supplements existing law as to the extension of the corporate existence of national banks, by providing adequate relief to shareholders who do not assent to the extension of the bank, and who do not concur with the directors as to the appraisalment of its stock.

Section 62 states in more precise language, and with some modification, the existing restrictions upon national banks as to holding real estate.

Sections 67 to 71, inclusive, provide a method by which the stockholders of national banks may substitute for their contingent liability a surplus fund to be held by the bank. In this connection I respectfully refer to the recommendations presented to Congress in the Comptroller's Report for 1886, and to what is said on the subject in the appropriate place in the Report of this year.

Section 75 makes an important change in the amount of bonds required to be deposited by the banks.

The acts of 1863 and 1864 required a deposit of bonds not less in amount than one-third of the capital; the act of 1874 made \$50,000 the minimum for banks of which the capital exceeded \$150,000; the act of 1882 fixed the amount at one-fourth the capital in cases where the capital does not exceed \$150,000, and at \$50,000 for all banks of which the capital exceeds \$150,000.

The proposed code divides the banks into two classes, those with a capital of \$250,000 and less, and those of which the capital exceeds \$250,000, and reduces the amount to be deposited by the smaller banks from one-fourth to one-tenth of their capital, and that to be deposited by the larger banks from \$50,000 to \$25,000.

The reason for the change is, that the bond requirement is a serious impediment to the absorption into the national-bank system of the State banks, which are still numerous in those sections which were more or less excluded from early participation in the privileges of the acts of 1863 and 1864; and it is also an impediment to the formation of new banks of large capital. While the change may induce some banks to withdraw a portion of their bonds, it may reasonably be expected that the deposit of bonds made by new banks and by banks increasing their capital will offset such withdrawals to some extent.

The danger of a spasmodic contraction of the national-bank circulation is obviated by the retention of the clause in section 9 of the act of July 12, 1882, which provides that not more than \$3,000,000 of lawful money shall be deposited in any one calendar month for the purpose of withdrawing such circulation; but there seems no reason to retain the other clause of that section, which prohibits banks that have reduced circulation from again increasing it until after an interval of six months. Among all the objections that have been made to the national-bank currency, none seems so well founded, and at the same time so serious, as the charge that it is inelastic in volume, and therefore devoid of one of the prime requisites of a bank currency. The clause referred to manifestly tends to aggravate this defect, and it should, therefore, be discarded from the law.

Sections 89 to 94, inclusive, provide for the custody and periodical examination of the plates and dies used in the printing of national-bank notes and for the destruction of material no longer in use. Under the existing law, the Comptroller of the Currency is responsible for the safe-keeping and proper use of these plates and dies, but since the enactment of that provision the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been removed from the Treasury building, and it is now a physical impossibility for the Comptroller of the Currency to have any knowledge

of or supervision over the keeping or the handling of these plates and dies.

Section 97 modifies the existing law as to national-bank notes, so as to permit them to be counted as a part of the cash reserve of the banks. This feature is introduced rather to settle a doubt than to make a change, because there seems to be good reason to believe that these notes may be so counted under the existing law.

Section 98 provides that the cashier's signature to the circulating notes of the bank may be affixed by an agent appointed with due formality. This provision, it is believed, will relieve many banks from an inconvenience which at times is quite serious.

Section 114 repeals the requirement that banks extending their corporate existence shall after three years deposit lawful money to the amount of their outstanding circulation.

Section 115 extends to the entire national-bank circulation the provision in section 6, act of July 12, 1882, which reserves to the United States whatever profit arises from the failure to redeem the notes of banks extending their corporate existence; and in this connection it should be observed that the other provisions in section 6 of that act are omitted from this code. The omitted clauses provide that the circulating notes of extended banks shall be retired, and that notes of a different and readily distinguishable design shall be issued in place of them.

The purpose of the provision now omitted is not obvious, especially as the act declares that the bank after extension "shall continue to be in all respects the identical association it was before the extension of its period of succession."

The debate on the bill (see Congressional Record, pages 2534 to 5878, volume 13, parts 3 to 6, inclusive, Forty-seventh Congress, first session) shows that the change in the design of the notes was connected with the provision reserving to the United States any profit arising from the non-presentation for redemption of the old issue of notes.\*

It seems to have been intended that the notes of new design, now known as the series of 1882, should be issued only to banks extending their period of succession, whereas it appears that all banks that have been organized since the passage of the act in question have received notes of the series of 1882, and therefore the distinction has now been lost, which was presumably intended to be preserved, between the circulation of extended banks and of those still operated under their original certificates of organization. It is impracticable at this late day to re-establish this distinction, because of 2,263 banks issuing notes of the series of 1882 only 1,217 have been extended.

While the act of 1882 contains the only express provision in the statutes reserving to the Treasury the profit arising from the non-presentation of national-bank notes, yet under the operation of the act of June 20, 1874, all profits from that source must necessarily remain in the

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\* The bill was reported from committee by Mr. Crapo, of Massachusetts, who, in the course of his remarks, May 13, 1882, while it was under discussion in the House, said:

"There can be no doubt, while all the burdens attending the issue and circulation of bank notes fall upon the banks, that all the gain from loss of bank notes inures to the Government. To avoid any delay in receiving this gain the sixth section of the bill provides for a new issue of bank notes, and a redemption of the present issue, as summarily and effectually as is possible by the liquidation of the banks. The bill under consideration disposes of all doubts, if any exist, as to who shall receive the profits resulting from lost bank notes." (Page 3904, vol. 13, part 4, Cong. Record.)



Treasury, because the Treasury is the depositary of the ultimate redemption fund of every bank, and it is certain that the moment will never come within the period of succession of any bank when it can be determined whether or not at some time thereafter its still outstanding notes may not be presented for redemption at the Treasury.

For these reasons it is considered no departure from existing law, and no infringement upon the rights which any bank can establish or enjoy, to embody in a code framed for continuous application to a permanent system the distinct provision that all uncalled-for moneys in the various redemption funds shall ultimately belong to the United States, while it is a distinct gain to get rid of the obligation to keep up an unnecessary and confusing distinction between circulating notes issued by banks organized prior to July 12, 1882, but not yet extended, and those issued by banks organized or extended after that date.

If these views prevail with Congress, it will, no doubt, also seem expedient to adopt the series of 1882 as a uniform design for the entire national-bank currency, and in that case it will be no more than just to provide by an appropriation from the Treasury for the expense of preparing new plates for the 797 banks now entitled to the notes of the old design.

Section 127 is that to which allusion is made in explaining section 51. There seems to be in some large cities, especially where the banks are concentrated in one part of the city, out of the reach of many of their customers, a growing need for some such provision as is made in this section.

Sections 134 and 135 preserve all existing provisions as to reserve, except that which allows the 5 per cent. fund in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of circulating notes to be counted as a part of the lawful-money reserve against deposits.

It seems barely possible that the intent of section 3, act of June 20, 1874, in this regard may have been misapprehended, but in any case it is anomalous in law and misleading in practice to count as a part of the reserve against deposits a fund wholly devoted to the redemption of circulation and not to any, even the least, extent available for paying depositors.

Except in the cases of some few banks of which the circulation is large and the deposits small, no material inconvenience is likely to be caused by the omission of the redemption fund from the items of reserve, especially if the recommendation is adopted to count national-bank notes on hand as part of the lawful-money reserve against deposits. On October 5, 1887, the banks held in the aggregate in their cash \$21,937,884 national-bank notes, while the total amount on deposit in the redemption fund was only \$8,310,442.25.

Section 136 relieves banks of the obligation of keeping a cash reserve against Government deposits. The existing statute requires a reserve on all deposits, and its language admits of no exception, but it is probable that this was not meant to include deposits of public money, because the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized by law to determine, in his own discretion, the security for, and the regulations applicable to, such deposits. It is believed that the proposed amendment will facilitate the operations of the Treasury. It will certainly relieve the depositary banks of a needless and an expensive requirement.

Section 146 is intended to remedy an inconsistency in the present law, which gives the Comptroller of the Currency power to place a

receiver in charge of a bank of which any impairment of capital is not made up within three months after notice from him, while under the same circumstances the directors can not enforce assessments against stockholders until four months after such notice.

Sections 147 to 150, inclusive, contain what is believed to be a very salutary check upon the managers of national banks in respect to investments in real-estate securities. Since the liabilities of banks are payable on demand, the fundamental principle of good banking is that the assets should be readily convertible into money. Real estate and real-estate securities are hardly ever readily convertible, while under conditions often arising they become inconvertible and remain so for long periods of time. Experience teaches that these conditions are sure to arise just when the exigencies of the community demand from banks the largest and readiest money accommodation.

Dealing in real estate and in bonds and debentures secured by real estate is of course an entirely legitimate employment for private or corporate capital, and there seems no lack of capital seeking such employment; it is generally safe, and often profitable; but commercial banks should be restrained from investing their deposits in such forms, lest their depositors should be exposed to the danger of finding that the cash upon which they depend for their current transactions has become locked up in investments, which, however safe and profitable for the bank, can not be made to reproduce the cash at the moment at which it is most urgently needed. Statistics presented in the Report of this year show that real-estate investments are responsible wholly or in part for the failure of 16 out of the 100 national banks of which the causes of failure have been ascertained.

While the general principle here stated is indisputable, and admits of but few exceptions in its application to settled communities where real-estate investments constantly tend to increased permanence, yet it should not be overlooked that in some sections of the country a very large amount of active capital is always seeking employment in real-estate securities, which tends to make such securities exceptionally convertible, and it is no doubt difficult for the banks situated in those localities to keep themselves entirely free from this business. To meet these cases, section 148 has been framed in such a way as to afford to such banks an opportunity to accommodate their customers and promote the general business around them without too much risk of becoming embarrassed with locked-up funds.

Sections 151 and 152 are designed to give more elasticity to the present provision of law which limits to one-tenth of the capital of the bank, loans of money to any individual, firm, or corporation. This is a perplexing subject, and it is difficult to regulate it by statute satisfactorily; yet experience proves that existing restraints have been on the whole salutary in their character, for in many cases disaster has followed the disregard of them.

The statistics of failures already referred to show that excessive loans (which are generally made to officers and directors of the banks, or to firms or companies in which they are interested) have caused wholly or in part 18 out of 100 failures.

Section 153 provides a penalty for making loans contrary to law. Heretofore the only penalty attaching to a violation of such restraints was the forfeiture of the franchise of the bank and the dissolution of the corporation, a punishment quite out of proportion to the offense, except under circumstances of concealment and aggravation rarely occurring,

and still more rarely discovered before the failure of the bank renders the penalty superfluous.

Sections 155 to 160, inclusive, are intended to throw some additional safeguards around the administration of the banks, and to impress upon the directors a more definite sense of responsibility by indicating to them practical methods for discharging their trusts.

Section 161 embodies, with slight modifications, the prohibition contained in section 5208 of the Revised Statutes, against certifying checks not drawn against actual money. I respectfully submit that it would be well to strike this provision out of the law altogether, because experience shows that it has failed to prevent the practice of certifying checks representing stock operations, against which it is understood to have been aimed, while it has excluded national banks from very valuable business which State institutions, which are not subject to the same prohibition, carry on free from the wholesome supervision to which national banks are subjected.

If, however, the provision is to be retained in the law, I earnestly recommend the adoption of the modification herein submitted, so as to relieve from its operation legitimate and well-recognized methods of accommodation that materially facilitate the commercial business of the country.

Section 163 embodies the present usury law, except that it permits of special contracts as to rate of interest in the States and Territories where no usury law exists.

In this connection I make bold to say that, in my judgment, it would be a decided step toward emancipating industry from the trammels of antiquated notions of governmental guidance to omit from this code all reference to usury and to leave only a provision fixing the rate of interest in the absence of special stipulation between lender and borrower. No one of experience can doubt that money would be cheaper and more accessible to all borrowers if there were no usury laws in force anywhere in the United States.

Section 172 reduces the penalty from \$100 a day to \$10 a day in cases where the banks fail to transmit reports within the period prescribed in the statutes. The present law has never been fully enforced, and probably can not be; the penalty is excessive.

Sections 174 to 176, inclusive, enlarge the provisions of law applying to examiners of national banks and define their duties and responsibilities. The effect of these sections is mainly to incorporate into the statute what has heretofore been practiced by the best examiners.

Section 177 establishes a new scale for reckoning the assessment of examination fees upon national banks.

From many points of view it would be expedient for the examiners to be paid out of the tax upon the national banks, and not by fees. The present system establishes relations between the bank and the examiner which are inconsistent with the functions of that officer and with what ought to be his attitude toward the bank.

Sections 179 and 180 relieve banks of the obligation to pay fees for preliminary examination, and provide for these fees and the expenses of special examinations being paid out of such appropriation as Congress may make for that purpose.

In the Report for 1886 I recommended the employment of supervising examiners, to be paid by the Government, and the views then entertained as to the value of such an addition to the inspection machinery of the system have been confirmed in the highest degree by the additional experience and observation of the last twelve months.

The advantages to be secured may be briefly stated as follows :

1. That banks may be specially examined at any point of time between the dates of ordinary examination without exciting alarm in the community and without reflecting upon the management of the bank.

Such intermediate examinations are often very desirable in order to clear up doubtful inferences from reports of examiners and reports of condition, and to set at rest apprehensions excited by communications reaching the Comptroller's office. Banks are sometimes clandestinely assailed by local enemies, and sometimes a truthful warning comes from an obscure or a doubtful source. It is impossible for the Comptroller to discriminate between the true and the false in such charges, while their simple existence places him under a responsibility from which the present system of examination provides no method of relief. If he orders a special examination and the charges prove to be false, the mere examination, by discrediting the bank, inflicts upon it unmerited and often irreparable injury. If the apprehension of these consequences should deter the Comptroller from ordering an examination in a case where the charges afterward turn out to have been true, he will find it difficult to escape censure from the community which has apparently had its losses aggravated by what seems to be indifference or something worse.

2. The visits of a supervising examiner will afford to the banks, especially those in remote localities, a protection which they can not now receive against arbitrary or otherwise improper conduct on the part of the local examiner, and will also protect both the banks and the public against injury in case the local examiner proves to be inattentive, incompetent, or corrupt.

3. Supervising examiners will carry with them all over the Union a knowledge of correct and uniform methods of business, and, if properly selected, will possess the capacity of instructing both the local examiners and the officials of the banks in respect to these matters. Statistics show that out of 100 failures of national banks, 27 are due wholly to bad management, and in 36 other cases bad management contributed to the failure. Sixty-three per cent. of failures thus appear attributable in whole or in part to ignorance and to loose methods of business.

4. Supervising examiners will have circuits beginning and ending with the office of the Comptroller, and they will supply a means by which this officer can obtain definite and comprehensive information about banking interests in remote sections and about the local examiners. Such information is very important to a proper administration of the office at Washington ; but it is still more important to the banks that the Comptroller should understand their circumstances and their needs, varying, as these do, according to the peculiarities of different sections, and that he should have trustworthy information as to the character, methods, and personal bias of the local examiners.

Sections 185 and 186 give to the Comptroller of the Currency a reasonable degree of supervision over national banks that have gone into voluntary liquidation. It appears to have been held in former years that after associations had, in accordance with law, made some progress in voluntary liquidation, the Comptroller might lawfully interpose and appoint a receiver to wind up their affairs. As the law now stands, it does not appear to me to justify action in accordance with these precedents, and, if this is the case, there is obviously a gap in the completeness of the protection which the law aims to extend to the creditors and stockholders of national banks.

Sections 188 and 189 prescribe the duties of the directors and officers of national banks that are in a position of insolvency. They embody existing provisions and the decisions of the courts in respect to matters not now provided for by statute.

Sections 195 to 197, inclusive, provide for the discharge of receivers of national banks in cases not provided for in the existing law. Justice seems to require some such enactments as are here proposed, and without them it may reasonably be expected that the difficulty now experienced of obtaining the best men for receivers will constantly increase.

Sections 198 and 199 supplement the present law for the selection of an agent of stockholders by supplying certain details now required by the Comptroller but which should have statutory force.

Section 206 affords to agents of stockholders the means of obtaining their discharge, no such means now existing.

Sections 207 to 209, inclusive, provide for the case of a bank which has been restored to solvency during the receivership, and which the stockholders desire to revive under its old name. Such a case was lately presented when, within thirty days of the appointment of a receiver for the Abington National Bank, of Abington, Mass., the creditors were paid in full, with interest, and sufficient assets remained to justify resumption of business upon a capital above the minimum limited to the locality. The name and reputation of this bank were regarded by its stockholders as of material value, and, being desirous that that value should not be lost to them by a change of name, they made application to be allowed to resume business. After careful examination of the laws, I could find nothing either permitting or forbidding compliance with this application; it appeared to be a matter not provided for either way, and therefore I could reply only that if the stockholders unanimously agreed to resume, I would recognize the bank as again in operation.

Section 213 re-enacts section 380 of the Revised Statutes, with a proviso which is intended to obviate the claim made by some district attorneys that the statute permits them to force upon receivers of national banks services which are neither required nor desired. I assume that it was not the intention of Congress to confer upon these officers a statutory right to act as counsel to receivers of national banks, irrespective of their qualifications or of their local interests and connections.

Section 217 amends the provision as to a semi-annual tax upon circulation by relieving banks from the tax on so much of their circulation as is predicated upon the minimum deposit of bonds required by law. While for more than one reason it may be well to tax circulation voluntarily taken out or maintained, neither reason nor justice appears to justify a tax on circulation represented by a compulsory deposit of bonds.

Section 223 re-enacts section 5219 of the Revised Statutes, with a change of phraseology aimed at securing to national banks adequate protection against such State and municipal assessment and taxation as places them at a disadvantage in competition with corporations which are doing the same business but which call their operations by special names.

It is only reasonable to believe that there was no intention on the part of Congress to make the discrimination, which has in some cases been inferred from the language of the present statute, between moneyed capital in the hands of individuals and moneyed capital managed by corporations.

Sections 227, 228, and 229 re-enact the provisions of section 5209 of the Revised Statutes, with some changes suggested by experience, others prompted by precaution, and some additions applying to persons appointed to be examiners of national banks.

Section 232 extends the general provisions for the punishment of forgers and other like offenders to persons who, without authority of law, affix signatures to the blank circulating notes printed for national banks, or who issue or circulate such notes knowing that they have not been duly signed by the proper officers of the association for which they were printed. The present law contains no provision for this offense, which is a manifest omission.

Section 235 re-enacts section 5243 of the Revised Statutes, and provides for its enforcement. In the last Report of the Comptroller of the Currency the attention of Congress was called to several instances of violation of section 5243 which have been of long standing, and of which no judicial notice has been taken, either before that report was made or since.

*An act relating to national-banking associations.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, as follows:

CHAPTER I.—THE BUREAU OF THE CURRENCY.

SECTION 1. There shall be in the Department of the Treasury a bureau charged with the execution of all laws passed by Congress relating to national banking associations; the chief officer of which bureau shall be called the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall perform his duties under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. (Sec. 324, R. S.)

SEC. 2. The Comptroller of the Currency shall be appointed by the President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of five years unless sooner removed by the President, upon reasons to be communicated by him to the Senate; and he shall be entitled to a salary of five thousand dollars a year. (Sec. 325, R. S.)

SEC. 3. The Comptroller of the Currency shall, within fifteen days from the time of notice of his appointment, take and subscribe the oath of office, and he shall give to the United States a bond in the penalty of one hundred thousand dollars, with not less than two responsible sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. (Sec. 326, R. S.)

SEC. 4. There shall be in the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency a Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, to be appointed by the Secretary, who shall be entitled to a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars a year, and who shall possess the power and perform the duties attached by law to the office of Comptroller during a vacancy in the office or during the absence or inability of the Comptroller. The Deputy Comptroller shall also take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall give a like bond in the penalty of fifty thousand dollars. (Sec. 327, R. S.)

SEC. 5. The Comptroller of the Currency, when present and acting, may delegate to the Deputy Comptroller of the Currency such part of the powers and duties pertaining to the office of the Comptroller of the Currency as he may consider proper and expedient for the speedy and systematic performance of public business.

SEC. 6. It shall not be lawful for the Comptroller or for the Deputy Comptroller, of the Currency, either directly or indirectly, to be a stockholder or otherwise pecuniarily interested in any national banking association, or in any other institution, corporation, or firm engaged in any banking operations. (Sec. 329, R. S.)

SEC. 7. The seal devised by the Comptroller of the Currency for his office, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall continue to be the seal of office of the Comptroller, and may be renewed when necessary. A description of the seal, with an impression thereof, and a certificate of approval of the Secretary shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. (Sec. 330, R. S., as amended by an Act February 18, 1875.)

SEC. 8. There shall be assigned from time to time to the Comptroller of the Currency by the Secretary of the Treasury suitable rooms in the Treasury building for conducting the business of the Currency Bureau, containing safe and secure fire-

proof vaults, in which the Comptroller shall deposit and safely keep all valuable things belonging to his office; and the Comptroller shall from time to time furnish the necessary furniture, stationery, fuel, lights, and other proper conveniences for the transaction of the business of his office. (Sec. 331, R. S.)

SEC. 9. The Comptroller of the Currency shall employ from time to time the necessary clerks, to be appointed and classified by the Secretary of the Treasury, to discharge such duties as the Comptroller shall direct. (Sec. 328, R. S.)

SEC. 10. The Comptroller of the Currency shall make an annual report to Congress at the commencement of its session, exhibiting—

(1) A summary of the state and condition of all the associations from which reports have been received the preceding year, at the several dates to which such reports refer, with an abstract showing the whole amount of banking capital returned by them, the whole amount of their debts and liabilities, the amount of circulating notes outstanding, and the total amount of their means and resources, specifying the amount of lawful money held by them at the times of their several returns, and such other information in relation to such association as, in his judgment, may be useful.

(2) A statement of the associations which have withdrawn from business during the year, with the amount of their circulation redeemed and the amount outstanding.

(3) A statement of the associations which have failed during the year, or which for any other reason have been placed in the hands of a receiver, together with a special report in each case as to the cause of failure, and the liabilities, assets, and so forth.

(4) A statement exhibiting under appropriate heads the resources and liabilities and the condition of the banks, banking companies, and savings banks, organized under the laws of the several States and Territories, which information shall be obtained by the Comptroller from the reports made by such banks, banking companies, and savings banks to the legislatures or officers of the different States and Territories, and, where such reports cannot be obtained, the deficiency shall be supplied from such other authentic sources as may be available.

(5) The names and compensation of the clerks employed by him, and the whole amount of the expenses of the Bureau of the Currency during the year.

(6) Such suggestions as he may deem proper for the amendment and improvement of the laws relating to national banking associations. (Sec. 333, R. S.)

SEC. 11. The expenses necessarily incurred in executing the laws respecting the procuring of circulating notes, and all other expenses of the Bureau of the Currency, except as otherwise provided, shall be paid out of the proceeds of the taxes or duties assessed and collected on the circulation of national banking associations under this act. (Sec. 5173, R. S.)

#### CHAPTER II.—ORGANIZATION OF ASSOCIATIONS.

SEC. 12. Associations for carrying on the business of banking under this act may be formed by any number of natural persons, not less in any case than five. (Sec. 5133, R. S.)

SEC. 13. The persons forming the associations shall enter into articles of association, which shall specify in general terms the object for which the association is formed, and may contain any other provisions, not inconsistent with law, which the association may see fit to adopt for the regulation of its business and the conduct of its affairs. These articles shall be signed by the persons uniting to form the association, and a copy of them shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency, to be filed and preserved in his office. (Sec. 5133, R. S.)

SEC. 14. The persons uniting to form such association shall, under their hands make an organization certificate, which shall specifically state—

(1) The name assumed by such association, which name shall be subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency.

(2) The place where its operations of discount and deposit are to be carried on, designating the State, Territory, or District, and the particular county, and the city, town or village.

(3) The amount of capital stock, and the number of shares into which the same is to be divided.

(4) The names and places of residence of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each of them.

(5) The fact that the certificate is made to enable such persons to avail themselves of the advantages of this act. (Sec. 5134, R. S.)

SEC. 15. The organization certificate shall be acknowledged before a judge of some court of record, or notary public, and, together with the acknowledgment thereof, authenticated by the seal of such court or notary, shall be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency.

troller of the Currency, who shall record and carefully preserve the same in his office. (Sec. 5135, R. S.)

SEC. 16. Upon duly making and filing articles of association and an organization certificate, the association shall become, as from the date of the execution of its organization certificate, a body corporate. (Sec. 5136, R. S.)

SEC. 17. The capital stock of associations organized under this act shall not be less than the amounts following:

(1) Every association in a city having more than fifty thousand inhabitants, two hundred thousand dollars.

(2) Every other association, one hundred thousand dollars, except that, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, associations with a capital stock of not less than fifty thousand dollars each may be organized in any place having not more than six thousand inhabitants. (Sec. 5138, R. S.)

SEC. 18. The capital stock of each association shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each and be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable on the books of the association in such manner as may be prescribed in the by-laws or articles of association. Every person becoming a shareholder by such transfer shall, in respect to the shares thus acquired, succeed to all the rights and liabilities of the prior holder of such shares. (Sec. 5139, R. S.)

SEC. 19. At least fifty per centum of the capital stock of every association shall be paid in money within thirty days from the execution of the organization certificate and before the association shall be authorized to commence business; and the remainder of the capital stock shall be paid in installments of at least ten per centum each on the whole amount of the capital as frequently as one installment at the end of each succeeding month from the time the association shall be authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business. The payment of each installment shall be certified to the Comptroller, under oath, by the president or cashier of the association. (Sec. 5140, R. S.)

SEC. 20. Whenever any shareholder, or his assignee, fails to pay any installment on the stock when the same is required by the preceding section to be paid, the directors of such association may sell the stock of such delinquent shareholder at public auction to any person who will pay the highest price therefor, to be not less than the amount then due thereon, with the expenses of advertisement and sale; and the excess, if any, shall be paid to the delinquent shareholder. Three weeks' previous notice of such sale shall be given in a newspaper of general circulation published in the city or county where the association is located. (Sec. 5141, R. S.)

SEC. 21. If no bidder can be found who will pay for such stock the amount due thereon to the association, and the cost of advertisement and sale, the amount previously paid shall be forfeited to the association, and such stock shall be sold as the directors may order, within six months from the time of such forfeiture, and if not sold it shall be canceled and deducted from the capital stock of the association. (Sec. 5141, R. S.)

SEC. 22. If such cancellation and reduction shall reduce the capital of the association below the minimum of capital required by law, the capital stock shall, within thirty days from the date of such cancellation, be increased to the required amount; in default of which a receiver may be appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency to close up the business of the association. (Sec. 5141, R. S.)

SEC. 23. Whenever a certificate is transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, as provided in this act, and the association transmitting the same notifies the Comptroller that at least fifty per centum of its capital stock has been duly paid in, and that such association has complied with all the provisions of this act required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking, the Comptroller shall examine into the condition of such association, ascertain especially the amount of money paid in on account of its capital, the name and place of residence of each of its directors, the amount of the capital stock of which each is the owner in good faith, and generally whether such association has complied with all the provisions of this act required to entitle it to engage in the business of banking; and he shall cause to be made and attested by the oaths of a majority of the directors, and by the president or cashier of the association, a statement of all the facts necessary to enable him to determine whether the association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking. (Sec. 5163, R. S.)

SEC. 24. If, upon a careful examination of the facts so reported, and of any other facts which may come to his knowledge, whether by means of a special commission appointed by him for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of such association or otherwise, it appears that such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking, the Comptroller of the Currency shall give to such association a certificate, under his hand and official seal, that such association has complied with all the provisions required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, and that such association is authorized to commence such business. But the Comptroller may withhold from any association his certificate author-



(izing the commencement of business, whenever he has reason to suppose that the shareholders have formed the same for any other than the legitimate objects contemplated by this act. (Sec. 5169, R. S.)

SEC. 25. The association shall cause the certificate issued under the preceding section to be published for at least sixty days next after the receipt thereof in some newspaper published in the city or county where the association is located. (Sec. 5170, R. S.)

SEC. 26. Any association, after filing notice in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, may, by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of the shares, increase its capital stock, in accordance with the provisions of this act, to any sum, notwithstanding the limit fixed in its original articles of association and determined by the Comptroller. No increase of capital shall be valid until the whole amount of such increase is paid in, and notice thereof has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, and his certificate obtained specifying the amount of such increase of capital stock, and that it has been duly paid in as part of the capital of such association; but failure to notify the Comptroller and to obtain his certificate shall not exempt subscribers to such increase of capital from any obligation or responsibility undertaken by them or arising out of such subscription. No increase of the capital stock of any association, either within or beyond the limit fixed in its original articles of association, shall be made except in the manner herein provided. (Act May 1, 1886, sec. 1, and sec. 5142, R. S.)

SEC. 27. Any association, by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock may reduce its capital stock to any sum not below the amount required by section seventeen of this act, and not below the amount required for its outstanding circulation. But no such reduction shall take effect and no payments shall be made on account thereof until the action of the shareholders has been duly certified to the Comptroller of the Currency, and his approval has been obtained. (Sec. 5143, R. S.)

SEC. 28. Any association, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, may change its title by vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock. (Act May 1, 1886.)

SEC. 29. Any association, by a vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock, and with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, may change its location to any place within the same State not more than thirty miles distant. But if the capital stock of the association is less than the amount prescribed for associations to be established in the place to which the association is to remove, it must be increased to the required amount before such removal; and if the increase of capital involves an increase in the amount of bonds to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, the additional bonds shall be deposited before the removal. (Act May 1, 1886.)

SEC. 30. A duly authenticated notice of the new title or location selected, and of the vote authorizing the change, shall be sent to the office of the Comptroller of the Currency; and no change of title or location shall be made or claimed until the Comptroller shall have issued his certificate of approval of the same. (Act May 1, 1886.)

SEC. 31. All rights, privileges, and powers, and all debts and liabilities of the association under its old title or at its old location shall devolve upon and inure to the association under its new title and at its new location. No change of title or location shall release any association from any liability incurred previous to such change, or affect any action or proceeding in law to which it is a party, or in which it is interested. (Act May 1, 1886.)

SEC. 32. No association shall make any change in its articles of association by which the rights, remedies, or security of existing creditors of the association shall be impaired. (Sec. 5139, R. S.)

SEC. 33. The affairs of each association shall be managed by a board of directors, not less than five in number, exclusive of the vice-president, cashier, assistant cashier, or any other officer, except the president, who may be a member of the board. (Sec. 5145, R. S.)

SEC. 34. The directors shall be elected by the shareholders at a meeting to be held at any time before the association is authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence the business of banking, and afterward at meetings to be held on such day in January of each year as is specified in the articles of association. They shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected and have qualified. (Sec. 5145, R. S.)

SEC. 35. If the articles of association do not fix the day on which the election shall be held, the day for the election shall be designated by the board of directors in their by-laws, or otherwise; or if the directors fail to fix the day, shareholders representing two-thirds of the shares may do so. (Sec. 5149, R. S.)

SEC. 36. If, from any cause, an election of directors is not made at the time appointed, the association shall not be dissolved on that account, but an election may be held on any subsequent day. Thirty days' notice of such election shall be

given in all cases in a newspaper published in the city, town, or county in which the association is located. (Sec. 5149, R. S.)

SEC. 37. In all elections of directors, and in deciding all questions at meetings of shareholders, each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote on each share of stock held by him. Shareholders may vote by proxies duly authorized in writing; but no officer or employee of such association shall act as proxy. No vote shall be allowed on any share of which the certificate is held by or for the association as collateral security, or otherwise, or on which there is any installment or assessment due and unpaid, in whole or in part. (Sec. 5144, R. S.)

SEC. 38. Any vacancy in the board shall be filled by appointment by the remaining directors, and any director so appointed shall hold his place until the next election. (Sec. 5148, R. S.)

SEC. 39. The directors shall choose one of their number to be the president of the board. (Sec. 5150, R. S.)

SEC. 40. Every director must, during his whole term of service, be a citizen of the United States, and at least three-fourths of the directors must have resided in the State, Territory, or District in which the association is located, for at least one year immediately preceding their election, and three-fourths of every board must at all times consist of permanent residents in such State, Territory, or District. Every director during his continuance in office must own in his own right, free from any lien, at least ten shares of the capital stock of the association of which he is a director. (Sec. 5146, R. S.)

SEC. 41. Any director who ceases to be the owner of ten shares of the capital stock of the association, or who becomes in any other manner disqualified, shall thereby vacate his place. Notice of any vacancy so arising shall at once be given to the Comptroller of the Currency by the president or cashier. (Sec. 5146, R. S.)

SEC. 42. Each director, when appointed or elected, shall take an oath that he will at all times inform himself as to the business and condition of such association, and so far as the duty devolves on him will diligently and honestly administer its affairs; that he will not knowingly violate, or willingly permit to be violated, any of the laws relating to national banking associations; and that he is the owner, in good faith and in his own right, of the number of shares of stock required by this act, subscribed by him, or standing in his name on the books of the association, and that the same is not hypothecated, or in any way pledged as security for any loan or debt. Such oath, subscribed by the director making it and certified by the officer before whom it is taken, shall be immediately transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall be filed and preserved in his office. (Sec. 5147, R. S.)

SEC. 43. If any person elected or appointed a director shall fail to qualify, by taking the prescribed oath, within thirty days from the date of such election or appointment, his place in the board shall be deemed to be vacant and shall be filled as in other cases of vacancy.

SEC. 44. Any director may resign from the board upon serving upon the president, vice-president, or cashier written notice of his intention so to do. But such resignation shall not take effect until an acknowledgment or proof of such service shall have been filed with the Comptroller of the Currency, and his certificate to that effect shall have been obtained, and shall have been published for at least thirty days in every issue of the newspaper in which the association is accustomed to publish its statements of condition. A like certificate must be obtained by the association and similarly published whenever a vacancy occurs in the board by the death, removal, or disqualification of a director.

SEC. 45. Any director may request the Comptroller of the Currency at any time, upon a written statement of his reasons therefor, to cause an examination to be made into the affairs of the association; and the Comptroller, if he is satisfied that the request is made in good faith and upon reasonable grounds, may order such examination to be made. But the Comptroller may require the director making the request to enter into a stipulation to pay the cost of such examination, if it shall prove to have been unnecessary, and to deposit beforehand a sufficient sum of money for that purpose.

SEC. 46. If the directors of any national banking association shall knowingly violate or knowingly permit any of the officers, agents, or servants of the association to violate any of the provisions of this act, all the rights, privileges, and franchises of the association shall be thereby forfeited. But before the association shall be declared dissolved such violation shall be determined and adjudged by a proper circuit, district, or Territorial court of the United States, in a suit brought for that purpose by the Comptroller of the Currency, in his own name. In case of such violation, every director who participated in or assented to the same shall be held liable in his personal and individual capacity for all damages which the association, its shareholders, or any other person shall have sustained in consequence thereof. (Sec. 5239, R. S.)

SEC. 47. Any bank incorporated by special law, or any banking institution organized under a general law of any State, may become a national banking association under this act by the name prescribed in its organization certificate; and in such case the articles of association and the organization certificate may be executed by a majority of the directors of the bank or banking institution; and the certificate shall declare that the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock have authorized the directors to make such certificate and to change and convert the bank or banking institution into a national banking association. A majority of the directors, after executing the articles of association and organization certificate, shall have power to execute all other papers, and to do whatever may be required to make the organization perfect and complete as a national banking association. (Sec. 5154, R. S.)

SEC. 48. The shares of any such association may continue to be for the same amount each as they were before the conversion; and any State bank which is a stockholder in any other bank by authority of State laws, may continue to hold its stock, although either bank, or both, may be organized under, and may have accepted the provisions of this act. (Sec. 5154, R. S.)

SEC. 49. When the Comptroller of the Currency has given to such association a certificate, under his hand and official seal, that the provisions of this act have been complied with, and that it is authorized to commence the business of banking, the association shall have the same powers and privileges and shall be subject to the same duties, responsibilities, and rules, in all respects, as are prescribed for other associations originally organized as national banking associations, and shall be held and regarded as such an association. But no such association shall have a less capital than the amount prescribed for associations organized under this act. (Sec. 5154, R. S.)

SEC. 50. The directors at the time of the conversion may continue to be the directors of the association until others are elected or appointed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. (Sec. 5154, R. S.)

SEC. 51. No bank having branches shall continue to operate such branches after being converted into a national banking association.

SEC. 52. Associations may be organized under this act for the purpose of issuing notes payable in gold; and, except as specially provided, such associations shall be subject to all the provisions of law to which the other associations organized under this act are subject. (Sec. 5185, R. S.)

SEC. 53. Any association organized for the purpose of issuing notes payable in gold may be converted into an association with the same powers and obligations in all respects as the other associations organized under this act. Such conversion shall be effected in the same manner in which banks organized under State laws are converted into national banking associations. But the organization certificate shall bear the date of the original organization of the association. (Act February 14, 1880.)

SEC. 54. Nothing in this act shall affect any appointments made, acts done, or proceedings had or commenced in or toward the organization of any national banking association under any laws previously in force; but all associations which were organized or in process of organization under any such law, shall enjoy all the rights and privileges granted, and be subject to all the duties, liabilities, and restrictions imposed by this act. (Sec. 5156, R. S.)

#### CHAPTER III.—EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF SUCCESSION.

SEC. 55. Any association at any time within two years next previous to the date of the expiration of its original period of corporate existence, and with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, may, by amending its articles of association, extend its period of succession for a term of not more than twenty years from the expiration of the period of succession named in the articles of association, and shall have succession for such extended period. But such amended articles of association shall not be valid until the Comptroller shall have given to the association a certificate as hereinafter provided. (Act July 12, 1882, secs. 1 and 2.)

SEC. 56. Such amendment of the articles of association shall be authorized by the consent in writing of shareholders owning not less than two-thirds of the capital stock of the association; and the board of directors shall cause such consent to be certified under the seal of the association, by its president or cashier, to the Comptroller of the Currency, accompanied by an application made by the president or cashier for the approval of the amended articles of association by the Comptroller. (Act July 12, 1882, sec. 2.)

SEC. 57. Upon the receipt of the certificate and application provided for in the preceding section, the Comptroller of the Currency shall cause a special examination to be made, at the expense of the association, to determine its condition, and if after such examination, or otherwise, the condition of the association shall appear to him to be satisfactory, he shall give to such association a certificate under his hand and seal that the association has complied with all the provisions required to be complied with, and is authorized to have succession for the extended period named in the

amended articles of association; but if the condition of the association appears to be unsatisfactory, he shall withhold such certificate of approval. (Act July 12, 1882, secs. 2 and 3.)

SEC. 58. Any association so extending the period of its succession shall continue to enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities granted to, and shall continue to be subject to all the duties, liabilities, and restrictions imposed upon national banking associations; and it shall continue to be in all respects the identical association it was before the extension of its period of succession. (Act July 12, 1882, sec. 4.)

SEC. 59. If any shareholder not assenting to the amendment extending the period of succession shall, within thirty days from the date of the Comptroller's certificate of approval, give to the directors notice in writing of his desire to withdraw from the association, he shall be entitled to receive from the association the value of the shares so held by him. Such value shall be ascertained by an appraisal made by a committee of three persons, one to be selected by the dissenting shareholder, one by the directors, and the third by these two. If the directors refuse or unnecessarily delay to appoint an appraiser to act for them, the Comptroller of the Currency may make the appointment. In case the value fixed by the committee shall not be satisfactory to the shareholder or to the association, either may appeal to the Comptroller, who shall cause a reappraisal to be made, which shall be final and binding; and if the reappraisal shall change the value fixed by the committee, the expense of reappraisal shall be paid by the party against whom such change is made. The value so ascertained and determined shall be deemed to be a debt due to the shareholder from the association, and shall be forthwith paid by it; and the shares so surrendered and appraised shall be sold at public sale, after due notice, within thirty days after the final appraisal provided for in this section. (Act July 12, 1882, sec. 5.)

SEC. 60. In the organization of any association intended to replace another association, and retaining the name thereof, the holders of stock in the expiring association, in proportion to their shares, respectively, shall be entitled to preference in the allotment of the shares of the new association. (Act July 12, 1882, sec. 5.)

#### CHAPTER IV.—POWERS AND OBLIGATIONS.

SEC. 61. Every national banking association, in the name designated in its organization certificate, shall have power—

- (1) To adopt and use a corporate seal.
- (2) To have succession for the period of twenty years from its organization, unless it is sooner dissolved according to the provisions of its articles of association, or by the act of its shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock, or unless its franchise becomes forfeited by some violation of law.
- (3) To make contracts.
- (4) To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity, as fully as natural persons.
- (5) To elect or appoint directors, and by its board of directors to appoint a president, vice-president, cashier, and other officers, define their duties, require bonds of them and fix the penalty thereof, dismiss such officers or any of them at pleasure, and appoint others to fill their places.
- (6) To prescribe, by its board of directors, by-laws not inconsistent with law, regulating the manner in which its stock shall be transferred, its directors elected or appointed, its officers appointed, its property transferred, its general business conducted, and the privileges granted to it by law exercised and enjoyed.
- (7) To exercise, by its board of directors, or duly authorized officers or agents, subject to law, all such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking; by discounting and negotiating promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt; by receiving deposits; by buying and selling exchange, coin, and bullion; by lending money on personal security; and by obtaining and issuing circulating notes according to the provisions of this act.

But no association shall transact any business, except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization, until it has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence the business of banking. (Sec. 5136, R. S.)

SEC. 62. A national banking association may purchase, hold, and convey real estate for the following purposes, and for no others:

- (1) Such as shall be necessary for its adequate accommodation and protection in the transaction of its business.
- (2) Such as shall be mortgaged to it as security for debts previously contracted.
- (3) Such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings.
- (4) Such as it shall purchase at sales under judgments, decrees, or mortgages held by the association, or shall purchase in order to secure debts due to it.

But no loan shall be made upon any understanding that the association is afterward to receive a mortgage or lien upon real estate as security therefor, or to take any conveyance of real estate in payment thereof, in whole or in part. And no association shall hold for a longer period than five years the possession of any real estate upon which there is any mortgage or lien, or the title and possession of any real estate or any interest therein, otherwise than for the purpose specified in subdivision one of this section. (Sec. 5137, R. S.)

SEC. 63. All associations designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be depositaries of public money, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary; and they may also be employed as financial agents of the Government; and they shall perform all such reasonable duties, as depositaries of public moneys and financial agents of the Government, as may be required of them. The Secretary shall require the associations thus designated to give satisfactory security, by the deposit of United States bonds and otherwise, for the safe keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with them, and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the Government. Every association so designated as receiver or depository of the public money shall take and receive at par all of the national currency bills, by whatever association issued, which may form part of the public money deposited with it. (Sec. 5153, R. S.)

SEC. 64. The president and cashier of every association shall cause to be kept at all times in the office where its business is transacted a full and correct list of the names and residences of all the shareholders in the association, and the number of shares held by each. Such list shall be subject to the inspection of all the shareholders and creditors of the association, and of the officers authorized to assess taxes under State authority, during business hours of each day in which business may be legally transacted. A copy of such list, as the same shall be on the first Monday of July of each year, verified by the oath of the president or cashier, shall be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency within five days from that date, under penalty of ten dollars for each day of delay thereafter. (Sec. 5210, R. S.)

SEC. 65. The shareholders of every association shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares. (Sec. 5151, R. S.)

SEC. 66. The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply to shareholders of any banking association now existing under State laws, having not less than five millions of dollars of capital actually paid in, and a surplus of twenty per centum on hand, both to be determined by the Comptroller of the Currency; but such shareholders shall be liable only to the amount invested in their shares. Such surplus of twenty per centum shall be kept undiminished and be in addition to the surplus provided for in this act, and if at any time there is a deficiency in such surplus of twenty per centum, the association shall not pay any dividends to its shareholders until the deficiency is made good, and in case of such deficiency the Comptroller of the Currency may compel the association to close its business and wind up its affairs under the provisions of chapter VIII. of this act. (Sec. 5151, R. S.)

SEC. 67. Whenever the surplus fund of any association shall exceed by twenty per centum the amount of its capital stock, the shareholders of such association may be relieved of the individual liability imposed by section sixty-six of this act; and the shareholders of every association may be relieved of such liability in the proportion which the surplus, after deducting an amount equal to twenty per centum of the capital, bears to the whole amount of the capital stock. But no exemption from individual liability shall be obtained through any process by which any portion of the capital stock of an association may be, or may have been, converted into surplus, and in no case shall the shareholders of any association be relieved of any proportion of their individual liability until all the conditions of the two succeeding sections are complied with.

SEC. 68. Whenever the shareholders of an association shall become entitled to any exemption from individual liability, the directors of such association, if they deem advisable, and at such times as shall seem to them proper, may cause the president or cashier to certify to the Comptroller of the Currency the amount of the surplus fund accumulated by the association; and upon the receipt of such certificate the Comptroller shall cause to be made, at the expense of the association, a special examination of its affairs; and if, after such examination had, the Comptroller shall be satisfied that the association is solvent, and that its capital and surplus are represented by good and adequate assets, he shall give to the association a certificate, under his hand and seal, setting forth that the association has complied with all the provisions required to be complied with by this and the preceding section, and specifying the proportion of the exemption from liability on each share of the capital stock.

SEC. 69. The association shall cause the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency issued under the preceding section to be printed in each issue of a newspaper

published in the city or county where the association is located for at least sixty days next after the issuing thereof.

SEC. 70. If any association, of which the shareholders have become exempt from any portion of their individual liability, shall have its surplus reduced, by losses or otherwise, below the amount required for such exemption, such association, within three months after receiving notice thereof from the Comptroller of the Currency, shall make good the deficiency in the surplus by assessment upon the shareholders pro rata for the amount of capital stock held by each; and, upon notice from the Comptroller, the Treasurer of the United States shall withhold the interest upon all bonds which the association has on deposit with him until otherwise notified by the Comptroller. If any association shall not make good its surplus as herein required, and shall fail to go into liquidation within three months after receiving notice from the Comptroller, a receiver may be appointed by the Comptroller to close up the business of the association.

SEC. 71. If any shareholder shall neglect or refuse to pay within two months any assessment made by the directors for the purpose of restoring reduced surplus, the directors shall cause a sufficient amount of the capital stock of such shareholder to be sold at public auction to make good the deficiency, and the balance, if any, shall be returned to such delinquent shareholder or shareholders. Ten days' notice of such sale shall be posted in the office of the association and shall be published in a newspaper of the city or town where the association is located.

SEC. 72. Persons holding stock as executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees shall not be personally subject to any liabilities as stockholders; but the estates and funds in their hands shall be liable in like manner and to the same extent as the testator, intestate, ward, or person interested in such trust-funds would be, if living and competent to act and hold the stock in his own name. (Sec. 5152, R. S.)

SEC. 73. All savings banks or other banks now organized, or which shall hereafter be organized in the District of Columbia, under any act of Congress, shall be subject to all the laws of the United States applicable to national banking associations, so far as those laws may be applicable to such savings banks or other banks. But no savings bank now established and which has a capital stock paid up in whole or in part shall be required to have a paid-in capital exceeding one hundred thousand dollars. (Act June 30, 1876, sec. 6.)

#### CHAPTER V.—ISSUE AND REDEMPTION OF CIRCULATING NOTES.

SEC. 74. The term "United States bonds," as used throughout this chapter, shall be construed to mean registered bonds of the United States bearing interest; and any reference to the value of such bonds shall be construed to mean the par value, unless the market value is specified. (Sec. 5158, R. S.)

SEC. 75. Every association, before it shall be authorized to commence banking business, shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States United States registered bonds, bearing interest, in the amounts following:

(1) Every association having a capital not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, an amount equal to not less than one-tenth of the capital stock.

(2) Every association having a capital in excess of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, an amount not less than twenty-five thousand dollars.

The deposit of bonds made by each association shall be increased as its capital may be increased, so that every association shall at all times have on deposit with the Treasurer United States bonds to the amount herein prescribed. (Secs. 5159 and 5160, R. S.; Act July 12, 1882, sec. 8, and Act June 20, 1874, sec. 4. Sec. 5160, R. S.)

SEC. 76. The bonds transferred to the Treasurer of the United States under the requirements of the preceding section shall be received by him upon deposit, and shall be by him safely kept in his office, until they shall be otherwise disposed of, in pursuance of the provisions of this act; and such bonds shall be held exclusively as security for the circulating notes of the association by which they were transferred, until such notes are redeemed, except as otherwise provided. (Secs. 5159 and 5167, R. S.)

SEC. 77. To facilitate a compliance with section seventy-five of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive from any association, and cancel, any United States coupon bonds, and to issue in lieu thereof registered bonds of like amount, bearing a like rate of interest, and having the same time to run. (Sec. 5161, R. S.)

SEC. 78. All transfers of United States bonds made by any association under the provisions of this act shall be made to the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the association, with a memorandum written or printed on each bond, and signed by the cashier, or some other officer of the association making the deposit. A receipt shall be given to the association by the Comptroller of the Currency, or by a clerk appointed by him for that purpose, stating that the bond is held in trust for the association on behalf of which the transfer is made, and as security for the redemption and

payment of any circulating notes that have been or may be delivered to such association. (Sec. 5162, R. S.)

SEC. 79. No assignment or transfer by the Treasurer of the United States of any bond deposited with him under the provisions of this act shall be valid unless countersigned by the Comptroller of the Currency. Every such transfer or assignment, immediately after it is so countersigned, shall be entered in a book to be kept by the Comptroller in his office for that purpose. The Comptroller shall state in such entry the name of the association from the account of which the transfer is made, the name of the party to whom it is made, the par value, and the numerical designation and the denomination of each bond transferred. (Secs. 5162 and 5163, R. S.)

SEC. 80. The Comptroller of the Currency, immediately upon countersigning and entering any transfer or assignment by the Treasurer of the United States of any bonds belonging to a national banking association, shall advise by mail the association from the account of which the transfer is made of the kind and numerical designation of the bonds and the amount thereof so transferred. (Sec. 5164, R. S.)

SEC. 81. The Comptroller of the Currency shall have at all times, during office hours, access to the books of the Treasurer of the United States for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of any transfer or assignment of bonds presented for his countersignature; and the Treasurer shall have the like access to the book mentioned in section seventy-nine of this act, to ascertain the correctness of the entries in the same. The Comptroller shall also have like access to the bonds on deposit with the Treasurer, to ascertain their amount and condition. (Sec. 5165, R. S.)

SEC. 82. Every association having bonds deposited in the office of the Treasurer of the United States shall, once or oftener in each fiscal year, examine and compare the bonds pledged by the association with the books of the Comptroller of the Currency and with the accounts of the association, and, if they are found correct, shall execute to the Treasurer a certificate setting forth the different kinds and the amounts thereof, and that the same are in the possession and custody of the Treasurer at the date of the certificate. Such examination shall be made at such time or times, during the ordinary business hours, as the Treasurer and the Comptroller, respectively, may select. It may be made by an officer or agent of such association, duly appointed in writing for that purpose; and the certificate before mentioned, when made by such officer or agent, shall be of the same force and validity as if executed by the president or cashier. A duplicate of such certificate, signed by the Treasurer, shall be retained by the association. (Sec. 5166, R. S.)

SEC. 83. If any association fail to appoint one of its officers or an agent to make the examination required by the preceding section, or if such officer or agent fail to attend at the time designated, or to make the examination, or to execute the certificate specified, the examination may be made and the certificate may be executed by some person designated for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury. And such person, upon a faithful performance of such duties, shall be entitled to recover from the association reasonable compensation therefor, to be fixed by the Comptroller of the Currency.

SEC. 84. The Comptroller of the Currency shall give to each association powers of attorney to receive and appropriate to its own use the interest on the bonds which it has so transferred to the Treasurer. But such powers of attorney shall not apply to any portion of such interest withheld in pursuance of any provision of this act; and they shall become wholly inoperative whenever such association fails to redeem its circulating notes, or is placed in the hands of a receiver or other agent of the Comptroller in accordance with law. (Sec. 5167, R. S.)

SEC. 85. Whenever the market or cash value of any bonds deposited with the Treasurer by any association is reduced below the rate of one hundred dollars for ninety dollars of the circulation issued for the same, the Comptroller of the Currency may demand of the association and receive from it the amount of such depreciation in other United States bonds at cash value, or in money, to be deposited with the Treasurer as long as such depreciation continues. (Sec. 5167, R. S.)

SEC. 86. The Comptroller of the Currency, upon the terms prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, may permit an exchange to be made of any bonds deposited with the Treasurer by any association for other bonds of the United States authorized to be received as security for circulating notes, if he is of the opinion that such an exchange can be made without prejudice to the United States. (Sec. 5167, R. S.)

SEC. 87. Upon a deposit of bonds as prescribed by section seventy-five of this act, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the current market value, not exceeding par, of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered; but at no time shall the total amount of circulating notes supplied to any association exceed ninety per centum of its capital stock at such time actually paid in. (Sec. 5171, R. S., and Act July 12, 1882, sec. 10.)

SEC. 88. In order to furnish suitable notes for circulation, the Comptroller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall cause plates and dies to be engraved, in the best manner to guard against counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations, and shall have printed therefrom and numbered, such quantity of circulating notes, in blank, of the denominations of five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, as may be required to supply the associations entitled to receive the same. Such notes shall bear upon their face the statement that they are secured by United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, which statement shall be attested by the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer and Register and by the imprint of the seal of the Treasury. They shall likewise express upon their face the promise of the association to which they are supplied to pay the amount thereof on demand; and for the proper attestation of this promise blank spaces shall be left for the signatures of the president or vice-president and the cashier. There shall also be printed upon such notes, under such regulations as the Secretary shall prescribe, the charter number of the association to which they are supplied; and they shall bear such devices and statements other than those herein specified, and shall be in such form as the Secretary shall, by regulation, direct. (Sec. 5172, R. S., and Act June 20, 1874, sec. 5.)

SEC. 89. The plates, dies, bed-pieces, and other appliances prepared for the printing of the national-bank notes, together with the original engraved plates, the cylinders and other material used in the preparation thereof, shall be kept in suitable vaults in the building of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. They shall be at all times, when not in actual use, under the control and direction of the Comptroller of the Currency, but in the special charge of a custodian, who shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such appliances as come into his charge, and for the proper issue and due return, the same day, of every piece taken out for use. The custodian shall keep an accurate record of every such issue and return, and at the end of each calendar month he shall transmit to the Comptroller of the Currency a report in such form as that officer may prescribe. (Secs. 5173 and 5174, R. S.)

SEC. 90. The custodian shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be entitled to a salary of three thousand dollars a year. He shall give to the United States a bond in the penalty of twenty-five thousand dollars, with not less than two responsible sureties to be approved by the Secretary, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties.

SEC. 91. Once in each year the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be examined all the plates, dies, bed-pieces, cylinders, and other appliances used in the preparation of the national-bank notes, and a correct list to be taken thereof, and such list to be compared with the list made the previous year, and all differences to be noted and accounted for, and a full report made to him of such examination and the results.

SEC. 92. All material prepared for or used in the printing of the notes of associations which are in liquidation, or have closed business, and all other material not required for present or future use, shall be destroyed, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 93. The examination and destruction provided for by the two preceding sections shall be conducted by a committee of three persons, one to be selected by the Comptroller of the Currency, one by the Treasurer of the United States, and one by the Register of the Treasury, all subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Such committee shall perform its duties under regulations to be established by the Secretary, and each member thereof shall be entitled to such compensation as may be provided by such regulations. But no person appointed for this duty shall hold any position or office under either of the officers charged with the selection of the committee, nor shall the same person be twice appointed upon the committee.

SEC. 94. The expenses of such examinations and destructions shall be paid out of any appropriation made by Congress for the special examination of national banking associations and bank-note plates.

SEC. 95. Every association shall reimburse the Treasury the cost of engraving the plates required for printing its circulating notes. (Act June 20, 1874, sec. 3, and Act June 12, 1882, sec. 6.)

SEC. 96. Upon deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of any United States bonds, bearing interest, payable in gold, in the manner prescribed for other associations, it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the Currency to furnish to any association organized under section fifty-two of this act circulating notes of different denominations, but none of them of less than five dollars, and not exceeding in amount ninety per centum of the par value of the bonds deposited, which notes shall express the promise of the association to pay them, upon presentation at the office at which they are issued, in gold coin of the United States, and they shall be so redeemable. (Sec. 5185, R. S.)



SEC. 97. After any association receiving circulating notes under this act has caused its promise to pay such notes on demand to be signed by its president or vice-president and cashier, in such manner as to make them obligatory promissory notes payable on demand, at its place of business, such association may issue and circulate the same as money. And the same shall be received at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, except duties on imports; and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the national currency. They may also be counted as a part of the lawful-money reserve which any association is required to keep on hand against its deposits; but they shall not be available for deposit with the Treasurer of the United States in the redemption fund of five per centum upon circulation. (Sec. 5182, R. S.)

SEC. 98. The cashier, with the approval of the board of directors, which approval shall be entered upon the directors' minutes, and certified to the Comptroller of the Currency, may appoint a deputy to affix the cashier's signature to the circulating notes of the association. But such notes shall not be signed by any assistant or acting cashier.

SEC. 99. No national banking association shall issue any notes or other obligations to circulate as money, except the circulating notes authorized by this act. (Sec. 5183, R. S.)

SEC. 100. The Comptroller of the Currency shall receive, when delivered to him in sums of one hundred dollars or any multiple thereof, worn or mutilated circulating notes issued by any association, and shall furnish to the association other blank circulating notes to an equal amount in place thereof; and, also, upon due proof of the destruction of any circulating notes, he shall deliver to the association by which such notes were issued other blank circulating notes to an equal amount. (Sec. 1584, R. S.)

SEC. 101. The Comptroller of the Currency shall establish regulations for registering in proper books all worn or mutilated notes received by him and all notes which have been redeemed or surrendered to be canceled, and he shall cause all such notes, after identification and registration, to be destroyed by maceration, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in the presence of four persons, one to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, one by the Comptroller of the Currency, one by the Treasurer of the United States, and one by the association interested in such destruction. A certificate of such destruction, signed by the parties witnessing the same, shall be made in the books of the Comptroller, and a duplicate thereof shall be by him forwarded to the association the notes of which are thus destroyed. If any association shall fail to appoint some person to witness the destruction of its notes, the Comptroller may designate some person to act as witness for it; and the person so appointed shall be entitled to reasonable compensation for such services. (Sec. 5184, R. S., and Act June 23, 1874.)

SEC. 102. The Comptroller of the Currency may direct any bonds to be returned, in sums of not less than one thousand dollars, to the association which transferred the same, upon the surrender to him and the cancellation of a proportionate amount of its circulating notes. But no such return of bonds shall be made if thereby the remaining bonds which the association has on deposit would be reduced below the amount required by section seventy-five of this act, or below the amount required, either at par or in cash value, to secure the unsurrendered circulating notes of the association. (Sec. 5167, R. S.)

SEC. 103. Any association may take up the bonds deposited by it with the Treasurer of the United States, in excess of the amount it is required to keep on deposit, if no circulating notes have been issued thereon, or when notes have been issued thereon, if a proportionate amount of such notes are surrendered to the Comptroller of the Currency for cancellation without replacement. Any association closing up its business and dissolving its organization may take up, in sums of not less than one thousand dollars, the bonds deposited by it, upon surrendering to the Comptroller a proportionate amount of its circulating notes; and in like manner any association which reduces its capital stock may take up the bonds it has on deposit in excess of the amount required by section seventy-five of this act. (Sec. 5160, R. S.)

SEC. 104. Every association shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per centum of its circulating notes, to be held and used for the redemption of such notes. And when the circulating notes of any associations, assorted or unassorted, shall be presented for redemption to the Treasurer of the United States, in sums of one thousand dollars or any multiple thereof, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes, or, at the option of the Treasurer, in coin of equal current value with such United States notes. Upon the request of the person presenting any national-bank notes for redemption, the Treasurer may, if convenient, pay the same in gold or silver coin certificates. (Act June 20, 1874, sec. 3.)

SEC. 105. All notes redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States under the preceding section shall be charged by him to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally, on the first day of each month, or oftener, at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions; and whenever such redemptions for any association shall amount to the sum of five hundred dollars, such association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer in United States notes, or in such coin or coin certificates as the Treasurer may accept as equivalent thereto, a sum equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed. (Act June 20, 1874, sec. 3.)

SEC. 106. When such redemptions have been reimbursed as required, the circulating notes redeemed shall be forwarded to the respective associations by which they were issued; but if any of such notes are worn, mutilated, defaced, or otherwise unfit for use, they shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency to be destroyed and replaced. (Act June 20, 1874, sec. 3.)

SEC. 107. Any association desiring to withdraw any of its circulating notes, may, upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, in sums of not less than four thousand five hundred dollars, take up the bonds which it has transferred to the Treasurer for the security of such circulating notes, in the order in which it makes such deposit of lawful money; and the outstanding notes of such association, to an amount equal to the lawful money deposited, shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, and destroyed, as prescribed in this chapter. But the bonds on deposit to secure the circulating notes of such association shall not be reduced below the amount required by section seventy-five of this act. (Act June 20, 1874, sec. 4, and Act July 12, 1882, sec. 8.)

SEC. 108. Not more than three millions of dollars of lawful money shall be deposited during any calendar month for the purpose of withdrawing circulating notes as provided in the preceding section. But this provision shall not apply where bonds on deposit with the Treasurer are called by the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption. (Act July 12, 1882, sec. 9.)

SEC. 109. Every association which shall go into voluntary liquidation shall, within six months from the date of the vote to liquidate its affairs, deposit with the Treasurer of the United States lawful money of the United States sufficient to redeem all its outstanding circulation. The Treasurer shall execute duplicate receipts for money thus deposited, stating the amount received by him and the purpose for which it has been received, and shall deliver one to the association and the other to the Comptroller of the Currency; and the money shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States and placed to the credit of such association upon redemption account. (Sec. 5222, R. S.)

SEC. 110. Whenever a sufficient deposit of lawful money to redeem the outstanding circulation of an association proposing to close its business has been made, the bonds deposited by the association to secure payment of its notes shall be reassigned to it. And thereafter the association and its shareholders shall stand discharged from all liabilities upon the circulating notes, and those notes shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States. If any such association shall fail to make the deposit and take up its bonds for thirty days after the expiration of the time specified, the Comptroller of the Currency shall have power to sell, at public auction in New York City, the bonds pledged to secure the circulating notes of such association, and, after providing for the redemption and cancellation of such notes, and the necessary expenses of the sale, to pay over any balance remaining to the association or its legal representative. (Sec. 5224, R. S., as amended by Act February 13, 1875.)

SEC. 111. Whenever the Treasurer of the United States has redeemed any of the notes of an association which has commenced to close its affairs, he shall cause the notes to be mutilated and charged to the redemption account of the association; and all notes so redeemed by the Treasurer shall, every three months, be certified to and destroyed by maceration, in the manner prescribed in section one hundred and one of this act. (Sec. 5225, R. S.)

SEC. 112. The provisions of the three preceding sections shall apply also to associations of which the corporate existence expires, and which do not extend their succession, the deposit of lawful money to be made within six months from the expiration of such corporate existence. (Act July 12, 1882, sec. 7.)

SEC. 113. An association which is in good faith winding up its business for the purpose of consolidating with another association shall not be required to deposit lawful money for its outstanding circulation; but its bonds on deposit and its outstanding circulating notes shall be reported by the association with which it is in process of consolidation. (Sec. 5223, R. S.)

SEC. 114. When any association shall extend the period of its succession, the circulating notes issued to it prior to such extension shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, as provided in section one hundred and four of this act; and such notes when redeemed shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency and de-

stroyed. From time to time as such notes are redeemed new circulating notes shall be supplied to the association. (Act July 12, 1882, sec. 6.)

SEC. 115. Any gain that may arise from the failure to present for redemption the circulating notes of any association shall inure to the benefit of the United States (Act July 12, 1882, sec. 6.)

SEC. 116. All notes of national banking associations redeemed at the Treasury of the United States shall be canceled, except when returned to the association by which they were issued, as provided by section one hundred and six of this act. (Sec. 5223, R. S.)

SEC. 117. All notes of national banking associations, worn, defaced, mutilated, or otherwise unfit for circulation, when received by an assistant treasurer, or by any designated depository of the United States, shall be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption as provided in section one hundred and four of this act. (Act June 20, 1874, sec. 3.)

SEC. 118. Whenever any association fails to redeem in the lawful money of the United States any of its circulating notes, upon demand of payment duly made during the usual hours of business, at the office of such association, the holder may cause the same to be protested, in one package, by a notary public, unless the president or cashier of the association offers to waive demand and notice of the protest, and, in pursuance of such offer, makes, signs, and delivers to the party making such demand an admission in writing, stating the time of the demand, the amount demanded, and the fact of the non-payment thereof. The notary public, on making such protest, or upon receiving such admission, shall forthwith forward such admission or notice of protest to the Comptroller of the Currency, retaining a copy thereof. If, however, satisfactory proof is produced to the notary public that the payment of the notes demanded is restrained by order of any court of competent jurisdiction, he shall not protest the same. (Sec. 5226, R. S.)

SEC. 119. All fees for protesting the notes of any association shall be paid by the person procuring the protest to be made, and such association shall be liable therefor; but no part of the proceeds of any bonds deposited by such association shall be applied to the payment of such fees, nor shall such fees be preferred to other claims against an insolvent association. When the holder of any notes causes more than one note or package to be protested on the same day he shall not acquire a claim for more than one protest fee; and no fees shall in any case be allowed for protesting the notes of any association after it has closed its doors in consequence of insolvency. (Secs. 5526 and 5238, R. S.)

SEC. 120. On receiving notice that any national banking association has failed to redeem any of its circulating notes the Comptroller of the Currency, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, may appoint a special agent, of whose appointment immediate notice shall be given to such association, who shall immediately proceed to ascertain whether it has refused to pay its circulating notes in the lawful money of the United States, when demanded, and shall report to the Comptroller the fact so ascertained. (Sec. 5227, R. S.)

SEC. 121. If from the protest, and from the report made by the agent appointed under the preceding section, the Comptroller of the Currency is satisfied that such association has refused to pay its circulating notes and is in default, he shall, within thirty days after he has received such report, declare the bonds deposited by such association forfeited to the United States, and they shall thereupon be so forfeited. (Sec. 5227, R. S.)

SEC. 122. Immediately upon declaring the bonds of an association forfeited for non-payment of its notes the Comptroller of the Currency shall give notice, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury, by general rules or otherwise, shall direct, to the holders of the circulating notes of such association to present them for payment at the Treasury of the United States, and the same when presented shall be paid in lawful money of the United States; whereupon the Comptroller shall cause the bonds pledged by such association, or so much of them as may be necessary to redeem its outstanding notes, to be sold at public auction in the city of New York, after giving thirty days' notice of such sale to the association. (Secs. 5229 and 5230, R. S.)

SEC. 123. When all the bonds of an association have been sold, as provided in the preceding section, and the proceeds thereof are insufficient for the payment of the outstanding notes of the association, the United States shall have a paramount lien upon all the assets of the association for the amount of the deficiency; and such deficiency shall be made good out of such assets in preference to any and all claims whatsoever, except the necessary costs and expenses of administering the same. (Sec. 5230, R. S.)

SEC. 124. The Comptroller of the Currency, if he deems it for the interest of the United States, may sell at private sale any of the bonds of an association shown to have made default in paying its notes, and receive therefor either money or the circulating notes of the association. But no such bonds shall be sold by private sale for less than par, nor for less than the market value thereof at the time of sale; and no sales of any such bonds, either public or private, shall be complete until the transfer

of the bonds shall have been made with the formalities prescribed by section seventy-nine of this act. (Sec. 5231, R. S.)

SEC. 125. Every association the circulating notes of which shall be redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States, as provided in section one hundred and four of this act, and every association making any deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer for reducing its circulation, shall be assessed the cost of transporting and assorting its notes, and such assessment shall be in proportion to the circulating notes redeemed, and shall be charged to the fund deposited with the Treasurer under the requirement of said section one hundred and four, and every association which shall make a deposit of lawful money for retiring its circulation in full shall, at the time of such deposit, be assessed, for the cost of transporting and redeeming its notes then outstanding, a sum equal to the average cost of the redemption of national-bank notes during the preceding year, and shall thereupon pay such assessment. (Act June 20, 1874, sec. 3, and Act July 12, 1882, sec. 8.)

SEC. 126. The Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time make such regulations respecting the perpetuation of the evidence of the payment of circulating notes presented at the Treasury of the United States for redemption as may seem to him proper. (Sec. 5232, R. S.)

#### CHAPTER VI.—THE BANKING BUSINESS.

SEC. 127. The usual business of each association shall be transacted at an office or banking house located in the place specified in its organization certificate. But, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency first obtained, any association may have in such place more than one office for receiving deposits, paying checks, and buying and selling exchange; and in every such case the association shall conform to the requirements of the Comptroller as to the clerical force to be employed and the accounts to be kept at and for each such office, and as to the extra compensation for examinations thereof. (Sec. 5190, R. S.)

SEC. 128. For the purposes of this act the cities of Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Kansas City, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Saint Joseph, San Francisco, and Washington shall be known as reserve cities; and the cities of Chicago, New York, and Saint Louis shall be known as central reserve cities. (Sec. 5191, R. S.)

SEC. 129. Upon the application, in writing, of three-fourths in number of the associations located in any city of the United States having fifty thousand inhabitants, the Comptroller of the Currency shall have authority to designate such city a reserve city. (Act March 3, 1887.)

SEC. 130. Upon the application, in writing, of three-fourths in number of the associations located in any city of the United States having two hundred thousand inhabitants, the Comptroller of the Currency shall have authority, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to designate such city a central reserve city. But if any city named in section one hundred and twenty-eight of this act as a reserve city shall be designated a central reserve city, it shall thereafter be known only as a central reserve city. (Act March 3, 1887.)

SEC. 131. Every association in a reserve city, or in a central reserve city, shall at all times have on hand lawful money of the United States equal to at least twenty-five per centum of its deposits and other liabilities payable on demand, and every other association shall at all times have on hand lawful money of the United States equal to at least fifteen per centum of its deposits and its liabilities so payable. But no association is required to keep on hand lawful money on account of Government deposits, except as provided in section one hundred and thirty-six of this act. (Sec. 5191, R. S., and Act March 3, 1887.)

SEC. 132. Whenever the lawful money of any association shall be below the amount required by the preceding section, such association shall not impair its cash resources by making any new loans or discounts, otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight or on demand, nor make any dividend of its profits until the required proportion between its deposits and its lawful money of the United States has been restored. (Sec. 5191, R. S.)

SEC. 133. Whenever the lawful-money reserve of any association is found to be below the amount required, the Comptroller of the Currency may notify the association to make good its reserve; and if the association shall fail so to do for thirty days after such notice, the Comptroller, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, may appoint a receiver to wind up its business. (Sec. 5191, R. S.)

SEC. 134. Three-fifths of the reserve of fifteen per centum required by section one hundred and thirty-one of this act may consist of cash balances due from associations in reserve cities or in central reserve cities; and one-half of the lawful money reserve of associations in reserve cities may consist of cash balances due from associations in central reserve cities. But every association with which any part of the lawful-money reserve of any other association is kept shall first be approved for that purpose

by the Comptroller of the Currency. (Secs. 5192 and 5195, R. S.; Act June 20, 1874, and Act March 3, 1857, sec. 2.)

SEC. 135. Certificates representing specie or lawful money specially deposited by the members of any clearing-house association for the purpose of settling balances between them shall, when owned and held by any association which is a member of such clearing-house, be deemed to be lawful money within the meaning of section one hundred and thirty-one of this act. (Sec. 5192, R. S.)

SEC. 136. Any association designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money may be required by the Secretary to keep on hand on account of such deposits such reserve fund as he may deem expedient. But such deposits shall not be counted in estimating the reserve required under section one hundred and thirty-one of this act.

SEC. 137. The Secretary of the Treasury may receive, at the Treasury or at any sub-treasury, from any national banking association United States notes on deposit, without interest, in sums of not less than ten thousand dollars, and issue certificates therefor in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of not less than five thousand dollars, payable on demand in United States notes at the place where the deposits were made. The notes so deposited shall not be counted as part of the lawful-money reserve of the association; but the certificates issued therefor may be counted as such, and may be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as a part of the five per cent. fund for the redemption of the circulating notes of the association. (Sec. 5193, R. S.)

SEC. 138. The power conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by the preceding section shall not be exercised so as to create any expansion or contraction of the currency. And United States notes for which the certificates are issued under that section, or other United States notes of like amount, shall be held as special deposits in the Treasury and used only for the redemption of such certificates. (Sec. 5194, R. S.)

SEC. 139. No association shall be a member of any clearing-house in which gold certificates issued under the authority of the act of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and silver certificates shall not be receivable in the settlement of clearing-house balances. (Act July 12, 1882, sec. 12.)

SEC. 140. Every association shall take and receive at par, for any debt or liability to it, any and all notes or bills issued by any lawfully organized national banking association. This provision shall not apply to any association organized for the purpose of issuing notes payable in gold; but every such association shall receive at par in the payment of debts the gold notes of every other such association which at the time of such payment is redeeming its circulating notes in gold coin of the United States. (Secs. 5186 and 5196, R. S.)

SEC. 141. No association shall at any time, or for any purpose, pay out or put in circulation the notes of any bank or banking association which are not at such time receivable, at par, on deposit, and in payment of debts by the association so paying out or circulating them; nor shall any association knowingly pay out or put in circulation any notes issued by any bank or banking association which at the time of such paying out or putting in circulation is not redeeming its circulating notes in lawful money of the United States. (Sec. 5206, R. S.)

SEC. 142. No association shall, either directly or indirectly, pledge or hypothecate any of its notes of circulation, for the purpose of procuring money to be paid in on its capital stock, or to be used in its banking operations, or otherwise; nor shall any association use its circulating notes, or any part thereof, in any manner or form, to create or increase its capital stock. (Sec. 5203, R. S.)

SEC. 143. No association shall make any loan or discount on the security of the shares of its own capital stock, nor be the purchaser or holder of any such shares, unless such security or purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith; and stock so purchased or acquired shall be sold at public or private sale within six months from the time of such purchase or acquisition or, in default thereof, a receiver may be appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency to close up the business of the association. (Sec. 5201, R. S.)

SEC. 144. No association shall, during the time it shall continue its banking operations, withdraw, or permit to be withdrawn, either in the form of dividends or otherwise, any portion of its capital stock. But nothing herein shall prevent the reduction of the capital stock of the association under section twenty-seven of this act. (Sec. 5204, R. S.)

SEC. 145. Every association of which the capital stock is not paid up as required by law, and every association of which the capital stock may become impaired by losses or otherwise, shall, within three months after receiving notice thereof from the Comptroller of the Currency, pay the deficiency in the capital stock, by assessment upon the shareholders in proportion to the shares held by each; and the Treasurer of the United States, upon notice from the Comptroller, shall withhold the interest upon all bonds held by him in trust for any such association until otherwise notified by the Comptroller. If any such association shall fail to pay up its capital stock and

shall refuse to go into liquidation, for three months after receiving notice from him, the Comptroller may appoint a receiver to close up its business. (Sec. 5205, R. S.)

SEC. 146. If any shareholder shall neglect or refuse to pay within two months any assessment made by the directors for the purpose of restoring impaired capital, the directors shall cause a sufficient amount of the capital stock of such shareholder to be sold at public auction to make good the deficiency, and the balance, if any, shall be returned to such delinquent shareholder. Ten days' notice of such sale shall be posted in the office of the association, and shall be published in a newspaper of the city or town where the association is located. (Act June 30, 1876.)

SEC. 147. No association shall take, either in its own name, or in the name of any person or corporation for its benefit, any mortgage or lien upon real estate as security for a contemporaneous loan or for future advances made or to be made by it; nor shall any association purchase or hold any bond, note, or evidence of debt so secured, or the shares or debentures of any company or corporation dealing in real-estate securities.

SEC. 148. The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply in either of the following cases:

(1) The discount for an indorser in the ordinary course of business of a bona fide bill of exchange or negotiable promissory note having not more than four months to run, which is deemed by the board of directors a good asset without reference to any mortgage or lien collateral thereto.

(2) The taking of a bill or note so secured which has not more than four months to run, when the same is assigned to the association, in good faith, for the purpose of procuring the extension of a debt previously incurred.

(3) The taking of a mortgage or lien on real estate, or any obligation secured thereby, for the purpose of securing a debt previously contracted in good faith.

But in all the cases specified in this section a full record of the transaction, and of the reasons therefor, shall be entered upon the directors' minutes, and shall be attested by the signatures of a majority of the board.

SEC. 149. Nothing in this act shall be held to invalidate the title of any association to any bonds, debentures, or stocks acquired by it, or to any bill, note, or evidence of debt discounted by it, nor to render any mortgage or lien upon real estate invalid, nor to deprive any association or its assigns of the title to or possession of any real estate, or of any of the remedies to which mortgagees or persons holding liens upon real estate are entitled by the laws of the State, Territory, or District in which the property is situated.

SEC. 150. Every association offending against the provisions of section one hundred and forty-seven of this act shall be liable to a penalty for each infraction at the rate of one per centum per month upon the amount involved therein during the entire period that such obligations or securities are held by it, or by any person or corporation for its benefit.

SEC. 151. The total liabilities to any association, of any person, firm, company, or corporation, for money borrowed, including in the liabilities of a firm or company the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the capital stock actually paid in. But the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values, shall not be considered as money borrowed by the drawers or indorsers thereof; nor shall the discount of commercial paper actually owned by the persons for whom such discount is made be regarded as money borrowed by the makers of such paper; but in all such cases the limitation herein specified shall apply to the person, firm, company, or corporation, for whose use or benefit, directly or indirectly, any such loans or discounts are made. (Sec. 5200, R. S.)

SEC. 152. The prohibition of the preceding section shall not apply to loans made upon convertible collateral security, of which the cash market value is not less than the amount borrowed thereon, if neither the value nor the convertibility of the security is dependent upon the solvency or the success of any party to the loan. But the total liabilities of any person, firm, or corporation to an association, including loans on collaterals, shall at no time exceed twenty per centum upon the aggregate of its paid-in capital stock and surplus fund.

SEC. 153. Any association which shall make any loan contrary to the provisions of section one hundred and fifty-one of this act shall be subject to a penalty at the rate of one per centum per month on the entire amount of such loan for the period for which it shall have been made, and during which it shall continue.

SEC. 154. No association shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable, to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock at such time actually paid in and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise, except on account of demands of the nature following:

- (1) Notes of circulation.
- (2) Moneys deposited with or collected by the association.
- (3) Bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of the association or due thereto.

(4) Liabilities to the stockholders of the association for dividends and reserved profits. (Sec. 5202 R. S.)

SEC. 155. All losses sustained by any association shall be promptly charged against its undivided profits, and like charge shall be made of all bad debts; and no association shall at any time make or publish any statement of its condition which does not reflect the deduction from its undivided profits of all losses incurred up to that time, and of all bad debts.

SEC. 156. The directors of any association, at stated periods, to be fixed by the by-laws and reported to the Comptroller of the Currency, may declare dividends out of its net earnings, or any portion thereof, except the portion required by section one hundred and fifty-eight of this act to be passed to surplus account; but no dividend shall be made by any association, while it continues its banking operations, to an amount greater than its net profits then on hand, after deducting all losses and bad debts.

SEC. 157. In all cases before any dividend is declared or paid the directors shall ascertain by personal examination that all losses and bad debts have been charged off and that the association otherwise is in a good condition to make such distribution of net earnings; and every director shall be held to have assented to any dividend declared by the board, unless he shall at once notify the Comptroller of the Currency of his dissent.

SEC. 158. Every association shall accumulate a surplus fund equal to at least twenty per centum of its capital stock, by appropriating thereto ten per centum or more of its net profits as ascertained by deducting from the gross earnings and profits all bad debts as defined in section one hundred and sixty-six of this act, and all losses, expenses, and taxes.

SEC. 159. The ascertainment of net profits shall be made by the officers and accountants of the association, under the supervision of the board of directors, at half-yearly intervals, and every time a dividend is to be declared. And whenever the surplus fund of any association is less than twenty per centum of its capital stock, the association shall not declare or pay any dividend until after the ascertainment herein required shall have been made, and until at least ten per centum of the net profits of the last half year or shorter period, if dividends are oftener paid, has been carried to the credit of surplus-fund account.

SEC. 160. No part of the surplus fund shall be withdrawn, in the form of dividends or otherwise, except so much thereof as may be in excess of the amount specified in section one hundred and fifty-eight of this act.

SEC. 161. It shall be unlawful for any officer, clerk, or agent of any national banking association to certify, accept, or otherwise render the bank liable for any check drawn upon the association, unless the person or company drawing the check has on deposit with the association, at the time such check is certified, an amount of money equal to the amount specified therein. Any check so certified by a duly authorized officer shall be a good and valid obligation against the association; but for any act of any officer, clerk, or agent, in violation of this section, the Comptroller of the Currency may assess a penalty upon such association not exceeding one per centum of the amount so unlawfully certified. (Sec. 5208, R. S.)

SEC. 162. The prohibition of the preceding section shall not apply to the certification of checks drawn by regular customers of an association to meet drafts upon them to which bills of lading or transportation receipts for produce or marketable commodities or securities are attached, if these, or other securities equally valuable and convertible, are held by the certifying bank until the overdraft is made good.

SEC. 163. Any association may take, receive, reserve, and charge, on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of debt, interest at the rate allowed by the laws of the State, Territory, or District where the bank is located, and no more, except that where by the laws of any State a different rate is limited for banks of issue organized under State laws, the rate so limited shall be allowed for associations organized or existing in any such State under this act. When no rate is fixed by the laws of the State, Territory, or District, and no agreement is made in advance with the borrower, an association may take, receive, reserve, or charge a rate not exceeding seven per centum, and such interest may be taken in advance, reckoning the days for which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt has to run. The purchase, discount, or sale of a bona fide bill of exchange, payable at another place than the place of such purchase, discount, or sale, at not more than the current rate of exchange for sight drafts in addition to the interest, shall not be considered as taking or receiving a greater rate of interest. (Sec. 5197, R. S.)

SEC. 164. The taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a rate of interest greater than is allowed by the preceding section, when knowingly done, shall be deemed a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note, bill, or other evidence of the debt carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon. (Sec. 5198, R. S.)

SEC. 165. In case a rate of interest greater than is allowed by this act has been paid, the person by whom it has been paid, or his legal representatives, may recover back from the association taking or receiving the same, in an action in the nature of an action of debt, twice the amount of the interest thus paid. But such action must be commenced within two years from the time the usurious transaction occurred. (Sec. 5198, R. S.)

SEC. 166. All debts due to any association, on which interest is past due and unpaid for a period of six months, shall be considered bad debts within the meaning of this act, unless the same are well secured or are in process of collection.

SEC. 167. The penalties authorized to be imposed by sections one hundred and fifty, one hundred and fifty-three, and one hundred and sixty-one of this act shall be assessed against the offending association by the Comptroller of the Currency, subject to an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury; and in default of payment, the amount thereof shall be withheld by the Treasurer from the interest on the United States bonds deposited by such association to secure its circulating notes. In case any penalty in default shall amount to more than the interest due to such association at the next quarterly payment of interest on such bonds, the excess thereof, and the amount of other penalties in default, may be recovered from the association by suit instituted by the Comptroller, in his own name, in the United States district court for the district in which the association is located.

#### CHAPTER VII.—REPORTS AND EXAMINATIONS.

SEC. 168. Every association shall make to the Comptroller of the Currency, according to the form which may be prescribed by him, not less than five reports during each year, each verified by the oath or affirmation of the president, vice-president, or cashier of such association, and attested by the signatures of at least three other directors. Each such report shall exhibit, in detail and under appropriate heads, the resources and liabilities of the association making the same at the close of business on any past day specified by the Comptroller; and it shall be transmitted to the Comptroller within five days after the receipt of a request or requisition therefor from him. (Sec. 5211, R. S.)

SEC. 169. Each report made to the Comptroller of the Currency under the requirements of the preceding section shall, in the same form in which it is made to the Comptroller, be published, at the expense of the association by which it was made, in a newspaper published in the place where such association is established; and such proof of publication shall be furnished as may be required by the Comptroller. (Sec. 5211, R. S.)

SEC. 170. The Comptroller of the Currency shall have power to call for special reports from any particular association whenever, in his judgment, the same are necessary in order to a full and complete knowledge of its condition. (Sec. 5211, R. S.)

SEC. 171. In addition to the other reports required by this act each association shall report to the Comptroller of the Currency, within ten days after declaring any dividend, the amount of such dividend, the amount of net earnings in excess thereof, and such other facts touching the declaration of such dividend as the Comptroller shall prescribe. Such reports shall be attested by the oath of the president, vice-president, or cashier of the association. (Sec. 5212, R. S.)

SEC. 172. Any association failing to make and transmit any report required by this chapter shall be subject to a penalty of ten dollars for each day it delays so to do after the periods respectively mentioned, which penalty shall be assessed by the Comptroller of the Currency. Whenever any association delays or refuses to pay the penalty so assessed, the amount thereof shall be retained by the Treasurer of the United States, upon the order of the Comptroller, out of the interest, as it may become due to the association, on the bonds deposited to secure circulation. (Sec. 5213, R. S.)

SEC. 173. All savings banks or savings and trust companies organized under authority of any act of Congress shall make to the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall publish all the reports which national banking associations are required to make and publish under the provisions of this chapter, and shall be subject to the same penalties for failure to make or publish such reports as are herein provided; which penalties may be collected by suit before any court of the United States in the district in which such savings banks or savings and trust companies may be located. (Act June 30, 1876, sec. 6.)

SEC. 174. The Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, as often as shall be deemed necessary or proper, appoint a suitable person or persons to make an examination of the affairs of every national banking association and of every savings bank or savings and trust company organized under authority of any act of Congress. Such persons shall be known as examiners of national banks, and each such examiner shall have power to make a



thorough examination into all the affairs of the association, and, in doing so, to examine any of the officers and agents thereof, on oath, and shall make to the Comptroller a full and detailed report of the condition of the association. But no person shall be appointed to examine the affairs of any association in which, or adversely to which, he has any interest, personal or pecuniary. (Sec. 5240, R. S.)

SEC. 175. The Comptroller of the Currency may from time to time assign examiners of national banks to certain cities or districts, and require them to reside at some convenient place therein, or at a point readily accessible thereto, and to exercise a general inspection over all national banking associations therein. But no examiner shall visit or examine any bank except by direction, either general or special, of the Comptroller.

SEC. 176. Every person appointed an examiner of national banks shall take an oath that he will perform faithfully all the duties of his office, and preserve inviolate all confidences reposed in him by the Comptroller of the Currency, or by the officers or agents of any association; and that he will not divulge any information obtained by examination of any bank, except in his official reports or when called to testify in some competent court, nor use, directly or indirectly, such information or his official position or opportunities in any manner not authorized by this act.

SEC. 177. The compensation of persons appointed to examine associations not located in a reserve city or in a central reserve city, or in either of the States of Colorado, Oregon, California, and Nevada, or in any Territory, shall be an annual salary equal to two cents on every thousand dollars of aggregate liabilities of the associations examined during the year, and for each examination an additional sum as follows:

(1) For examining an association having a capital not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, twenty dollars.

(2) For examining an association having a capital exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, twenty-five dollars.

(3) For examining an association having a capital exceeding three hundred thousand dollars and not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, thirty dollars.

(4) For examining an association having a capital exceeding five hundred thousand dollars and not exceeding seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, forty dollars.

(5) For examining an association having a capital exceeding seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars and not exceeding one million dollars, fifty dollars.

(6) For examining an association having a capital of over one million dollars, sixty dollars, and one dollar additional for every one hundred thousand dollars of capital in excess of one million dollars. (Sec. 5240, R. S., as amended by Act February 19, 1875.)

SEC. 178. The compensation of persons appointed to examine associations located in any reserve city, or in any central reserve city, or in either of the States of Colorado, Oregon, California, and Nevada, or in any Territory, shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Comptroller of the Currency. (Sec. 5240, R. S., as amended by Act February 19, 1875.)

SEC. 179. The fees for examining associations shall be assessed by the Comptroller of the Currency upon the respective associations so examined; and shall be paid by such associations. (Secs. 5283 and 5240, R. S.)

SEC. 180. The Comptroller of the Currency is authorized, whenever he may deem it useful, to cause examination to be made into the condition of any bank in the District of Columbia organized under act of Congress. The Comptroller, at his discretion, may report to Congress the results of such examination. The expense necessarily incurred in any such examination, and all expenses of any preliminary or other special examination into the condition of any association, wherever situated, shall be paid out of any appropriation made by Congress for special bank examinations; but this provision does not include special examinations of associations in liquidation. (Sec. 332, R. S.)

SEC. 181. No association shall be subject to any visitatorial powers other than such as are authorized by this act, or are vested in the courts of justice. (Sec. 5241, R. S.)

#### CHAPTER VIII.—LIQUIDATION AND RECEIVERSHIP.

SEC. 182. When the corporate existence of an association, as fixed in section sixty-one of this act, expires, and is not extended, such corporate existence shall continue for the sole purpose of liquidating the affairs of the association until such affairs are finally closed. (Act July 12, 1872, sec. 7.)

SEC. 183. Any association may go into liquidation and be closed by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock. (Sec. 5220, R. S.)

SEC. 184. Whenever a vote to go into liquidation is taken the board of directors shall cause such fact to be certified, under the seal of the association, by its president or cashier, to the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall cause notice to be pub-

lished that the association is closing up its affairs, and that all its circulating notes and all other claims against it are to be presented for payment. Such publication shall be made for a period of two months in a newspaper published in the city of New York, and also in a newspaper published in the city or town in which the association is located. Like publication shall be made whenever an association is to be wound up by reason of the expiration of its corporate existence. (Sec. 5221, R. S., and Act July 12, 1882, sec. 7.)

SEC. 185. Every association in liquidation shall, on the first of January and first of July of each year, report the progress of such liquidation to the Comptroller of the Currency, in such form as he may require; and the Comptroller, if he deems it expedient, may cause such reports to be verified by a special examination at the expense of the association. The reports required by this section shall be made upon the oath or affirmation of the president, vice-president, or cashier of the association, and shall be attested by the signatures of at least three directors.

SEC. 186. Upon the request of any of the creditors or shareholders of an association in liquidation, the Comptroller of the Currency, after due hearing and inquiry, may appoint a receiver to wind up the affairs of such association. Such receiver, in addition to his other powers, shall have power to inquire into the doings of the persons previously conducting the liquidation, and to proceed against them for damages in case they shall appear to have wasted or misappropriated the assets, or to have failed in any other way to administer the affairs of the association prudently and equitably.

SEC. 187. When any association has gone into liquidation the individual liability of the shareholders may be enforced by any creditor of such association by bill in equity, in the nature of a creditor's bill, brought by such creditor on behalf of himself and of all other creditors of the association against the shareholders thereof in any court of the United States having original jurisdiction in equity for the district in which such association was located. (Act June 30, 1886, sec. 2.)

SEC. 188. Whenever an association has failed to pay its circulating notes on demand or to pay the current demands of its depositors, or is otherwise in a position of insolvency, it shall not be lawful for such association or any of its directors, officers, clerks, or agents to pay out any of its notes or other moneys, to receive deposits, to discount or purchase any notes or bills, or in any other way, directly or indirectly, to prosecute the business of banking. But nothing herein shall forbid an association to receive and safely keep money and other property belonging to it, or to redeem its circulating notes. (Sec. 2228, R. S.)

SEC. 189. All transfers of the property or credits of any association, and all acts which prevent or are intended to prevent the application of its assets in the manner prescribed in this chapter shall be utterly void, when made or done after an act of insolvency committed by such association, or in contemplation of insolvency, and with intent to defeat the pro-rata distribution of the assets of the association, or with intent to give any creditor preference over others. No attachment, injunction, or execution shall be issued against an insolvent association or its property before final judgment in any suit, action, or proceeding in any State, county, or municipal court; and where such process shall have been issued, it shall be immediately quashed or dissolved upon proof that the association was insolvent at the time of the issue thereof. (Sec. 5242, R. S.)

SEC. 190. In addition to the cases where the appointment of a receiver is especially provided for, a receiver of a national banking association may be appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency in either of the following cases:

(1) Whenever the Comptroller shall become satisfied, as specified in sections one hundred and eighteen and one hundred and twenty of this act, that the association has failed to pay its circulating notes and is in default.

(2) Whenever after due examination the Comptroller shall become satisfied that the association is insolvent.

(3) Whenever the association is dissolved, and its rights, privileges, and franchises are declared forfeited, as provided in section forty-six of this act.

(4) Whenever any creditor of the association who has obtained a judgment against it in any court of record makes application for the appointment of a receiver, and furnishes the certificate of the clerk of the court that such judgment has been rendered, and has remained unpaid for thirty days after the expiration of the time for taking an appeal or a writ of error. (Sec. 5234, R. S., and Act June 30, 1876, sec. 1.)

SEC. 191. The Comptroller of the Currency may require of the receiver appointed by him such bond and security as he may deem proper. (Sec. 5234, R. S.)

SEC. 192. The receiver appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Comptroller, take possession of the books, records, and assets of every description of the association, collect all debts, dues, and claims belonging to it, and, upon the order of a court of record of competent jurisdiction, may sell or compound all bad or doubtful debts, and, on a like order, may sell all the real and personal property of the association, on such terms as the court shall direct, and may, if necessary to pay the debts of the association, enforce the individual liability of the

stockholders. The receiver shall pay over all money so obtained to the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the Comptroller; and he shall make report to the Comptroller of all his acts and proceedings. (Sec. 5234, R. S.)

SEC. 193. The Comptroller of the Currency, upon appointing a receiver, shall cause notice to be given, by advertisement in such newspapers as he may direct, for three consecutive months, calling on all persons who may have claims against the association to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof. (Sec. 5235, R. S.)

SEC. 194. From time to time, after full provision has been first made for refunding to the United States any deficiency in the funds specially devoted to redeeming the notes of the association, the Comptroller of the Currency shall make a ratable dividend of the money so paid over to him by the receiver on all such claims as may have been proved to his satisfaction or adjudicated in a court of competent jurisdiction; and, as the proceeds of the assets of the association are paid over to him, he shall make further dividends on all claims previously proved or adjudicated. But all expenses of any receivership shall be paid out of the assets of the association before final distribution of the proceeds thereof. (Secs. 5236 and 5238, R. S.)

SEC. 195. Whenever the assets of an insolvent association are exhausted and its affairs are wound up, the receiver, under instructions from the Comptroller of the Currency, may apply to the United States circuit court for the district in which the association was located, for a final discharge from further accountability; and if it shall appear that he has well and faithfully administered the trust, and that there are no further assets to be realized, the court shall have power to grant him a discharge and to require the cancellation and surrender of his bond or bonds; and thereupon both the receiver and the Comptroller of the Currency shall stand forever discharged from all further accountability for the debts and obligations of such association.

SEC. 196. When any person appointed receiver of an association is removed from such receivership by the Comptroller of the Currency, he may apply to the circuit court of the United States for the district in which such association was located to grant him a discharge from further accountability, and to cause his bond, or bonds, to be canceled and surrendered; and thereupon such court shall have power to summon the Comptroller of the Currency to show cause why such petition should not be granted and, after due hearing and investigation, the court may make such order as shall be deemed proper.

SEC. 197. If any person appointed receiver of an association shall die, or shall permanently absent himself from the country, or if he shall become in any other way unable to make a petition for discharge, or if he shall refuse or neglect to make such petition, such petition may be made in his behalf by his sureties, or by either of them.

SEC. 198. Whenever, after any association has been placed in the hands of a receiver by the Comptroller of the Currency, all claims against such association which have been proved and allowed, and all expenses of the receivership have been paid in full, and lawful money of the United States has been deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes of the association, the Comptroller shall call a meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of electing an agent to receive the remaining assets of the association. Such meeting shall be called by publishing notice for thirty days in a newspaper published in the place where the business of the association was carried on. (Act June 30, 1876, sec. 3.)

SEC. 199. No person shall be allowed to vote at such meeting upon any share of stock upon which the assessment has not been paid in full, or upon any share which has been surrendered to the receiver in compromise or settlement of debts to the association, but all such shares of stock shall be deducted from the whole number of shares, and a majority of such reduced number shall prevail in the election of an agent and in determining all other questions. (Act June 30, 1876, sec. 3.)

SEC. 200. The agent shall be elected by ballot; and he must receive votes representing at least a majority of the stock upon which votes can be cast. (Act June 30, 1876, sec. 3.)

SEC. 201. In selecting an agent, administrators or executors of deceased shareholders may act and sign as the decedent might have done if living, and guardians may so act and sign for their wards. (Act June 30, 1876, sec. 3.)

SEC. 202. Before any of the assets of the association are delivered to the agent some of the shareholders of the association shall execute and file a bond to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of the Currency, conditioned for the payment and discharge in full of any and every claim against the association that may thereafter be proved, before, and allowed by any competent court, and also for the faithful performance of all the duties of the trust. (Act June 30, 1876, sec. 3.)

SEC. 203. When the bond required by the preceding section has been filed, the Comptroller of the Currency and the receiver shall transfer to the agent all the undivided or uncollected or other assets and property of the association then remaining in their hands, or subject to their order or control whereupon the Comptroller and the re-

ceiver shall be discharged and released from any and all liability to such association, and to each and all of the creditors and shareholders thereof. (Act June 30, 1876, sec. 3.)

SEC. 204. For the purpose of enabling them to make the transfer provided for by the preceding section, the Comptroller of the Currency and the receiver are severally empowered to execute any deed, assignment, or other instrument that may be necessary and proper. (Act June 30, 1876, sec. 3.)

SEC. 205. The agent selected by the shareholders is authorized to sell, compromise, or compound the debts due to the association upon the order of the United States circuit court for the district where the business of the association was carried on, or other competent court. He shall hold, control, and dispose of the assets and property of the association which he may receive for the benefit of the shareholders of such association as they, or a majority of them in value or number of shares, may direct, distributing such assets and property among such shareholders in proportion to the shares held by each, discriminating equitably between those who have paid assessments in full, those who have paid in part, and those who have not paid at all; and he may in his own name, or in the name of such association, sue and be sued, and do all other lawful acts and things necessary to finally settle and distribute the assets and property in his hands. (Act June 30, 1876, sec. 3.)

SEC. 206. Whenever the agent of the shareholders has collected and distributed all the assets of the association, he may apply to the United States circuit court for the district in which the association was located for a final discharge from further accountability; and if it shall appear that he has well and faithfully administered his trust, and that there are no further assets to be collected and distributed, the court shall grant him a discharge from all further accountability for the debts and obligations of such association. And thereafter all claims against the association shall be forever barred.

SEC. 207. When the assets of any association which has been adjudged to be insolvent by the Comptroller of the Currency, and for which a receiver has been appointed, shall prove sufficient to pay all the creditors in full, with interest, such association shall not be deemed to be dissolved; but after the receiver shall have so paid such creditors, and shall have transferred and delivered to an agent of the shareholders the undivided or uncollected assets and property of the association, the association shall be entitled to resume the business of banking, if the shareholders owning two-thirds of the capital stock shall desire so to do. Before resuming business the association shall restore the entire amount of its capital stock. But, with the approval of the Comptroller, the capital stock may be reduced in the manner prescribed in section twenty-seven of this act before it is restored.

SEC. 208. Where any association has determined to resume business as provided in the preceding section, the agent elected by the shareholders shall certify such fact to the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Comptroller, when he shall be satisfied that the association has complied with all the requirements of the preceding section, and that the shareholders have reorganized the administration thereof by the election of a board of directors, shall issue his certificate that such association is entitled to resume the business of banking.

SEC. 209. The association shall cause the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency, issued under the preceding section, to be printed in each issue of some paper published in the place where the association is located, for at least sixty days after the issuing thereof.

#### CHAPTER IX.—JURISDICTION, SUITS, AND EVIDENCE.

SEC. 210. All national banking associations established under the laws of the United States shall, for the purpose of all actions by or against them, real, personal, or mixed, and all suits in equity, be deemed citizens of the States in which they are respectively located; and in such cases the circuit and district courts of the United States shall not have jurisdiction other than such as they would have in cases between the individual citizens of the same State. But the provisions of this section shall not be held to affect the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in cases commenced by the United States, or by the direction of any officer thereof, or in cases for winding up the affairs of any such association. (Act March 3, 1887, sec. 4.)

SEC. 211. The jurisdiction for suits brought by or against any national banking association in any State, county, or municipal court, except suits between an association and the United States, or the officers and agents of the United States, shall be the same as, and not other than, the jurisdiction for suits by or against banks not organized under any law of the United States, which do or might do banking business where such national banking association may be doing business when such suits are commenced. (Act July 12, 1874, sec. 4.)

SEC. 212. All proceedings by any national banking association to enjoin the Comptroller of the Currency, under the provisions of any law relating to national banking

associations, shall be had in the district where such association is located. (Sec. 736, R. S.)

SEC. 213. All suits and proceedings arising out of the provisions of law governing national banking associations, in which the United States or any of its officers or agents shall be parties, shall be conducted by the district attorneys of the several districts under the direction and supervision of the Solicitor of the Treasury. Nothing herein shall be construed to confer upon any district attorney the right to conduct any suits or proceedings on behalf of a receiver; but he may be employed by such receiver, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, and, in such case, shall receive for his services the same compensation as would be paid to other counsel out of the funds of the trust. (Sec. 380, R. S.)

SEC. 214. Whenever an association against which proceedings have been instituted, on account of any alleged refusal to redeem its circulating notes, denies having failed to do so, it may, at any time within ten days after it has been notified of the appointment of an agent, as provided in section one hundred and twenty of this act, apply to the nearest circuit, district, or territorial court of the United States to enjoin further proceedings in the premises; and such court, after citing the Comptroller of the Currency to show cause why further proceedings should not be enjoined, and after the decisions of the court or finding of a jury that such association has not refused to redeem its circulating notes, when legally presented, in the lawful money of the United States, shall make an order enjoining the Comptroller, and any receiver acting under his direction, from all further proceedings on account of such alleged refusal. (Sec. 5237, R. S.)

SEC. 215. Every certificate, assignment, and conveyance executed by the Comptroller of the Currency, in pursuance of law, and sealed with his seal of office, shall be received in evidence in all places and courts; and all copies of papers in his office, certified by him and authenticated by his official seal, shall in all cases be evidence equally with the originals. An impression of such seal directly on the paper shall be as valid as if made on wax or wafer. (Sec. 884, R. S.)

SEC. 216. Copies of the organization certificate of any national banking association, duly certified by the Comptroller of the Currency, and authenticated by his seal of office, shall be evidence in all courts and places within the jurisdiction of the United States of the existence of the association, and of every matter which could be proved by the production of the original certificate. (Sec. 885, R. S.)

#### CHAPTER X.—TAXATION.

SEC. 217. Every association shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States, in the months of January and July, a duty of one-half of one per centum each half-year upon the average amount of its notes in circulation, after deducting the amount of such notes represented by the minimum amount of bonds which such association is required to keep on deposit with the Treasurer. (Sec. 5214, R. S.)

SEC. 218. In order to enable the Treasurer to assess the duties imposed by the preceding section, each association shall, within ten days from the first days of January and July of each year, make a return, under the oath of its president or cashier, to the Treasurer, in such form as that officer may prescribe, of the average amount of its notes in circulation for the six months next preceding the most recent first day of January or July. (Sec. 5215, R. S.)

SEC. 219. Every association which fails to make the return required by the preceding section shall be liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars, to be collected either out of the interest as it may become due such association on the bonds deposited with the Treasurer, or, at his option, in the manner in which penalties are to be collected of other corporations under the laws of the United States. (Sec. 5215, R. S.)

SEC. 220. Whenever any association fails to make the required half-yearly return, the duties to be paid by such association shall be assessed upon the amount of notes delivered to such association by the Comptroller of the Currency, after making the deduction specified in section two hundred and seventeen of this act. (Sec. 5216, R. S.)

SEC. 221. Whenever an association fails to pay the duties imposed herein, the sums due may be collected in the manner provided for the collection of United States taxes from other corporations; or the Treasurer may reserve the amount out of the interest as it may become due on the bonds deposited with him by such defaulting association. (Sec. 5217, R. S.)

SEC. 222. In all cases where an association pays in excess of what is found due from it, on account of the duty required to be paid to the Treasurer of the United States, the association may state an account therefor, which, on being certified by the Treasurer, and found correct by the First Comptroller of the Treasury, shall be refunded in the ordinary manner by warrant on the Treasury. (Sec. 5218, R. S.)

SEC. 223. Nothing in this act shall prevent all the shares in any association from being included in the valuation of the personal property of the owner or holder of such shares, in assessing taxes imposed by authority of the State within which the association is located; but the legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all the shares of national banking associations located within the State, subject only to the two restrictions: first, that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate in proportion to their real value than is assessed upon the shares of other corporations engaged in receiving deposits, negotiating loans, or transacting any other business similar to that which national banks are authorized to transact, or at any rate which will amount on the aggregate of all the shares to more than is assessed upon a like amount of other capital similarly employed, whether in the hands of individuals or under the control of corporations; secondly, that the shares of any national banking association owned by non-residents of any State shall be taxed in the city or town where the association is located, and not elsewhere. Nothing herein shall be construed to exempt the real property of associations from either State, county, or municipal taxes, to the same extent, according to its value, as other real property is taxed. (Sec. 5219, R. S.)

SEC. 224. Whenever any national banking association has ceased to do business by reason of insolvency or bankruptcy, no tax shall be assessed or collected, or paid into the Treasury of the United States, on account of such association, which will diminish the assets thereof necessary for the full payment of all its depositors. (Act March 1, 1879, sec. 22.)

#### CHAPTER XI.—PENAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 225. No officer acting under the provisions of this act shall countersign or deliver to any association, or to any other company or person, any circulating notes contemplated by this act, except in accordance with the true intent and meaning of its provisions. Every officer who violates this section shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than double the amount so countersigned and delivered, and imprisoned not less than one year and not more than fifteen years. (Sec. 5187, R. S.)

SEC. 226. No association shall offer or receive United States notes or national-bank notes as security or as collateral security for any loan of money, or for a consideration agree to withhold the same from use, or offer or receive the custody or promise of custody of such notes as security or as collateral security or consideration for any loan of money. Any association offending against the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars and a further sum equal to one-third of the money so loaned. The officer or officers of any association who shall make any such loan shall be liable for a further sum equal to one-quarter of the money loaned. Any fine or penalty incurred by a violation of this section shall be recoverable for the benefit of the party bringing the suit. (Sec. 5207, R. S.)

SEC. 227. Every director, and every other person employed in or by any association who embezzles, abstracts, or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds, or credits of the association; or who, without authority from the directors, issues or puts in circulation any of the notes of the association; or who, without such authority, issues or puts forth any certificate of deposit, draws any order or bill of exchange, makes any acceptance, assigns any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree; or who makes any false representation as to the business or resources of the association or makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of the association, with intent, in either case, to injure or defraud the association or any other company, body politic or corporate, or any individual person, or to deceive the public, any officer of the association, or the Comptroller of the Currency, or any person appointed to examine the affairs of any such association; and every person who with like intent aids or abets any other person in any violation of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not less than five years nor more than ten. (Sec. 5209, R. S.)

SEC. 228. If any person appointed or directed by the Comptroller of the Currency to examine into the affairs of any association shall make any false entry in any report or statement made by him to the Comptroller, or shall suppress or conceal any material fact, with intent to deceive that officer, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not less than five nor more than ten years.

SEC. 229. Every examiner of national banks who shall knowingly violate any confidences reposed in him by the Comptroller of the Currency, or by the officers or agents of any association, or who shall use his official position, or the information acquired in the discharge of his official duties, for any purpose not authorized by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than one thousand, and not more than five thousand, dollars, and shall be imprisoned not less than one, and not more than five, years.

SEC. 230. It shall not be lawful to design, engrave, print, or in any manner make or execute, or to utter, issue, distribute, circulate, or use, any business or professional

card, notice, placard, circular, hand-bill, or advertisement, in the likeness or similitude of any circulating note or other obligation or security of any banking association organized or acting under the laws of the United States which has been or may be issued under this act, or any act of Congress, or to write, print, or otherwise impress upon any such note, obligation, or security any business or professional card, notice, or advertisement, or any notice or advertisement of any matter or thing whatever. Every person who violates this section shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars, recoverable one-half to the use of the informer. (Sec. 5188, R. S.)

SEC. 231. Every person who falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits, or causes or procures to be made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aids or assists in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any note in imitation of, or purporting to be in imitation of, the circulating notes issued by any banking association now or hereafter authorized and acting under the laws of the United States; or who passes, utters, or publishes, or attempts to pass, utter, or publish, any false, forged, or counterfeited note, purporting to be issued by any such association doing a banking business, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or who falsely alters, or causes or procures to be falsely altered, or willingly aids or assists in falsely altering, any such circulating notes, or passes, utters, or publishes, or attempts to pass, utter, or publish, as true any falsely altered or spurious circulating note issued, or purporting to have been issued, by any such banking association, knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious, shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than five years nor more than fifteen years, and fined not more than one thousand dollars. (Sec. 5415, R. S.)

SEC. 232. Every person, who, without authority of law, affixes any signature to any blank circulating note printed for any national banking association, or, who issues or puts in circulation any such note, knowing that the same has not been duly signed by the proper officers of the association for which it was printed, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than five, and not more than fifteen years, and shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 233. Every person who mutilates, cuts, defaces, disfigures, or perforates with holes, or unites or cements together, or does any other thing to any bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt issued by any national banking association, or who causes or procures the same to be done, with intent to render such bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt unfit to be reissued by such association, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, recoverable by the association. (Sec. 5189, R. S.)

SEC. 234. Any officer, clerk, or agent of any national banking association who shall willfully violate the provisions of section one hundred and sixty-one of this act, or who shall resort to any device, or receive any fictitious obligation, direct or collateral, in order to evade the provisions thereof, or who shall certify or accept checks before the amount thereof shall have been regularly entered to the credit of the dealer upon the books of the banking association, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof in any circuit or district court of the United States, be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court. (Act July 12, 1882, sec. 13.)

SEC. 235. All banks not organized and transacting business under the national banking laws, and all persons or corporations doing the business of bankers, brokers, or savings institutions, except savings banks authorized by Congress to use the word "national" as a part of their corporate name, are prohibited from using the word "national" as a portion of the name or title of such bank, corporation, firm, or partnership; and any violation of this prohibition shall subject the party chargeable therewith to a penalty of fifty dollars for each day during which it is permitted or repeated. And it is hereby made the duty of the United States district attorney for the judicial district in which such bank is located, or such business carried on to proceed against all persons or corporations violating this section. (Sec. 5243, R. S.)

#### CHAPTER XII.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 236. The provisions of this act, which are expressed without restrictive words as applying to "national banking associations," or to "associations," apply to all associations organized to carry on the business of banking under any act of Congress. And the word "association" means national banking association, unless otherwise specially indicated. (Sec. 5157, R. S.)

SEC. 237. Any oath required by this act may be taken before any officer who is authorized, either by the laws of the United States or by the local municipal laws, to administer oaths in the State, Territory, or District where the oath may be administered; but when any such oath is taken before an officer not using an official seal, proper evidence of the authority of such officer to administer oaths shall be filed in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency. When taken in any foreign country, any such oath may be administered by any diplomatic or consular representative of the United States.

SEC. 238. All sums of money collected for penalties under this act shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States, except as otherwise provided.

SEC. 239. In the absence or disability of the cashier all certificates and verifications required by this act to be made by him may be made by the assistant cashier; if the association has such an officer, and if it has no such officer, then by some one appointed by the directors to perform the duties of cashier.

SEC. 240. Where by this act publication is required to be made in a newspaper, it shall be made in a newspaper among those of most frequent issue and largest circulation in the place. If no newspaper is published in such place, the publication shall be made in some newspaper among those of the largest general circulation therein.

SEC. 241. This act shall be known as the National-Bank Code.

SEC. 242. All laws and parts of laws re-enacted herein are repealed; but such repeal shall not extend to any matters other than those relating to national banking associations.

SEC. 243. Congress may at any time amend, alter, or repeal this act.

#### LEGAL DECISIONS.

The "Digest of National-Bank Cases" presented in the Report of 1886 is reproduced in the Appendix, page 133,\* enlarged by the incorporation of decisions announced during the last twelve months. There will also be found in the Appendix, page 155,\* a digest of decisions determining questions arising in practical banking. An examination of this digest will bring out very clearly how wide apart, and even contradictory, are the decisions which have been rendered in different States in respect to substantially the same question. Considering how active and extended the interstate commercial relations now are, and how much of the business of the national banks consists of operations in exchange, arising out of transactions between the citizens of different States, it may not be out of place for the Comptroller to draw attention to the confusion and friction caused by these local differences of judicial construction.

The time may not yet be ripe for the enactment by Congress of an interstate commercial code, but such legislation appears to be in logical sequence to the establishment and extension of the national banking system and to the regulation by Congress of interstate transportation, and it would certainly be a great convenience to banks and merchants.

#### FOURTH.

##### STATE, SAVINGS, AND PRIVATE BANKS, AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

In order to comply with the fourth requirement of section 333 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the Comptroller has obtained, through the courtesy of the authorities of 21 States, which exact returns of this nature, all the information received by them. This information, transmitted sometimes in detail and sometimes compiled by the State officers, embraces the affairs of 1,620 incorporated institutions and 182 private banking concerns, making 1,802 in all.

In order to obtain the information about the institutions of like character in States and Territories where no returns are made to local authorities, resort was had to an extended and laborious correspondence. The names and addresses of over 4,000 concerns were collected, and to each a circular was sent asking for the information desired, and inclosing blank forms to be filled and returned. Out of the total number thus approached less than 1,400 have returned answers available for the purpose in view, and in many of these cases further correspondence was necessary in order to elicit all the information desired. In addition to this correspondence, each bank reporting its condition through the medium of State officials was written to individually, and requested to report the distribution of its stock.

\* See foot-note, page 456.



The returns of 1,620 institutions obtained from the State authorities embrace a statement of the condition of 914 banks operated under State charters; aggregate capital, \$114,830,660; surplus and undivided profits, \$44,943,984; deposits, \$390,821,688; of 42 loan and trust companies, capital, \$21,858,797; surplus and undivided profits, \$18,308,324; deposits, \$199,799,370; of 664 savings banks, of which 580 report no capital, and 84 report capital aggregating \$6,991,166. The aggregate surplus and undivided profits of the 664 savings banks is \$120,187,883, and their aggregate deposits amount to \$1,157,867,483. One hundred and eighty-two private banks report capital to the amount of \$5,896,144, surplus and undivided profits of \$1,720,192, and deposits of \$18,843,930.

In response to circulars sent directly, reports of condition have been received from 1,354 concerns in States and Territories where no reports are required to be made to local authorities, viz, from 499 State banks having an aggregate capital of \$26,169,717, surplus and undivided profits of \$8,028,226, and deposits of \$55,738,334; from 16 loan and trust companies, with capital of \$14,496,972, surplus and undivided profits of \$8,884,995, and deposits of \$40,391,341; from 20 savings banks, with capital of \$3,099,700, surplus and undivided profits of \$6,712,360, and deposits of \$77,868,586; and from 819 private banks with capital of \$34,183,294, surplus and undivided profits of \$16,443,708, and deposits of \$77,736,527.

The 1,471 incorporated banks and loan and trust companies, reporting their condition officially and unofficially, have an aggregate capital of \$177,356,146, and of these 1,120 furnished statements as to the distribution of their stock, aggregating \$151,587,705 in par value. From examination of the details of those statements, it appears that the par value of the share ranges from \$10 to \$1,000, and the average par value of all the shares is \$79.53.\*

It was desired to make a classified report of the holdings of gold, silver, legal tenders, and national-bank notes, but as only a comparatively small number of associations outside of the national-bank system separate the items composing "cash on hand," and as the majority of the State reports simply show "cash on hand" and "cash in bank," the result is not as satisfactory as was hoped for. From the reports in which "cash on hand" is classified, it appears that the amount held by 1,360 such associations in gold coin is \$27,015,952; in gold certificates, \$937,710; in silver coins, \$1,824,657; in silver certificates, \$598,313; in specie (not classified), \$13,744,873; and in legal tenders and national-bank notes, \$35,462,589.

For purposes of comparison, reference is made to the following table:

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF GOLD, SILVER, ETC., HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS, AND OTHER BANKING ASSOCIATIONS, AT DATE OF LATEST RETURNS.

Classification.	National banks.	1,360 other banking associations.	Total.
Gold coins.....	\$73,782,489	\$27,015,952	\$100,798,441
Gold certificates.....	53,961,690	937,710	54,899,400
Gold clearing-house certificates.....	23,981,000	.....	23,981,000
Silver dollars.....	6,683,368	} 1,824,657	} 11,223,551
Silver, fractional.....	2,715,526		
Silver certificates.....	3,061,380	598,313	4,559,693
National-bank notes.....	21,937,884	} 35,462,589	} 131,151,724
Legal tenders.....	73,751,255		
Specie (not classified).....	.....	13,744,873	13,744,873
Total.....	260,774,592	70,584,094	340,358,686

\* In one case shares are reported at the par value of 33½ cents.

In the Appendix tables will be found showing by States and Territories the condition of these banks as obtained from official sources and from banks direct (classified as unofficial returns); aggregate resources and liabilities of each class and from both sources; comparative statements of condition 1882 to 1887; distribution of shares of stock, by States and geographical divisions, and deposits in savings banks, number of depositors and average amount due each, by States, in 1885-'86, and 1886-'87.

The following tables present summaries of these matters:

AGGREGATE RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, AND CONDITION OF STATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, AND SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS, ORGANIZED UNDER STATE AND TERRITORIAL LAWS. (FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.)

	State banks.	Loan and trust companies.	Savings banks.	Private banks.	Total.
	914 banks.	42 banks.	664 banks.	182 banks.	1,802 banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>					
Loans on real estate.....	\$23,653,410	\$11,067,315	\$446,624,258	\$2,089,374	\$483,434,357
Loans on personal and collateral security.....	79,141,632	294,756	122,631,426	9,771,504	211,839,318
Loans and discounts.....	269,897,676	141,607,100	31,612,743	5,777,353	448,894,872
Overdrafts.....	1,348,583	1,318	77,357	352,393	1,779,651
United States bonds.....	2,292,913	28,403,836	166,219,198	89,600	197,005,547
State, county, municipal, etc., bonds.....	1,029,683	45,607	209,088,864	.....	210,114,154
Railroad bonds and stocks.....	351,472	75,931	58,992,053	.....	59,419,456
Bank stocks.....	56,910	13,301	39,778,238	.....	39,848,449
All other bonds, stocks, etc.....	22,652,256	30,648,205	47,150,157	1,101,358	101,551,976
Due from other banks.....	54,184,825	14,516,239	53,139,067	4,156,814	125,999,945
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	16,365,170	7,648,811	27,848,385	1,450,839	53,313,205
Current expenses and taxes.....	1,141,024	132,778	1,633,313	26,182	2,933,297
Cash and cash items.....	100,182,861	11,218,823	12,842,682	3,767,071	128,011,437
All other resources.....	13,956,459	2,383,681	70,425,624	367,535	87,136,299
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>586,257,874</b>	<b>248,057,701</b>	<b>1,288,013,365</b>	<b>28,953,023</b>	<b>2,151,281,963</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>					
Capital stock.....	114,830,660	21,858,797	6,991,166	5,896,144	149,576,767
Surplus.....	34,115,460	9,594,192	114,091,457	1,681,523	159,482,632
Other undivided profits.....	10,828,524	8,714,132	6,096,426	38,669	25,677,751
State-bank notes.....	138,973	.....	.....	.....	138,973
Dividends unpaid.....	473,416	625,979	122,308	.....	1,121,703
Deposits.....	390,821,688	199,799,370	1,157,867,483	18,843,930	1,767,332,471
State, county, and municipal deposits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deposits of State, county, and municipal disbursing officers.....	88,193	.....	.....	.....	88,193
Due to other banks.....	28,949,795	1,136,023	88,588	871,897	31,046,303
Other liabilities.....	6,011,165	6,429,208	2,755,937	1,620,860	16,817,170
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>586,257,874</b>	<b>248,057,701</b>	<b>1,288,013,365</b>	<b>28,953,023</b>	<b>2,151,281,963</b>

AGGREGATE RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, AND CONDITION OF STATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, AND SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS, ORGANIZED UNDER STATE AND TERRITORIAL LAWS. (FROM UNOFFICIAL SOURCES).

	State banks.	Loan and trust companies.	Savings banks.	Private banks.	Total.
	499 banks.	16 banks.	20 banks.	819 banks.	1,354 banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>					
Loans on real estate.....	\$5,613,963	\$5,202,678	\$10,817,408	\$15,499,166	\$37,133,215
Loans on personal and collateral security.....	41,053,200	36,249,262	22,921,709	54,003,430	154,227,601
Loans and discounts.....	16,494,483	1,675,719	6,292,074	18,587,900	43,505,185
Overdrafts.....	1,047,027	11,492	12,768	1,506,385	2,577,672
United States bonds.....	237,243	383,881	14,029,556	4,265,056	18,915,736
State, county, municipal, etc., bonds.....	612,720	132,541	6,725,951	356,234	7,827,446
Railroad bonds and stocks.....	459,257	7,324,417	15,416,878	2,904,872	26,105,424
Bank stocks.....	324,555	119,350	289,442	592,991	1,326,338
All other bonds, stocks, etc.....	5,057,846	5,780,673	3,534,070	5,641,692	20,014,281
Due from other banks.....	10,590,056	4,279,264	1,970,660	18,066,251	34,906,231
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	4,109,932	3,438,461	1,791,365	8,306,977	17,646,735
Current expenses and taxes.....	982,648	300,731	128,137	725,365	2,136,881
Cash and cash items.....	10,662,857	5,603,401	5,162,553	11,896,633	33,325,464
All other resources.....	1,278,184	566,066	554,788	3,172,335	5,571,393
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>98,523,971</b>	<b>71,067,956</b>	<b>89,647,359</b>	<b>145,525,316</b>	<b>404,764,602</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>					
Capital stock.....	26,169,717	14,496,972	3,099,700	34,183,294	77,949,683
Surplus.....	4,404,260	6,247,601	5,603,853	10,556,542	26,812,256
Other undivided profits.....	3,623,966	2,637,394	1,108,507	5,897,166	13,257,033
State bank notes.....	89,983	.....	.....	2,155	92,138
Dividends unpaid.....	276,333	55,276	71,078	170,055	572,742
Deposits.....	55,738,334	40,391,341	77,868,586	77,736,527	251,734,788
State, county, and municipal deposits.....	1,132,109	88,084	.....	946,192	2,116,385
Deposits of State, county, and municipal disbursing officers.....	408,278	.....	.....	1,158,905	1,567,183
Due to other banks.....	3,495,619	4,470,874	2,200	4,941,254	12,909,947
Other liabilities.....	3,185,372	2,730,414	1,898,435	9,943,226	17,752,447
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>98,523,971</b>	<b>71,067,956</b>	<b>89,647,359</b>	<b>145,525,316</b>	<b>404,764,602</b>

AGGREGATE RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, AND CONDITION OF ALL STATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, AND SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS, ORGANIZED UNDER STATE AND TERRITORIAL LAWS.

	Official.	Unofficial.	Total.
	1,802 banks.	1,354 banks.	3,156 banks.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>			
Loans on real estate.....	\$483,434,357	\$37,133,215	\$520,567,572
Loans on personal and collateral security.....	211,839,318	154,227,601	366,066,919
Loans and discounts.....	448,894,872	43,050,185	491,945,057
Overdrafts.....	1,779,651	2,577,672	4,357,323
United States bonds.....	197,005,547	18,915,736	215,921,283
State, county, municipal, etc., bonds.....	210,114,154	7,827,446	217,941,600
Railroad bonds and stocks.....	59,419,456	26,105,424	85,524,880
Bank stocks.....	39,843,449	1,326,338	41,174,787
All other bonds, stocks, etc.....	101,551,976	20,014,281	121,566,257
Due from other banks.....	125,999,945	34,906,231	160,906,176
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	53,313,205	17,646,735	70,959,940
Current expenses and taxes.....	2,933,297	2,136,881	5,070,178
Cash and cash items.....	123,011,437	33,325,464	161,336,901
All other resources.....	87,136,299	5,571,393	92,707,692
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,151,281,963</b>	<b>404,764,602</b>	<b>2,556,046,565</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
Capital stock.....	149,576,767	77,949,683	227,526,450
Surplus.....	159,482,632	26,812,256	186,294,888
Other undivided profits.....	25,677,751	13,257,033	38,934,784
State bank notes.....	133,973	92,138	231,111
Dividends unpaid.....	1,121,703	572,742	1,694,445
Deposits.....	1,767,332,471	251,734,788	2,019,067,259
State, county, and municipal deposits.....	.....	2,116,385	2,116,385
Deposits of State, county, and municipal dis. officers.....	88,193	1,567,183	1,655,376
Due to other banks.....	31,046,303	12,909,947	43,956,250
Other liabilities.....	16,817,170	17,752,447	34,569,617
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,151,281,963</b>	<b>404,764,602</b>	<b>2,556,046,565</b>

## NUMBER, CAPITAL STOCK, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, AND DEPOSITS OF STATE BANKS, 1886-'87.

States, etc.	Number.	Official.		
		Capital.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Deposits.
New Hampshire.....	1	\$50,000	\$15,216	\$35,342
Rhode Island.....	10	1,766,685	160,775	1,177,883
Connecticut.....	8	2,390,000	497,598	3,407,182
New York State.....	71	8,428,000	5,235,075	37,688,748
New York City.....	31	14,712,700	8,937,631	112,690,172
New Jersey.....	8	1,209,350	402,120	8,284,201
Pennsylvania.....	80	7,888,473	2,662,600	29,117,308
Maryland.....	8	1,979,390	460,072	3,790,136
North Carolina.....	11	691,410	228,706	1,424,785
Kentucky.....	71	11,555,686	2,891,327	16,852,350
Missouri.....	212	11,626,403	6,596,349	49,173,704
Ohio.....	46	3,079,695	585,859	10,314,788
Indiana.....	32	1,676,600	370,510	3,128,849
Michigan.....	62	4,556,150	1,389,101	26,060,050
Wisconsin.....	56	3,350,340	1,121,834	19,960,417
Iowa.....	65	3,578,843	694,799	5,747,288
Minnesota.....	54	5,223,000	1,193,125	14,429,516
California.....	88	31,061,935	11,402,287	52,513,971
Total.....	914	114,830,660	44,943,984	390,821,688

States.	Number.	Unofficial.		
		Capital.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Deposits.
Delaware.....	2	\$356,000	\$51,143	\$497,427
Virginia.....	39	1,900,255	650,713	5,956,769
West Virginia.....	14	819,855	304,169	2,897,123
South Carolina.....	10	788,704	365,767	4,121,254
Georgia.....	16	2,738,850	1,257,002	4,958,365
Florida.....	6	290,100	376,590	830,198
Alabama.....	7	735,000	228,142	934,266
Mississippi.....	9	759,650	97,534	1,102,906
Louisiana.....	5	2,017,300	548,693	5,680,873
Texas.....	9	761,098	212,761	976,851
Arkansas.....	6	265,000	51,433	593,264
Tennessee.....	27	2,924,254	633,688	5,590,552
Illinois.....	48	1,655,500	890,495	5,178,069
Kansas.....	149	0,618,545	1,370,121	9,151,626
Nebraska.....	140	2,864,606	795,997	4,836,266
Colorado.....	8	505,000	168,555	2,279,135
Oregon.....	4	170,000	25,423	173,390
Total.....	499	26,169,717	8,028,226	55,738,334

## NUMBER, CAPITAL STOCK, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, AND DEPOSITS OF LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, 1886-'87.

States, etc.	Number.	Official.		
		Capital.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Deposits.
Maine.....	2	\$190,297	\$33,665	\$539,161
New Hampshire.....	1	200,000	50,619	116,983
Massachusetts.....	9	4,150,000	1,074,277	43,972,419
Connecticut.....	7	986,600	251,990	2,829,975
New York State.....	5	1,431,900	843,096	12,558,214
New York City.....	15	13,900,000	15,928,817	139,348,535
Minnesota.....	3	1,000,000	125,860	434,083
Total.....	42	21,858,797	18,308,324	199,799,370

NUMBER, CAPITAL STOCK, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, AND DEPOSITS OF LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, 1886-'87.—Continued.

States, etc.	Number.	Unofficial.		
		Capital.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Deposits.
Philadelphia.....	10	\$12,241,972	\$8,524,447	\$40,244,593
Missouri.....	2	1,200,000	50,850	42,536
Nebraska.....	4	1,055,000	309,698	104,212
	16	14,496,972	8,884,995	40,391,341

NUMBER, CAPITAL STOCK, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, AND DEPOSITS OF SAVINGS BANKS, 1886-'87.

States, etc.	Number.	Official.		
		Capital.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Deposits.
Maine.....	54		\$2,199,862	\$37,215,072
New Hampshire.....	66		4,604,680	50,822,762
Vermont.....	28	\$460,000	776,112	15,587,050
Massachusetts.....	172		12,928,350	291,197,900
Rhode Island.....	37		2,797,248	53,284,821
Connecticut.....	85		4,845,631	97,424,820
New York.....	115		85,633,329	482,486,730
New Jersey.....	25		2,412,877	27,482,135
Maryland.....	2	30,105	14,879	204,125
District of Columbia.....	1		11,464	834,524
North Carolina.....	1	5,991	374	11,307
Ohio.....	4		388,326	15,065,659
Indiana.....	6		212,550	2,312,013
Iowa.....	37	2,128,693	492,204	9,969,019
Minnesota.....	7	150,000	138,908	3,891,653
California.....	24	4,216,377	2,731,089	70,077,893
Total.....	664	*6,991,166	120,187,883	1,157,867,483

States, etc.	Number.	Unofficial.		
		Capital.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Deposits.
Philadelphia.....	5	\$444,700	\$3,811,224	\$42,219,099
Delaware.....	2		269,740	2,771,392
Maryland.....	8		1,142,697	18,816,837
Chicago.....	5	2,655,000	1,488,699	14,061,258
Total.....	20	3,099,700	6,712,360	77,868,586

\* Only 84 savings banks report capital.

NUMBER, CAPITAL STOCK, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, AND DEPOSITS OF PRIVATE BANKS, 1886-'87.

States, etc.	Number.	Official.		
		Capital.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Deposits.
Missouri.....	85	\$1,331,241	\$840,579	\$6,495,824
Wisconsin.....	63	986,435	479,036	6,229,610
California.....	29	3,578,468	400,577	6,118,496
Total.....	182	5,896,144	1,720,192	18,843,930

## NUMBER, CAPITAL STOCK, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, AND DEPOSITS OF PRIVATE BANKS, 1886-'87—Continued.

States.	Num-ber.	Unofficial.		
		Capital.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Deposits.
Massachusetts.....	5	\$231,000	\$200,068	\$827,880
Connecticut.....	4	78,000	43,821	387,378
New York.....	41	1,218,272	843,811	6,013,485
New Jersey.....	3	169,325	102,125	754,489
Pennsylvania.....	48	1,571,351	690,009	8,990,050
Maryland.....	3	16,000	1,254	47,859
District of Columbia.....	1	33,000	13,118	79,490
North Carolina.....	2	40,000	22,990	112,535
South Carolina.....	3	87,850	31,330	51,161
Georgia.....	12	740,770	179,050	372,785
Florida.....	2	53,000	5,381	228,129
Alabama.....	5	312,000	2,514,632	1,471,209
Mississippi.....	2	120,000	50,976	129,957
Louisiana.....	2	33,000	8,925	52,285
Texas.....	18	1,709,899	220,458	1,916,563
Kentucky.....	15	631,700	173,063	1,406,540
Ohio.....	77	2,949,975	1,213,579	11,059,045
Indiana.....	44	2,371,142	419,443	6,319,457
Illinois.....	90	4,340,028	4,233,692	15,128,207
Michigan.....	55	994,077	259,466	2,914,008
Iowa.....	139	5,130,606	1,265,206	6,143,252
Minnesota.....	40	2,895,615	348,551	2,642,758
Kansas.....	55	2,852,934	676,101	2,426,726
Nebraska.....	34	1,256,262	267,652	1,598,131
Colorado.....	8	221,300	20,095	999,961
Nevada.....	2	108,150	22,215	93,247
Oregon.....	3	166,282	443,409	818,181
Dakota.....	77	2,019,189	364,926	1,155,693
Idaho.....	2	127,660	156,751	54,016
New Mexico.....	2	130,000	26,936	194,919
Utah.....	7	995,907	1,125,391	1,818,718
Washington.....	2	225,000	300,039	513,310
Wyoming.....	7	338,000	92,916	730,874
Arizona.....	2	90,000	108,329	344,229
Total.....	819	34,183,294	16,443,708	77,736,527

## NUMBER, CAPITAL STOCK, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, AND DEPOSITS OF STATE, ETC., BANKS, 1886-'87.

	Num-ber.	Official.		
		Capital.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Deposits.
State banks.....	914	\$114,680,660	\$44,943,984	\$390,821,688
Loan and trust companies.....	42	21,858,797	18,308,324	199,799,370
Savings banks.....	664	6,991,166	120,187,883	1,157,867,483
Private banks.....	182	5,896,144	1,720,192	18,843,930
Total.....	1,802	149,576,767	185,160,383	1,767,332,471

	Num-ber.	Unofficial.		
		Capital.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Deposits.
State banks.....	499	\$26,169,717	\$8,028,226	\$55,738,334
Loan and trust companies.....	16	14,490,972	8,884,935	40,391,341
Savings banks.....	20	3,099,700	6,712,360	77,868,588
Private banks.....	819	34,183,294	16,443,708	77,736,527
Total.....	1,354	77,949,683	40,069,289	251,734,788

DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER, AND AVERAGE PAR VALUE OF SHARES OF STOCK OF 1,120 INCORPORATED BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 30, 1887.

	Number.		Number.
Number of shares of stock held by—		Number of shareholders—	
State residents .....	1,669,070 $\frac{1}{2}$	Resident.....	39,477
Non-State residents.....	237,062 $\frac{1}{2}$	Non-resident .....	7,900
		Total .....	47,377
Same, in detail, held by—		Number of shareholders owning specific amounts—	
Natural persons .....	1,839,886	Owning shares to the par value of \$1,000 and less .....	24,609
Regions, charitable, and educational institutions .....	9,472	Owning shares to the par value of over \$1,000 and less than \$5,000 .....	14,812
Municipal corporations.....	1,625	Owning shares to the par value of \$5,000 and less than \$30,000 .....	7,397
Savings banks, loan and trust and insurance companies .....	41,389 $\frac{1}{2}$	Owning shares to the par value of \$30,000 and over .....	559
All other corporations .....	13,761	Total .....	47,377
Total issued .....	1,906,133 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Average par value of share.....	\$79.53		
Number of shareholders—			
Natural persons .....	46,553		
Corporations.....	824		

A table in the Appendix, page 175, shows, by States and Territories, the estimated population of each, and the aggregate capital, surplus, undivided profits, and individual deposits of national and State banks, loan and trust companies, and savings and private banks in the United States on June 1, 1887; the average of these per capita of population, and the per capita averages of such resources in each class of banks, from which it appears that the estimated population of the United States, June 1, 1887, is 59,893,000; total banking funds amount to \$4,563,192,203, which is an average of \$76.19. The per capita averages of such resources in each class of banks are: National banks, \$34.91; State banks, \$10.69; loan and trust companies, \$5.07; savings banks, \$22.92; and private banks, \$2.58.

The Comptroller is indebted for the estimates of population to Mr. E. B. Elliott, Government Actuary, whose national reputation for skill and accuracy in reaching conclusions by mathematical methods is the surest guaranty that the figures given are as nearly correct as possible.

The following table, stating, by geographical divisions, the number of private banks in the United States, with the aggregate amount of their capital, deposits, and investments in United States bonds, for the six months ending May 31, 1882, has appeared in previous Reports. It is repeated for the reason that it has been impossible to obtain similar information from any official source since the date above mentioned :

Geographical divisions.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Deposits.	Invested in U. S. bonds.
New England States .....	94	\$6,215,637	\$6,568,310	\$963,958
Middle States .....	967	62,418,206	112,690,656	9,227,728
Southern States .....	289	6,354,090	20,675,301	167,167
Western States and Territories.....	2,062	30,308,300	149,023,311	3,298,990
United States.....	3,412	105,276,233	288,957,578	13,597,843

## FIFTH.

NAMES AND COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS AND CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE  
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, OCTOBER 31, 1887.

\* \* \* \* \*

NOTE.—Names and compensation of officers and clerks are omitted, but they will be found in the separate editions of the Comptroller's report.

EXPENSES OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

For special dies, plates, printing, etc.....	\$31,454.10
For salaries.....	97,653.00
For salaries, reimbursable by national banks .....	15,047.97

The contingent expenses of the office are not paid by the Comptroller, but from the general appropriation for contingent expenses of the Treasury Department; no separate account of them is kept.

## ORGANIZATION AND EXPENSES OF THE BUREAU OF THE CURRENCY.

One subject of material importance to the banks and to the public is the more complete organization and better equipment of the office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Each year greater numbers of new banks are organized, involving increased correspondence, explanation, and book-keeping, and more packages of currency to be kept safely; each year the number of banks in operation grows larger, calling for a wider scope of supervision, more reports to be examined, corrected, and compiled, more letters from banks to be received, more letters to be written to banks, more examiners to be employed, and more correspondence maintained with them.

The number of receiverships also increases annually, causing more work, more correspondence, and more book-keeping. The labor and anxiety of continuous and simultaneous attention to twenty-eight active receiverships can not be described. Almost every one of them is involved in serious litigation, while in many of the cases pending not only large amounts of money and great interests, but important principles, are at stake.

On the other hand, no relief comes from the reduction of circulation, for the work in the divisions of issue and redemption varies with the number of banks and not with the amount of bonds deposited or of circulation issued, while every change in either bonds or circulation increases the work in these or other divisions. Changes of bonds and circulation become more frequent annually.

Without entering into wearisome details, it must be obvious that the growth of the national-bank system must impose upon the Comptroller and the officers and clerks who assist him labors and responsibilities which increase year by year, and if the annual reports made to Congress are compared with each other it will be found that they are constantly becoming not only more voluminous but more complex in their contents, and more exacting upon those charged with their preparation. Not only is this the case, but the growing complexity and amplitude both of mass and of detail which mark the annual Reports also reflect a corresponding augmentation of mass and differentiation of detail in the daily work of the Bureau.

The volume and the minute particularity of the contents of these Reports imply antecedent operations of investigation, collocation, arrangement, analysis, compilation, and statistical interpretation, which were



not possible when the national-bank system was less fully developed, and which can not be adequately described.

In order that the present work of the Bureau may be properly performed the following changes are essential:

1. The Deputy Comptroller should have a salary of \$3,500. No less sum can be depended upon to secure or to permanently retain any one entirely qualified for the position.

2. There should be provided for the Bureau a responsible legal adviser, with such clerks and books as may be necessary to the proper examination of the questions that are daily presented in almost every branch of commercial law.

3. There should be added to the four divisions now existing a division of archives and statistics.

Provision should be made by appropriation for an annual conference in Washington of all examiners of national banks, for the employment of supervising examiners, as recommended elsewhere, for such traveling expenses as may be incurred by the Comptroller or Deputy Comptroller in visiting different sections of the country in connection with the banks and banking interests there, and for the accumulation of a library of standard books of reference on subjects related to banking and financial legislation and administration.

In order that some measure of justice may be done to the officers and clerks of the Bureau for the assiduity and intelligence by which alone it has been possible to accomplish the constantly increasing tasks devolved upon them, the subjoined tables are respectfully submitted.

The first table has been made up from a report lately prepared for a select committee of the Senate, and it shows the number of letters and papers handled, and the value of circulating notes and of incomplete currency passing in and out of the Bureau during each of the last three years.

The second table shows the number and compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and laborers employed in the Bureau, and the total salaries during each year from 1863 to 1887, inclusive.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF ITEMS REPRESENTING CLERICAL WORK IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1884, 1885, AND 1886.

Number of—	1884.	1885.	1886.
Papers and letters received and filed .....	164, 021	163, 818	174, 826
Papers and letters examined .....	46, 088	50, 237	49, 154
Papers and letters copied .....	6, 564	5, 271	5, 143
Papers prepared and issued .....	195, 113	246, 313	228, 602
Papers prepared for Bureau use .....	151, 347	192, 040	209, 292
Letters written, copied, and indexed .....	74, 764	80, 187	74, 754
Certificates issued under seal .....	4, 963	7, 740	4, 903
Packages of mutilated currency received, contents counted, and certified for destruction .....	42, 815	63, 878	90, 259
Packages of incomplete currency on hand at the end of each year .....	4, 449	4, 640	4, 814
Packages of incomplete currency received from Bureau of Engraving and Printing, examined, and counted .....	3, 552	3, 960	2, 250
Packages of incomplete currency counted for issue, strapped, and labeled .....	31, 914	42, 127	53, 005
Packages of incomplete currency withdrawn from vault, opened, resealed, and replaced .....	33, 066	43, 332	53, 506
Packages of incomplete currency made up for shipment, sealed, addressed, and delivered to mail or express .....	27, 419	36, 408	43, 009
Packages of bonds received, counted, and disposed of .....	1, 345	451	1, 189
Packages of bonds made up, sealed, and delivered to mail or express .....	1, 095	210	930
Entries in ledgers, journals, and other books of record .....	523, 879	657, 228	758, 319
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1, 312, 394</b>	<b>1, 597, 840</b>	<b>1, 813, 955</b>

## NUMBER AND VALUE OF ITEMS REPRESENTING CLERICAL WORK, ETC.—Continued.

Value of—	1884.	1885.	1886.
Packages of mutilated currency received, contents counted, and certified for destruction . . .	\$110,529,684.50	\$104,266,700.00	\$78,375,583.50
Packages of incomplete currency on hand at the end of each year . . . . .	70,384,220.00	75,125,290.00	59,405,780.00
Packages of incomplete currency received from Bureau of Engraving and Printing, examined and counted . . . . .	83,496,110.00	102,369,620.00	40,759,460.00
Packages of incomplete currency withdrawn from vault, opened, resealed, and replaced* . . . .	523,104,120.00	701,545,080.00	660,264,040.00
Packages of incomplete currency made up for shipment, counted, strapped, sealed, addressed, and delivered to mail or express . . . . .	80,325,920.00	83,666,300.00	55,518,170.00
Packages of bonds received, counted, and disposed of . . . . .	114,711,250.00	47,311,700.00	145,736,000.00
Bonds on deposit with United States Treasurer to secure circulation December 31, each year . .	318,655,050.00	306,008,750.00	229,438,350.00
Bonds deposited to secure circulation during each year . . . . .	43,450,050.00	17,333,000.00	35,582,500.00
Bonds withdrawn from deposit each year . . . . .	72,333,200.00	29,979,300.00	112,152,900.00
Total . . . . .	1,416,989,604.50	1,467,605,740.00	1,417,232,783.50

\*Estimated by number of packages withdrawn and deposited, as compared with average value per package at time of vault-test by committee.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF BANKS ORGANIZED AND NUMBER UNDER SUPERVISION, UP TO THE END OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1863 TO 1887, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER AND COMPENSATION OF THE OFFICERS, CLERKS, ETC., IN THE BUREAU OF THE CURRENCY FOR EACH YEAR.

Years.	Number of banks organized up to October 31 in each year.	Number of banks in operation and in the hands of receivers on October 31 of each year.	Number of officers, clerks, messengers, etc.	Amount of salaries for fiscal years.	Additional salaries 20 per cent., and reimbursed by national banks.	Total.
1863 . . . . .	117	117	8	\$1,991.17		
1864 . . . . .	561	561	42	26,792.89		
1865 . . . . .	1,601	1,600	85	58,374.16		
1866 . . . . .	1,665	1,652	73	86,826.01		
1867 . . . . .	1,673	1,649	68	109,600.00	\$14,749.28	\$124,349.28
1868 . . . . .	1,685	1,643	74	89,335.20		
1869 . . . . .	1,694	1,635	68	97,404.20		
1870 . . . . .	1,731	1,657	78	86,940.12		
1871 . . . . .	1,886	1,801	87	101,400.00		
1872 . . . . .	2,061	1,965	84	101,140.00		
1873 . . . . .	2,129	2,012	94	112,800.00		
1874 . . . . .	2,200	2,063	98	118,500.00		
1875 . . . . .	2,307	2,132	130	120,680.00	12,410.80	133,090.80
1876 . . . . .	2,343	2,136	130	122,605.95	33,675.76	156,281.71
1877 . . . . .	2,372	2,139	99	109,391.93	25,457.22	134,849.15
1878 . . . . .	2,400	2,127	101	104,820.00	22,297.28	127,117.28
1879 . . . . .	2,438	2,131	99	103,280.00	22,219.97	125,499.97
1880 . . . . .	2,495	2,181	91	101,400.00	22,205.20	123,605.20
1881 . . . . .	2,581	2,155	96	101,383.64	16,745.80	118,129.44
1882 . . . . .	2,808	2,394	93	101,398.88	16,641.50	118,040.38
1883 . . . . .	3,070	2,620	93	102,397.08	16,792.56	119,189.64
1884 . . . . .	3,261	2,771	92	102,151.01	16,567.48	118,718.49
1885 . . . . .	3,406	2,831	90	101,674.47	16,756.43	118,430.90
1886 . . . . .	3,581	2,981	89	98,494.67	13,742.99	110,237.66
1887 . . . . .	3,805	3,180	92	97,653.00	15,047.97	112,700.97

No words can add force to the testimony of these figures, and yet they represent only imperfectly the annually growing disparity between the work accomplished in the Bureau and the number and compensation of those upon whom the burdens and the responsibilities rest.

If the considerations here presented should be deemed insufficient to justify more liberal appropriations, there is the further reason that without more enlarged facilities the valuable information continually accumulating will soon get beyond the present overtaxed capacity of the Bureau, and its value will become lost.

INFORMATION.

Section 333 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in prescribing the scope of the annual Report to be made by the Comptroller of the Currency, imposes upon that officer the further duty of submitting to Congress such other information in relation to the banks as in his judgment may be useful. The following information is accordingly submitted:

The following table gives the number of national banks organized in each State and Territory during the year ending October 31, 1887, with their aggregate capital, bonds, and circulation:

States and Territories.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.
Maine .....	2	\$100,000	\$25,000	\$22,500
Massachusetts .....	1	100,000	25,000	22,500
Connecticut .....	2	200,000	50,000	45,000
Division No. 1 .....	5	400,000	100,000	90,000
New York .....	8	4,065,000	191,500	172,350
New Jersey .....	7	825,000	206,250	185,625
Pennsylvania .....	12	2,135,000	373,800	336,400
Division No. 2 .....	27	7,025,000	771,550	694,375
Delaware .....	1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Maryland .....	3	150,000	37,500	33,750
District of Columbia .....	1	250,000	50,000	45,000
West Virginia .....	1	50,000	15,000	13,500
Division No. 3 .....	6	500,000	115,000	103,500
North Carolina .....	1	50,000	12,500	11,250
South Carolina .....	1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Georgia .....	4	400,000	100,000	90,000
Florida .....	2	100,000	25,000	22,500
Alabama .....	8	1,409,000	252,500	227,250
Mississippi .....	4	300,000	75,000	67,500
Louisiana .....	4	400,000	100,000	90,000
Arkansas .....	2	150,000	37,500	33,750
Texas .....	18	2,140,000	460,000	414,000
Tennessee .....	6	1,200,000	187,500	168,750
Division No. 4 .....	50	6,199,000	1,262,500	1,136,250
Ohio .....	11	2,030,000	382,500	344,250
Indiana .....	2	100,000	25,000	22,500
Illinois .....	12	1,500,000	304,500	274,050
Michigan .....	4	800,000	102,500	92,250
Wisconsin .....	8	580,000	145,000	130,500
Division No. 5 .....	37	5,010,000	959,500	863,550
Iowa .....	5	350,000	87,500	78,750
Minnesota .....	4	1,450,000	162,500	146,250
Missouri .....	7	3,100,000	212,500	191,250
Kansas .....	41	3,392,000	760,500	684,450
Nebraska .....	13	710,000	177,500	159,750
Division No. 6 .....	70	9,002,000	1,400,500	1,260,450
Colorado .....	4	350,000	87,500	78,750
Arizona .....	1	100,000	25,000	22,500
California .....	7	750,000	187,500	168,750
Oregon .....	5	310,000	77,500	69,750
Division No. 7 .....	17	1,510,000	377,500	339,750
Dakota .....	9	500,000	125,000	112,500
Montana .....	1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Washington .....	2	250,000	62,500	56,250
Wyoming .....	1	100,000	25,000	22,500
Division No. 8 .....	13	900,000	225,000	202,500
Grand total .....	225	30,546,000	5,211,550	4,690,375

Eight national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,550,000, failed and were placed in the hands of receivers during the year, as is shown in the following tabulated statement, to which is appended an account of the chief cause of failure in each case:

STATEMENT OF BANKS FAILED DURING THE YEAR, THEIR CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND LIABILITIES ACCORDING TO LAST REPORT OF CONDITION.

Name and location of bank.	Date of authority to commence business.	Date of failure.	Receiver appointed.	As shown at date of last report of condition in each case.			
				Capital.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Other liabilities.*	Date of last report of condition.
First National Bank, Pine Bluff, Ark.....	Sept. 18, 1882	1886. Nov. 15	1886. Nov. 20	\$50,000	\$22,864	\$184,697	1886. Oct. 7
Palatka National Bank, Palatka, Fla.....	Nov. 20, 1884	1887. May 30	1887. June 3	50,000	1,882	14,051	1887. May 13
Fidelity National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Feb. 27, 1886	June 20	June 27	1,000,000	129,283	5,867,064	May 13
Henrietta National Bank, Henrietta, Tex.....	Aug. 8, 1883	July 25	Aug. 17	50,000	12,328	99,598	May 13
National Bank of Sumter, S. C.....	Nov. 26, 1883	Aug. 22	Aug. 24	50,000	10,774	112,763	Aug. 1
First National Bank, Danaville, N. Y.....	Sept. 4, 1863	Aug. 25	Sept. 8	50,000	23,863	87,852	Aug. 1
First National Bank, Corry, Pa.....	Dec. 6, 1864	Sept. 16	Oct. 11	100,000	10,314	172,857	Aug. 1
Stafford National Bank, Stafford Springs, Conn.....	Jan. 7, 1865	Oct. 12	Oct. 17	200,000	25,048	293,476	Aug. 1
Total.....				1,550,000	236,356	6,832,358	

\* Total, as per report, except capital, surplus, circulation, undivided profits, and unpaid dividends.  
† Extended.

The First National Bank of Pine Bluff, Ark., failed because of the failure of its president, who was engaged in buying and shipping cotton on a scale too extensive for his means. To handle this business he made use of the bank, and at the date of failure he was maker or indorser of more than two-thirds of its bills receivable, the only security for which consisted of mortgages on land, crops, and plantation chattels. He had also undertaken a railroad enterprise which he was unable to carry through, and the bank had a great deal of money locked up in the stock and bonds of the railroad company. A large amount of bills receivable having been rediscounted, and the president being unable, through lack of railroad transportation, to make prompt shipments of cotton to meet their maturities, the bank suspended. No run was made by the depositors. A dividend of 25 per cent. was paid to the creditors of the bank, about five months after date of failure, on claims aggregating \$64,956.08.

The Palatka National Bank, of Palatka, Fla., suffered an impairment of capital through losses attributable mainly to the gradual withdrawal of deposits by customers who were moving out of the locality, general stagnation of business, and a marked decline in the enterprises of the town. The directors made an abortive effort to place the bank in voluntary liquidation, but the requisite stockholders' vote could not be obtained. In less than sixty days after appointment of the receiver the creditors were paid principal and interest in full on claims aggregating \$9,379.69, and the remaining assets of the bank have been turned over to an agent of the stockholders, under the provisions of the act approved June 30, 1876.

The Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, was reduced to insolvency through the reckless management of its board of directors, who suffered certain of their number to divert its funds and to prostitute its credit in support of a speculation in wheat in Chicago during the months of March, April, May, and June of this year. In the progress of this nefarious enterprise many provisions of the national banking laws were violated, and the public was deceived by false statements as to the capital, surplus, and business of the association. While entertaining grave apprehensions as to the management of this bank, the Comptroller had no evidence, either from its reports of condition or from an examination made in March, to justify any measure on his part likely to discredit it, or to embarrass its directors in the conduct of its affairs.

On June 20 the Comptroller received notice of the protest in New York of \$200,000 of its drafts, and immediately notified the examiner, who had been waiting in Cincinnati and the vicinity for several weeks to act upon any information which should justify a re-examination. He entered the bank immediately, and finding it insolvent took possession under instructions. The doors were not opened on the morning of the 21st, and on June 27 a receiver was appointed and took charge of its affairs. Upon obtaining evidence sufficient for the purpose, the Comptroller caused proceedings to be taken under section 5239, Revised Statutes, to dissolve the corporation and to have its franchises declared forfeited. A decree to this effect was made July 12 in the United States circuit court for the southern district of Ohio. No appeal was taken. Upon the basis thus prepared suit has been brought by the receiver against every director implicated in the violations of law, and such damages as the courts will grant, and the personal means of the directors can be made to supply, will be collected and applied to the relief of those who have suffered loss or damage. A dividend was declared on October 31 of 25 per cent. on all claims proved and allowed, amounting to \$2,386,569.20.

A very large number of accounts with corresponding banks are still unadjusted, and claims are in dispute aggregating about \$1,000,000 of which it is feared the larger part can be settled only by litigation. Both the examiner and the receiver were early instructed to supply to the United States district attorney for the southern district of Ohio all evidence they could find indicating criminal misconduct on the part of any of the directors or officers of the bank, and arrests were promptly made upon the evidence furnished by them. The Attorney-General joined with the Comptroller in the employment of special means for detecting the persons implicated in the misappropriation of the bank's funds, and the Solicitor of the Treasury, the district attorney, the Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury, and the officers detailed for the work entered heartily and efficiently into all measures for discovering and establishing their guilt. Indictments have been found against several persons, and their trials will shortly take place. It is to be hoped that this conspicuous instance of fraudulent conduct and lax administration may furnish occasion for establishing a just degree of responsibility on the part of directors.

The Henrietta National Bank of Henrietta, Tex., became involved in the cattle business of its president and four other directors, who constitute a majority of the board, and own more than half the capital stock of the bank. In the names of their several firms these five directors had each borrowed from the bank amounts largely in excess of the limit prescribed by law, and their aggregate indebtedness exceeded the entire

capital stock. The drought in Texas last summer caused heavy losses in the cattle trade, and as soon as the firms referred to became embarrassed their property was attached, and this precipitated the failure of the bank. While the management is to be condemned, it must be said that the principal debtors of the bank had been men of large means, and that its other assets were fairly sound. Within sixty days of its suspension a dividend of 50 per cent. was paid to the creditors on claims aggregating \$64,784.31.

The National Bank of Sumter, S. C., closed its doors on August 20. Two days before the cashier had absconded, carrying with him a considerable amount of money belonging to the bank. This person performed the duties of cashier, teller, and book-keeper, and was thus in a position to conceal his embezzlements until they exceeded in amount the capital stock of the bank. The president seems to have been often absent and habitually negligent, and although a committee was appointed quarterly by the board of directors to examine the affairs of the bank, the members of it must have been incompetent or neglectful of the trust thus confided to them. No evidence has been as yet obtained sufficient to justify proceedings under section 5239, United States Revised Statutes, and in presence of the decision in the case of *Movius, receiver, v. Directors of the First National Bank of Buffalo*, the Comptroller has not felt justified in subjecting this impoverished trust to the expenses of a suit against the directors at common law. The assets are estimated to be good, and a dividend of 75 per cent. will probably be paid before the end of this year.

The First National Bank of Dansville, N. Y., was wrecked by its president, who telegraphed to the Comptroller August 26 that the bank had closed its doors, and immediately absconded to Canada. When the national bank examiner took possession of the bank the most important books and papers were missing, and those which remained contained little that was true. Nothing but a judicial investigation will unravel the tangle of falsehood and chicanery by which the public has been deceived and robbed, and a once honored family disgraced. The stock of the bank belonged almost wholly to a single family, and all its losses are chargeable to the operations of the president and one of his brothers. Evidence sufficient to justify a criminal investigation has been laid before the district attorney of the United States for the western district of New York, by whom proceedings have been commenced against the only parties within the jurisdiction of the court.

The First National Bank of Corry, Pa., was crippled by mismanagement several years ago. Its stockholders have had no dividends since 1881. In 1883 a change was made in the officers and directors, but the new men proved unequal to the exigency. It appears that the president lived several miles away from Corry, and that the cashier was negligent, and a poor business man, while the directors were weak or inattentive. In consequence of general neglect the bank went from bad to worse, and the cashier is particularly censured for not fully informing the directors of the true condition of a large amount of paper which was thus allowed to become entirely worthless. Added to the effects of weak management there was a constant shrinkage in the value of the old assets, and recently adverse decisions were rendered in important litigation, and the losses on current business proved to be large.

The bank suspended on September 16, and upon examination it appeared that about 80 per cent. of the capital was lost. Ample time was allowed the stockholders to make this good, in accordance with section

5205 United States Revised States, but their efforts proving unsuccessful, a receiver was appointed, who qualified and took possession on October 11. The assets as at present estimated should pay the creditors in full, but no dividend has yet been declared owing to slow collections.

The Stafford National Bank of Stafford Springs, Conn., lost upward of \$100,000 by its cashier, who is now under arrest, charged with embezzlement and misappropriation of the funds of the bank. It appears that he was intrusted with the entire management of the bank's affairs, and was successful in deceiving the president and directors by means of fictitious notes and cash items, and the manipulation of the accounts of correspondent banks. His operations extended over a considerable period of time, and involve very large amounts of money lent to a lumber company, of which he was treasurer. The true condition of this bank was ascertained by a special examination ordered in September, out of the regular term, and the arrest of the cashier was the first notice the public had of the bank's being in trouble. The loss to the bank is nearly equal to the amount of its capital, but it is expected that enough will be realized from the assets to nearly or quite pay the creditors in full.

Tables will be found in the Appendix, pp. 206-212, showing the amount of capital, nominal assets, amounts collected, claims proved, and dividends paid, according to the facts in each of these cases, and other statistical information in relation to all insolvent national banks.

A table, Appendix, p. 212, has been prepared with great care and minute accuracy, showing every item of public interest connected with each bank that has been placed in the hands of a receiver since January 1, 1877. It was desired to embrace in this table similar information as to all failed national banks, but it appears that prior to 1877 the various items in the reports of receivers were not always classified, as they have been since that date, and their uniform classification involved so much labor that it could not be completed in time for this Report. In some of the earliest cases the information on file seems to be very meager.

#### THE ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

As the laws now stand a national banking association may be formed by any number (not less than five) of natural persons, and any banking corporation having a State or Territorial charter may be converted into a national banking association. Every person applying for information as to the formation of a national bank, or the conversion of a State bank, is supplied with a copy of the national-bank laws and a book of instructions as to the practical steps to be taken in effecting either of these purposes. He is also requested to cause a formal notice to be filed, setting forth the name of the place at which the bank is to be located, the title selected, and the names of at least five among those who intend to subscribe for the capital stock. After notice has been filed the person or persons acting in the matter are furnished with blank forms to be used in effecting an organization, and the title which they have selected, if it is approved, is reserved for them for a reasonable period. The forms sent include articles of association, organization certificate, certificate upon which officers and directors are to set forth the facts which it is necessary for the Comptroller to know before authorizing the bank to begin business, oaths of directors, and a blank order for circulating notes. As soon as these papers are returned, duly executed, and all the

requirements of the law have been complied with by the incorporators, the Comptroller's certificate to that effect is issued. The requirements of law for the formation of new banks are simple and reasonable, the only one appearing onerous being that which requires the bank to deposit in the Treasury certain amounts of United States registered bonds bearing interest.

Under the act of February 25, 1863, national banking associations were required to deposit with the Treasurer United States bonds to the amount of one third their paid-in capital. In 1864 this provision was amended by fixing \$30,000 as the minimum amount of bonds for any bank.

The act of June 20, 1874, permitted associations to withdraw any bonds they might have on deposit in excess of \$50,000. Obviously this affected only banks of which the capital exceeded \$150,000.

The act of July 12, 1883, specified that banks of which the capital does not exceed \$150,000 should be required to keep on deposit bonds to the amount of one-fourth of their capital.

By a special provision of law banks and banking corporations having State charters may be converted into national banks upon satisfying the Comptroller of the Currency that they are in sound financial condition, and upon complying with such of the general requirements of the law as are applicable to them.

#### CONVERTED AND ORIGINAL BANKS.

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that banks that enter the national system are of two classes, viz, institutions already organized under State laws, converted to national banks under section 5154, Revised Statutes of the United States, and national banking associations primarily organized as such under various acts of Congress:

The following tables show the history of these two classes:



WHOLE NUMBER OF STATE BANKS CONVERTED TO NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS, THEIR CAPITAL AT DATE OF CONVERSION, PRESENT CAPITAL AND SURPLUS; SPECIFYING SUCH AS HAVE SINCE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION, AND SUCH AS HAVE BECOME INSOLVENT.

Years.	Existing.					Voluntary liquidation.				Insolvent.		
	Whole number converted.	Number in existence.	Capital at date of conversion.	Present capital.	Surplus.	Num-ber.	Capital at date of conversion.	Capital at date of liquidation.	Surplus at date of liquidation.	Num-ber.	Capital at date of conversion.	Capital at date of failure.
1863	12	12	\$6,110,000	\$9,710,000	\$2,564,300							
1864	150	145	66,589,500	72,580,200	26,940,700	2	\$200,000	\$250,000	\$38,000	3	\$417,000	\$367,000
1865	284	223	59,176,000	58,904,000	27,501,900	47	11,715,200	10,101,200	1,772,000	14	4,401,100	4,371,100
1866	6	3	860,300	3,100,000	92,000	2	275,000	250,000	52,200	1	3,410,300	2,500,000
1867	1					1	50,000	100,000	11,100			
1868	3	1	250,000	250,000	10,000	2	200,000	200,000	29,700			
1869												
1870	1	1	1,000,000	1,500,000	259,000							
1871	5	2	1,378,000	1,225,000	159,000	3	278,000	300,000	35,000			
1872	5	3	1,110,000	830,000	195,000	2	150,000	150,000	13,500			
1873	4	4	855,000	605,000	155,000							
1874	11	9	2,244,000	2,560,000	479,100	2	250,000	250,000	15,500			
1875	7	5	850,000	860,000	197,500	2	200,000	130,000	12,000			
1876	2	2	161,000	141,000	26,500							
1877	5	3	680,000	980,000	320,000	1	50,000	50,000	4,500	1	130,000	130,000
1878	7	7	710,000	769,000	198,000							
1879	10	10	1,285,000	1,435,000	447,500							
1880	6	6	1,147,000	1,340,000	311,500							
1881	11	11	1,445,700	2,213,100	468,300							
1882	13	13	1,190,300	1,790,300	311,600							
1883	16	12	980,000	1,000,000	136,100	4	250,000	250,000	11,200			
1884	1	1	50,000	50,000	25,000							
1885	5	5	850,000	850,000	152,700							
1886	10	9	2,152,000	2,400,000	179,000	1	50,000	50,000	500			
1887	11	11	1,350,000	1,350,000	144,100							
Total	586	498	152,423,800	166,442,600	61,273,800	69	13,668,200	12,081,200	1,996,100	19	8,358,400	7,368,100

\*To November 1.

†From November 1, 1886, to November 1, 1887.

Percentage of capital of national banks, organized as such, that went into voluntary liquidation	14.3
Percentage of capital of national banks, organized as such, that went into insolvency	3.3
Percentage of capital of national banks, organized as such, that are in existence	82.4
Percentage of capital of converted banks that went into voluntary liquidation	6.5
Percentage of capital of converted banks that went into insolvency	3.9
Percentage of capital of converted banks that are still in existence	89.6
Percentage of increase of capital of national banks, organized as such	18.8
Percentage of increase of capital of converted banks	9

WHOLE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS OF PRIMARY ORGANIZATION UNDER THE NATIONAL-BANK LAWS, CAPITAL AT DATE OF ORGANIZATION, AND PRESENT CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, SPECIFYING SUCH AS HAVE SINCE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION AND SUCH AS HAVE BECOME INSOLVENT.

Years.	Whole number organized.	Existing.			Voluntary liquidation.				Insolvent.			
		Number.	Capital at date of organization.	Present capital.	Surplus.	Num-ber.	Capital at date of organization.	Capital at date of liquidation.	Surplus at date of liquidation.	Num-ber.	Capital at date of organization.	Capital at date of failure.
1863	474	296	\$40,588,900	\$58,854,800	\$25,923,400	147	\$14,984,200	\$25,424,600	\$7,839,300	31	\$3,460,000	\$5,119,500
1864	104	69	11,848,100	15,370,100	6,682,800	31	4,310,000	6,163,000	1,552,900	4	450,000	500,000
1865	603	440	107,777,400	111,014,700	35,540,900	144	19,592,300	18,490,000	4,913,500	19	2,475,000	3,560,000
1866	33	23	2,730,000	4,385,000	2,384,900	8	800,000	775,300	178,200	2	100,000	150,000
1867	9	7	850,000	1,800,000	746,000	2	150,000	150,000	14,300			
1868	10	8	710,000	1,150,000	311,500	2	200,000	200,000	7,500			
1869	8	4	850,000	650,000	200,000	2	200,000	310,000	45,500	2	350,000	350,000
1870	62	40	4,298,000	5,160,500	1,558,900	20	2,401,000	2,880,000	375,300	2	300,000	350,000
1871	148	109	11,668,000	14,478,900	4,981,800	34	3,040,000	3,000,000	656,000	5	1,000,000	1,300,000
1872	156	97	9,074,700	12,471,100	3,868,800	48	4,255,000	3,843,100	585,100	11	1,450,000	1,485,000
1873	53	38	4,655,000	4,463,000	1,178,100	13	925,000	1,125,000	116,700	2	370,000	350,000
1874	72	46	3,726,500	4,345,000	1,338,800	22	1,350,000	1,320,000	86,900	4	350,000	350,000
1875	94	79	10,012,000	11,044,000	2,697,800	14	1,000,000	1,010,000	75,800	1	50,000	50,000
1876	27	23	2,020,800	2,377,800	679,300	4	250,000	250,000	11,400			
1877	26	21	1,864,000	2,564,000	1,141,700	3	150,000	150,000	21,000	2	300,000	1,011,300
1878	23	18	1,625,000	1,870,000	600,000	5	250,000	250,000	21,400			
1879	30	25	2,550,000	3,105,000	631,800	4	200,000	200,000	13,200	1	60,000	60,000
1880	47	43	5,222,100	6,147,100	1,385,100	3	250,000	250,000	32,400	1	50,000	50,000
1881	97	87	8,335,000	10,181,000	2,522,200	9	1,720,000	1,770,000	80,000	1	50,000	50,000
1882	230	212	28,318,000	35,039,000	8,529,100	14	1,380,000	1,380,000	76,200	4	225,000	225,000
1883	236	214	22,982,000	26,403,000	3,770,300	16	2,135,000	2,135,000	53,700	6	550,000	350,000
1884	179	171	17,269,000	20,086,100	3,161,600	7	450,000	450,000	3,000	1	50,000	50,000
1885	142	139	13,593,000	14,203,000	1,589,800	3	200,000	200,000	5,500			
1886*	142	140	15,453,000	16,215,000	693,700	1	100,000	100,000	500	1	1,000,000	1,000,000
1887†	214	214	29,196,000	29,096,000	521,400							
Total	3,219	2,563	347,216,500	412,474,100	112,639,700	556	60,352,500	71,829,000	16,772,300	100	12,640,000	16,360,800

\*To November 1.

†From November 1, 1886, to November 1, 1887.

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED AND DISSOLVED SINCE FEBRUARY 25, 1863, AND THE NUMBER EXISTING NOVEMBER 1, 1887.

Banks organized.	Num-ber.	Dissolved.				Now existing.		Remarks.	
		In liquidation, volun-tary or by expiration.		Failed.		Total number dissolved.	Num-ber.		Per cent.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				
Converted from State system.	586	69	12	19	3	88	498	Of 625 banks which have gone into voluntary liquidation, 471 took that step for the purpose of winding up their affairs, 79 for the purpose of reorganization, and 75 went into liquidation by reason of expiration of charter, 38 of them having since been reorganized.	
Other banks	3,219	556	17	100	3	656	2,563		
Total	3,805	625	16	119	3	744	3,061		

EXTENSION OF THE CORPORATE EXISTENCE OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The act of July 12, 1882, contains the only provision made for the extension of the corporate existence of national banks, and 1,234 associations have availed themselves of this privilege. Annexed is a table brought down to October 31, 1887, showing the capital of these extended banks and their geographical distribution.

TABLE SHOWING, BY STATES, THE NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE CORPORATE EXISTENCE OF WHICH WAS EXTENDED PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 1, 1887.

States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.	States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.
Alabama .....	2	\$350,000	Montana .....	1	\$500,000
Arkansas .....	1	250,000	Nebraska .....	3	750,000
Colorado .....	3	460,000	New Hampshire .....	35	4,605,000
Connecticut .....	73	22,456,820	New Jersey .....	48	9,783,350
Delaware .....	11	1,503,185	New York .....	222	72,672,460
District of Columbia .....	2	500,000	North Carolina .....	3	650,000
Georgia .....	6	1,450,000	South Carolina .....	2	750,000
Illinois .....	48	6,240,000	Ohio .....	82	14,854,000
Indiana .....	32	4,157,000	Oregon .....	1	250,000
Iowa .....	25	2,695,000	Pennsylvania .....	165	44,479,390
Idaho .....	1	100,000	Rhode Island .....	59	19,959,800
Kansas .....	3	300,000	Tennessee .....	6	1,750,000
Kentucky .....	11	3,150,000	Texas .....	4	625,000
Louisiana .....	2	1,300,000	Vermont .....	29	5,256,000
Maine .....	53	8,630,000	Virginia .....	10	2,016,000
Maryland .....	29	12,069,000	West Virginia .....	11	1,341,000
Massachusetts .....	199	85,712,500	Wisconsin .....	19	1,685,000
Michigan .....	19	1,575,000			
Minnesota .....	6	2,100,000	Total .....	1,234	340,069,505
Missouri .....	8	3,150,000			

The following table accounts for all banks organized, and shows how many of these have been extended, and how many are still in operation under the original organization certificates :

TOTAL NUMBER OF BANKS ORGANIZED UNDER THE NATIONAL CURRENCY ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1863, AND THE NATIONAL-BANK ACT OF JUNE 3, 1864, THE NUMBER EXTENDED UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 12, 1882, AND STILL IN OPERATION UNDER THEIR ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES OF ORGANIZATION, AND THE TOTAL NUMBER IN OPERATION OCTOBER 31, 1887.

	Act February 25, 1863.		Act June 3, 1864.		Total.
			Before 1882.	Since 1882.	
Originally organized .....		488	2,278		
Out of existence July 12, 1882 .....		146	347		
In operation July 12, 1882 .....		342	1,931		2,273
Organized since July 12, 1882 .....				1,059	
Since passed into voluntary liquidation to wind up affairs .....	7		97	37	141
Since in voluntary liquidation by expiration of corporate existence .....	20		55		75
Placed in hands of receivers .....	1		20	9	30
		28	172	48	
Extended under act July 12, 1882 .....		314	920		1,234
To reach the term of corporate existence .....			849		
Passed into voluntary liquidation since extension .....	3				
Placed in hands of receivers since extension .....	3	6			
Still in operation under original organization certificate .....		308	1,759		2,067
Restored to solvency and resumed business .....			1		
Total number in operation October 31, 1887 .....		308	1,760	993	3,061

The figures in the table as to the number of banks organized under these two acts, respectively, conform to the records of the office, but are not in conformity with the Comptroller's reports of previous years.

The discrepancy is attributable to the fact that certain banks originally organized under the act of 1863 afterward went into voluntary liquidation and were reorganized under the act of 1864. In the records of the office they stand among the banks organized under the latter act, while in the reports they have been included with banks organized under the act of 1863. It is perhaps a matter of but little consequence, but upon principle it seems best that the report should reflect accurately the records as they are.

From the foregoing table it will be found that all of the banks organized under the national currency act of 1863 have either ceased to exist or have had their corporate existence extended, while of those organized prior to July 12, 1882, under the national-bank act of 1864, 1,760 are still in operation under their original certificates of organization.

The following table shows how many of these 849 banks will reach the expiration of their corporate existence during each year from 1888 to 1901, inclusive, with their capital and circulation:

Years.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Years.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
1888 .....	10	\$1,250,000	\$321,750	1896 .....	23	\$2,173,800	\$986,650
1889 .....	3	600,000	184,500	1897 .....	24	3,419,000	1,171,295
1890 .....	61	9,560,500	364,000	1898 .....	25	2,679,000	1,198,350
1891 .....	97	12,358,900	4,040,685	1899 .....	39	4,995,000	2,270,700
1892 .....	100	13,815,100	4,562,760	1900 .....	50	7,807,100	2,153,330
1893 .....	38	4,701,000	1,982,925	1901 .....	108	14,669,150	3,702,350
1894 .....	63	7,628,000	2,812,720				
1895 .....	76	11,259,000	4,431,610	Total .....	717	96,915,550	30,183,625

The number, capital, and circulation of the national banks of which the periods of succession terminated between October 31, 1886, and October 31, 1887, are shown by the following table, which also indicates the number of which the corporate existence has been extended:

Date.	No. of banks that have expired.	Capital.	Circulation.	No. of banks that have extended.	Capital.	Circulation.
December 1886 .....	1	\$150,000	\$135,000	1	\$150,000	\$135,000
March 1887 .....	3	700,000	162,000	3	700,000	162,000
May .....	1	100,000	90,000	1	100,000	90,000
Total .....	5	950,000	387,000	5	950,000	387,000

The corporate existence of one national bank, with a capital of \$250,000, will expire in November of this year, and the corporate existence of ten national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,250,000, will expire during the year 1888.

NATIONAL BANKS OF WHICH THE CORPORATE EXISTENCE WILL EXPIRE DURING THE YEAR 1888, WITH THE DATE OF THE EXPIRATION, THE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK OF EACH BANK, THE UNITED STATES BONDS ON DEPOSIT WITH THE TREASURER, AND THE AMOUNT OF CIRCULATION ISSUED THEREON.

Charter number.	Title of bank.	State.	Expiration of corporate existence.	Capital stock.	United States bonds.	Circulation.
			1888.			
1676 ....	The First National Bank of Honeybrook .....	Pa....	Jan. 1	\$100,000	\$68,000	\$61,200
1677 ....	The Greene County National Bank of Springfield .....	Mo ...	Jan. 8	100,000	25,000	22,500
1678 .....	The Union Stock-Yard National Bank of Chicago (Lake) .....	Ill....	Feb. 29	500,000	50,000	45,000
1680 .....	The Carolina National Bank of Columbia.....	S. C. .	Mar. 14	100,000	25,000	22,500
1683 .....	The First National Bank of Mankato.....	Minn.	May 20	75,000	20,000	18,000
1682 .....	The State National Bank of Raleigh.....	N. C. .	June 2	100,000	25,000	22,500
1685 .....	The First National Bank of Sharon.....	Pa....	Aug. 31	125,000	32,000	28,800
1688 .....	The First National Bank of Hillsborough.....	N. H. .	Sept. 2	50,000	50,000	45,000
1690 .....	The First National Bank of Austin .....	Minn.	Oct. 27	50,000	12,500	11,250
1686 .....	The First National Bank of Faribault.....	Minn.	Nov. 21	50,000	50,000	45,000

SHAREHOLDERS IN BANKS.

In the report of last year tables were given by which a comparison could be made between the distribution of the shares of national banks in 1886 and the distribution as shown by tables reproduced from the Comptroller's Report of 1876.

The tables subjoined hereto afford a comparison between the distribution of national-bank stock and that of the stock of State banks and loan and trust companies, so far as the latter can be ascertained.

## DISTRIBUTION, BY STATES, ETC., NUMBER, AND PAR VALUE AT \$100 EACH, OF SHARES

	State, etc.	No. of banks.	Number of shares held by—		Same, in detail, held by—				
			State residents.	Non-State residents.	Natural persons.	Religious, charitable, and educational institutions.	Municipal corporations.	Savings banks, loan and trust and insurance companies.	All other corporations.
1	Maine.....	72	98,984	5,116	82,702	2,237		19,161	
2	New Hampshire.....	49	57,101	4,949	51,843	258	5	9,934	10
3	Vermont.....	49	67,426	7,734	72,181	51	102	2,826	
4	Massachusetts.....	198	411,750	35,155	373,782	4,833	661	67,618	11
5	Boston.....	54	475,571	33,929	264,326	19,600	231	225,275	68
6	Rhode Island.....	61	191,264	12,136	172,519	4,458	1,052	25,366	5
7	Connecticut.....	83	224,368	22,325	183,325	7,026	363	55,466	513
	Division No. 1.....	566	1,526,464	121,344	1,200,678	38,463	2,414	405,646	607
8	New York.....	269	333,320	13,977	346,126	391		780	
9	New York City.....	46	326,061	162,439	457,858	3,067	190	27,087	298
10	Albany.....	6	16,585	915	17,098	39		363	
11	New Jersey.....	80	119,535	10,748	129,116	514	60	593	
12	Pennsylvania.....	237	319,874	19,529	337,461	541	25	1,158	218
13	Philadelphia.....	43	218,670	7,910	223,760	528	20	2,272	
14	Pittsburgh.....	23	99,060	2,740	100,192	223		1,385	
	Division No. 2.....	704	1,433,105	218,258	1,611,611	5,303	295	33,638	516
15	Delaware.....	17	17,426	8,414	20,435	145	229	31	
16	Maryland.....	30	26,724	943	26,526	942	2	3	
17	Baltimore.....	17	112,080	5,053	103,365	6,359	61	7,293	55
18	Washington.....	7	11,766	3,984	15,304	13		373	
19	District of Columbia.....	1	2,040	480	2,435	66	19		
20	Virginia.....	25	30,139	7,824	36,329	498	65	1,071	
21	West Virginia.....	20	15,903	3,207	17,891	9	500	410	300
	Division No. 3.....	117	216,078	24,905	222,345	7,432	1,102	9,749	355
22	North Carolina.....	18	21,750	2,510	24,232	7		21	
23	South Carolina.....	15	16,253	1,227	17,233	92	87	68	
24	Georgia.....	19	19,125	10,255	27,213	33	1	2,113	
25	Florida.....	3	4,110	890	5,000				
26	Alabama.....	20	31,269	3,671	34,820		20	100	
27	Mississippi.....	11	6,965	2,285	9,175			75	
28	Louisiana.....	5	4,865	135	4,953	16		31	
29	New Orleans.....	8	20,775	8,475	28,220	2		1,018	10
30	Texas.....	87	79,271	18,329	97,292	30	75	203	
31	Arkansas.....	7	7,724	1,276	9,000				
32	Kentucky.....	59	93,420	4,169	96,971	414		177	27
33	Louisville.....	9	31,465	4,050	35,099	160		194	62
34	Tennessee.....	40	67,074	7,101	73,930	85		160	
	Division No. 4.....	306	404,066	64,353	463,138	839	183	4,160	99
35	Ohio.....	190	213,123	12,818	224,958	128		854	
36	Cincinnati.....	15	95,087	8,913	99,646	40		4,314	
37	Cleveland.....	9	60,324	6,616	66,631	275			94
38	Indiana.....	92	108,798	9,647	118,281	54		110	
39	Illinois.....	100	132,366	9,149	141,209	61		245	
40	Chicago.....	18	131,143	19,357	149,950			550	
41	Michigan.....	99	96,760	10,086	106,826			20	
42	Detroit.....	8	36,963	2,037	39,000				
43	Wisconsin.....	53	41,170	3,180	44,325	10		15	
44	Milwaukee.....	3	4,366	2,134	6,500				
	Division No. 5.....	647	920,159	83,937	997,326	568		6,108	94
45	Iowa.....	127	82,582	19,218	101,379			421	
46	Minnesota.....	57	96,582	38,818	132,152	252		2,900	96
47	Missouri.....	35	23,590	1,720	25,270			40	
48	Saint Louis.....	5	24,385	5,615	29,772	44		184	
49	Kansas City.....	6	16,770	21,230	35,558	25		2,417	
50	Saint Joseph.....	2	2,322	678	3,000				
51	Kansas.....	123	66,036	24,255	89,462			829	
52	Nebraska.....	94	48,737	11,168	59,838			67	
53	Omaha.....	8	16,573	7,427	24,000				
	Division No. 6.....	457	377,577	130,129	500,431	321		6,858	96

OF STOCK OF NATIONAL BANKS ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF JULY, 1887.

Total shares issued.	Number of shareholders.					Number of shareholders owning specific amounts.				
	Natural persons.	Corporations.	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total.	Owning shares to the par value of \$1,000 and less.	Over \$1,000 and less than \$5,000.	Over \$5,000 and less than \$30,000.	Over \$30,000.	
104,100	6,965	539	6,985	519	7,504	5,335	1,790	367	12	1
62,050	3,896	145	3,573	468	4,041	2,858	970	199	14	2
75,160	3,905	44	3,544	405	3,949	2,506	1,140	284	19	3
446,905	31,120	794	28,965	2,949	31,914	22,931	7,469	1,450	64	4
509,500	17,236	3,235	18,203	2,268	20,471	11,809	6,459	2,576	125	5
263,400	12,482	457	11,631	1,308	12,939	7,888	4,295	726	30	6
246,693	13,454	910	12,831	1,533	14,364	9,796	3,696	795	77	7
1,647,808	89,058	6,124	85,732	9,450	95,182	62,623	25,819	6,399	341	
347,297	15,156	43	14,253	946	15,199	8,099	5,498	1,528	74	8
483,500	14,629	442	8,516	6,555	15,071	7,012	5,439	2,445	175	9
17,500	611	7	5,576	42	618	290	226	96	6	10
130,283	9,054	47	8,309	792	9,101	5,926	2,675	488	12	11
339,403	29,964	83	22,102	945	23,047	14,695	7,047	1,243	62	12
226,580	10,976	93	10,438	631	11,069	6,503	3,476	1,047	43	13
101,800	3,992	37	3,972	57	4,029	2,085	1,431	483	30	14
1,651,363	77,382	752	68,166	9,968	78,134	44,610	25,792	7,330	402	
20,840	1,682	21	1,347	356	1,703	1,186	440	76	1	15
27,667	1,963	27	1,924	66	1,990	1,299	593	96	2	16
117,133	5,237	186	5,114	309	5,423	3,005	1,813	480	25	17
15,750	608	7	525	90	615	339	208	67	1	18
2,520	151	4	39	116	155	77	69	9	-----	19
37,963	1,561	15	1,326	290	1,576	980	387	201	8	20
19,110	929	6	778	157	935	506	340	83	6	21
240,983	12,131	266	11,053	1,344	12,397	7,392	3,950	1,012	43	
24,260	895	3	765	133	898	461	292	104	41	22
17,480	1,034	25	1,008	51	1,059	721	271	63	4	23
29,360	876	22	719	179	898	489	231	166	12	24
5,000	123	-----	101	23	123	64	34	24	1	25
34,940	869	2	757	114	871	383	285	189	14	26
9,250	299	3	235	67	302	151	90	59	2	27
5,000	90	4	99	4	103	47	25	28	3	28
29,250	841	5	669	177	846	341	293	197	15	29
97,600	1,974	10	1,573	411	1,984	838	576	520	50	30
9,000	238	-----	198	40	238	106	84	46	2	31
97,589	3,807	41	3,697	151	3,848	1,913	1,401	516	18	32
35,515	1,147	10	1,073	84	1,157	539	432	178	8	33
74,175	2,320	7	2,122	205	2,327	1,024	855	426	22	34
468,419	14,522	132	13,016	1,638	14,654	7,077	4,869	2,516	192	
225,940	8,144	31	7,708	467	8,175	4,302	2,614	1,205	54	35
104,000	1,538	50	1,467	121	1,588	821	529	581	57	36
67,000	839	2	764	77	841	163	274	368	36	37
118,445	2,304	5	2,062	247	2,309	782	823	646	58	38
141,515	4,162	8	3,846	324	4,170	2,097	1,324	701	48	39
150,500	1,545	4	1,344	205	1,549	851	443	660	95	40
106,846	3,218	1	2,899	320	3,219	1,450	1,109	638	22	41
39,000	597	-----	554	43	597	139	188	245	25	42
44,350	1,201	2	1,055	148	1,203	555	364	271	13	43
6,500	145	-----	39	106	145	68	57	15	5	44
1,004,096	23,693	103	21,738	2,058	23,796	10,328	7,725	5,330	413	
101,800	3,244	6	2,390	860	3,250	1,670	1,016	531	33	45
135,400	2,807	35	1,966	876	2,842	1,079	896	816	51	46
25,310	885	1	831	55	886	455	281	139	11	47
30,000	860	6	607	259	866	371	322	164	9	48
38,000	930	29	836	123	959	443	295	205	16	49
3,000	46	-----	25	21	46	20	10	16	-----	50
90,291	2,745	15	1,932	828	2,760	1,502	730	503	26	51
58,905	1,861	2	1,014	349	1,363	627	354	355	27	52
24,000	171	-----	114	57	171	49	24	73	25	53
507,706	13,049	94	9,715	3,428	13,143	6,216	3,927	2,802	198	

## DISTRIBUTION BY STATES, ETC., NUMBER, AND PAR VALUE AT \$100 EACH OF SHARES OF

State, etc.	No. of banks.	Number of shares held by—		Same in detail, held by—				
		State residents.	Non-State residents.	Natural persons.	Religious, charitable, and educational institutions.	Municipal corporations.	Savings banks, loan and trust and insurance companies.	All other corporations.
54 Colorado .....	29	22,397	3,953	26,350	.....	.....	.....	.....
55 Nevada .....	2	1,092	408	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
56 California.....	28	35,149	3,351	38,478	22	.....	.....	.....
57 San Francisco.....	3	17,796	9,204	26,993	.....	.....	407	.....
58 Oregon.....	22	15,281	2,369	17,565	.....	.....	85	.....
Division No. 7.....	84	91,715	19,285	110,486	22	.....	492	.....
59 Dakota.....	62	20,681	16,369	36,768	15	.....	267	.....
60 Idaho.....	6	2,620	880	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
61 Montana.....	17	13,592	5,658	19,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
62 New Mexico.....	9	6,200	2,300	8,350	.....	.....	150	.....
63 Utah.....	7	7,686	814	8,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
64 Washington.....	18	7,345	4,455	11,725	.....	50	25	.....
65 Wyoming.....	8	6,037	4,713	10,620	.....	50	80	.....
66 Arizona.....	1	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Division No. 8.....	128	65,161	35,189	99,713	15	100	522	.....
United States.....	3,009	5,034,325	697,400	5,205,728	52,963	4,094	467,173	1,767



STOCK OF NATIONAL BANKS ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF JULY, 1887—Continued.

Total shares issued.	Number of shareholders.					Number of shareholders owning specific amounts.				
	Natural persons.	Corporations.	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total.	Owning shares to the par value of \$1,000 and less.	Over \$1,000 and less than \$5,000.	Over \$5,000 and less than \$30,000.	Over \$30,000.	
26,350	443	.....	359	84	443	173	129	128	13	54
1,500	25	.....	20	5	25	3	8	14	.....	55
38,500	678	2	639	41	680	230	243	187	20	56
27,000	140	2	130	12	142	14	43	68	17	57
17,650	282	1	257	26	283	89	82	100	12	58
111,000	1,568	5	1,405	168	1,573	509	505	497	62	
37,050	1,124	8	628	504	1,132	589	315	224	4	59
3,500	57	.....	40	17	57	19	13	25	.....	60
19,250	252	.....	185	67	252	118	57	66	11	61
8,500	205	4	140	69	209	86	71	51	1	62
8,500	235	.....	219	16	235	130	61	41	3	63
11,800	251	2	165	88	253	115	56	79	3	64
10,750	147	2	66	83	149	28	45	69	7	65
1,000	6	.....	4	2	6	3	.....	1	2	66
100,350	2,277	16	1,447	846	2,293	1,088	618	556	31	
5,731,725	233,680	7,492	212,272	28,900	241,172	139,843	73,205	26,442	1,682	

NOTE.—The difference in the amount of capital stock as shown by this table and by the reports of condition on August 1 is accounted for by the fact that a number of banks organized during the five months just preceding that date had not paid up their capital stock.

## CIRCULATING NOTES.

Upon the security of its bonds, deposited with the Treasurer, each bank is entitled to receive, and the Comptroller of the Currency is by law required to issue to it upon demand of its officers, circulating notes to the amount of 90 per cent. of the market value, and not more than 90 per cent. of the par value, of the bonds. Any bank may deposit more than the minimum of bonds, and may take out circulating notes for 90 per cent. of its deposit, provided its entire outstanding circulation against bonds does not exceed 90 per cent. of its capital stock actually paid in. The circulating notes when issued by the Comptroller are in sheets, and are not valid until signed by the bank officers designated by the statute.

Under the present law the minimum deposit of bonds required to be made by the 3,049 national banks in operation in the United States on October 5, 1887, amounts to \$89,912,347.

A table in the Appendix\* shows by States and geographical divisions the national banks in operation on October 5, 1887, separated into two classes, namely, banks of which the capital does not exceed \$150,000, and banks of which the capital exceeds \$150,000. The first class contains 2,150 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$179,849,390; the second, 899 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$398,613,375. The minimum of bonds required to be kept on deposit by the entire body of banks in the first class is \$44,962,347; the minimum for the 899 banks of the second class is \$44,950,000. If all banks held only the minimum of bonds, the total national-bank circulation could not exceed \$80,921,113, while the possible maximum of circulation, namely, 90 per cent. of the aggregate of the national-bank capital, would be \$520,616,489.

The actual circulation on October 5, 1887, was \$272,387,176, inclusive of \$102,719,440 still outstanding, but which, having been surrendered by the banks that issued it, is no longer represented by bonds, but by that amount of lawful money deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to redeem the notes as they are presented.

The \$169,667,736 of circulation for which the banks are responsible consists of \$71,536,500 secured by the bonds deposited by the 2,150 banks having \$150,000 capital and less, and \$98,131,236 secured by the bonds belonging to the 899 banks of which the capital exceeds \$150,000. The first class of banks have, therefore, \$31,070,387 more than their minimum and \$90,327,951 less than their possible maximum circulation, while the larger banks have \$57,676,236 more than their minimum and \$260,620,802 less than their maximum.

The following table shows the number of banks organized from July 1, 1882, to July 1, 1887, their capital stock, amount of bonds deposited, and the circulation issued thereon:

Year.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Minimum bonds required.	Bonds actually deposited.	Percentage of excess,	Circulation issued.
					<i>Per cent.</i>	
July 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883 ..	251	\$26,552,300	\$5,155,500	\$7,116,400	28	\$6,404,760
July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1884 ..	218	19,944,000	4,016,000	4,676,100	14	4,208,490
July 1, 1884, to July 1, 1885 ..	142	15,205,000	3,061,250	3,332,800	8	2,999,520
July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886 ..	163	17,553,000	3,404,500	3,715,500	8	3,343,950
July 1, 1886, to July 1, 1887 ..	247	31,444,000	4,986,000	5,051,300	1	4,538,390

\* This Appendix, which is omitted for want of space, will be found in the bound volume of the Comptroller's report.

From the foregoing table it appears that 991 banks have been organized between the dates given, with a capital of \$110,698,300; that they have received circulation to the amount of \$21,495,110 on bonds deposited to the amount of \$23,892,100, and that the minimum deposit of bonds required by law for these banks is \$20,623,250.

The actual deposit of bonds during the whole period exceeds minimum by about 15 per cent. only, and taken year by year the percentage of excess has decreased from 28 per cent. in 1882-'83 to less than 1½ per cent. in 1886-'87.

Of the 217 national banks organized during the past fiscal year, 102 have a capital of \$50,000 each, amounting to \$5,100,000; 76 have a capital of over \$50,000 and not exceeding \$150,000, amounting to \$7,044,000; and 39 have a capital of \$19,300,000. The 39 largest banks deposited the exact amount of bonds required by law, and out of 178 banks of which the capital does not exceed \$150,000 only 8 have deposited bonds in excess of the requirement.

Tables will be found in the Appendix, pp. 183, etc., showing for the national banks in each State, Territory, and reserve city the minimum amount of bonds required by law, the bonds actually held, and the circulation thereon outstanding October 5, 1887; also all other information deemed useful as to circulation.

Banks are privileged to change their deposited bonds from time to time, to increase and to reduce the amount, within limits, and are required to inspect once a year the bonds held for them in trust by the Treasurer. The Comptroller of the Currency is the agent and medium of all such changes; his indorsement on the bonds establishes their ownership and alone validates their transfer. Section 5163 of the Revised Statutes requires him to record every act of deposit, transfer, and withdrawal, and to keep a set of books for the purpose, all of which has been carefully compiled with.

#### INTEREST-BEARING FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE AMOUNT HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS.

The connection between the banks and the distribution of the funded debt of the United States renders the following statement appropriate:

The public debt at its maximum, on August 31, 1865, amounted to \$2,844,649,626, of which obligations not bearing interest amounted to \$461,616,311, leaving interest-bearing debt \$2,383,033,315. On October 31, 1887, the interest-bearing debt amounted to \$1,041,770,742.

The following table shows the class of bonds, authorizing act, date of maturity, rate of interest, and intermediate changes :

## BONDED DEBT AT DATES NAMED.

Date.	6 per cent.	5 per cent.	4½ per cent.*	4 per cent.†	6 per cent.‡	Total.
Aug. 31, 1865....	\$908, 516, 091	\$199, 792, 100	.....	.....	\$1, 258, 000	\$1, 109, 568, 191
June 30, 1866....	1, 008, 388, 469	198, 528, 435	.....	.....	6, 042, 000	1, 212, 958, 904
June 30, 1867....	1, 421, 110, 719	198, 533, 435	.....	.....	14, 762, 000	1, 634, 406, 154
June 30, 1868....	1, 841, 521, 800	221, 588, 400	.....	.....	20, 089, 000	2, 092, 199, 200
June 30, 1869....	1, 886, 341, 300	221, 589, 300	.....	.....	58, 638, 320	2, 166, 568, 920
June 30, 1870....	1, 764, 932, 300	221, 589, 300	.....	.....	64, 457, 320	2, 050, 978, 920
June 30, 1871....	1, 613, 897, 300	274, 236, 450	.....	.....	64, 618, 832	1, 952, 752, 582
June 30, 1872....	1, 374, 883, 800	414, 567, 300	.....	.....	64, 623, 512	1, 845, 074, 612
June 30, 1873....	1, 281, 238, 650	414, 567, 300	.....	.....	64, 623, 512	1, 760, 429, 462
June 30, 1874....	1, 213, 624, 700	510, 628, 050	.....	.....	64, 623, 512	1, 788, 876, 262
June 30, 1875....	1, 100, 865, 550	607, 132, 750	.....	.....	64, 623, 512	1, 772, 621, 812
June 30, 1876....	984, 999, 650	711, 685, 800	.....	.....	64, 623, 512	1, 761, 308, 962
June 30, 1877....	854, 621, 850	703, 266, 650	\$140, 000, 000	.....	64, 623, 512	1, 761, 512, 012
June 30, 1878....	738, 619, 000	703, 266, 650	240, 000, 000	\$98, 850, 000	64, 623, 512	1, 845, 359, 162
June 30, 1879....	310, 932, 500	646, 905, 500	250, 000, 000	679, 878, 110	64, 623, 512	1, 952, 330, 622
June 30, 1880....	235, 780, 400	484, 864, 900	250, 000, 000	739, 347, 800	64, 623, 512	1, 774, 616, 612
June 30, 1881....	196, 378, 600	439, 841, 350	250, 000, 000	739, 347, 800	64, 623, 512	1, 690, 191, 262
June 30, 1882....	Continued at ¾ per cent. 58, 957, 150	Continued at ¾ per cent. 401, 593, 900 32, 082, 600	250, 000, 000	739, 349, 350	64, 623, 512	1, 514, 433, 912
June 30, 1883....	.....	Funded into 3 per cents, act July 12, 1882. 304, 204, 350	250, 000, 000	737, 942, 200	64, 623, 512	1, 388, 852, 862
June 30, 1884....	.....	224, 612, 150	250, 000, 000	737, 661, 700	64, 623, 512	1, 276, 897, 362
June 30, 1885....	.....	194, 190, 500	250, 000, 000	737, 719, 850	64, 623, 512	1, 246, 533, 862
June 30, 1886....	.....	144, 046, 600	250, 000, 000	737, 759, 700	64, 623, 512	1, 196, 429, 812
June 30, 1887....	.....	19, 716, 500	250, 000, 000	737, 800, 600	64, 623, 512	1, 072, 140, 612
Oct. 31, 1887....	.....	.....	230, 544, 600	732, 447, 550	64, 623, 512	1, 027, 615, 662

\* Funded loan 1891; authorizing act, July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871; date of maturity, 1891.

† Funded loan 1907; authorizing act, July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871; date of maturity, 1907.

‡ Pacific railroad bonds; authorizing act, July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864; date of maturity, 1895 to 1899.

The Navy pension fund, amounting to \$14,000,000 in 3 per cents, the interest upon which is applied to the payment of naval pensions exclusively, and \$155,080 of refunding certificates are not included in the table.

The act approved July 12, 1882, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to receive at the Treasury any bonds of the United States bearing 3½ per cent. interest, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of registered bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum—

*Provided*, That the bonds herein authorized shall not be called in and paid so long as any bonds of the United States heretofore issued bearing a higher rate of interest than three per centum, and which shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, shall be outstanding and uncalled.

Under this act \$305,581,250 of 3 percents were issued, but the largest amount outstanding at any time was \$305,529,000, on August 7, 1883, \$52,250 having been redeemed before the last issue was made.

The largest amount of 3 percents held by the national banks on deposit as security for circulation was \$202,386,750, on August 16, 1883.

On October 31, 1886, there was outstanding \$95,850,050 3 per cent. bonds, of which \$31,607,400 had been called. The \$64,242,550 then remaining uncalled have been called during the past year, except that bonds amounting to \$605,150 were voluntarily presented for redemption under Treasury circulars dated August 30, 1886, and September 15, 1886. Of the \$63,637,400 called, \$1,448,400 was still outstanding October 31, 1887.

Of this amount the national banks on that date held \$144,500, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for circulation, and \$550,000 was held by him for them as security for public deposits.

REDEMPTION OF LOAN OF JULY 2, 1882, KNOWN AS THREE PER CENT. BONDS.

Since the last annual report the whole amount of 3 per cent. bonds then outstanding has been called in for redemption.

The following tables show the general progress of this redemption, and its effect upon national-bank circulation, from September 15, 1886, to July 1, 1887.

The first table relates to the entire mass of 3 per cent. bonds outstanding September 15, 1886, including both those held by the Treasurer for the banks and those held by others. It gives the date and maturity of each call since August 1, 1886, the amount of bonds embraced in each, the bonds then outstanding, and those thereafter redeemed.

The second table shows the amount of 3 per cent. bonds held by the Treasurer as security for national-bank circulation on September 15, 1886, the amount of such bonds included in each call for redemption since August 1, 1886, the total amount so held at each date at which interest ceased under any call for redemption, the amounts redeemed at those dates, and the amounts held on which interest had ceased.

STATEMENT SHOWING CHANGES IN THREE PER CENT. LOAN OF JULY 12, 1882, FROM AUGUST 1, 1886, TO JULY 1, 1887.

Call No. 140 to 149.			Amount of bonds outstanding at maturity of each call.			Amount of bonds redeemed between the maturity of each call and maturity of succeeding call.		
Date of call.	Maturity of call.	Amount called.	Amount previously called.	Amount not yet called.	Total amount outstanding.	Redeemed under last call.	Redeemed under previous calls.	Voluntarily surrendered under special calls.
1886.	1886.							
Aug. 12	Sept. 15	\$10,003,650	\$36,337,150	\$91,133,050	\$127,470,200	.....	\$177,270,800	\$788,000
19	Oct. 1	15,005,000	40,575,300	75,450,200	116,025,500	\$11,600	10,758,550	674,150
Sept. 15	16	15,122,400	29,699,900	74,484,700	104,154,600	822,900	10,094,100	965,500
27	Nov. 1	15,008,300	26,043,500	64,222,450	90,285,950	40,000	14,414,650	256,900
Oct. 29	Dec. 1	10,005,350	12,270,900	64,017,600	76,288,500	4,845,000	8,997,600	204,850
Dec. 28	1887.							
1887.	Feb. 1	10,010,900	23,205,350	39,958,400	63,163,750	155,900	17,652,550	161,300
Jan. 22	Mar. 1	13,887,000	20,481,050	29,921,350	50,402,400	.....	12,887,950	29,300
Feb. 21	Apr. 1	10,007,750	15,636,200	19,814,600	35,450,800	162,500	14,696,600	92,500
Mar. 23	May 1	10,014,250	7,258,300	19,774,000	27,032,300	6,832,300	1,708,100	40,600
May 20	July 1	19,717,500	8,851,050	.....	8,851,050	14,929,100	10,027,950	56,500
							278,478,850	3,270,000

RECAPITULATION OF REDEMPTIONS.

Amount redeemed under last call .....	\$14,929,100
Amount redeemed under previous calls .....	278,478,850
Amount redeemed uncalled .....	3,270,000
Bonds of Lewis legacy redeemed.....	52,250
Total redemptions.....	296,730,200
Outstanding July 1, 1887.....	8,851,050
Amount of original issue of loan.....	305,581,250

## STATEMENT SHOWING CHANGES IN THREE PER CENT. LOAN OF JULY 12, 1862—Continued.

Calls No. 140 to No. 149.			Amount of 3 per cent. bonds held by the Treasurer as security for national-bank circulation at maturity of each call.			Amount of 3 per cent. bonds withdrawn by banks in the interval between the maturity of each call and the maturity of the succeeding call.		
Date of call.	Maturity of call.	Amount of bonds included in call held as security for national-bank circulation.	Amount included in previous calls.	Amount not previously called.	Total amount held by the Treasurer.	Redeemed under last call.	Redeemed under previous calls.	Voluntarily surrendered under special calls.
1886.	1886.							
Aug. 12	Sept. 15	\$7,045,200	\$14,644,000	\$80,238,800	\$94,882,800			
19	Oct. 1	11,188,000	29,832,050	57,222,400	87,048,450	\$2,179,100	\$4,972,250	\$677,000
Sept. 15	Oct. 16	10,795,200	21,873,650	57,180,400	79,054,050	3,682,200	4,056,700	255,500
27	Nov. 1	12,067,650	19,881,000	49,156,450	69,038,050	5,557,500	4,104,000	264,500
Oct. 29	Dec. 1	7,925,500	8,861,450	48,404,000	57,325,450	3,774,400	7,085,400	852,800
Dec. 28	1887.							
1887.	Feb. 1	8,440,250	18,131,950	29,000,300	47,132,250	3,637,350	5,950,750	605,100
Jan. 22	Mar. 1	10,613,750	13,975,500	22,919,300	36,894,800	4,945,550	5,188,900	103,000
Feb. 21	Apr. 1	5,989,500	10,408,300	17,677,600	27,085,900	4,111,500	5,328,900	368,500
Mar. 23	May 1	7,818,700	5,006,950	15,221,600	20,228,550	5,115,950	1,465,500	285,500
May 20	July 1	15,221,600	5,205,950	-----	5,205,950	12,245,150	2,565,450	212,000
						45,248,700	40,804,250	3,623,900

## RECAPITULATION.

Amount held by the Treasurer September 15, 1886 .....	\$94,882,800
Amount redeemed from September 15 to October 1, 1886 .....	7,834,350
October 1 to October 16, 1886 .....	7,994,400
October 16 to November 1, 1886 .....	10,016,000
November 1 to December 1, 1886 .....	11,712,600
December 1, 1886, to February 1, 1887 .....	10,193,200
February 1 to March 1, 1887 .....	10,237,450
March 1 to April 1, 1887 .....	9,808,900
April 1 to May 1, 1887 .....	6,857,350
May 1 to July 1, 1887 .....	15,022,600
Amount unredeemed July 1, 1887 .....	5,205,950
	<u>94,882,800</u>

It will be seen by reference to foregoing tables that call No. 140 was dated August 12, 1886. On that day the Treasurer held as security for circulation of national banks 3 per cent. bonds amounting to \$103,351,650, of which \$1,720,000 had ceased to bear interest, having matured under previous calls.

Upon the assumption that it would be found practicable and desirable to continue the redemption of these bonds, it became a matter of solicitude with a great many banks holding only 3 percents to ascertain whether their bonds could remain on deposit with the Treasurer as a basis for circulation after interest on them had ceased. Singular as it may seem, some strong and ordinarily well managed banks left large amounts of called bonds on deposit for months, preferring to forego all interest rather than to replace them with other bonds at the then prevailing premium, but as a rule the banks that resisted the replacement of called bonds were those of small capital in sections where money was scarce and dear.

The language of the statute makes it clear that only interest-bearing registered bonds can be deposited, but in the clause requiring the de-

posit to be maintained up to a certain minimum, registered bonds only are mentioned, nothing being said about their being also interest-bearing.

Taking advantage of this ambiguity in the law, it was contended on behalf of certain banks, that when a deposit was once made of interest-bearing registered bonds of the United States, the requirement of the statute was fulfilled, and that banks could not be compelled against their will to replace those bonds, or to retire the circulation issued upon them, because without any action on their part, and even without their consent, the Government had called the bonds for redemption, and had thereby acquired the right to cease paying interest.

On the other hand, it has always been maintained in the Treasury Department, that bonds upon which interest has ceased are not such bonds as the statute requires national banks to keep on deposit as a basis for circulation.

The controversy at one time became very serious, as it was represented that banks in all parts of the country were resolved to go out of the system if they should be compelled to withdraw their called bonds.

With a view of terminating the controversy as to the meaning of the law, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to submit the question to the Attorney-General, and this being done the Attorney-General decided that bonds on which interest had ceased could not be lawfully held by the Treasurer as security for national-bank circulation.

If at any time within six months after August 12, 1886, the true position of the banks had been known, especially how many of them held no bonds but 3 per cents, or if peremptory measures had been taken to compel the immediate replacement of called bonds, a speculation in the 4 and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. bonds would no doubt have been precipitated, and in that event the formation of new banks would have been arrested, and many of those already in the system would have been forced into liquidation.

If by accident or inadvertence the magnitude of the necessary bond replacements had got out, or if the ambiguity of the law had not afforded opportunity for temporizing with the reluctant banks, there is little doubt that the banks would have been cornered for available bonds, and while the corner lasted no new banks could have been formed, and a greater or less number of the several hundred which held only 3 per cent. bonds would have been forced into liquidation.

It is needless to specify the steps taken to avert these consequences, and at the same time to bring about an acquiescence in the requirement of the law without having recourse to coercive measures, but it is, perhaps, proper to state that between August 12, 1886, and July 1, 1887, nearly \$102,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds were surrendered by the banks for redemption, and that replacements were made in 4 and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. bonds to the amount of upward of \$20,000,000, while during the same time new banks deposited 4 and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. bonds to the amount of \$4,532,300, and the amounts of these bonds held to secure deposits of public moneys increased by over \$12,000,000. Thus fully \$37,000,000 of 4 and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. bonds were obtained by the banks and transferred to the Treasury within less than twelve months, without exciting any speculative advance in the premium of either loan, as will appear from the subjoined table.

OPENING, HIGHEST, AND LOWEST PRICES OF UNITED STATES REGISTERED FOUR AND FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. BONDS IN NEW YORK FOR EACH WEEK FROM AUGUST 14, 1886, TO JULY 2, 1887, BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE.

[Compiled from the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle."]

Week ending—	4 per cent. bonds, registered.			4½ per cent. bonds, registered.			Week ending—	4 per cent. bonds, registered.			4½ per cent. bonds, registered.		
	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.		Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.
1886.							1887.						
Aug. 14	126½	126½	126½	110½	110½	110½	Jan. 22	127½	127½	127½	110	110½	110
21	126½	126½	125½	110½	110½	109½	29	128½	128½	128½	110½	110½	110½
28	126½	126½	126½	109½	109½	109½	Feb. 5	128½	128½	128½	110½	110½	109½
Sept. 4	126½	126½	125	110½	110½	109½	12	128½	128½	128½	109½	109½	109½
11	125	125½	125	110	110½	110	19	128½	128½	128½	109½	109½	108½
18	125½	126½	125½	110½	111½	110½	26	128½	128½	128½	109	109½	109
25	126½	127	126½	111½	112	111½	Mar. 5	128½	128½	127½	109½	109½	108½
Oct. 2	127	128½	127	111½	112½	111½	12	127½	127½	127½	108½	109½	108½
9	129½	129½	128½	112½	112½	111½	19	127½	127½	127½	109½	109½	108½
16	128½	128½	127½	111½	111½	111½	26	127½	127½	127½	108½	109½	108½
23	128½	128½	128½	111½	112	111½	Apr. 2	128½	128½	128½	109½	110	109½
30	128½	128½	128½	111½	111½	111½	9	128½	129	128½	109½	110	109½
Nov. 6	128½	128½	128½	110½	110½	110½	16	128½	129½	129½	110	110½	110
13	128½	128½	127½	110½	110½	109½	23	129	129½	129	110	110½	110
20	128½	128½	127	109½	110	109½	30	129½	129½	129½	110½	110½	110½
27	127½	128½	127½	109½	110½	109½	May 7	129	129	128½	109	109	108½
Dec. 4	129	129½	128½	110½	110½	110½	14	128½	129	128½	108½	109½	108½
11	128½	128½	128½	110½	110½	110½	21	129½	129½	129	109½	109½	109½
18	128½	128½	127½	110½	110½	110½	28	129½	129½	129½	109½	109½	109½
25	127½	127½	127½	110½	110½	110½	June 4	129½	129½	128½	109½	109½	109½
1887.							11	128½	128½	128½	109½	109½	109½
Jan. 1	127½	128	127½	110½	110½	110½	18	128½	128½	128½	109½	109½	109½
8	127½	127½	126½	110½	110½	109½	25	128½	128½	128	109½	109½	109½
15	127½	127½	127½	110	110½	110	July 2	128½	128½	128½	109½	109½	109½

It is of grave importance for Congress to observe the perilous contingencies involved in the existence of the present relations between the public debt and the national bank circulation.

It is neither wise nor prudent to maintain a condition of things which makes the possession of official information, necessarily accessible even to clerks in the Departments, an incentive or a temptation to speculation in public securities, nor should the natural and healthy growth of the national bank system be exposed to the danger of being suddenly arrested by legitimate and discreet operations of the Treasury, directed to the reduction of the public debt.

During the year ending October 31, 1887, \$5,379,250 of 4 percents and \$19,455,400 of 4½ percents were purchased for sinking-fund purposes, making a total of \$24,834,650. Of this amount \$297,500 of 4 percents and \$687,500 of 4½ percents were withdrawn by the national banks from deposit to secure circulation, making total withdrawals from this cause \$985,000, while the replacement by deposits of 4 percents amounted to only \$279,650.



Changes in the debt have induced corresponding changes in the bonds held by the national banks. In January 1866, 1,582 banks, with a capital, surplus, and undivided profits of \$475,330,204, held \$440,380,350 of United States bonds. On October 5, 1887, 3,049 banks, with a capital, surplus, and undivided profits of \$823,827,373, held only \$223,754,450 of bonds. The total bank circulation on January 1, 1866, was \$213,239,530, and on October 5, 1887, that which was secured by bonds was \$167,283,343.

The amount and classes of United States bonds owned by the banks, including those pledged as security for circulation and for public deposits, on June 30 in each year since 1865, are exhibited in the following table :

Years.	United States bonds held as security for circulation.					United States bonds held for other purposes at nearest date.	Grand total.
	6 per cent. bonds.	5 per cent. bonds.	4½ per cent. bonds.	4 per cent. bonds.	Total.		
1865 ..	\$170,382,500	\$65,576,600	.....	.....	\$235,959,100	\$155,785,750	\$391,744,850
1866 ..	241,083,500	86,226,850	.....	.....	327,310,350	121,162,950	448,463,300
1867 ..	251,430,400	89,177,100	.....	.....	340,607,500	84,002,650	424,610,150
1868 ..	250,726,950	90,768,950	.....	.....	341,495,900	80,922,500	422,418,400
1869 ..	255,190,350	87,661,250	.....	.....	342,851,600	55,102,000	397,953,600
1870 ..	247,855,350	94,923,200	.....	.....	342,278,550	43,980,600	386,259,150
1871 ..	220,497,750	139,387,800	.....	.....	359,865,550	30,450,800	399,336,350
1872 ..	173,251,450	207,189,250	.....	.....	380,440,700	31,865,200	412,308,900
1873 ..	160,923,500	229,487,050	.....	.....	390,410,550	25,724,400	416,134,150
1874 ..	154,870,700	236,800,500	.....	.....	391,171,200	25,347,100	416,518,300
1875 ..	136,955,160	239,359,400	.....	.....	376,314,500	26,900,200	403,214,700
1876 ..	109,313,450	232,081,300	.....	.....	341,394,750	45,170,300	386,565,050
1877 ..	87,690,300	206,651,050	\$44,372,250	.....	338,713,600	47,315,050	386,028,650
1878 ..	82,421,200	199,514,550	48,448,650	\$19,162,000	349,546,400	68,850,900	418,397,300
1879 ..	56,042,800	144,616,300	35,056,550	118,538,950	354,254,600	76,603,520	430,858,120
1880 ..	58,056,150	139,758,650	37,760,950	126,076,300	361,652,050	42,831,300	404,483,350
1881 ..	61,901,800	172,848,850	32,600,500	93,637,700	360,488,400	63,849,950	424,338,350
Continued at 3½ per cent. : 25,142,600		Continued at 3¼ per cent. : 202,487,650 7,402,600	32,752,650	97,429,800	357,812,700	43,122,550	400,935,250
1882 ..	385,700	3 per cents. : 200,877,850	39,408,500	104,954,650	353,029,500	34,094,150	387,123,650
1884 ..	Pacific. 3,520,000	172,412,550	46,546,400	111,690,900	330,649,850	31,203,000	361,852,850
1885 ..	3,565,000	142,240,850	48,483,050	117,961,300	312,145,200	32,195,800	344,341,000
1886 ..	3,175,000	107,782,100	50,484,200	114,143,500	275,974,600	31,345,550	307,320,350
1887 ..		5,205,950	67,743,100	115,842,650	191,966,700	35,147,750	224,814,450

SECURITY FOR CIRCULATING NOTES.

The following table shows the amount of bonds held by the Treasurer as security for the circulating notes of the national banks on October 31 of each year from 1882 to 1887, inclusive, the amount held by the banks for all other purposes, and the total of these two :

Year.	Number of banks.	United States bonds held as security for circulation.					United States bonds held for other purposes at nearest date.	Total.
		4½ per cent. bonds.	4 per cent. bonds.	3 per cent. bonds.	Pacific 6 per cent. bonds.	Total.		
1882.....	2,301	\$33,754,650	\$104,927,500	\$40,621,950 179,675,550	\$3,526,000	\$362,505,650	\$37,563,750	\$400,069,400
1883.....	2,522	41,319,700	106,164,850	*602,000 201,327,750	3,463,000	352,877,300	30,674,050	383,551,350
1884.....	2,671	49,537,450	116,705,450	155,604,400	3,469,000	325,316,300	30,419,600	355,735,900
1885.....	2,727	49,547,250	116,391,650	138,920,650	3,505,000	303,364,550	31,780,100	344,144,650
1886.....	2,868	57,436,850	115,983,150	69,038,050	3,588,000	245,444,050	32,431,400	277,875,450
1887.....	3,061	69,696,100	115,791,400	144,500	3,256,000	188,828,000	34,671,350	223,499,350

\* Three and one-half per cent.

The foregoing tables show how the banks have shifted their investments from one class of bonds to another, and the following table exhibits especially the steady decrease in the amount of bonds held for and by the banks, and in connection with other tables in this report it tends to establish the proposition that the banks are gradually reducing their investments in these securities.

Table showing the decrease of national-bank circulation during each of the years ending October 31, from 1884 to 1887, inclusive, and the amount of lawful money on deposit at the end of each year:

National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1883, including notes of national gold banks.....	\$352, 013, 787	
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks.....	35, 993, 461	\$316, 020, 326
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1884, including notes of national gold banks.....	333, 559, 813	
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks.....	41, 710, 163	291, 849, 650
Net decrease of circulation .....		24, 170, 676
Net outstanding as above, October 31, 1884.....		291, 849, 650
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1885, including notes of national gold banks.....	315, 847, 168	
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks.....	39, 542, 979	276, 304, 189
Net decrease of circulation .....		15, 545, 461
Net outstanding as above, October 31, 1885.....		276, 304, 189
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1886, including notes of national gold banks.....	301, 529, 889	
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks.....	81, 819, 233	219, 710, 656
Net decrease of circulation.....		56, 593, 533
Net outstanding as above, November 1, 1886.....		219, 710, 656
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1887, including notes of national gold banks.....	272, 041, 203	
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks.....	102, 826, 136	169, 215, 067
Net decrease of circulation .....		50, 495, 589

The following table shows the diminishing scale on which banks organized during each of the past five years have availed themselves of the privilege of issuing circulation upon bonds in excess of the minimum which the law obliges them to keep on hand.

For the sake of conciseness in the table the circulation is omitted, but as every bank has received circulation to the amount of 90 per cent. of the bonds deposited, the proportions of the table reflect faithfully the features of the circulation.

NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED IN EACH GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES FROM OCTOBER 31, 1882, TO OCTOBER 31, 1887, SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF BONDS DEPOSITED TO SECURE THEIR CIRCULATION, THE MINIMUM AMOUNT OF BONDS REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF JULY 12, 1882, AND THE EXCESS DEPOSITED OVER REQUIREMENTS BOTH IN AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE.

Divisions.*	Number of banks.	Capital.	United States bonds.			
			Deposited.	Minimum.	Excess.	Per cent. of excess over minimum.
1883.						
First.....	7	\$1,275,000	\$995,000	\$312,500	\$682,500	218.40
Second.....	38	2,875,200	1,854,500	743,800	1,110,700	149.32
Third.....	5	295,000	165,500	73,700	81,800	110.99
Fourth.....	43	3,643,650	1,238,100	748,400	489,700	65.43
Fifth.....	61	11,210,000	2,578,000	1,765,000	813,000	46.06
Sixth.....	71	7,085,500	1,729,250	1,240,400	482,850	38.73
Seventh.....	11	620,000	268,400	155,000	113,400	73.16
Eighth.....	26	1,550,000	556,800	375,000	181,800	48.48
Total.....	262	28,654,350	9,375,550	5,419,800	3,955,750	72.987
1884.						
First.....	10	810,000	313,000	190,000	123,000	64.73
Second.....	22	1,662,250	718,000	340,500	377,500	110.86
Third.....	6	280,000	168,500	70,000	98,500	137.85
Fourth.....	27	2,801,100	693,600	627,700	65,900	10.49
Fifth.....	34	3,413,100	927,000	570,700	356,300	62.43
Sixth.....	68	5,492,780	1,239,750	1,135,600	104,150	9.17
Seventh.....	5	386,000	120,000	95,000	25,000	26.31
Eighth.....	19	1,143,000	309,250	285,700	23,550	8.24
Total.....	191	16,042,230	4,487,100	3,315,200	1,171,900	35.349
1885.						
First.....	4	400,000	100,500	100,000	500	.5
Second.....	18	2,635,000	1,037,500	543,700	493,800	90.822
Third.....	3	660,000	112,500	112,500	.....	.....
Fourth.....	20	2,025,000	561,500	506,100	65,400	10.946
Fifth.....	35	7,123,000	1,963,500	1,218,200	745,300	61.172
Sixth.....	41	2,350,000	759,800	587,500	172,300	29.329
Seventh.....	8	725,000	169,000	168,700	300	.177
Eighth.....	16	1,020,000	255,000	255,000	.....	.....
Total.....	145	16,938,000	4,959,300	3,491,700	1,467,600	42.031
1886.						
First.....	5	500,000	125,000	125,000	.....	.....
Second.....	15	4,000,000	525,000	525,000	.....	.....
Third.....	4	450,000	112,500	112,500	.....	.....
Fourth.....	23	1,658,000	404,750	402,000	2,750	.684
Fifth.....	27	5,465,000	843,000	743,750	99,250	13.344
Sixth.....	58	5,830,000	982,500	982,500	.....	.....
Seventh.....	18	2,100,000	367,500	360,000	7,500	2.083
Eighth.....	24	1,355,000	353,250	313,750	39,500	12.589
Total.....	174	21,358,000	3,713,500	3,564,500	140,000	4.18
1887.						
First.....	5	400,000	100,000	100,000	.....	.....
Second.....	27	7,025,000	771,550	743,750	27,800	3.74
Third.....	6	500,000	115,000	112,500	2,500	2.22
Fourth.....	50	6,199,000	1,262,500	1,262,250	250	.02
Fifth.....	37	5,010,000	959,500	952,500	7,000	.74
Sixth.....	70	9,002,000	1,400,500	1,400,500	.....	.....
Seventh.....	17	1,510,000	377,500	377,500	.....	.....
Eighth.....	13	900,000	225,000	225,000	.....	.....
Total.....	225	30,546,000	5,211,550	5,174,000	37,550	.72

\* See page 452.

The following table exhibits in detail the changes which have occurred during the past year in the amount of national-bank circulation, so arranged as to illustrate the process by which the circulation steadily decreases concurrently with the accession of new banks and an increase in the aggregate national-bank capital:

## CAPITAL AND CIRCULATION.

	Paid in capital.	Circulation represented by bonds.
Increase by banks existing November 1, 1886 .....	\$3,868,005	\$3,957,175
Increase caused by formation of new banks .....	32,416,770	4,592,090
Increase by banks organized during the year .....	610,000	.....
<b>Total increase .....</b>	<b>36,894,775</b>	<b>8,549,265</b>
Decrease by banks still in operation November 1, 1887 .....	2,235,000	57,770,475
Decrease by banks going into voluntary liquidation and failed .....	4,087,450	1,274,380
<b>Total decrease .....</b>	<b>6,322,450</b>	<b>59,044,855</b>
<b>Net increase of capital .....</b>	<b>30,572,325</b>	.....
<b>Net decrease of circulation .....</b>	.....	<b>50,495,590</b>

STATEMENT BY MONTHS, SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES BONDS TRANSFERRED FROM THE SECURITIES HELD IN TRUST BY THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES FOR NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION TO THE SECURITIES SO HELD FOR PUBLIC DEPOSITS DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1887, AND THE METHODS BY WHICH SUCH TRANSFER WAS MADE.

Date.	Exchanged.	Substituted.	Transferred by retirement of circulation.
1886.			
November .....			\$70,000
December .....	\$100,000		100,000
1887.			
January .....			530,000
February .....			220,000
March .....			145,000
April .....			40,000
May .....			155,000
June .....			60,000
July .....		\$50,000	80,000
August .....	30,000		.....
September .....	140,000		62,500
October .....	115,000	100,000	500,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>385,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>1,962,500</b>

## BANKS WITHOUT CIRCULATION.

As reported last year, some national banks have not availed themselves of the privilege of taking out circulating notes, and others have surrendered their entire circulation. The following list is unchanged since October 31, 1886:

Title of bank.	Capital.	Bonds.
Chemical National Bank, New York, N. Y. ....	\$300,000	\$50,000
Fulton National Bank, New York, N. Y. ....	300,000	50,000
National City Bank, New York, N. Y. ....	1,000,000	50,000
American Exchange National Bank, New York, N. Y. ....	5,000,000	50,000
Third National Bank, New York, N. Y. ....	1,000,000	50,000
National Bank, Washington, D. C. ....	200,000	50,000
Chestertown National Bank, Chestertown, Md. ....	50,000	12,500
First National Bank, Houston, Tex. ....	100,000	25,000
Mechanics' National Bank, New York, N. Y. ....	2,000,000	50,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>9,950,000</b>	<b>387,500</b>

DISSOLUTION.

The total number of national banks organized since February 25, 1863, is 3,805, of which there are now in operation, as shown elsewhere, 3,061; passed out of the system, 744, accounted for thus:

Passed into voluntary liquidation to wind up their affairs.....	480
Less number afterward placed in hands of receivers.....	9
	471
Passed into liquidation for purpose of reorganization.....	79
Passed into liquidation upon expiration of corporate existence.....	*75
Placed in hands of receivers.....	120
	745
Less restored to solvency and resumed business.....	1
	744
Total passed out of system.....	744

The corporate existence of five national banks expired during the year ending October 31, 1887, and in each case an extension has been obtained in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 12, 1882.

There were eight failures of national banks during the year ending October 31, 1887, and, as has been shown, in one case the creditors have been paid in full, principal and interest, in another they have received 50 per cent., and in two others 25 per cent. on account of the claims proved.

The affairs of five failed banks have been closed during the past year, and final dividends have been paid to their creditors. These banks, with the total dividends paid in each case, are given below:

Name and location of bank.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Total dividends on principal.	Proportion of interest paid.
		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Abington National Bank of Abington, Mass.....	Aug. 2, 1886	100	100
First National Bank of Blair, Neb.....	Sept. 8, 1886	100	100
City National Bank of Williamsport, Pa.....	May 4, 1888	100	100
Palatka National Bank of Palatka, Fla.....	June 3, 1887	100	100
First National Bank of Butler, Pa.....	July 23, 1879	81	.....

INACTIVE RECEIVERSHIPS.

There still remain in the hands of receivers a small number of banks of which the affairs have been liquidated as far as possible, but the receiverships are kept open by matters pending in the courts. In these cases the expenses of the receivership are reduced to a minimum, and the compensation of the receiver is made dependent as far as practicable upon services rendered and results obtained.

The following table shows the receiverships that are in this condition:

Name and location of bank.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Dividends paid.
		<i>Per cent.</i>
First National Bank of Anderson, Ind.....	Nov. 23, 1873	39
National Bank of the State of Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.....	June 23, 1877	†100
Third National Bank of Chicago, Ill.....	Nov. 24, 1877	†100
Central National Bank of Chicago, Ill.....	Dec. 1, 1877	60
People's National Bank of Helena, Mont.....	Sept. 13, 1878	40
German American National Bank of Washington, D. C.....	Nov. 1, 1878	50
First National Bank of Union Mills, Union City, Pa.....	Mar. 24, 1883	65

\* Thirty-eight of these have been reorganized.

† And interest.

By reference to the Report of 1886 it will be seen that the number of these inactive receiverships has been reduced during the past year by two, viz, that of the New Orleans National Banking Association, and the First National Bank of Butler, Pa.

The New Orleans National Banking Association was interested in the case No. 897, Supreme Court of the United States, New Orleans National Banking Association, appellant, *v.* E. D. Le Breton, appellee, which was decided on March 21, 1887, adversely to the receiver. When the last dividend was declared, there was reserved only money enough to defray the expenses of this litigation, so that when the decision was rendered the trust was closed. Out of the amount reserved, however, a small sum was applied to publishing in New Orleans a list of creditors who had not drawn dividends, and by this means unclaimed dividend checks to the amount of \$511.83 have since been delivered.

The First National Bank of Butler, Pa., was kept open because of the unadjusted accounts of the receiver. An adjustment was reached during the past year, and a final dividend was declared of 11 per cent., making 81 per cent. in all, and closing the trust.

The receivership of the National Bank of the State of Missouri in Saint Louis seems to have been placed in an anomalous position by reason of the assets proving more valuable than they were supposed to be.

The receiver was appointed June 23, 1877, and on October 2, 1879, an assessment of 25 per cent. was ordered on the stock of the bank.

This assessment, which amounted to \$510,025, yielded only \$245,108, and although the creditors were paid in full before October 31, 1882, the receivership seems to have been continued because of apprehended disagreements among shareholders as to the relative rights of those who had paid their assessments in full, those who had paid in part, and those who had not paid.

In order to comply with the law the Comptroller caused a meeting of shareholders to be called on June 16, 1887, at which an agent was duly elected, but up to the present time he has failed to give the requisite bond.

There is some litigation in progress of immense importance to the interests involved in this trust, and it is necessary, therefore, that its affairs should be looked after. The stockholders have shown very little concern about the matter.

On March 1, 1882, a final dividend for balance due on principal and interest was declared and paid to the creditors of the Third National Bank of Chicago, Ill. No assessment upon the shareholders had been levied. On June 7, 1882, in pursuance of instructions from the Comptroller, a meeting of the shareholders was held for the purpose of selecting an agent to receive the remaining assets of the bank. In consequence of the failure of the shareholders to select such agent, the receivership was continued. During the past year another meeting was called, in accordance with instructions from the Comptroller, with the same result. A resolution distinctly refusing to elect an agent was adopted by shareholders representing 5,828 shares out of a total of 7,500, being based upon statements entered in the records of the meeting that grave complications would arise in the sale and disposition of the remaining assets of the trust, to the financial injury of the shareholders.

The law affords no means by which shareholders can be coerced into availing themselves of the privilege of taking charge of their own affairs.

DIVIDENDS PAID TO CREDITORS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS DURING THE PAST YEAR, WITH TOTAL DIVIDENDS IN EACH CASE UP TO NOVEMBER 1, 1887.

Name and location of bank.	Dividends paid during the past year.		Total dividends paid to depositors.	Proportion of interest paid to depositors.
	Total amount.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Pacific National Bank of Boston, Mass .....	\$891, 874. 96	30	50	.....
First National Bank of Blair, Nebr .....	82, 945. 82	100	100	100
Richmond National Bank of Richmond, Ind .....	73, 172. 39	20	56	.....
Lancaster National Bank of Clinton, Mass .....	34, 147. 64	20	70	.....
City National Bank of Williamsport, Pa .....	70, 442. 34	50	100	100
First National Bank of Pine Bluff, Ark .....	16, 238. 24	25	25	.....
Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, Va .....	291, 973. 33	10	40	.....
Schoharie County National Bank of Schoharie, N. Y ..	14, 932. 52	10	40	.....
First National Bank of Angelica, N. Y .....	15, 518. 79	10	85	.....
First National Bank of Wahpeton, Dak .....	11, 011. 18	10	10	.....
Palatka National Bank of Palatka, Fla .....	9, 491. 70	100	100	100.
First National Bank of Butler, Pa .....	12, 787. 24	11	81	.....
First National Bank of Livingston, Mont .....	21, 262. 54	75	75	.....
Middletown National Bank of Middletown, N. Y .....	102, 876. 81	15	70	.....
Henrietta National Bank of Henrietta, Tex .....	32, 391. 89	50	50	.....
Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio .....	596, 642. 30	25	25	.....
Logan National Bank of West Liberty, Ohio .....	8, 108. 68	10	50	.....
First National Bank of Leadville, Colo .....	20, 385. 06	10	40	.....
Total .....	2, 106, 203. 41	.....	.....	.....

Out of 3,805 national banks organized since February, 1863, only 120, or about 3 per cent., have been placed in the hands of receivers; this includes 9 which had been previously placed in liquidation by their stockholders, but upon their failing to pay their depositors the Comptroller appointed receivers to wind up their affairs. Out of the above total of 120 failed banks, 41 have paid their creditors in full, while 23 have besides paid interest, 18 in full and 5 in part. The affairs of 85 banks of the 120 have been finally closed, leaving 35 in process of settlement, of which, as has been seen, 7 are virtually closed with the exception of pending litigation, leaving 28 receiverships only in active operation.

The total amount so far paid to creditors of insolvent national banks has been \$29,434,986, upon proved claims amounting to \$46,938,388. The amount paid during the year has been \$2,135,878, which includes \$29,675 paid in dividends declared prior to November 1, 1886, on claims proved since that date. Assessments amounting to \$9,945,250 have been made upon stockholders of insolvent national banks under section 5151 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. From this source the gross collections amount to \$4,682,563, of which there has been received during the past year \$636,755. Suits are pending in some cases.

It will be observed that the gross collections from stockholders of insolvent banks amount to only about 47 per cent. of the assessments. Unfortunately the cost of the litigation attending such collections can not be accurately ascertained from the records in this office, but it has been very great, and should be deducted from gross collections. The Comptroller is disposed to think the net amount actually realized to creditors from this source has been under, rather than over, 40 per cent. of the total assessments. In any case the figures show that the security afforded to creditors by subjecting shareholders to liability beyond the loss of their stock is quite disproportionate to the damage inflicted upon solvent shareholders. This personal-liability feature tends to discourage prudent business men from investing in national-bank stock.

while contested assessments generally develop an amount of chicanery and fraud which must exercise an injurious influence upon morals.

#### ISSUES AND REDEMPTIONS.

The following table exhibits the number and amount of national-bank notes of each denomination which have been issued and redeemed since the organization of the system, and the number and amount outstanding on October 31, 1887:

Denominations.	Number of notes.			Amount.		
	Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
Ones .....	23, 167, 677	22, 776, 403	391, 274	\$23, 167, 677	\$22, 776, 403	\$391, 274. 00
Twos .....	7, 747, 519	7, 646, 720	100, 799	15, 495, 038	15, 293, 440	201, 598. 00
Fives .....	100, 455, 524	85, 170, 819	15, 284, 705	502, 277, 620	425, 854, 095	76, 423, 525. 00
Tens .....	42, 762, 799	33, 799, 928	8, 962, 871	427, 627, 990	337, 999, 280	89, 628, 710. 00
Twenties .....	13, 301, 145	10, 091, 941	3, 209, 204	266, 022, 900	201, 838, 820	64, 184, 080. 00
Fifties .....	1, 849, 613	1, 536, 143	313, 470	92, 480, 650	76, 507, 150	15, 973, 500. 00
One hundreds .....	1, 375, 146	1, 127, 452	247, 694	137, 514, 600	112, 745, 200	24, 769, 400. 00
Five hundreds .....	23, 924	23, 193	631	11, 962, 000	11, 646, 500	315, 500. 00
One thousands .....	7, 369	7, 305	64	7, 369, 000	7, 305, 000	64, 000. 00
Fractions outstanding .....						23, 742. 69
Totals .....	190, 690, 716	162, 180, 004	23, 510, 712	1, 483, 917, 475	1, 212, 265, 868	271, 675, 329. 60

Notes of gold banks are not included in this table.

A table showing the number and denomination of national-bank notes issued and redeemed, and the number of each denomination outstanding on October 31, for the last twenty years, will be found on page 178 in the Appendix.

Distinct accounts are kept for the incomplete currency issued to banks in replacement of notes redeemed and destroyed under the provisions of the act of June 20, 1874, to banks taking out new circulation upon an extension of their corporate existence under the act of July 12, 1882, and to old and new banks increasing the volume of their circulation by adding to the amount of bonds deposited. The notes issued in the three latter cases have heretofore been designated (on the books of this office and in previous reports) "additional circulation," but this term applies properly only to the two cases last above mentioned.

In order that the following table, showing by States the amount of "additional circulation" issued during the year ending October 31, 1887, and the total amount of such circulation issued since June 20, 1874, may conform to previous reports, the three classes of issue are distributed into two columns, one showing amounts issued under the act of 1882 and the other the issues which are properly additional. This table also shows the amount of circulation retired during the year and the total amount retired since June 20, 1874.



TABLE SHOWING BY STATES THE AMOUNT OF "ADDITIONAL CIRCULATION" ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1887, AND TOTAL AMOUNT ISSUED SINCE JUNE 20, 1874.

States and Territories.	Circulation issued under act of July 12, 1882.	Additional circulation issued.	Total.	Circulation retired.		Total.
				Under act of June 20, 1874.	Insolvent and liquidating banks.	
Maine	\$48,220	\$11,250	\$57,470	\$429,204	\$433,197	\$862,401
New Hampshire	49,940	45,000	94,940	294,673	198,942	497,615
Vermont	51,590	56,250	107,840	500,257	337,939	838,196
Massachusetts	1,113,805	940,320	2,054,125	4,341,101	3,869,189	8,210,290
Rhode Island	2,950	13,950	16,900	796,286	1,112,291	1,908,577
Connecticut	178,465	45,000	223,465	1,107,930	1,195,843	2,303,273
New York	217,510	1,041,030	1,258,540	1,973,799	2,780,776	4,754,575
New Jersey	19,000	203,270	222,270	588,602	456,061	1,044,663
Pennsylvania	597,940	806,290	1,404,230	3,598,189	2,920,249	6,518,438
Delaware		11,240	11,240	38,160	33,343	71,503
Maryland	3,000	67,500	70,500	650,448	752,458	1,402,934
District of Columbia		45,000	45,000	61,982	881	63,863
Virginia		11,250	11,250	140,320	147,059	287,379
West Virginia		26,650	26,650	73,114	146,032	219,146
North Carolina		11,250	11,250	112,052	27,202	139,254
South Carolina		11,240	11,240	135,102	35,050	170,152
Georgia		90,000	90,000	21,640	110,073	321,713
Florida		1,930	1,930	3,840	1,585	4,835
Alabama		249,750	249,750	127,450	18,622	146,072
Mississippi		86,740	86,740	11,730	15	11,745
Louisiana		302,480	302,480	281,372	170,077	451,449
Texas		468,675	468,675	108,636	16,801	125,437
Arkansas		71,010	71,010	19,997	10,355	29,452
Kentucky				1,154,197	288,240	1,442,437
Tennessee		227,340	227,340	253,335	108,890	362,225
Missouri	30	253,975	254,005	216,441	130,161	346,600
Ohio	119,250	439,955	559,205	1,730,530	1,242,340	2,972,870
Indiana	30,310	249,680	279,990	649,186	503,567	1,152,753
Illinois	128,450	310,025	438,475	686,927	418,580	1,086,507
Michigan	18,000	93,420	111,020	281,533	287,942	569,475
Wisconsin	420	181,120	181,540	163,608	156,736	320,339
Iowa	3,850	94,580	98,430	437,826	169,517	607,343
Minnesota	32,750	180,035	212,785	124,323	80,817	214,140
Kansas		877,420	877,420	107,461	23,011	130,472
Nebraska		225,000	225,000	153,688	51,547	205,235
Nevada		11,250	11,250	5,960		5,960
Oregon		92,240	92,240	92,240		20,650
Colorado		78,990	78,990	63,437	67,845	131,282
Utah		10	10	32,530	841	33,371
Idaho				12,851	4,015	16,866
Montana		15,000	15,000	13,000		13,000
Wyoming		22,505	22,505	140	3,560	3,700
New Mexico		13,520	13,520	80,840	20,350	101,190
Dakota		133,265	133,265	37,326		37,326
Washington		82,510	82,510	38,750	7,612	46,362
California		318,850	318,850	104,740	6,370	113,110
Arizona		22,500	22,500		8,970	8,970
Total	2,614,080	8,549,265	11,163,345	21,957,758	18,866,519	40,324,277
Surrendered to this office and retired						290,769
From June 20, 1874, to October 31, 1886			196,704,902	171,775,021	58,847,227	230,122,248
Surrendered and retired same dates						15,246,964
Grand total October 31, 1887			207,878,247	193,732,779	76,713,746	285,984,258

Notes of gold banks are not included in the above table.

Of the above \$8,549,265 there was issued to banks organized during the year \$4,690,375, and to already existing banks increasing their circulation \$3,858,890.

## ISSUES.

The total issues of incomplete currency during the year are shown by the vault account, as follows :

National-bank currency in vaults October 31, 1886 .....	\$62,486,660	
Amount received from Bureau of Engraving and Printing during the year ending October 31, 1887 .....	25,413,750	
Total .....		87,900,410
Amount issued to banks during the year .....	\$36,756,100	
Amount canceled during the year, not having been issued. 934,060		
		37,690,160
Balance in vaults .....		50,210,250

The duties devolving upon the clerical force in the division of issue of this office are of great responsibility, requiring absolute accuracy and promptness on the part of those to whom these duties are assigned. The records of receipts and issues are balanced daily with the vault accounts, and the work of each day is completed before that of another day is begun. During the past year 29,993 packages of currency were forwarded to banks by express, the same number of receipts prepared for signature and return by the banks, and a large amount of correspondence was conducted.

## REDEMPTION.

The provisions of law relating to the redemption of the circulating notes of national banks have undergone many changes, but no change has at any time been made in the only two provisions contained in the act of February, 1863.

These are, first, that every bank must redeem on demand at its place of business any of its circulating notes presented there for redemption during business hours; and second, that the medium of redemption must be "lawful money of the United States."

By the act of June 3, 1864, every association located in Saint Louis, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Albany, Leavenworth, San Francisco, or Washington City was required to select, subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, some national bank in the city of New York, "at which it will redeem its circulating notes at par;" and each association not organized within any of the cities named had likewise to select as its redemption agent some association in one of these cities.

The Comptroller was required to give public notice of the redemption agent of every association, and of any changes made in such agents, and in case any bank failed to select an agent, or to redeem its notes, as provided by the act, the Comptroller, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, might appoint a receiver to wind up its affairs.

The act of June 20, 1874, established the National Bank Redemption Agency of the Treasury at Washington, repealed all requirements as to redemption agents elsewhere, relieved the banks of the obligation to keep a reserve upon their circulating notes, and substituted therefor the requirement that every bank should keep up a redemption fund in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States equal to 5 per cent. of its outstanding circulation.

The following table, compiled from the Treasurers' reports, shows the practical working of the law as to the 5 per cent. redemption fund:

TABLE SHOWING MODE OF REIMBURSEMENT OF FIVE PER CENT. REDEMPTION FUND BY NATIONAL BANKS, BY FISCAL YEARS, FROM 1875 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Deposits of lawful money with assistant treasurers, United States.	Deposits with Treasurer, United States.			Total.
		Deposits received at counter.	Remittances of lawful money by express.	Proceeds of national-bank notes redeemed.	
1875 .....	\$88,634,653.12	\$989,646.63	\$32,308,100.78	\$18,742,163.00	\$140,874,563.53
1876 .....	105,134,528.37	604,889.45	19,042,491.62	52,643,065.00	177,485,074.44
1877 .....	116,044,751.34	(*)	7,078,750.57	91,856,769.92	215,580,271.83
1878 .....	100,819,824.50	(*)	5,935,806.89	98,552,739.98	205,308,371.37
1879 .....	101,194,261.04	(*)	4,894,393.06	50,581,484.09	166,670,138.19
1880 .....	46,900,242.06	(*)	2,627,861.16	6,924,097.88	56,512,201.10
1881 .....	41,411,436.87	(*)	3,106,187.40	4,313,702.36	48,831,326.63
1882 .....	50,531,496.68	(*)	2,975,682.27	4,534,598.69	58,041,777.64
1883 .....	113,726,801.90	(*)	2,939,882.01	5,248,120.14	121,914,804.05
1884 .....	89,338,255.34	(*)	3,801,957.46	5,727,786.37	98,867,999.17
1885 .....	106,264,901.13	(*)	4,503,141.79	6,376,897.26	117,144,940.18
1886 .....	92,363,184.15	1,767,841.84	3,433,468.78	5,775,498.84	103,359,893.61
1887 .....	46,254,760.76	2,077,837.82	2,000,214.04	2,189,546.65	52,522,359.27
Total .....	1,098,879,097.26	5,519,715.74	95,247,937.83	353,466,470.18	1,553,113,221.01
Average .....	70.75	.36	6.13	22.76	100.00

\* No record.

The following tables, compiled from the Treasurers' reports, show for the fiscal years 1874-'75 to 1886-'87—

1. The amounts of national-bank currency received annually at the redemption agency, and the disposition made of it.
2. The points from which this currency was forwarded, and the percentage of the whole received from each point.
3. The total amount of notes redeemed, and the mode of redemption.
4. The cost of redemption.

TABLE SHOWING RECEIPTS AND DELIVERIES OF MONEYS BY THE NATIONAL-BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY (UNITED STATES TREASURER'S OFFICE) FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1875 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Cash balance on hand at close of previous year.	To national-bank notes received for redemption.	To "overs" reported in national-bank notes received for redemption.	Aggregates.	By national-bank notes, fit for circulation, deposited in the Treasury, and forwarded to national banks by express.	By national-bank notes, unfit for circulation, delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency.	By notes of failed and liquidating national banks, deposited in the Treasury of the United States.
1875		\$155,520,880.48	\$24,644.85	\$155,545,525.33	\$26,166,291.00	\$115,109,445.00	\$6,579,217.00
1876	\$6,031,022.32	209,038,854.94	16,491.42	215,086,368.68	102,478,700.00	78,643,155.00	24,927,900.00
1877	7,942,539.00	242,885,375.14	24,996.58	250,852,910.72	151,070,300.00	62,518,600.00	24,429,700.00
1878	11,505,312.52	213,151,458.56	37,649.20	224,694,420.28	152,437,300.00	51,585,400.00	11,852,100.00
1879	8,410,848.33	157,656,644.96	22,148.42	166,089,641.71	112,411,800.00	40,204,700.00	8,354,250.00
1880	3,785,389.29	61,585,675.68	6,461.30	65,377,526.27	24,980,500.00	29,861,700.00	6,671,700.00
1881	3,097,983.77	59,650,259.43	13,231.38	62,761,474.58	6,763,600.00	40,080,700.00	12,435,400.00
1882	2,844,107.37	76,089,827.48	11,222.13	78,944,656.98	3,801,500.00	53,838,500.00	16,953,730.00
1883	3,630,969.32	102,699,676.73	8,092.09	106,338,758.14	15,572,100.00	78,694,758.00	4,667,660.00
1884	6,672,963.85	126,152,572.34	6,066.30	132,838,602.40	26,255,500.00	95,616,064.00	3,507,950.00
1885	6,910,452.03	150,209,129.01	17,060.07	157,136,641.11	45,634,800.00	98,598,170.00	5,591,730.00
1886	6,791,087.93	130,296,606.82	25,528.97	137,113,223.72	46,701,100.00	82,256,173.50	3,910,573.00
1887	3,840,402.05	87,689,687.15	16,404.07	91,546,493.27	20,786,640.00	66,841,550.00	1,133,215.50
Total	71,463,097.78	1,772,626,148.72	229,996.78	1,844,326,243.28	735,060,131.00	893,819,455.50	131,025,125.50

Year ending June 30—	By United States notes deposited in the Treasury of the United States.	By packages reffered and moneys returned.	By express charges deducted.	By counterfeit notes rejected and returned.	By national-bank notes—less than three-fifths, lacking signatures, and stolen—rejected and returned, and discount on United States currency.	By "shorts" reported in national-bank notes received for redemption.	Cash on hand at close of year.
1875		\$1,620,557.99		\$6,741.00	\$15,028.12	\$20,223.50	\$6,031,022.32
1876		1,065,002.20		5,188.00	7,709.22	18,175.26	7,942,539.00
1877		1,278,903.86		5,634.00	4,757.91	29,704.43	11,505,312.52
1878		384,372.22		4,008.00	3,897.13	16,394.60	8,410,848.33
1879	\$959,132.00	329,323.34	\$25,342.15	3,016.00	6,232.58	9,906.35	3,785,389.29
1880	428,686.00	305,432.14	9,938.41	3,846.75	7,870.23	9,895.97	3,097,983.77
1881	30,645.00	569,971.06	3,345.03	4,324.50	22,763.37	6,618.25	2,844,107.37
1882	24,970.00	672,427.09	1,152.09	4,151.00	3,832.35	13,405.13	3,630,969.32
1883	7,267.00	727,282.98	1,725.84	4,559.50	4,337.62	10,103.35	6,672,963.85
1884	81,858.00	455,333.05	523.54	3,770.50	3,365.77	8,785.60	6,910,452.03
1885	177,350.00	326,249.19	612.25	3,560.00	3,636.49	6,445.25	6,791,087.93
1886	111,924.50	277,194.78	526.96	2,720.00	3,822.28	8,246.65	3,840,402.05
1887	126,727.10	464,413.45	573.58	2,924.00	2,554.23	22,356.00	2,165,539.41
Total	1,948,559.60	8,470,462.75	43,239.85	51,443.25	89,955.80	173,233.34	73,628,657.19

TABLE SHOWING, BY FISCAL YEARS, FROM 1875 TO 1887, THE AMOUNTS OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES RECEIVED AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY FOR REDEMPTION FROM THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND OTHER PLACES, AND THE PROPORTION OF EACH AMOUNT TO THE WHOLE.

Year.	New York.		Boston.		Philadelphia.		Chicago.		Cincinnati.		Saint Louis.	
	Amounts.	Per cent.	Amounts.	Per cent.	Amounts.	Per cent.	Amounts.	Per cent.	Amounts.	Per cent.	Amounts.	Per cent.
1875.....	\$80,925,000	52.07	\$17,598,000	11.32	\$9,096,000	5.85	\$6,814,000	4.39	\$3,676,000	2.37	\$1,384,000	.80
1876.....	78,389,000	38.37	55,878,000	27.35	9,778,000	4.79	10,106,000	4.89	3,085,000	1.51	1,019,000	.50
1877.....	76,693,000	32.47	75,212,000	31.84	20,988,000	8.89	4,162,000	1.76	2,781,000	1.18	1,292,060	.56
1878.....	66,273,000	31.48	80,527,000	38.26	10,836,000	5.15	3,194,000	1.52	2,268,000	1.08	999,000	.47
1879.....	54,170,000	35.00	59,375,000	38.36	7,052,000	4.56	1,719,000	1.11	1,319,000	.79	1,487,000	.96
1880.....	26,460,000	42.96	11,701,000	19.00	3,358,000	5.45	1,673,000	2.72	819,000	1.33	392,000	.64
1881.....	23,319,000	39.09	5,565,000	9.33	4,919,000	8.25	2,655,000	4.45	996,000	1.67	673,000	1.19
1882.....	28,012,000	36.82	7,370,000	9.69	5,939,000	7.81	3,545,000	4.66	1,188,000	1.56	1,061,000	1.80
1883.....	36,042,000	35.10	16,631,000	16.19	7,333,000	7.14	6,146,000	5.98	1,774,000	1.73	1,372,000	1.24
1884.....	54,327,000	43.07	19,971,000	15.83	6,830,000	5.41	5,794,000	4.59	1,822,000	1.45	1,155,000	.92
1885.....	75,409,000	50.20	27,473,000	18.29	7,220,000	4.81	4,558,000	3.03	1,910,000	1.27	977,000	.66
1886.....	49,487,000	37.98	30,031,000	23.05	7,323,000	5.62	5,493,000	4.22	2,263,000	1.74	3,422,000	2.66
1887.....	31,314,583	35.71	13,219,269	15.08	6,972,856	7.95	5,315,319	6.06	2,244,310	2.56	3,421,698	3.06

Year.	Baltimore.		New Orleans.		Providence.		Pittsburgh.		Other places.		Totals.	
	Amounts.	Per cent.	Amounts.	Per cent.	Amounts.	Per cent.	Amounts.	Per cent.	Amounts.	Per cent.	Amounts.	Per cent.
1875.....	\$1,902,000	1.22	.....	.....	\$1,388,000	.89	\$1,449,000	.93	\$31,189,000	20.07	\$155,421,000	100.00
1876.....	3,265,000	1.60	.....	.....	3,247,000	1.59	1,425,000	.70	38,108,000	18.70	204,300,000	100.00
1877.....	1,821,000	.77	.....	.....	5,653,000	2.39	1,322,000	.56	46,286,000	19.59	236,210,000	100.00
1878.....	1,085,000	.52	.....	.....	4,989,000	2.37	1,141,000	.54	39,179,000	18.61	210,491,000	100.00
1879.....	693,000	.45	.....	.....	3,772,000	2.44	635,000	.41	24,647,000	15.92	154,769,000	100.00
1880.....	415,000	.67	.....	.....	1,454,000	2.36	547,000	.89	14,767,000	23.98	61,586,000	100.00
1881.....	673,000	1.13	.....	.....	1,419,000	2.38	606,000	1.01	18,825,000	31.56	59,650,000	100.00
1882.....	947,000	1.24	.....	.....	1,426,000	1.87	880,000	1.16	25,721,000	33.80	76,089,000	100.00
1883.....	1,626,000	1.58	.....	.....	1,666,000	1.62	917,000	.89	29,193,000	28.43	102,700,000	100.00
1884.....	2,853,000	2.26	.....	.....	1,820,000	1.44	819,000	.65	30,761,000	24.38	126,152,000	100.00
1885.....	3,705,000	2.47	\$2,063,000	1.37	2,293,000	1.53	683,000	.46	33,918,000	15.92	150,209,000	100.00
1886.....	3,546,000	2.72	1,423,000	1.09	1,731,000	1.32	526,000	.40	25,051,600	19.23	130,296,600	100.00
1887.....	3,102,500	3.54	1,316,036	1.50	1,015,131	1.16	527,800	.60	19,240,185	21.94	87,689,687	100.00

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL AMOUNT AND MODE OF PAYMENT FOR NATIONAL-BANK NOTES REDEEMED, BY FISCAL YEARS, COMMENCING WITH YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1875.

Year.	Transfer checks.	United States notes.	Fractional silver coin.	Standard silver dollars.	Redeemed at counter.	Credits to assistant treasurers and United States depositaries in general account.	Credits in redemption accounts.	Notes fit for circulation and of failed, liquidating, and reducing banks, deposited in Treasury in payment of notes redeemed by Treasury prior to July 1, 1875.	Total.
1875 ..	\$53,872,954.00	\$49,977,719.00	-----	-----	\$100,000.00	\$12,667,011.00	\$18,742,163.00	\$17,532,008.00	\$152,891,855.00
1876 ..	92,374,801.00	40,120,338.00	-----	-----	4,738,979.00	19,078,209.00	52,643,065.00	-----	208,955,392.00
1877 ..	95,212,743.45	84,588,129.15	\$468,974.00	-----	6,675,000.00	12,789,757.00	91,856,769.92	-----	241,591,373.52
1878 ..	75,361,427.23	23,046,418.44	549,645.40	-----	2,661,021.00	12,609,083.76	98,552,799.98	-----	212,780,335.81
1879 ..	51,718,253.06	14,617,619.41	52,178.90	\$96,683.32	5,089,222.80	35,148,181.38	50,581,484.09	-----	157,303,622.96
1880 ..	10,852,605.53	21,174,826.66	28,230.59	174,831.85	3,883,417.60	18,218,070.37	6,924,097.88	-----	61,255,980.48
1881 ..	22,415,972.28	19,567,744.21	85,164.56	215,045.27	3,522,607.00	8,936,232.92	4,313,702.36	-----	59,056,468.60
1882 ..	32,992,144.72	23,222,831.83	246,447.42	269,918.44	4,033,432.40	10,106,238.45	4,594,598.69	-----	75,405,581.95
1883 ..	56,018,447.71	23,668,064.66	296,257.79	242,518.37	3,941,638.00	12,428,692.66	5,248,120.14	-----	101,843,739.53
1884 ..	77,991,916.83	24,080,304.62	158,127.60	1,015,519.10	3,826,293.00	12,960,221.66	5,727,786.37	-----	125,760,169.18
1885 ..	105,840,234.80	19,236,730.27	135,773.22	482,500.35	3,848,090.50	13,944,370.50	6,443,697.26	-----	149,931,396.90
1886 ..	74,149,555.26	9,204,752.76	103,843.62	451,194.22	8,385,485.00	31,007,087.30	6,727,706.96	-----	130,029,625.12
1887 ..	39,996,984.07	15,657,298.62	97,670.41	248,970.92	4,200,654.50	24,768,344.79	2,243,346.65	-----	87,213,269.96

TABLE SHOWING, BY FISCAL YEARS FROM 1875 TO 1887, EXPENSES INCURRED IN THE REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Year.	Charges for transportation.	Costs for assorting notes.						Total.
		Salaries.	Printing and binding.	Stationery.	Postage.	Contingent and other expenses.	Furniture.	
1875 ..	\$88,098.31	\$158,227.39	-----	*\$12,290.72	\$3,208.80	\$16,131.47	\$12,918.68	\$290,965.37
1876 ..	159,142.84	188,018.94	-----	*9,174.68	3,391.00	1,993.01	3,472.84	865,193.31
1877 ..	189,362.05	150,695.68	-----	3,818.10	3,716.66	2,869.31	-----	857,066.10
1878 ..	173,420.60	136,580.63	\$6,604.30	2,660.32	3,090.00	2,190.93	-----	317,942.48
1879 ..	93,298.75	133,956.27	-----	2,894.60	2,597.22	3,203.11	-----	240,949.95
1880 ..	34,764.24	104,350.06	-----	2,632.69	1,034.29	947.09	-----	143,728.39
1881 ..	33,843.86	89,564.72	-----	1,220.60	1,051.27	531.67	-----	126,212.12
1882 ..	39,203.31	87,593.56	-----	1,535.42	896.51	390.58	-----	129,529.38
1883 ..	57,190.86	86,213.35	-----	2,401.54	890.41	-----	-----	147,592.27
1884 ..	63,684.11	88,426.79	-----	1,935.91	1,133.84	716.00	-----	160,896.65
1885 ..	85,255.48	93,371.82	-----	1,670.77	1,114.19	444.90	-----	181,857.16
1886 ..	74,490.52	89,065.18	-----	3,190.89	1,163.65	333.11	-----	164,243.35
1887 ..	48,020.53	87,450.54	-----	1,430.93	1,053.39	1,011.61	-----	198,967.00

\* In 1875 and 1876 "Printing and binding" was included with item "Stationery."

REDEMPTION OF CIRCULATION OF BANKS IN THE HANDS OF RECEIVERS, OF THOSE IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION, AND OF THOSE REDUCING CIRCULATION UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 20, 1874.

The redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks at the United States Treasury was provided for originally as it is now, by giving the Comptroller power to cancel or to sell the bonds of the banks, and in case of deficiency in the proceeds to make it good out of the assets of the corporation; but before the act of 1874 went into effect the notes of such banks were called in by public advertisement, whereas now they are left in circulation until they are brought by the ordinary currents of redemption into the office of the Treasurer or of one of the assistant treasurers, or into the hands of a designated depository of public moneys, or one of the national-bank depositaries.

Section 8 of the act of June 20, 1874, requires the Treasurer, assistant treasurers, designated depositaries, and national-bank depositaries to assort and return to the Treasury for redemption the notes of such national banks as have failed, or have gone into voluntary liquidation, and of all such as shall thereafter fail or go into such liquidation.

The following table, compiled from the records of the Bureau of the Currency, shows the course of redemption of the notes of failed banks:

Total circulation of all failed banks, \$14,818,276; amount redeemed, \$13,392,311; balance outstanding or lost, \$1,425,965.

TABLE SHOWING, BY YEARS, FROM OCTOBER 1, 1865, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1887, THE TOTAL CIRCULATION OF BANKS FAILED, THE AMOUNT REDEEMED, AND THE BALANCE OUTSTANDING AT CLOSE OF EACH YEAR. (COMPILED FROM REPORTS OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.)

Year ending--	Total circulation outstanding at end of previous year.	Total circulation of banks failed during the year.	Aggregate of two previous columns.	Amount of circulation of failed banks redeemed during year.	Balance of circulation of failed banks outstanding at close of year.
October 1, 1865		\$44,000	\$44,000.00	None.	\$44,000.00
October 1, 1866	\$44,000.00	265,000	309,000.00	\$5,320.00	303,680.00
October 1, 1867	303,680.00	748,900	1,052,580.00	163,288.00	889,292.00
October 1, 1868	889,292.00	321,800	1,211,092.00	648,533.00	562,559.00
October 1, 1869	562,559.00	45,000	607,559.00	274,820.55	332,738.45
October 1, 1870	332,738.45	129,700	462,438.45	145,602.60	318,835.85
October 1, 1871	318,835.85	None.	318,835.85	110,284.25	208,551.60
November 1, 1872	208,551.60	1,388,393	1,596,944.60	1,095,581.60	501,363.00
November 1, 1873	501,363.00	2,522,100	3,023,463.00	720,915.00	2,302,548.00
November 1, 1874	2,302,548.00	230,000	2,532,548.00	494,910.00	2,037,638.00
November 1, 1875	2,037,638.00	638,676	2,676,314.00	1,270,846.50	1,396,967.50
November 1, 1876	1,396,967.50	540,609	1,937,576.50	961,279.60	976,296.70
November 1, 1877	976,296.70	2,849,114	3,825,410.70	2,299,785.25	1,025,625.45
November 1, 1878	1,025,625.45	1,385,068	2,410,693.45	853,230.45	1,551,454.00
November 1, 1879	1,551,454.00	516,825	2,068,279.00	919,600.00	1,148,679.00
November 1, 1880	1,148,679.00	506,143	1,654,822.00	322,540.00	1,332,276.00
November 1, 1881	1,332,276.00	None.	1,332,276.00	382,534.00	949,742.00
November 1, 1882	949,742.00	999,500	1,949,242.00	547,610.00	1,401,632.00
November 1, 1883	1,401,632.00	108,200	1,509,832.00	648,704.00	861,128.00
November 1, 1884	861,128.00	850,120	1,711,248.00	112,960.00	1,098,288.00
November 1, 1885	1,098,288.00	486,550	1,584,838.00	451,424.00	1,133,414.00
November 1, 1886	1,133,414.00	434,840	1,568,254.00	110,228.00	1,458,026.00
November 1, 1887	1,458,026.00	307,738	1,765,764.00	339,799.00	1,425,965.00
Total		14,818,276		13,392,311.00	

Before the act of June 20, 1874, banks reducing their circulation could withdraw their bonds from the Treasury only upon surrendering there for cancellation an amount of their circulating notes proportioned

to the amount of bonds to be withdrawn, and up to July 14, 1870, banks for one year after going into voluntary liquidation had to resort to the same means in order to withdraw their bonds, but after the expiration of the year such banks might deposit lawful money for the difference between the whole amount of circulation issued to them and the amount surrendered, and thereupon get back the rest of their bonds. The amount of such deposits and the time at which they should be made were left to the voluntary choice of the bank. The act of July 14, 1870, made the deposit of lawful money obligatory upon liquidating banks, and the act of June 20, 1874, fixed six months after notice of liquidation as the limit of time allowed for making such deposits.

The act of June 20, 1874, provided also that any national banking association might withdraw its circulating notes upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than \$9,000. Under this act, and on account of liquidating and insolvent banks, and under section 6 of the act of July 12, 1882, which provides for a deposit of lawful money to retire the old circulation of national banks whose corporate existence has been extended, \$371,882,780 of lawful money has been deposited with the Treasurer. This includes \$2,663,720 for redemption of the notes of national gold banks and \$75,806,357 for the redemption of national-bank notes under section 6 of the act of July 12, 1882.

During the year ending October 31, 1887, lawful money to the amount of \$61,387,320 was deposited with the Treasurer to retire circulation, of which \$1,169,472 was deposited by banks in liquidation, \$36,664,668 by banks reducing circulation under the act of June 20, 1874, and \$23,553,180 by banks retiring old circulation under the act of July 12, 1882. The amount previously deposited under the acts of June 20, 1874, and July 12, 1882, was \$260,463,378; by banks in liquidation, \$64,276,892; making a total of \$386,127,590. Deducting from the total the amount of circulating notes redeemed and destroyed without re-issue, which was \$283,301,453, there remained in the hands of the Treasurer on October 31, 1887, \$102,826,137 of lawful money for the redemption and retirement of national bank circulation, including \$239,929 for the redemption of the circulating notes of national gold banks.

Prior to June 20, 1874, there were redeemed and destroyed \$10,431,135, and since that date \$272,870,317 of bank notes have been redeemed, destroyed, and retired. This latter amount includes \$2,423,791 of the notes of national gold banks, and \$30,728,515 of the notes of national banks whose corporate existence has been extended under the act of July 12, 1882.

There are at present no national gold banks in existence. Of those which had been organized, three went into voluntary liquidation and the others became currency banks, under the provisions of the act approved February 14, 1880.

Under all the laws now in operation the Treasurer has received for redemption up to November 1, 1887, national-bank notes aggregating in amount \$1,795,093,803.

During the past year the receipts at the Treasury amounted to \$83,243,017, of which amount \$30,052,077, or 36 per cent., was received from the banks in the city of New York, and \$11,006,900, or 13 per cent., from banks in the city of Boston. The amount received from Philadelphia was \$6,896,189; from Chicago, \$5,220,200; from Cincinnati, \$2,650,868; from Saint Louis, \$3,219,686; from Baltimore, \$2,708,500; from New Orleans, \$1,350,647; from Providence, \$948,631, and from Pittsburgh, \$600,889.



The following table exhibits the amount of national-bank notes received monthly for redemption by the Comptroller of the Currency during the year ending October 31, 1887, and the amount received during the same period at the redemption agency of the Treasury, together with the total amount received since the passage of the act of June 20, 1874:

Months.	Received by the Comptroller of the Currency—					Received at United States Treasury redemption agency.
	From national banks in connection with reduction of circulation and replacement with new notes.	From the redemption agency—			Total.	
		For replacement with new notes.	For reduction of circulation under act June 20, 1874.	Insolvent and liquidating national banks.		
1886.						
November .....	\$72,840	\$2,200,310	\$1,150,583	\$1,827,553	\$5,251,286	\$5,954,011
December .....	6,515	2,304,475	1,646,230	1,566,826	5,524,046	7,940,494
1887.						
January .....	13,940	3,231,160	2,370,512	1,851,451	7,467,063	11,513,904
February .....	80	2,845,340	2,390,118	1,775,167	7,010,705	7,769,081
March .....	40,700	2,096,630	1,754,554	1,549,566	5,441,450	5,943,971
April .....	40	1,901,125	1,682,552	1,510,087	5,093,804	6,908,850
May .....	10,690	2,263,050	2,133,914	1,743,237	6,150,891	7,866,911
June .....	103,970	2,440,760	2,434,653	1,856,924	6,836,307	6,878,141
July .....	26,210	1,512,110	1,686,679	1,253,260	4,478,259	5,903,291
August .....	690	1,541,765	1,827,235	1,289,879	4,659,569	5,921,000
September .....	3,905	1,562,075	1,690,764	1,807,548	4,564,292	5,101,627
October .....	40	1,536,715	1,094,064	835,021	3,465,840	5,541,736
Total .....	279,620	25,435,515	21,861,858	18,366,519	65,943,512	83,243,017
Received from June 20, 1874, to October 31, 1886 .....	16,065,805	740,273,100	171,865,151	58,222,236	986,426,292	1,711,850,786
Grand total .....	16,345,425	765,708,615	193,727,009	76,588,755	1,052,369,804	1,795,093,803

Notes of gold banks are not included in the above table.

The following table, compiled from the books of the Comptroller of the Currency, exhibits the amount of national-bank notes received at this office and destroyed yearly since the establishment of the system:

Prior to November 1, 1865 .....	\$175,490	During year ended October 31—	
During year ended October 31—		1879 .....	\$41,101,830
1866 .....	1,050,382	1880 .....	35,539,660
1867 .....	3,401,423	1881 .....	54,941,130
1868 .....	4,602,825	1882 .....	74,917,611
1869 .....	8,603,729	1883 .....	82,913,766
1870 .....	14,305,689	1884 .....	93,178,418
1871 .....	24,344,047	1885 .....	91,048,723
1872 .....	30,211,720	1886 .....	59,989,810
1873 .....	36,433,171	1887 .....	47,726,083
1874 .....	49,939,741	Additional amount of insolvent and liquidating national banks .....	87,144,882
1875 .....	137,697,696	Total .....	1,212,240,754
1876 .....	98,672,716		
1877 .....	76,918,963		
1878 .....	57,381,249		

Notes of gold banks are not included in the above table.

There was in the vault of the redemption division of this office, awaiting destruction, at the close of business October 31, 1886 .....	\$287,240
Received during the year ended October 31, 1887 .....	65,997,812
Total .....	66,285,052
Withdrawn and destroyed during the year .....	66,148,742
Balance in vault October 31, 1887 .....	136,310

There was received from the United States Treasurer \$65,718,192, contained in 89,288 packages, and from banks direct, \$279,620, contained in 64 packages. The work in this division, in handling this vast amount of mutilated notes, requires great accuracy, skill, and precision.

#### SUPERVISION.

The law imposes upon the Comptroller of the Currency the duty of exercising a supervision over the national banks, and to that end requires him to exact reports from them as to their condition on at least five days in each year, and reports of the dividends and earnings of each bank as often as dividends are declared.

The act of 1864 required reports of earnings to be made every six months, whether dividends were declared or not, and although this provision was omitted from the Revised Statutes, these reports have been continuously required by the Comptroller under the general authority to call for reports at his discretion.

The Comptroller is also authorized to cause examination of banks to be made from time to time by persons selected for that purpose by him and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The acts of 1863 and of 1864 seemed to contemplate only occasional examinations, and these by persons employed specially for the occasion. The compensation for each examination was \$5 a day and mileage.

Afterwards experience appears to have led to the employment of regular examiners, and to their assignment to special districts; then followed periodical examinations, which in time arranged themselves at intervals of about twelve months.

The Revised Statutes adopted in 1874 changed the compensation of examiners from a per diem allowance and mileage to fees, graded in amount according to the capital of the bank examined, but this scale of fees was not made applicable to the examination of banks in reserve cities, in certain States named in the Statutes, and in the then Territories. In these excepted cases the Secretary of the Treasury was empowered, upon the recommendation of the Comptroller, to fix the compensation of examiner.

The act of February 19, 1875, readjusted the scale of fees.

From the beginning of the system, however, until now all examinations have been at the expense of the examined bank, which appears to be a sacrifice of principle to governmental economy.

It would appear that the supervision of the national banks by the Comptroller of the Currency was intended originally only to protect the revenue from being defrauded and the public from suffering loss through improper issues of circulating notes, but in process of time the supervision came to be extended so as to serve as a protection to depositors against the maladministration of directors; and quite recently it has been assumed that examiners are expected to discover the defalcations of cashiers and tellers, fraudulent entries in the books of banks, and false statements of assets and liabilities in cases where the president and directors, or some of them, have failed to make such discoveries.

However desirable it may be that examiners should be encouraged to fulfill this extreme expectation, yet no one of practical experience would rely upon an examiner who comes only once a year and who can afford to stay but a single day, to discover thefts or false entries that have been successfully concealed from directors who are always present and whose own money is being stolen.

All efforts must be futile that are directed to supplying by means of official examination an effective substitute for the vigilance and personal accountability of directors. Legislative or administrative force applied to such efforts will be misapplied and wasted.

The only reasonable theory of accountability and supervision is this: The officers of the bank should be accountable to the directors for the honesty and efficiency of its interior administration; the president and directors should be responsible to the public for such an organization as tends to prevent fraud and to detect irregularities. To this end they should especially be required to satisfy themselves personally that all the officers are of good character and reputable conduct; that they receive sufficient compensation to lift them above undue temptation; that the books of the bank are accurately kept and always up to date; that every statement and report emanating from the bank conforms to the books and the facts, and that no laxity of internal administration induces to fraud by displaying opportunities for its perpetration and concealment.

Only banks thus organized and administered are in condition to undergo official examination, which strictly should not be extended beyond the ascertainment, first, that the bank really is thus organized and administered; second, that no law has been violated in respect to loans, reserve, investments, bad debts, or dividends; and, third, that the assets are really worth the amounts representing them on the books of the bank.

Finally it should be the aim and duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to bring every national bank into the condition of organization and administration described, and he should labor to keep every bank in such condition by a scrutiny of its reports, by correspondence, and by means of examinations.

It is probable that the great majority of banks are properly organized and administered, but it is unfortunately certain that quite too many are not so, and among these arise from time to time the scandals that divert public attention from the general honesty and excellence of national-bank administration to sporadic cases of fraud or imbecility.

While the present system of examinations and reports has no doubt contributed materially to the general improvement of the banks, there are two things which seem to me essential to its completeness: first, a stern enforcement through the courts of the responsibilities of officers and directors, both criminal and pecuniary; and secondly, the assumption by the Government of the expense attending examinations.

Section 5209 of the Revised Statutes of the United States seems broad enough to cover most cases of misappropriation by directors and officers, and section 5239 subjects directors to pecuniary responsibility for all violations of law causing damages to depositors, stockholders or others.

When the capital of a bank is found to have been impaired by losses or otherwise, the Comptroller of the Currency is compelled to decide among the following:

1. He may permit a reduction of capital.
2. He may approve of voluntary liquidation.
3. He may require and empower the directors to assess the shareholders.
4. He may proceed against the corporation under section 5239 and subject the directors to damages for any losses to stockholders or to others by violations of law knowingly committed or permitted by them.

Manifestly the Comptroller can choose the latter course only when the losses can be shown to be fairly due to violations of law known to the directors as a body, and it is difficult to prove such knowledge, because the necessary evidence is generally controlled by the directors themselves. On the other hand, it is obviously unjust that stockholders should lose their investments, or be subjected to assessment, when the losses are due to violation of law committed within range of every director's scrutiny and often with the knowledge and for the benefit of one or more members of the board, but of which personal knowledge can not be specifically established in a sufficient number of cases.

It would appear from this point of view to be very important that the law should be so framed as to establish against all directors an antecedent presumption that they know and consent to whatever is done in the bank habitually, and to whatever else goes on there that an ordinarily intelligent business man would discover by the use of reasonable diligence.

If this were done, stockholders of national banks would come in for their due share of protection, and directors would attend to their duties more faithfully than many of them now do, while both the examinations, and the reports made to the Comptroller directly by the banks would be more trustworthy.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

It is of the highest importance to the banks as a body, as well as to the public, that examiners should be expert, vigilant, and trustworthy, and that the examinations should be frequent and unexpected.

While the examiners now employed are generally competent, and many of them are excellent, yet in some cases the territory to be covered is too large to permit of anything like sustained observation by the examiners, and the pay is too small to secure the best men for the work. Examiners must be considered as of two classes, those whose supervision is confined to comparatively a few banks in proximity to each other, and those who have to travel over a great area, visiting a number of solitary banks, each of limited resources.

In most of the large cities the banks are numerous enough to permit of an examiner being employed for each city exclusively, and the compensation is sufficient to secure thoroughly competent men.

Again, in the South and West the banks are so sparsely scattered over great areas that it takes a great deal of time and costs a great deal in traveling expenses to make the rounds of a district, while the capital of each bank is so small that a great many must be assigned to one man, in order that the aggregate fees may amount to enough to compensate him. For example, one examiner has to travel all over South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas to examine ninety banks.

If all the State banks in the West and South were in the national system, the examination districts in those sections could be subdivided to the great improvement of the supervision in thoroughness and effectiveness.

As has already been said, it would be a great improvement if the examiners could be paid by the Government, and I feel constrained to repeat the recommendation that provision be made for inspectors or supervising examiners. I also respectfully recommend that provision be made for periodical conferences of examiners.

REPORTS.

The reports made by banks upon the requisition of the Comptroller are of two classes, those intended to inform the public as to each bank's condition and those intended for the information of the Comptroller only.

The reports intended for the public are required to be published, and it is the duty of the Comptroller to see that this requirement is complied with. To this end a copy of each publication has to be filed in the Bureau, together with the affidavit of the publisher, verifying the bank's compliance with the law as to the number of insertions.

During the past year 14,802 reports of condition, about 6,000 reports of dividends and earnings, and 2,833 reports from examiners have been received at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and fully 13,000 letters and circulars have been sent out in connection with them. The reports received are all carefully examined, compared with one another, and abstracts are made from them.

From these various reports, after examination and verification, the subjoined tables have been compiled, and other tables compiled from the same sources will be found in the Appendix, showing the condition of the reserve of national banks, their loans and discounts, abstract of reports of dividends and earnings, ratios to capital and to capital and surplus, and other valuable information as to the condition of the national banks on the date of the last report.

A large table, on folded sheet, appended hereto, exhibits for October 5, 1887, in aggregate, every detail embraced in the tabulated reports required of the banks. Similar tables are made up for the information of the Comptroller from the reports gathered from all banks five times each year. The amounts are given separately for each State, reserve city, and Territory.

DIAGRAM.

With the report of 1886 a diagram was submitted grouping graphically the main features of the national banking system, and showing by continuous lines the variations occurring between January 1, 1866, and October 7, 1886. It has not been considered necessary to reproduce this diagram, because any one interested in the subject can extend the lines by means of the figures contained in the summary of the condition of the banks, given on page 2 of this report.

The following table groups in a compendious form the most important facts shown in the diagram, extended to October 5, 1887. The exact figures in each case are given in the table; in the diagram they had to be abridged into round millions.

	January 1, 1866.	October 5, 1887.	Highest point touched.		Lowest point touched.	
			Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.
Capital .....	\$403,357,346	\$578,462,765	\$578,462,765	Oct. 5, 1887	\$403,357,346	Jan. 1, 1866
Capital, surplus, and undivided profits .....	475,330,204	823,827,373	823,827,373	Oct. 5, 1887	475,330,204	Jan. 1, 1866
Circulation .....	213,239,530	167,283,343	341,320,256	Dec. 26, 1873	166,625,658	Aug. 1, 1887
Total investments in						
United States bonds ..	440,380,350	223,754,450	712,437,900	Apr. 4, 1879	223,242,050	Aug. 1, 1887
Deposits .....	520,212,174	1,249,477,126	1,285,076,978	Aug. 1, 1887	501,407,586	Oct. 8, 1870
Loans and discounts .....	500,650,109	1,580,045,647	1,580,045,647	Oct. 5, 1887	500,650,109	Jan. 1, 1866
Cash:						
National-bank notes ..	20,406,442	21,937,884	28,809,699	Dec. 31, 1883	11,841,104	Oct. 7, 1867
Legal-tender notes ..	187,846,548	73,751,255	205,793,579	Oct. 1, 1866	52,156,439	Mar. 11, 1881
Specie .....	16,909,363	165,085,454	177,612,492	July 1, 1885	8,050,330	Oct. 1, 1875

An examination of this table shows that the aggregate capital, surplus, undivided profits, circulation, and deposits have increased from \$1,208,781,908 in January, 1866, to \$2,240,587,843 in October, 1887, which is less than double, while the loans and discounts have gone up from \$500,650,109 to \$1,580,045,647, which is more than treble, showing how much more widely the banks are now identified with the general business of the country than they were twenty-two years ago.

The investments in bonds have taken an opposite course. Amounting to \$440,380,350 in 1866, increasing to \$712,437,900 in April, 1879, they had subsided by October 5 last to \$223,754,450, almost exactly half what they were in 1866, and considerably less than a third of what they momentarily amounted to in 1879.

The specie, which at the beginning of the period was but \$16,909,363, had got down in October, 1875, to \$8,050,330, is now \$165,085,454, and in July, 1885, was \$177,612,492. In October, 1886, the specie amounted to \$156,387,696.

It is interesting to see how these changes appear when reduced to percentages.

The capital, surplus, undivided profits, circulation, and deposits constitute together the fund upon which a bank does its business.

Loans and discounts, United States bonds, specie, etc., are different forms in which this fund is invested. Taking the fund at \$1,208,781,908 in 1866, and at \$2,240,587,843 in 1887, these investments represent the following proportions of those amounts, viz:

	1866.	1887.
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
Loans and discounts.....	41 32	70. 52
United States bonds.....	30. 36	9. 88
Specie.....	1. 57	7. 87
Total.....	79. 25	87. 87

Another striking fact is that in 1866 the circulation was \$213,239,530, and in 1887 it is only \$167,283,343. At the former period, therefore, the circulation was nearly 45 per cent. of the capital, surplus, and undivided profits, while now it is only about 20 per cent.

#### LOANS.

The following table gives a classification of the loans of the national banks in each of the cities of New York, Chicago, and Saint Louis, and in the three cities of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, in the other reserve cities, and in the rest of the country, at nearly the same dates in each of the last three years:

OCTOBER 1, 1885.

Classification.	No. of banks.	On United States bonds on demand.	On other stocks, bonds, etc., on demand.	On single-name paper without other security.	All other loans.	Total.
New York.....	44	\$3, 286, 124	\$80, 687, 265	\$25, 331, 820	\$127, 518, 389	\$236, 823, 598
Chicago.....	12	33, 400	10, 967, 875	10, 226, 583	24, 761, 567	45, 989, 425
Saint Louis.....	6	388, 019	1, 197, 060	123, 550	7, 473, 788	9, 182, 417
Three cities.....	105	190, 195	33, 157, 319	34, 806, 254	150, 270, 503	218, 424, 271
Other cities.....	80	163, 735	13, 258, 157	8, 130, 100	74, 713, 604	96, 263, 596
Country.....	2, 467	504, 134	34, 036, 931	92, 873, 780	587, 057, 152	694, 471, 997
Total.....	2, 714	4, 565, 607	173, 302, 607	171, 492, 087	951, 795, 003	1, 301, 155, 304

OCTOBER 7, 1886.

Classification.	No. of banks.	On United States bonds on demand.	On other stocks, bonds, etc., on demand.	On single-name paper without other security.	All other loans.	Total.
New York.....	45	\$2,002,551	\$91,636,701	\$24,646,007	\$135,447,027	\$253,732,376
Chicago.....	15	85,900	10,663,096	12,533,921	32,058,515	55,401,342
Saint Louis.....	5	.....	1,028,430	355,373	8,291,968	9,675,771
Three cities.....	111	262,355	35,741,645	37,315,993	156,281,282	229,581,275
Other cities.....	86	400,198	16,336,793	12,539,705	80,900,964	116,177,660
Country.....	2,590	563,717	41,008,812	110,677,534	626,849,753	779,090,816
Total.....	2,852	3,314,721	196,415,477	198,128,533	1,045,809,509	1,443,668,240

OCTOBER 5, 1887.

New York.....	47	\$1,445,900	\$95,075,844	\$17,585,496	\$143,906,941	\$258,014,181
Chicago.....	18	500	10,821,735	15,408,986	34,754,972	61,078,193
Saint Louis.....	5	.....	1,182,214	279,603	8,920,936	10,382,753
Three cities.....	114	50,225	35,081,531	36,078,453	162,346,995	233,557,204
Other cities.....	109	122,910	19,551,230	18,598,269	115,167,352	153,439,761
Country.....	2,756	1,413,918	44,335,893	124,035,463	693,790,281	863,575,555
Total.....	3,049	3,033,453	206,048,447	212,076,270	1,158,887,477	1,580,045,647

In the table below is given a full classification of the loans in New York City alone for the last five years :

Loans and discounts.	October 2, 1883.	September 30, 1884.	October 1, 1885.	October 7, 1886.	October 5, 1887.
	48 banks.	44 banks.	44 banks.	45 banks.	47 banks.
On indorsed paper.....	\$121,644,201	\$116,010,062	\$114,013,775	\$121,381,380	\$115,316,625
On single-name paper.....	19,147,051	82,559,443	25,331,820	24,640,008	17,585,496
On U. S. bonds on demand.....	2,093,527	2,933,785	3,286,124	2,002,550	1,445,900
On other stocks, etc., on demand	94,321,605	69,805,215	80,687,265	91,636,791	95,075,844
On real-estate security.....	184,683	163,397	215,385	211,432	146,885
All other loans.....	7,717,265	3,881,375	13,289,229	13,851,215	28,443,431
Total.....	245,108,332	205,353,277	236,823,598	253,732,376	258,014,181

The following table exhibits, in the order of capital, the twenty-five States (exclusive of reserve cities) having the largest amount of national-bank capital, together with the amount of circulation, loans and discounts, and individual deposits of the banks in each on October 5, 1887 :

States, etc.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Loans and discounts.	Individual deposits.
Massachusetts .....	198	\$44,790,500	\$21,459,692	\$91,561,545.60	\$53,872,217.39
New York .....	269	34,724,260	17,406,488	98,792,326.88	87,269,212.02
Pennsylvania .....	237	33,551,140	13,379,865	81,206,911.08	72,564,898.01
Connecticut .....	83	24,505,410	8,698,693	43,001,299.86	24,478,665.09
Ohio .....	192	22,796,020	9,008,926	50,833,330.24	41,268,742.33
Rhode Island .....	61	20,340,050	4,642,913	34,486,234.78	13,918,046.52
Illinois .....	160	14,341,500	4,219,305	35,605,100.86	35,161,306.04
Minnesota .....	58	13,740,000	1,675,725	37,857,045.49	27,037,970.02
New Jersey .....	81	13,024,220	6,060,523	40,429,717.10	38,644,239.13
Indiana .....	93	11,834,500	4,217,870	27,785,325.99	25,254,102.80
Michigan .....	100	10,674,600	2,673,585	29,418,596.69	23,315,420.44
Kansas .....	139	10,530,800	2,295,210	21,001,450.43	17,741,267.53
Maine .....	72	10,440,700	4,875,561	19,125,655.89	10,116,282.26
Iowa .....	128	10,150,000	2,713,623	23,728,940.64	19,284,697.83
Texas .....	91	9,919,750	2,107,535	20,157,203.67	13,710,426.47
Kentucky .....	59	9,758,900	3,055,890	17,464,746.62	10,476,083.07
Vermont .....	49	7,566,000	3,478,100	12,832,309.34	6,627,089.66
Tennessee .....	40	7,460,000	1,326,895	18,918,201.93	11,750,221.25
New Hampshire .....	49	6,205,000	3,588,015	9,651,606.49	6,123,423.51
Nebraska .....	95	6,006,100	1,345,220	13,619,256.37	9,964,472.02
Wisconsin .....	53	4,442,000	1,225,623	13,340,631.69	12,970,629.95
California .....	30	4,170,000	939,900	14,295,108.47	19,545,186.00
Virginia .....	25	3,796,300	1,204,380	10,786,627.63	9,786,470.26
Dakota .....	62	3,720,000	861,925	6,694,084.62	5,848,810.67
Alabama .....	20	3,485,100	782,330	8,366,324.95	5,925,317.72

## RESERVE.

The act of February 25, 1863, contained the following provision:

SEC. 41. *And be it further enacted,* That every such association shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and its deposits; and whenever the amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and its deposits shall exceed the above-named proportion for the space of twelve days, or whenever such lawful money of the United States shall at any time fall below the amount of twenty-five per centum of its circulation and deposits, such association shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange, payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits, until the required proportion between the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and its deposits and lawful money of the United States shall be restored: *Provided, however,* That clearing-house certificates, representing specie or lawful money specially deposited for the purpose of any clearing-house association, shall be deemed to be lawful money in the possession of any association belonging to such clearing-house holding and owning such certificates, and considered to be a part of the lawful money which such association is required to have, under the foregoing provisions of this section: *Provided, further,* That any balance due to any association organized under this act in other places from any association in the cities of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, Saint Louis, or New Orleans, in good credit, subject to be drawn for at sight, and available to redeem their circulating notes and deposits, may be deemed to be a part of the lawful money which such association in other places than the cities of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, Saint Louis, and New Orleans are required to have by the foregoing provisions of this section, to the extent of three-fifths of the said amount of twenty-five per centum required. And it shall be competent for the Comptroller of the Currency to notify any such association whose lawful money reserve, as aforesaid, shall fall below said proportion of twenty-five per centum, to make good such reserve; and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter so to make good its reserve of lawful money of the United States, the Comptroller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of such association, as provided in this act.



The corresponding clauses of the act of June 3, 1864, are as follows:

SEC. 31. That every association in the cities hereinafter named shall, at all times, have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation and its deposits; and every other association shall, at all times, have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least fifteen per centum of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation, and of its deposits. And whenever the lawful money of any association in any of the cities hereinafter named shall be below the amount of twenty-five per centum of its circulation and deposits, and whenever the lawful money of any other association shall be below fifteen per centum of its circulation and deposits, such association shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits until the required proportion between the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and deposits and its lawful money of the United States shall be restored: *Provided*, That three-fifths of said fifteen per centum may consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations approved by the comptroller of the currency, organized under this act, in the cities of Saint Louis, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Albany, Leavenworth, San Francisco, and Washington City: *Provided, also*, That clearing-house certificates, representing specie or lawful money specially deposited for the purpose of any clearing-house association, shall be deemed to be lawful money in the possession of any association belonging to such clearing-house holding and owning such certificate, and shall be considered to be a part of the lawful money which such association is required to have under the foregoing provisions of this section: *Provided*, That the cities of Charleston and Richmond may be added to the list of cities in the national associations of which other associations may keep three-fifths of their lawful money, whenever, in the opinion of the comptroller of the currency, the condition of the southern states will warrant it. And it shall be competent for the comptroller of the currency to notify any associations, whose lawful money reserve, as aforesaid, shall be below the amount to be kept on hand, as aforesaid, to make good such reserve; and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter so to make good its reserve of lawful money of the United States, the Comptroller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of such association, as provided in this act.

SEC. 32. That each association organized in any of the cities named in the foregoing section shall select, subject to the approval of the comptroller of the currency, an association in the city of New York at which it will redeem its circulating notes at par. And each of such associations may keep one-half of its lawful money reserve in cash deposits in the city of New York. And each association not organized within the cities named in the preceding section shall select, subject to the approval of the comptroller of the currency, an association in either of the cities named in the preceding section, at which it will redeem its circulating notes at par, and the comptroller shall give public notice of the names of the associations so selected at which redemptions are to be made by the respective associations, and of any change that may be made of the association at which the notes of any association are redeemed. If any association shall fail either to make the selection or to redeem its notes as aforesaid, the comptroller of the currency may, upon receiving satisfactory evidence thereof, appoint a receiver in the manner provided for in this act to wind up its affairs: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall relieve any association from its liability to redeem its circulating notes at its own counter at par, in lawful money on demand; *And provided, further*, That every association formed or existing under the provisions of this act shall take and receive at par, for any debt or liability to said association, any and all notes or bills issued by any association existing under and by virtue of this act.

Sections 5191, 5192, and 5195 of the Revised Statutes preserved substantially the provisions of the act of 1864.

The act of June 20, 1874, evidently drafted before the adoption of the Revised Statutes, although not approved until afterward, made the following amendment of the act of June 3, 1864, which it enacts shall be hereafter known as the "National Bank Act":

SEC. 2. That section thirty-one of the "National Bank Act" be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of the amount of their respective circulations; but the moneys required by said section to be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits in all respects as provided for in the said section.

SEC. 3. That every association organized, or to be organized, under the provisions of the said act, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation; which sum shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve, as provided in section two of this act; and when the circulating notes of any such associations, assorted or unassorted, shall be presented for redemption, in sums of one thousand dollars or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Treasurer of the United States to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally, on the first day of each month, or oftener, at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions; and whenever such redemptions for any association shall amount to the sum of five hundred dollars, such association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed. And all notes of national banks, worn, defaced, mutilated, or otherwise unfit for circulation, shall, when received by any assistant treasurer, or at any designated depository of the United States, be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption as provided herein. And when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed shall be forwarded to the respective associations by which they were issued; but if any of such notes are worn, mutilated, defaced, or rendered otherwise unfit for use, they shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency and destroyed, and replaced as now provided by law: *Provided*, That each of said associations shall reimburse to the Treasury the charges for transportation, and the costs for assorting such notes; and the associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the Treasury the cost of engraving such plates as shall be ordered by each association respectively; and the amount assessed upon each association shall be in proportion to the circulation redeemed, and be charged to the fund on deposit with the Treasurer: *And provided further*, That so much of section thirty-two of said national-bank act requiring or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counter, except as provided for in this section, is hereby repealed.

It will be observed that a strict construction of the act of June 3, 1864, and of subsequent legislation, would exclude any association organized under the act of February 25, 1863, from acting as a reserve agent. This was probably not intended, but it should be corrected in justice to the older associations.

The act of March 3, 1887, is as follows:

That whenever three-fourths in number of the national banks located in any city of the United States having a population of fifty thousand people shall make application to the Comptroller of the Currency, in writing, asking that the name of the city in which such banks are located shall be added to the cities named in sections fifty-one hundred and ninety-one and fifty-one hundred and ninety-two of the Revised Statutes, the Comptroller shall have authority to grant such request, and every bank located in such city shall at all times thereafter have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of its deposits, as provided in sections fifty-one hundred and ninety-one and fifty-one hundred and ninety-five of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. That whenever three-fourths in number of the national banks located in any city of the United States having a population of two hundred thousand people shall make application to the Comptroller of the Currency, in writing, asking that such city may be a central reserve city, like the city of New York, in which one-half of the lawful-money reserve of the national banks located in other reserve cities may be deposited, as provided in section fifty-one hundred and ninety-five of the Revised Statutes, the Comptroller shall have authority, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to grant such request, and every bank located in such city shall at all times thereafter have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, twenty-five per centum of its deposits, as provided in section fifty-one hundred and ninety-one of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 3. That section three of the act of January 14, 1875, entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," be, and the same is, hereby amended by adding after the words "New York" the words "and the city of San Francisco, California."

A review and comparison of the course of legislation as to "reserve" shows that originally all associations, wherever located, were required to keep, either in cash or subject to sight draft, funds in hand equal to

at least 25 per cent. of all obligations payable on demand. Subsequently a distinction was made between associations in certain named cities and those located elsewhere, and the latter were required to keep only 15 per cent. reserve upon the aggregate of deposits and circulation. The amount that might be kept with redemption agents was limited to three-fifths of 15 per cent. for associations generally, and to one-half of 25 per cent. for those in reserve cities, and in the latter case New York was the only place in which the banks in other redemption cities might have redemption agents.

At a later period the fund to be kept for the redemption of circulation was separated from the remaining reserve to be held against deposits; it was fixed at 5 per cent. of the outstanding circulation, and was required to be kept on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States. Besides being specifically devoted to the redemption of circulation, this fund is also authorized to be counted as part of the reserve against deposits.

Simultaneously with this provision as to the amount and location of the redemption fund the banks were relieved of the obligation to keep a reserve on circulation, but were required to keep in reserve funds to the amounts represented by 15 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively upon their deposits.

The new regulation as to redemption of circulation dispensed with redemption agents, but the act of June 20, 1874, re-enacted the provision as to the proportion of reserve that might consist of balances due from approved associations in the cities formerly named as cities of redemption. These cities thus came to be called "reserve cities," and during the present year the term has been incorporated formally into the law, and provision has been made for central reserve cities as well, and also for an increase in the number of both reserve cities and central reserve cities.

Tables will be found in the Appendix,\* showing by States, Territories, central reserve cities, and reserve cities the state of the reserve of the national banks therein at each report of condition during the years 1882 to 1887, both inclusive. These tables are worthy of careful examination, because they show that banks generally keep reserves in excess of the statutory requirement, and that banks remote from money centers keep not only nearly double the amount required, but that they habitually have in cash more than the 15 per cent. total requirement.

As some banks included in these tables are known to be often short of reserve, it is manifest that the majority must be habitually stronger than the averages here shown, and from this fact it may be inferred that the requirement of the law is in no degree excessive, and that banks that do not conform to it are not prudently managed.

These tables should be especially instructive to the managers of banks, encouraging and confirming as they do the wisdom of those who keep always strong, and rebuking and warning as they also do those who, too eager for gain, allow their reserves to fall below the line of prudence and of safety.

The including of the 5 per cent. redemption fund on deposit with the Treasurer at Washington in the reserve against deposits seems to be either a misconstruction of the act of June 20, 1874, or an anomaly in that act.

The language seems to admit of a strained construction opposite to that placed upon it, but if the most obvious construction is the correct one, then the provision should be repealed.

\* See note, foot of page 456.

The money held by the Treasurer is never available for paying depositors, and it bears no constant ratio to the amount of deposits.

Several banks have so large a circulation and have such small deposits that the 5 per cent. redemption fund with the Treasurer fulfills the entire requirement as to reserve against deposits, and while these are extreme cases they serve to show the practical result of this provision of the law.

On the other hand, there is an anomaly in the assumption which appears to have been made heretofore that national bank notes on hand should not be counted in the reserve.

They are specifically made receivable by all national banking associations, and for all dues to the Government (except customs duties), and they are certainly current all over the country.

It is in the line of public policy to maintain the monetary function of these circulating notes upon the general plane on which the law places all the rest of the currency.

For these reasons these notes should obviously be no longer discriminated against by being excluded from a function to which all the other constituents of the currency are now admitted on equal terms.

On October 5, 1887, the total 5 per cent. fund amounted to \$8,310,442 while the national bank currency held by all banks amounted to \$21,937,884.

It would, therefore, be a relief to banks generally to be allowed to count in their reserve the latter instead of the former amount.

The subjoined table brings forward to the latest date the usual summary of information as to the course of deposits and reserves since the act of June 20, 1874, went into effect. It shows the amount of deposits and the state of the reserve at about October 1 of each year, in each central reserve city, in all the reserve cities, and in the States and Territories, together with a general summary embracing all banks.

## NEW YORK CITY.

Dates.	No. of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required (25 per cent.*).	Reserve held.		Classification of reserve.			
				Amount.	Ratio to deposits.	Specie.	Other lawful money	Due from agents.	Redemption fund.
		Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Per cent.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
Oct. 2, 1874	48	204.6	51.2	68.3	33.4	14.4	52.4	.....	1.5
Oct. 1, 1875	48	202.3	50.7	60.5	29.9	5.0	54.4	.....	1.1
Oct. 2, 1876	47	197.9	49.5	60.7	30.7	14.6	45.3	.....	0.8
Oct. 1, 1877	47	174.9	43.7	48.1	27.5	13.0	34.3	.....	0.8
Oct. 1, 1878	47	189.8	47.4	50.9	26.8	13.3	36.5	.....	1.1
Oct. 2, 1879	47	210.2	52.6	53.1	25.3	19.4	32.6	.....	1.1
Oct. 1, 1880	47	268.1	67.0	70.6	26.4	58.7	11.0	.....	0.9
Oct. 1, 1881	48	268.8	67.2	62.5	23.3	50.6	10.9	.....	1.0
Oct. 3, 1882	50	254.0	63.5	61.4	25.4	44.5	18.9	.....	1.0
Oct. 2, 1883	48	266.9	66.7	70.8	26.5	50.3	19.7	.....	0.9
Sept. 30, 1884	44	255.0	63.7	90.8	35.6	63.1	27.0	.....	0.7
Oct. 1, 1885	44	312.9	78.2	115.7	37.0	91.5	23.7	.....	0.5
Oct. 7, 1886	45	282.8	70.7	77.0	27.2	64.1	12.5	.....	0.4
Oct. 5, 1887	47	284.3	71.1	80.1	28.2	63.6	16.1	.....	0.4
Average for 14 years...	47	240.9	60.2	69.5	28.8	40.4	28.2	.....	0.9

## CHICAGO.

Oct. 5, 1887	18	64.6	16.2	19.7	30.5	12.9	6.7	.....	.96
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## SAINT LOUIS.

Oct. 5, 1887	5	10.8	2.6	2.7	26.4	1.8	1.8	.....	.66
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\* All in cash.

RESERVE CITIES.\* †

Dates.	No. of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required (25 per cent.).	Reserve held.		Classification of reserve.			
				Amount.	Ratio to deposits.	Specie.	Other lawful money.	Due from agents.	Redemption fund.
		<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Oct. 2, 1874	182	221.4	55.3	76.0	34.3	4.5	36.7	81.1	3.7
Oct. 1, 1875	188	223.9	56.0	74.5	33.3	1.5	37.1	32.3	3.6
Oct. 2, 1876	189	217.0	54.2	76.1	35.1	4.0	37.1	32.0	3.0
Oct. 1, 1877	188	204.1	51.0	67.3	33.0	5.6	34.3	24.4	3.0
Oct. 1, 1878	184	199.9	50.0	71.1	35.6	9.4	29.4	20.1	3.2
Oct. 2, 1879	181	288.8	57.2	83.5	36.5	11.3	33.0	35.7	3.5
Oct. 1, 1880	184	289.4	72.4	105.2	36.2	28.3	25.0	48.2	3.7
Oct. 1, 1881	189	335.4	83.9	100.8	30.0	34.6	21.9	40.6	3.7
Oct. 3, 1882	193	318.8	79.7	89.1	28.0	28.3	24.1	33.2	3.5
Oct. 2, 1883	200	323.9	81.0	100.6	31.1	26.3	30.1	40.8	3.4
Sept. 30, 1884	203	307.9	77.0	89.0	32.2	30.3	33.3	32.3	3.1
Oct. 1, 1885	203	364.5	91.1	122.2	33.5	42.0	34.9	42.4	2.9
Oct. 7, 1886	217	381.5	95.4	114.0	29.9	44.5	26.0	41.3	2.2
Oct. 5, 1887	223	338.5	84.6	100.7	29.7	36.3	23.2	40.0	1.2

STATES AND TERRITORIES. †

Oct. 2, 1874	1,774	293.4	44.0	100.6	34.3	2.4	33.7	52.7	11.9
Oct. 1, 1875	1,851	307.9	46.3	100.1	32.5	1.6	33.7	53.3	11.6
Oct. 2, 1876	1,853	291.7	43.8	99.9	34.3	2.7	31.0	55.4	10.8
Oct. 1, 1877	1,815	290.1	43.6	95.4	32.9	4.2	31.6	48.9	10.7
Oct. 1, 1878	1,822	289.1	43.4	106.1	36.7	8.0	31.1	56.0	11.0
Oct. 2, 1879	1,820	329.9	49.5	124.3	37.7	11.5	30.3	71.3	11.2
Oct. 1, 1880	1,859	410.5	61.6	147.2	35.8	21.2	28.3	86.4	11.3
Oct. 1, 1881	1,895	507.2	76.1	158.3	31.2	27.5	27.1	92.4	11.4
Oct. 3, 1882	2,026	545.8	81.9	150.4	27.5	30.0	30.0	80.1	11.3
Oct. 2, 1883	2,253	577.9	86.7	157.5	27.2	31.2	30.8	84.1	11.3
Sept. 30, 1884	2,417	535.8	80.4	156.3	29.2	35.2	30.9	79.7	10.5
Oct. 1, 1885	2,467	570.8	85.6	177.5	31.1	41.5	29.9	95.9	10.2
Oct. 7, 1886	2,590	637.6	95.6	186.2	29.2	47.8	30.1	99.5	8.7
Oct. 5, 1887	2,756	690.6	103.6	190.9	27.6	50.8	32.6	100.9	6.6

SUMMARY.

Oct. 2, 1874	2,004	719.5	150.1	244.9	34.0	21.3	122.8	83.8	17.1
Oct. 1, 1875	2,087	734.1	152.2	235.1	32.0	8.1	125.2	85.6	16.3
Oct. 2, 1876	2,089	706.6	147.5	236.7	33.5	21.3	113.4	87.4	14.6
Oct. 1, 1877	2,080	669.1	138.3	210.8	31.5	22.8	100.2	73.3	14.5
Oct. 1, 1878	2,053	678.8	140.8	228.1	35.6	30.7	97.0	85.1	15.3
Oct. 2, 1879	2,048	708.9	159.3	260.9	33.9	42.2	95.9	107.0	15.8
Oct. 1, 1880	2,090	968.0	201.0	323.0	33.4	108.2	64.3	134.6	15.9
Oct. 1, 1881	2,132	1,111.6	227.2	321.6	28.9	112.7	59.9	133.0	16.1
Oct. 3, 1882	2,269	1,118.6	225.1	303.9	27.2	102.8	72.0	113.3	15.8
Oct. 2, 1883	2,501	1,163.7	234.4	328.9	28.1	107.8	80.6	124.9	15.6
Sept. 30, 1884	2,664	1,098.7	221.1	346.1	31.6	128.6	91.2	112.0	14.3
Oct. 1, 1885	2,714	1,248.2	254.9	415.4	33.3	175.0	88.5	138.3	13.6
Oct. 7, 1886	2,852	1,301.8	261.7	377.2	29.0	158.4	68.7	140.8	11.4
Oct. 5, 1887	3,049	1,388.4	278.0	394.2	28.4	165.1	79.9	140.9	8.3

\* Reserve 25 per cent., one-half in cash.

† Reserve 15 per cent., two-fifths in cash in bank.

‡ Includes Chicago and Saint Louis up to October 5, 1887.

## TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

The New York Clearing-House Association is composed of 65 members, of which 45 are national banks, 19 are State banks, and the other member is the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York. Two national banks and 15 State banks in the city do not belong to the association, but clear through associate members. Mr. W. A. Camp, the manager of the association, has kindly supplied the data for the following tables, showing the transactions during the year ending October 1, 1887:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR TWO YEARS OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE, SHOWING AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF CLEARINGS, AGGREGATE BALANCES, AND THE KINDS AND AMOUNTS OF MONEY PASSING IN SETTLEMENT OF THESE BALANCES.

Year ending—	Aggregate clearings.	Aggregate balances.
October 1, 1886.....	\$33,374,682,216	\$1,519,565,385
October 1, 1887.....	34,872,848,785	1,569,626,324
Increase.....	1,498,166,569	50,060,939

## KINDS OF MONEY AND AMOUNT OF EACH KIND.

Year ending—	U. S. gold certificates.	Bank of America gold certificates.*	Clearing-house loan certificates.	Treasury certificates for legal tenders, sec. 5193, U. S. Revised Statutes.	Legal tenders and minor coin.	Percentages.	
						Gold certificates.	Legal tenders.
October 1, 1886.	\$645,643,000	\$177,673,000	\$140,000	\$285,795,000	\$410,314,385	54.181+	45.809+
October 1, 1887.	812,231,000	748,409,000	None.	1,410,000	7,576,325	90+	1—
Increase ..	166,588,000	570,736,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease ..	.....	.....	140,000	284,385,000	402,738,060	.....	.....

\* When the Government ceased issuing gold certificates, December 1, 1878, the New York banks agreed to have a common depository for their gold coin, and in that way retain the use of certificates at the clearing-house. This has been found convenient and saves the expense and cost of moving large amounts in specie. The Bank of America performs this function.

Following is a comparative statement of transactions of the New York Clearing-House for thirty-four years, showing for each year the number of banks, aggregate capital, clearings, and balances, average of the daily clearings and balances, and the percentage of balances and clearings :

Years.	No. of banks.	Capital.*	Clearings.	Balances paid in money.	Average daily clearings.	Average daily balances paid in money.	Ratios.
1854 .....	50	\$47,044,900	\$5,750,455,987	\$297,411,494	\$19,104,505	\$988,078	<i>Per ct.</i> 5.2
1855 .....	48	48,884,180	5,362,912,098	289,694,137	17,412,052	910,565	5.4
1856 .....	50	52,883,700	6,906,213,328	334,714,489	22,278,108	1,079,724	4.8
1857 .....	50	64,420,200	8,333,226,718	365,313,902	26,968,371	1,182,246	4.4
1858 .....	46	67,146,018	4,756,664,386	314,238,911	15,393,736	1,016,954	6.6
1859 .....	47	67,921,714	5,448,005,956	363,984,683	20,867,333	1,177,944	5.6
1860 .....	50	69,907,435	7,231,143,057	380,693,438	23,401,757	1,232,018	5.3
1861 .....	50	68,900,605	5,915,742,758	353,382,944	19,269,520	1,151,088	6.0
1862 .....	50	68,375,820	6,871,443,501	415,530,331	22,237,682	1,344,758	6.0
1863 .....	50	68,972,508	14,867,597,849	677,626,483	48,428,657	2,207,252	4.6
1864 .....	49	68,586,763	24,097,196,656	885,719,205	77,984,455	2,866,405	3.7
1865 .....	55	80,363,013	26,032,384,342	1,035,765,108	84,796,040	3,373,828	4.0
1866 .....	58	82,370,200	28,717,146,914	1,066,135,106	93,541,195	3,472,753	3.7
1867 .....	58	81,770,200	28,675,159,472	1,144,963,451	93,101,167	8,717,414	4.0
1868 .....	59	82,270,200	28,484,288,637	1,125,455,237	92,182,164	3,642,250	4.0
1869 .....	59	82,720,200	37,407,028,987	1,120,318,308	121,451,393	3,637,397	3.0
1870 .....	61	83,620,200	27,804,539,406	1,036,484,822	90,274,479	3,365,210	3.7
1871 .....	62	84,420,200	29,300,986,682	1,209,721,029	95,133,074	3,927,666	4.1
1872 .....	61	84,420,200	33,844,369,568	1,428,582,707	109,884,317	4,636,632	4.2
1873 .....	59	83,370,200	35,481,052,826	1,474,503,025	115,885,794	4,818,654	4.1
1874 .....	59	81,635,200	22,855,327,636	1,286,753,176	74,692,574	4,205,076	5.7
1875 .....	59	80,435,200	25,061,237,902	1,409,808,777	81,890,470	4,693,297	5.6
1876 .....	58	81,781,200	21,597,274,247	1,295,042,029	70,349,428	4,218,378	5.9
1877 .....	58	71,085,200	23,289,243,701	1,373,996,302	76,358,176	4,504,906	5.9
1878 .....	57	63,611,500	22,508,438,442	1,307,843,857	73,555,988	4,274,000	5.8
1879 .....	59	60,800,200	25,178,770,691	1,400,111,063	82,015,540	4,560,622	5.6
1880 .....	57	60,475,200	37,182,128,621	1,516,538,631	121,510,224	4,956,009	4.1
1881 .....	60	61,162,700	48,565,818,212	1,776,018,162	159,232,191	5,623,010	3.5
1882 .....	61	60,962,700	46,552,846,161	1,593,000,245	151,637,335	5,185,440	3.4
1883 .....	63	61,162,700	40,293,165,258	1,668,983,196	132,543,307	5,161,129	3.9
1884 .....	61	60,412,700	34,092,037,338	1,524,930,994	111,048,982	4,967,202	4.5
1885 .....	64	58,612,700	25,250,791,440	1,295,355,252	82,789,480	4,247,069	5.1
1886 .....	63	59,312,700	39,374,682,216	1,519,565,385	109,067,589	4,965,900	4.5
1887 .....	64	60,862,700	34,872,848,786	1,569,626,325	114,337,209	5,146,316	4.5
		†69,430,325	†121,942,769,870	†35,758,618,204	†77,959,820	†3,429,623	4.4

\* The capital is for various dates, the amounts at a uniform date in each year not being obtainable.  
 † Yearly averages for thirty-four years. ‡ Totals for thirty-four years.

The clearing-house transactions of the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York for the year ending October 1, 1887, were as follows :

Exchanges received from clearing-house .....	\$359,788,103.42
Exchanges delivered to clearing-house .....	111,471,810.74
Balances paid to clearing-house .....	248,497,702.25
Balances received from clearing-house .....	181,409.57

Showing that the amount paid by the assistant treasurer to the clearing-house was in excess of the amount received by him..... 248,316,292.68

The debit balances were paid to the clearing-house as follows :

United States gold certificates.....	\$248,343,000.00
Legal tenders and change .....	154,702.25
	<u>248,497,702.25</u>

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE EXCHANGES OF THE CLEARING-HOUSES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR OCTOBER, 1887, AND OCTOBER, 1886.

Clearing-house at—	Exchanges for month of October, 1887.	Exchanges for month of October, 1886.	Comparisons.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
New York .....	\$2, 978, 940, 406	\$3, 248, 318, 061		\$269, 377, 655
Boston .....	387, 775, 488	380, 669, 570	\$7, 105, 918	
Philadelphia .....	272, 500, 752	271, 572, 441	928, 311	
Chicago .....	287, 556, 120	253, 518, 821	14, 037, 299	
Saint Louis .....	74, 855, 031	69, 822, 165	5, 032, 866	
Baltimore .....	56, 795, 652	53, 856, 829	2, 938, 823	
San Francisco .....	74, 405, 637	56, 175, 257	18, 230, 380	
Pittsburgh .....	46, 775, 066	37, 612, 868	9, 162, 198	
New Orleans .....	42, 608, 842	31, 683, 200	10, 920, 642	
Cincinnati .....	47, 782, 200	45, 884, 750	2, 897, 450	
Providence .....	23, 837, 500	22, 663, 600	1, 173, 900	
Louisville .....	23, 210, 780	19, 093, 014	4, 116, 866	
Milwaukee .....	20, 123, 277	20, 183, 280		60, 003
Detroit .....	18, 374, 879	14, 926, 506	3, 448, 373	
Cleveland .....	14, 340, 059	12, 527, 278	1, 812, 781	
Indianapolis .....	8, 777, 900	6, 222, 279	2, 555, 621	
Kansas City .....	29, 792, 991	25, 993, 960	3, 799, 031	
Hartford .....	7, 630, 018	7, 195, 784	434, 234	
New Haven .....	5, 360, 758	5, 175, 370	185, 370	
Columbus .....	10, 616, 739	8, 462, 124	2, 154, 615	
Memphis .....	10, 725, 296	7, 666, 552	3, 058, 744	
Peoria .....	5, 429, 418	4, 220, 702	1, 208, 716	
Worcester .....	4, 722, 433	4, 528, 762	193, 671	
Springfield .....	5, 653, 280	3, 669, 715	1, 983, 565	
Lowell .....	3, 161, 806	2, 792, 009	429, 797	
Syracuse .....	3, 193, 442	2, 735, 744	463, 698	
Portland .....	4, 607, 692	4, 694, 196		86, 494
Omaha .....	42, 759, 306	9, 316, 954	3, 442, 352	
Saint Joseph .....	6, 659, 426	4, 447, 511	2, 211, 915	
Denver .....	10, 812, 463	8, 351, 817	2, 460, 646	
Galveston .....	8, 865, 262	7, 852, 240	1, 013, 036	
Saint Paul .....	18, 376, 835	16, 732, 700	1, 644, 135	
Minneapolis .....	22, 805, 030	19, 175, 451	3, 629, 579	
Los Angeles .....	5, 160, 514	New.	5, 160, 514	
Grand Rapids .....	2, 725, 818	2, 006, 301	719, 517	
Wichita .....	2, 844, 645	1, 826, 202	1, 018, 443	
Norfolk .....	5, 817, 933	4, 465, 766	1, 352, 167	
Total .....	4, 546, 381, 714	4, 695, 480, 744 4, 546, 381, 714	120, 425, 122	269, 524, 152 120, 425, 122
Decrease .....		149, 099, 030		149, 099, 030



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE EXCHANGES OF THE CLEARING-HOUSES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING OCTOBER 29, 1887, AND OCTOBER 30, 1886.

Clearing-house at—	Exchanges for week ending October 29, 1887.	Exchanges for week ending October 30, 1886.	Comparisons.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
New York .....	\$647,590,729	\$625,098,064	\$22,492,665	.....
Boston .....	83,700,976	77,443,134	6,257,842	.....
Philadelphia .....	58,729,071	55,262,510	3,466,561	.....
Chicago .....	58,407,000	49,463,000	8,944,000	.....
Saint Louis .....	16,057,751	13,428,029	2,629,722	.....
Baltimore .....	12,618,840	11,554,889	1,063,951	.....
San Francisco .....	17,495,345	14,931,044	2,564,301	.....
Pittsburgh .....	11,708,842	8,543,709	3,165,133	.....
New Orleans .....	9,863,406	7,861,710	2,001,696	.....
Cincinnati .....	9,799,950	9,682,250	117,700	.....
Providence .....	5,957,900	5,482,100	475,800	.....
Louisville .....	4,800,855	3,980,646	820,209	.....
Milwaukee .....	4,702,794	4,741,945	.....	\$39,151
Detroit .....	4,079,159	2,964,573	1,114,586	.....
Cleveland .....	3,263,297	2,980,490	282,807	.....
Indianapolis .....	2,130,383	1,364,108	766,275	.....
Kansas City .....	7,407,620	5,564,678	1,842,942	.....
Hartford .....	1,482,341	1,529,645	.....	47,304
New Haven .....	1,101,904	1,088,433	13,471	.....
Columbus .....	2,285,210	1,861,425	423,785	.....
Memphis .....	2,532,120	2,039,997	492,123	.....
Peoria .....	1,177,411	927,149	250,262	.....
Worcester .....	969,381	917,916	51,465	.....
Springfield .....	1,007,778	819,206	188,572	.....
Lowell .....	650,419	504,913	145,506	.....
Syracuse .....	625,190	544,611	80,579	.....
Portland .....	1,039,033	1,087,952	.....	48,919
Omaha .....	2,812,343	2,037,837	774,506	.....
Saint Joseph .....	1,702,006	799,574	902,432	.....
Denver .....	2,800,391	1,571,233	1,229,158	.....
Galveston .....	2,193,758	1,625,986	567,772	.....
Saint Paul .....	4,108,446	3,410,590	697,856	.....
Minneapolis .....	4,806,272	3,677,381	1,128,891	.....
Los Angeles .....	1,133,462	New.	1,133,462	.....
Total .....	990,741,383	924,790,717	66,086,040	135,374
	924,790,717		135,374	
Increase .....	65,950,666		65,950,666	

The following table, compiled from returns made to the Clearing-House by the national banks in New York City, exhibits the movement of their reserve, weekly, during October, for the last eleven years:

Week ending—	Specie.	Legal tend- ers.	Total.	Ratio of reserve to—	
				Circula- tion and deposits.	Deposits.
				<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
October 6, 1877	\$14,665,600	\$36,168,300	\$50,833,900	27.0	29.5
October 13, 1877	14,723,500	35,173,900	49,905,400	26.7	29.2
October 20, 1877	14,037,400	35,101,700	49,139,100	26.5	29.0
October 27, 1877	15,209,800	34,367,800	49,576,800	26.8	29.4
October 5, 1878	14,935,800	33,304,900	53,300,700	25.7	28.4
October 12, 1878	12,184,600	37,685,100	49,869,700	24.4	27.0
October 19, 1878	13,531,400	36,570,000	50,107,400	24.7	27.3
October 26, 1878	17,384,200	35,690,500	53,074,700	25.8	28.5
October 4, 1879	18,979,600	34,363,000	53,347,000	23.3	25.8
October 11, 1879	20,901,800	32,520,300	53,722,100	23.4	25.9
October 18, 1879	24,636,500	29,305,200	53,991,700	23.5	26.1
October 25, 1879	25,636,000	26,713,900	52,349,900	23.0	25.5
October 2, 1880	53,823,700	11,129,100	70,952,800	25.4	26.4
October 9, 1880	62,521,300	10,785,000	73,306,300	25.4	27.2
October 16, 1880	62,760,600	10,939,200	73,699,800	25.5	27.1
October 23, 1880	60,888,200	10,983,200	71,876,400	24.8	26.6
October 30, 1880	61,471,600	10,925,000	72,396,600	25.0	26.7
October 1, 1881	54,954,600	12,150,400	67,105,000	23.1	24.8
October 8, 1881	53,287,900	12,153,600	65,441,700	23.1	24.9
October 15, 1881	51,008,300	12,452,700	63,461,000	23.2	25.0
October 22, 1881	54,016,200	12,496,500	66,512,700	24.6	26.6
October 29, 1881	55,961,200	12,947,900	68,909,100	25.6	27.4
October 7, 1882	47,016,000	18,384,500	65,400,500	24.0	26.3
October 14, 1882	43,281,000	18,002,700	66,283,700	24.7	26.6
October 21, 1882	49,518,200	17,023,900	66,542,100	25.0	26.8
October 28, 1882	48,374,200	17,204,700	65,578,900	24.8	26.5
October 6, 1883	51,586,700	20,122,500	71,709,200	25.5	27.0
October 13, 1883	50,894,000	21,145,800	72,039,800	25.4	26.8
October 20, 1883	47,262,900	20,719,700	67,982,600	24.5	25.9
October 27, 1883	46,372,800	20,617,600	66,990,400	24.5	25.9
October 4, 1884	67,470,600	25,817,300	93,287,900	34.5	36.3
October 11, 1884	68,922,500	27,654,100	96,576,600	35.2	36.9
October 18, 1884	67,579,400	27,875,500	95,454,900	34.8	36.5
October 25, 1884	67,638,000	27,354,200	94,992,200	34.6	36.3
October 3, 1885	92,351,600	24,516,600	116,868,200	36.0	37.1
October 10, 1885	93,642,500	23,002,000	116,644,500	35.8	37.0
October 17, 1885	91,945,300	22,221,100	114,166,400	34.9	36.0
October 24, 1885	87,309,100	21,059,800	108,368,900	33.5	34.5
October 30, 1885	84,954,600	21,874,900	106,829,500	33.0	34.1
October 2, 1886	64,111,700	14,607,700	78,719,400	27.1	27.9
October 9, 1886	65,723,800	13,209,100	78,932,900	27.0	27.7
October 16, 1886	65,228,600	13,133,100	78,361,700	26.7	27.4
October 23, 1886	65,668,400	12,803,800	78,472,200	26.9	27.7
October 30, 1886	66,195,100	13,177,200	79,372,300	27.1	27.9
October 1, 1887	64,619,200	15,767,500	80,386,700	27.7	28.5
October 8, 1887	64,317,500	16,229,700	80,587,200	27.4	28.2
October 15, 1887	64,663,100	16,883,400	81,548,500	27.3	28.1
October 22, 1887	64,918,700	16,735,500	81,654,500	27.4	28.2
October 29, 1887	66,005,800	17,542,600	82,848,400	27.8	28.6

The following table exhibits the transactions of the clearing-houses located in 37 cities for the year ending September 30, 1887, from official returns received from the manager of the New York Clearing-House, and a comparison is made with the year ending September 30, 1886, by indicating the increase or decrease in the exchanges and balances:

Clearing-house at—	No. of members.	Exchanges for year ending September 30, 1887.	Balances for year ending September 30, 1887.	Comparison with year ending September 30, 1886.		
				Increase.		Decrease.
				Exchanges.	Balances.	
New York.....	65	\$34, 872, 848, 786	\$1, 569, 626, 325	\$1, 498, 166, 570	\$50, 060, 940	.....
Boston.....	52	4, 408, 269, 993	510, 625, 457	399, 704, 727	17, 527, 457	.....
Philadelphia.....	40	3, 186, 188, 935	298, 701, 297	400, 313, 485	40, 094, 877	.....
Chicago.....	21	2, 887, 276, 059	301, 574, 676	326, 906, 787	10, 348, 598	.....
Saint Louis.....	18	879, 272, 738	142, 259, 972	78, 902, 128	.....	*\$6, 587, 994
Baltimore.....	23	665, 676, 756	89, 504, 281	65, 091, 763	7, 970, 677	.....
San Francisco.....	17	800, 092, 859	124, 200, 215	200, 751, 798	17, 215, 771	.....
Pittsburgh.....	19	490, 319, 705	81, 520, 388	104, 021, 001	7, 404, 776	.....
New Orleans.....	13	412, 231, 400	47, 805, 607	.....	805, 607	†21, 708, 600
Cincinnati.....	19	564, 377, 200	96, 204, 200	71, 936, 700	11, 143, 200	.....
Providence.....	34	240, 838, 100	No record.	6, 987, 400	.....	.....
Louisville.....	21	269, 786, 547	63, 564, 157	39, 652, 990	8, 923, 080	.....
Milwaukee.....	11	240, 127, 909	40, 817, 909	46, 350, 700	6, 411, 187	.....
Detroit.....	14	188, 629, 884	31, 729, 276	40, 642, 652	6, 430, 910	.....
Cleveland.....	11	160, 010, 840	No record.	39, 914, 603	.....	.....
Indianapolis.....	6	87, 149, 510	18, 660, 784	17, 790, 711	8, 763, 227	.....
Kansas City.....	9	380, 407, 069	No record.	115, 397, 901	.....	.....
Hartford.....	15	89, 871, 078	25, 689, 768	2, 893, 509	.....	*\$16, 181
New Haven.....	10	63, 931, 325	15, 176, 902	7, 080, 963	1, 434, 272	.....
Columbus.....	17	53, 311, 425	8, 378, 319	10, 470, 012	.....	*4, 530, 115
Memphis.....	7	94, 241, 496	24, 020, 213	18, 890, 007	4, 621, 463	.....
Peoria.....	9	55, 006, 344	13, 974, 158	16, 674, 956	3, 865, 658	.....
Worcester.....	8	47, 197, 687	13, 466, 230	3, 640, 068	647, 142	.....
Springfield.....	10	50, 593, 291	14, 929, 388	9, 250, 560	2, 255, 028	.....
Lowell.....	7	31, 670, 050	10, 108, 362	4, 909, 878	1, 087, 183	.....
Syracuse.....	8	28, 596, 708	6, 358, 243	1, 819, 356	210, 189	.....
Portland.....	6	49, 588, 652	9, 495, 080	2, 921, 292	659, 007	.....
Omaha.....	8	137, 220, 535	No record.	.....	.....	†25, 075, 365
Saint Joseph.....	7	67, 239, 133	17, 667, 401	23, 464, 120	5, 747, 999	.....
Denver.....	7	110, 240, 167	15, 666, 791	.....	3, 613, 999	†34, 031, 896
Galveston.....	7	63, 182, 557	No record.	.....	.....	†9, 920, 239
Saint Paul.....	15	200, 364, 307	33, 193, 845	57, 807, 724	.....	.....
Minneapolis.....	14	184, 700, 022	30, 465, 326	24, 370, 250	5, 024, 902	.....
Los Angeles.....	7	New.	New.	New.	.....	.....
Grand Rapids.....	7	26, 229, 598	5, 670, 886	No record 1886	.....	.....
Duluth.....	7	New.	New.	New.	.....	*315, 020
Norfolk.....	6	40, 016, 323	6, 453, 157	253, 629	.....	.....
Total.....	575	52, 126, 704, 488	3, 667, 708, 563	3, 636, 978, 270	222, 267, 149	{ 90, 796, 100 { 12, 349, 310

\* Balances.

† Exchanges.

From the above table it will be seen that the exchanges in New York City amounted to 66.9 per cent. of the whole sum, and the balances in that city were nearly 42.8 per cent. of the total balances.

DUTIES, ASSESSMENTS, AND REDEMPTION CHARGES.

National banks are subject to a semi-annual duty of one-half of 1 per cent. upon the average amount of their notes in circulation during the preceding six months. They are also required by the act of June 20, 1874, to pay the cost of the redemption of their notes at the office of the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the cost of the plates from which their notes are printed. Banks extending their corporate existence have to pay for new plates. Previously to the act of June 20, 1874, the expense of the plates had been paid out of the tax

on the banks, which at that time attached to capital and deposits as well as to circulation.

The banks are further required to pay the fees of the examiners employed to ascertain their condition, under section 5240, Revised Statutes of the United States.

The taxes and assessments collected during the past year were as follows :

Semi-annual duty on circulation.....	\$2,044,922.75
Cost of redemption of notes by United States Treasurer.....	138,967.00
Assessments for cost of plates, new banks.....	18,850.00
Assessments for cost of plates, extended banks.....	1,750.00
Assessments for examiners' fees, sec. 5240, R. S.....	110,219.88
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,314,709.63</b>

It has not been customary heretofore to include assessments with taxes, but it seems proper to do so.

The following table is a comparative statement of taxes assessed as semi-annual duty on circulation, cost of redemption of notes, cost of plates, and examiners' fees for the past five years :

Years.	Semi-annual duty on circulation.	Cost of redemption of notes by United States Treasurer.	Assessments for cost of plates, new banks.	Assessment for cost of plates, extended banks.	Assessment for examiners' fees (sec. 5240, R. S.).	Total.
1883.....	\$3,132,006.73	\$147,592.27	\$25,980.00	\$34,120.00	\$84,606.16	\$3,434,305.16
1884.....	3,024,668.24	160,896.65	18,845.00	1,950.00	89,642.05	3,306,001.94
1885.....	2,794,584.01	181,857.16	13,150.00	97,800.00	107,781.73	3,195,172.90
1886.....	2,592,021.33	168,243.85	14,810.00	24,825.00	107,272.83	2,907,172.51
1887.....	2,044,922.75	138,967.00	18,850.00	1,750.00	110,219.88	2,314,709.63
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,588,203.06</b>	<b>797,556.43</b>	<b>91,635.00</b>	<b>160,445.00</b>	<b>519,522.65</b>	<b>15,157,362.14</b>

The total tax collected on circulation up to July 1, 1887, amounted to \$65,841,721.30.

#### STATE TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

There has been for some years more or less friction arising out of what is claimed to be discrimination against national banks in the tax laws of some of the States, and in consequence a contention has been going on as to the meaning of so much of section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as imposes a restriction upon State legislatures in determining and directing the manner of assessing and collecting taxes on national-bank shares. Section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is as follows :

Nothing herein shall prevent all the shares in any association from being included in the valuation of the personal property of the owner or holder of such shares, in assessing taxes imposed by authority of the State within which the association is located; but the legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all the shares of national banking associations located within the State, subject only to the two restrictions, that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State, and that the shares of any national banking association owned by non-residents of any State shall be taxed in the city or town where the bank is located, and not elsewhere. Nothing herein shall be construed to exempt the real property of associations from either State, county, or municipal taxes, to the same extent, according to its value, as other real property is taxed.

It will be seen that the only restrictions upon State legislatures in determining and directing the manner and place of taxing all the shares of national banks located within the State are two: first, a restriction as to the manner, viz: "that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State;" and, secondly, a restraint as to the place of taxation, which it is needless to quote, as no doubt seems to have arisen as to its meaning.

The contention over the true interpretation of the clause applying to the rate of taxation has been serious.

In various States the banks have appealed from local assessors and tax collectors to the courts, and during the past year the Supreme Court has finally laid down the meaning and intent of this clause.

The only question now open is whether the clause, as construed by the Supreme Court during the past year, expresses the purpose of Congress, and this question can be answered by Congress alone.

It is claimed by the national banks in many States that the construction placed upon the law deprives them of the full measure of protection which it was the intention of Congress to provide.

Following is the full text of the decision of the Supreme Court:

Mr. Justice MATTHEWS delivered the opinion of the court.

The bill in this case was filed by the appellant, an association organized as a national bank, in the city of New York, the object and prayer of which were to restrain the collection of taxes assessed upon its stockholders in respect to their shares therein, on the ground that the taxes assessed and sought to be collected by the defendants were illegal and void under section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as being at a greater rate than those assessed under the laws of New York upon other moneyed capital in the hands of the individual citizens of that State. The assessment in question was made for the year 1885, by the proper officer, acting in pursuance of section 312 of an act of the legislature of the State of New York, passed July 1, 1882, entitled "An act to revise the statutes of this State relating to banks, banking and trust companies," which reads as follows:

SEC. 312. The stockholders in every bank or banking association organized under the authority of this State, or of the United States, shall be assessed and taxed on the value of their shares of stock therein; said shares shall be included in the valuation of the personal property of such stockholders in the assessment of taxes at the place, city, town, or ward where such bank or banking association is located, and not elsewhere, whether the said stockholders reside in said place, city, town, or ward or not; but in the assessment of said shares each stockholder shall be allowed all the deductions and exceptions allowed by law in assessing the value of other taxable personal property owned by individual citizens of this State, and the assessment and taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is made or assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of this State. In making such assessment there shall also be deducted from the value of such shares such sum as is in the same proportion to such value as is the assessed value of the real estate of the bank or banking association, and in which any portion of their capital is invested, in which said shares are held, to the whole amount of the capital stock of said bank or banking association. Nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to exempt the real estate of banks or banking associations from either State, county, or municipal taxes, but the same shall be subject to State, county, municipal, and other taxation to the same extent and rate and in the same manner according to its value, as other real estate is taxed. The local authorities charged by law with the assessment of the said shares shall, within ten days after they have completed such assessment, give written notice to each bank or banking association of such assessment of the shares of its respective shareholders, and no personal or other notice to such shareholders of such assessment shall be necessary for the purpose of this act.

The hearing in the circuit court was had upon an agreed statement of facts, as follows:

"It is hereby stipulated and agreed by and between the parties to the above-entitled suit, that, for the purpose of the trial of this cause, the facts hereinafter stated are true, and that the cause be submitted for trial and decree upon such statement alone, together with the pleadings:

"1. That the complainant, on the second Monday of January, A. D. 1885, and for several months prior thereto, had a capital stock of the par value of \$1,000,000 and a

surplus fund of \$200,000; that nearly the whole of said capital and surplus fund was during that period, invested in bonds of the United States of the par value of \$949,000, and of a market value and cost largely exceeding that sum; that its shares of stock were each of the par value of \$100 and of the number of 10,000, and were then held by 142 persons and corporations, 50 of whom, owning 1,877 shares, were residents of States other than the State of New York, and the remainder residents of the State of New York.

"2. That, on the second Monday of January, 1885, the proper tax officers of the city of New York, acting under chapter 409 of the Laws of 1882 of the State of New York, did value and assess for taxation the shares of stock of said bank against the individual shareholders thereof, at the rate of \$89 per share, after deducting the proportion of the assessed value of the real estate of said bank applicable to each share of stock, as by law required, making the total gross valuation of said shares in the hands of the shareholders the sum of \$890,000, from which sum the debts of sundry indebted stockholders, amounting to \$89,128, were deducted, as by law allowed, leaving the total valuation of said shares against said stockholders upon which taxes were thereafter assessed the sum of \$800,872.

"3. That, on the second Monday of January, 1885, the aggregate actual value of the shares of stock of the incorporated moneyed and stock corporations incorporated by the laws of the State of New York deriving an income or profit from their capital or otherwise (not including life insurance companies, trust companies, banks, or banking associations, organized under the authority of this State or of the United States) amounted to the sum of \$755,018,892; that 'Exhibit A,' hereto appended and made a part of this agreement, contains a list of the corporations whose shares of capital stock are embraced in said sum of \$755,018,892, and also shows the total par value of the shares of capital stock of each of said corporations.

"4. That, at the period aforesaid, the aggregate actual value of the shares of stock of the life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State amounted to the sum of \$3,540,000, and at the same period the aggregate value of the personal property of said companies, consisting of mortgages, loans with collateral security, State, county and municipal bonds, and railroad bonds and shares of stock of corporations (but not including the bonds of the United States nor the shares of corporations created by the State of New York), amounted to \$195,257,305; all of which is shown in detail in the schedule hereto annexed, marked 'Exhibit B.'

"5. That, at the said period, the aggregate actual value of the shares of the capital stock of the trust companies existing in the State of New York and organized under its laws amounted to \$32,018,900, as is shown in detail in the schedule hereto annexed, marked 'Exhibit C,' of which sum the amount of \$30,215,900 was of trust companies located in the city of New York.

"6. That, at the same period, the aggregate actual value of the deposits due by the savings banks of this State to depositors was \$437,107,501 (not including the surplus accumulated by the said corporations, amounting to \$68,669,001).

"7. That the aggregate actual value of the bonds and stocks issued by the city of New York, subject to the provisions of chapter 552 of the Laws of 1880, at the said period, amounted to \$13,467,000.

"8. That the aggregate actual value at the same period of the shares of stock of corporations created by States other than the State of New York, owned by the citizens of the State of New York, amounted to at least the sum of \$250,000,000.

"9. The assessed valuation of all personal property, after making the deductions allowed by law, in the city of New York (at the said period), as shown by the annual record of the assessed valuation of real and personal estate of the said city for the year 1885, was \$202,673,806. This sum included the capital of corporations (after making deductions for investments thereof in real estate, shares of New York corporations, taxable upon their capital stock under the laws of this State, and non-taxable securities), as follows:

Insurance companies .....	\$2, 146, 379
Trust companies .....	156, 506
Miscellaneous companies .....	29, 234, 409
Railroad companies .....	12, 339, 871

"It also included:

Shares of national banks .....	45, 046, 074
Shares of State banks .....	15, 700, 220

"The sum so deducted for the value of the real estate belonging to said trust companies located in the city of New York did not exceed \$2,336,572.31.

The assessed value of the real estate in said city for said period is...	\$1, 168, 443, 137
And in the said State, including the city of New York, is.....	2, 761, 973, 845
The latter sum including the sum of about.....	340, 000, 000

being the assessed value of the real estate located in said State belonging to corporations.

"The 'aggregate amount of the taxable personal estate' within the State of New York, exclusive of said city, after deducting debts due by the owners thereof for the year ending December 31, 1884, as assessed by the assessors and returned to the State comptroller, is \$151,632,369.

"This sum included the capital of corporations (after making the deductions for investments thereof in real estate, shares of New York corporations taxable under their capital stock under the laws of this State and non-taxable securities), of the amount of \$34,466,612.

The aggregate capital stock, taken at par, of the national banks outside of the city of New York, but within the State of New York, on December 20, 1884, as shown by the report of the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States, was .....	\$36, 804, 160
And that of State banks, outside of the said city, but within said State, as shown by the report of the bank superintendent of New York, is...	8, 128, 000
<hr/>	
Total (outside of New York City) .....	44, 932, 160
The total par value of the shares of national banks in said State, including the city of New York, for the period aforesaid, is .....	83, 054, 160
And of the State banks .....	32, 815, 700

"10. That it is the intention of the defendants, unless restrained by injunction, to collect the said tax levied by them against the shareholders of the said complainant upon said shares by the use of all needful legal process.

"11. That any statutes of the United States or of the State of New York may be cited and relied upon before the said court as if herein fully set forth."

From a decree dismissing the bill the present appeal is prosecuted.

Section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is as follows:

"Nothing herein shall prevent all the shares in any association from being included in the valuation of the personal property of the owner or holder of such shares in assessing taxes imposed by authority of the State within which the association is located; but the legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all the shares of national banking associations located within the State, subject only to the two restrictions that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State, and that the shares of any national banking association owned by non-residents of any State shall be taxed in the city or town where the bank is located and not elsewhere. Nothing herein shall be construed to exempt the real property of associations from either State, county, or municipal taxes to the same extent, according to its value, as other real property is taxed."

In the present case no question is raised by the appellant as to the validity of section 312, chapter 409, of the Laws of New York of 1882, considered by itself, nor in reference to the rule of valuation or assessment which it prescribes. No exception is taken to the form of the assessment, nor is the case based in any degree upon the dereliction of the assessing officers in the discharge of their duties, there being no allegation and no proof that they have not performed their whole duty under the statutes of the State.

The proposition which the appellant seeks to establish is, that the State of New York, in seeking to tax national-bank shares, has not complied with the condition contained in section 5219 of the Revised Statutes, that such taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State, "in that, it has by its legislation expressly exempted from all taxes in the hands of the individual citizens numerous species of moneyed capital, aggregating in actual value the sum of \$1,686,000,000, whilst it has by its laws subjected national-bank shares in the hands of individual holders thereof (aggregating a par value of \$83,000,000), and State-bank shares (having a like value of \$22,815,700), to taxation upon their full actual value, less only a proportionate amount of the real estate owned by the bank." This exemption, it is claimed, is of a "very material part relatively" of the whole, and renders the taxation of national-bank shares void.

The exemptions thus referred to are classified as follows:

1st. The shares of stock in the hands of the individual shareholders of all incorporated "moneyed or stock corporations deriving an income or profit from their capital or otherwise, incorporated by the laws of New York, not including trust companies and life insurance companies, and State or national banks." The value of such shares, it is admitted, amounts to \$755,018,892.

2d. Trust companies and life insurance companies. The actual value of the shares of stock in trust companies amounts to \$32,018,900, and the actual value of the shares in life insurance companies amounts to \$3,540,000, which life insurance companies, it

is admitted, are the owners of personal property consisting of mortgages, loans, stocks, and bonds to the value of \$195,257,305.

3d. Savings banks and the deposits therein. The deposits amount to \$437,107,501, and an accumulated surplus to \$68,669,001.

4th. Certain municipal bonds issued by the city of New York under an act passed in 1880, of the value of \$13,467,000.

5th. Shares of stocks in corporations created by States other than New York, in the hands of individual holders, residents of said State, amounting to \$250,000,000.

It is argued by the appellant that these exemptions bring the case within the decision of *Boyer v. Boyer*, 113 U. S., 689. In that case, referring to the legislation of Pennsylvania, it was said: "The burden of county taxation imposed by the latter act has at all events been removed from all bonds or certificates of loan issued by any railroad company incorporated by the State; from shares of stock in the hands of stockholders of any institution or company of the State which in its corporate capacity is liable to pay a tax into the State treasury under the act of 1859; from mortgages, judgments, and recognizances of every kind; from moneys due or owing upon articles of agreement for the sale of real estate; from all loans, however made, by corporations which are taxable for State purposes when such corporations pay into the State treasury the required tax on such indebtedness."

This enumeration of exempted property, the amounts of which were stated in the bill and admitted by the demurrer, was held to include such a material portion relatively of the moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens as to make the tax upon the shares of national banks an unfair discrimination against that class of property, but no attempt was made in the opinion of the court to define the meaning of the words "moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens" as used in the statute, or to enumerate all the various kinds of property or investments that came within its description, or to show that shares of stock in the hands of stockholders of every institution, company, or corporation of a State, having a capital employed for the purpose of earning dividends or profits for its stockholders, were taxable as moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens.

It is accordingly contended on behalf of the appellees in the present case, first, that the shares of stock in the various companies incorporated by the laws of New York as moneyed or stock corporations, deriving an income or profit from their income or otherwise, including trust companies, life insurance companies, and savings banks, are not moneyed capital in the hands of the individual citizen within the meaning of the act of Congress; second, that if any of them are, then the corporations themselves are taxed under the laws of New York in such a manner and to such an extent that the shares of stock therein are in fact subject to a tax equal to that which is assessed upon shares of national banks; and third, that if there are any exceptions, they are immaterial in amount and based upon considerations which exclude them from the operation of the rule of relative taxation intended by the act of Congress.

In view of the nature of the contention between the parties to this suit, and the extent and value of the interests involved, it becomes necessary to review with care the previous decisions of this court upon the same subject, and to endeavor to state with precision the rule of relative taxation prescribed to the States by Congress on shares of national banks.

The national-banking act of 1864 (13 Stat., 111), in addition to the restrictions now imposed upon the State taxation of national-bank shares, declared "that the tax so imposed, under the laws of any State, upon the shares of any of the associations authorized by this act, shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in any of the banks organized under the authority of the State where such association is located." In the re-enactment of this statute in 1868 (15 Stat., 34), this proviso was omitted. The case of *Van Allen v. Assessors*, 3 Wallace, 573, was decided under the act of 1864 as originally enacted. In that case the taxing law of New York, which was in question, was held to be invalid, because it levied no taxes upon shares in State banks at all, the tax being assessed upon the capital of the banks after deducting that portion which was invested in securities of the United States; and it was held that this tax on the capital was not a tax on the shares of the stockholders equivalent to that on the shares in national banks. It was also decided in that case that it was competent for the States, under the permission of Congress, to tax the shares of national-bank stock held by individuals, notwithstanding the capital of the bank was invested in bonds of the United States which were not subject to taxation.

It appears, therefore, as the result of the decision in that case, that a tax upon the capital of a State bank, levied upon the value thereof, after deducting such part as was invested in non-taxable Government bonds, was less than an equivalent for a tax upon the shares of national banks from which no such deduction was permitted. Accordingly, in the case of *People v. The Commissioners*, 4 Wallace, 244, the complaint was made on behalf of individual owners of national-bank stock taxed in New York, that no deduction was permitted to them from the value of their shares on account of the capital of the bank being invested in non-taxable Government bonds, while such



deduction was allowed in favor of insurance companies and individuals in the assessment for taxation of the value of their personal property; and it was contended, therefore, that the relators in that case were taxed upon their shares of national-bank stock at a greater rate than was assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens. In reference to this supposed inequality the court said: "The answer is, that, upon a true construction of this clause of the act, the meaning and intent of the law-makers were that the rate of taxation of the shares should be the same or not greater than upon the moneyed capital of the individual citizen, which is subject or liable to taxation. That is, no greater proportion or percentage of tax in the valuation of the shares should be levied than upon other moneyed taxable capital in the hands of the citizens. This rule seems to be as effectual a test to prevent unjust discrimination against the shareholders as could well be devised. It embraces a class which constitutes the body politic of the State, who make its laws and provide for its taxes. They can not be greater than the citizens impose upon themselves. It is known as sound policy that in every well regulated and enlightened state or government, certain descriptions of property and also certain institutions, such as churches, hospitals, academies, cemeteries, and the like, are exempt from taxation; but these exemptions have never been regarded as disturbing the rates of taxation, even where the fundamental law had ordained that it should be uniform." The Court then proceeded to show that the exclusion, as the subject of taxation, of Government securities held by individuals, from their moneyed capital, was by authority of the United States, and hence it would be a contradiction to infer that Congress meant to include the same Government securities as a part of that moneyed capital which it required to be taxed by the States at a rate equal to that imposed by the latter upon the shares held by individuals of national-bank stock.

The other objection taken to the validity of the tax complained of was, that insurance companies created under the laws of the State were authorized to deduct from the amount of their capital and surplus profits, for purposes of taxation, such part as was invested in United States securities. In reference to this the court said: "The answer is, that this clause does not refer to the rate of assessments upon insurance companies as a test by which to prevent discrimination against the shares; that is confined to the rate of assessments upon moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens. These institutions are not within the words or the contemplation of Congress; but even if they were, the answer we have already given to the deduction of these securities in the assessment of the property of individual citizens is equally applicable to them."

In *Lionberger v. Rouse*, 9 Wallace, 468, it was held that the proviso originally contained in the act of 1864, and omitted from the act of 1868, expressly referring to State banks, was limited to State banks of issue. The court said (p. 474): "There was nothing to fear from banks of discount and deposit merely, for in no event could they work any displacement of national-bank circulation." Of course, so far as investments in such banks are moneyed capital in the hands of individuals, they are included in the clause as it now stands.

In the case of *Hepburn v. School Directors*, 23 Wallace, 480, it was decided to be competent for the State to value, for taxation, shares of stock in a national bank at their actual value, even if in excess of their par value, provided thereby they were not taxed at a greater rate than was assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State. It was a further question in that case whether the exemption from taxation by statute of "all mortgages, judgments, recognizances, and moneys owing upon articles of agreement for the sale of real estate" made the taxation of shares in national banks unequal and invalid. This was decided in the negative on two grounds: first, that the exemption was founded upon the just reason of preventing a double burden by the taxation both of property and of the debts secured upon it; and, second, because it was partial only, not operating as a discrimination against investments in national-bank shares. The court said: "It could not have been the intention of Congress to exempt bank shares from taxation because some moneyed capital was exempt."

The subject was further considered in the case of *Adams v. Nashville*, 95 U. S., 19. One of the questions in that case had reference to an exemption from taxation by State authority of interest-paying bonds issued by the municipal corporation of the city of Nashville, in the hands of individuals. It was held that the exemption did not invalidate assessment upon the shares of national banks. The court said (p. 22): "The act of Congress was not intended to curtail the State power on the subject of taxation. It simply required that capital invested in national banks should not be taxed at a greater rate than like property similarly invested. It was not intended to cut off the power to exempt particular kinds of property, if the legislature chose to do so. Homesteads to a specified value, a certain amount of household furniture (the six plates, six knives and forks, six teacups and saucers, of the old statutes), the property of clergymen to some extent, school-houses, academies, and libraries, are generally exempt from taxation. The discretionary power of the

legislatures of the States over all these subjects remains as it was before the act of Congress of June, 1864. The plain intention of that statute was to protect the corporations formed under its authority from unfriendly discrimination by the States in the exercise of their taxing power."

In *People v. Weaver*, 100 U. S., 539, it was held that the prohibition against the taxation of national-bank shares at a greater rate than that imposed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens could not be evaded by the assessment of equal rates of taxation upon unequal valuations, and that consequently where the State statute authorized individuals to deduct the amount of debts owing by them from the assessed value of their personal property and moneyed capital subject to taxation, the owners of shares of national banks were entitled to the same deduction. The cases of *The Supervisors v. Stanley*, 105 U. S., 305; *Hills v. Exchange Bank*, *Ibid.*, 319; *Evansville Bank v. Britton*, *Ibid.*, 322, and *Cummings v. National Bank*, 101 U. S., 153, are applications of the same principle.

The rule of decision in *Van Allen v. Assessors*, 3 Wallace, 573, is not inconsistent with that followed in *People v. The Commissioners*, 4 Wallace, 244. In the former of these cases the comparison was between taxes levied upon the shares of national banks and taxes levied upon the capital of State banks. In the valuation of the capital of State banks for this taxation, non-taxable securities of the United States were necessarily excluded, while in the valuation of shares of national banks no deduction was permitted on account of the fact that the capital of the national banks was invested in whole or in part in Government bonds. The effect of this was, of course, to discriminate to a very important extent in favor of investments in state banks, the shares in which *eo nomine* were not taxed at all, while their taxable capital was diminished by the subtraction of the Government securities in which it was invested, and against national-bank shares taxed without such deduction at a value necessarily and largely based on the value of the Government securities in which by law a large part of the capital of the bank was required to be invested. In the case of *People v. The Commissioners* the comparison was not between the taxation of shareholders in national banks and of shareholders in State banking institutions, but between the taxation of national-bank shares and that of personal property held by individuals and insurance companies from the valuation of which the deduction was permitted of the amount of non-taxable Government securities held by them respectively. The general ground of the decision was, that the exemption was not an unfriendly discrimination against investments in national banks in favor of other investments of a similar and competing character. It was held that the exemption, under State authority, of United States securities, which it was not lawful for the State to tax, could not be considered an unwarranted exemption in that case. It was also held that the language of the act of Congress which fixed the rate of taxation upon national-bank shares, by reference to that imposed by the State "upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens," excluded from the comparison moneyed capital in the hands of corporations, unless the corporations were of that character, such as State banks were held to be in the case of *Van Allen v. The Assessors*, that shares of stock in them fell within the description of "moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens." In that way a distinction was established between shares of stock held in banking corporations and those held in insurance companies and other business, trading, manufacturing, and miscellaneous corporations whose business and operations were unlike those of banking institutions.

It follows, as a deduction from these decisions, that "moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens" does not necessarily embrace shares of stock held by them in all corporations whose capital is employed, according to their respective corporate powers and privileges, in business carried on for the pecuniary profit of shareholders, although shares in some corporations, according to the nature of their business, may be such moneyed capital. The rule and test of this difference is not to be found in that quality attached to shares of stock in corporate bodies generally whereby the certificates of ownership have a certain appearance of negotiability, so as easily to be transferred by delivery under blank powers of attorney, and to be dealt in by sales at the stock exchange, or used as collateral for loans, as though they were negotiable security for money. This quality, in a greater or less degree, pertains to all stocks in corporate bodies, the facility of their use in this way being in proportion to the estimated wealth and credit, present or prospective, of the corporation itself. Neither is the difference to be determined by the character of the investments in which, either by law or in fact, the bulk of the capital and the accumulated surplus of the corporation is from time to time invested. It does not follow, because these are invested in such a way as properly to constitute moneyed capital, that the shares of stock in the corporations themselves must necessarily be within the same description. Such is the case of insurance companies, in respect to which it was held, in *People v. The Commissioners*, that shares of stock in them were not taxable as "moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens;" and that the language of the act of Congress does not include moneyed capital in the hands of corporations.

The true test of the distinction, therefore, can only be found in the nature of the business in which the corporation is engaged.

The key to the proper interpretation of the act of Congress is its policy and purpose. The object of the law was to establish a system of national banking institutions, in order to provide a uniform and secure currency for the people, and to facilitate the operations of the Treasury of the United States. The capital of each of the banks in this system was to be furnished entirely by private individuals; but, for the protection of the Government and the people, it was required that this capital, so far as it was the security for its circulating notes, should be invested in the bonds of the United States. These bonds were not subjects of taxation; and neither the banks themselves, nor their capital, however invested, nor the shares of stock therein held by individuals, could be taxed by the States in which they were located without the consent of Congress, being exempted from the power of the States in this respect, because these banks were means and agencies established by Congress in execution of the powers of the Government of the United States. It was deemed consistent, however, with these national uses, and otherwise expedient, to grant to the States the authority to tax them within the limits of a rule prescribed by the law. In fixing those limits it became necessary to prohibit the States from imposing such a burden as would prevent the capital of individuals from freely seeking investment in institutions which it was the express object of the law to establish and promote. The business of banking, including all the operations which distinguish it, might be carried on under State laws, either by corporations or private persons, and capital in the form of money might be invested and employed by individual citizens in many single and separate operations forming substantial parts of the business of banking. A tax upon the money of individuals, invested in the form of shares of stock in national banks, would diminish their value as an investment and drive the capital so invested from this employment, if at the same time similar investments and similar employments under the authority of State laws were exempt from an equal burden. The main purpose, therefore, of Congress, in fixing limits to State taxation on investments in the shares of national banks, was to render it impossible for the State, in levying such a tax, to create and foster an unequal and unfriendly competition, by favoring institutions or individuals carrying on a similar business and operations and investments of a like character. The language of the act of Congress is to be read in the light of this policy.

Applying this rule of construction, we are led, in the first place, to consider the meaning of the words "other moneyed capital," as used in the statute. Of course it includes shares in national banks; the use of the word "other" requires that. If bank shares were not moneyed capital, the word "other" in this connection would be without significance. But "moneyed capital" does not mean all capital the value of which is measured in terms of money. In this sense, all kinds of real and personal property would be embraced by it, for they all have an estimated value as the subjects of sale. Neither does it necessarily include all forms of investment in which the interest of the owner is expressed in money. Shares of stock in railroad companies, mining companies, manufacturing companies, and other corporations, are represented by certificates showing that the owner is entitled to an interest, expressed in money value, in the entire capital and property of the corporation, but the property of the corporation which constitutes its invested capital may consist mainly of real and personal property, which, in the hands of individuals, no one would think of calling moneyed capital, and its business may not consist in any kind of dealing in money, or commercial representative of money.

So far as the policy of the Government in reference to national banks is concerned, it is indifferent how the States may choose to tax such corporations as those just mentioned, or the interest of individuals in them, or whether they should be taxed at all. Whether property interests in railroads, in manufacturing enterprises, in mining investments, and others of that description, are taxed or exempt from taxation, in the contemplation of the law, would have no effect upon the success of national banks. There is no reason, therefore, to suppose that Congress intended, in respect to these matters, to interfere with the power and policy of the States. The business of banking, as defined by law and custom, consists in the issue of notes payable on demand, intended to circulate as money where the banks are banks of issue; in receiving deposits payable on demand; in discounting commercial paper; making loans of money on collateral security; buying and selling bills of exchange; negotiating loans, and dealing in negotiable securities issued by the Government, State and national, and municipal and other corporations. These are the operations in which the capital invested in national banks is employed, and it is the nature of that employment which constitutes it in the eye of this statute "moneyed capital." Corporations and individuals carrying on these operations do come into competition with the business of national banks, and capital in the hands of individuals thus employed is what is intended to be described by the act of Congress. That the words of the law must be so limited appears from another consideration; they do not embrace any moneyed

capital in the sense just defined, except that in the hands of individual citizens. This excludes moneyed capital in the hands of corporations, although the business of some corporations may be such as to make the shares therein belonging to individuals moneyed capital in their hands, as in the case of banks. A railroad company, a mining company, an insurance company, or any other corporation of that description, may have a large part of its capital invested in securities payable in money, and so may be the owners of moneyed capital; but, as we have already seen, the shares of stock in such companies held by individuals are not moneyed capital.

The terms of the act of Congress, therefore, include shares of stock or other interests owned by individuals in all enterprises in which the capital employed in carrying on its business is money, where the object of the business is the making of profit by its use as money. The moneyed capital thus employed is invested for that purpose in securities by way of loan, discount, or otherwise, which are from time to time, according to the rules of the business, reduced again to money and reinvested. It includes money in the hands of individuals employed in a similar way, invested in loans, or in securities for the payment of money, either as an investment of a permanent character, or temporarily with a view to sale or repayment and reinvestment. In this way the moneyed capital in the hands of individuals is distinguished from what is known generally as personal property. Accordingly, it was said in *Evansville Bank v. Britton*, 105 U. S., 322: "The act of Congress does not make the tax on personal property the measure of the tax on the bank shares in the State, but the tax on moneyed capital in the hands of the individual citizens. Credits, money loaned at interest, and demands against persons or corporations are more purely representative of moneyed capital than personal property, so far as they can be said to differ. Undoubtedly there may be said to be much personal property exempt from taxation without giving bank shares a right to similar exemption, because personal property is not necessarily moneyed capital. But the rights, credits, demands, and money at interest mentioned in the Indiana statute, from which bona-fide debts may be deducted, all mean moneyed capital invested in that way."

This definition of moneyed capital in the hands of individuals seems to us to be the idea of the law, and ample enough to embrace and secure its whole purpose and policy.

From this view, it follows that the mode of taxation adopted by the State of New York in reference to its corporations, excluding for the present trust companies and savings banks, does not operate in such a way as to make the tax assessed upon shares of national banks at a greater rate than that imposed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens.

This is the conclusion reached on similar grounds by the court of appeals of New York. In the case of *McMahon v. Palmer*, 102 N. Y., 176, that court said:

"Our system of laws, with reference to the taxation of incorporated companies and capital invested therein, has been carefully framed with a view of reaching all taxable property and subjecting it to equality of burden, so far as that object is attainable in a matter so complex. In view of the wide variation in the employable value of such investments and the frequent mutations in their conditions, it is by no means certain that this object has not been attained with reasonable accuracy. It is quite clear, from even this cursory review of the statutes, that if any discrimination is made by our laws in taxing capital invested, it is not to the prejudice of that employed in banking corporations. Even if this were not the result of the statute, we are of opinion that investments in the shares of companies named do not come within the meaning of that clause in the Federal statutes referring to other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals. That phrase, as generally employed, distinguishes such capital from other personal property, and investments in the various manufacturing and industrial enterprises. And this is the sense in which it is used in our tax laws, as appears by reference to the statutes."

The cases of trust companies and saving banks require separate consideration. Section 312 of chapter 409 of the act of 1882 is a re-enactment of section 3 of chapter 596 of the laws of 1880, except that in the latter trust companies were included with banks and banking institutions, so as to subject the stockholders therein to the same rule of assessment and taxation on the value of their shares of stock. The present statute omits them from the corresponding section. The consequence is, that trust companies are taxable, as other corporations, under the act of 1857, for local purposes, upon the actual value of their capital stock. By chapter 361 of the laws of 1881, as amended, they are subjected to a franchise tax, in the nature of an income tax, payable to the State for State purposes. It is argued, from this legislation, in reference to the taxation of trust companies, that it discloses an evident intent to discriminate in favor of the latter as between them and banks, including national banks; and it is argued that, considering the nature of the business in which trust companies are engaged, it is a material and unfriendly discrimination in favor of State institutions engaged to some extent in a competing business with that of national banks. Trust companies,

however, in New York, according to the powers conferred upon them by their charters and habitually exercised, are not in any proper sense of the word banking institutions. They have the following powers: To receive moneys in trust and to accumulate the same at an agreed rate of interest; to accept and execute all trusts of every description committed to them by any person or corporation or by any court of record; to receive the title to real or personal estate on trusts created in accordance with the laws of the State, and to execute such trusts; to act as agents for corporations in reference to issuing, registering, and transferring certificates of stock and bonds, and other evidences of debt; to accept and execute trusts for married women in respect to their separate property; and to act as guardian for the estates of infants. It is required that their capital shall be invested in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered real estate in the State of New York worth double the amount loaned thereon, or in stocks of the United States or of the State of New York, or of the incorporated cities of that State.

It is evident, from this enumeration of powers, that trust companies are not banks in the commercial sense of that word, and do not perform the functions of banks in carrying on the exchanges of commerce. They receive money on deposit, it is true, and invest it in loans, and so deal, therefore, in money and securities for money in such a way as properly to bring the shares of stock held by individuals therein within the definition of moneyed capital in the hands of individuals, as used in the act of Congress. But we fail to find in the record any sufficient ground to believe that the rate of taxation, which in fact falls upon this form of investment of moneyed capital, is less than that imposed upon shares of stock in national banks.

It appears from the tax laws of New York applicable to the subject, as judicially construed by the court of appeals of that State, that the capital stock of such a corporation is to be assessed at its actual value. The actual value of the whole capital stock is ascertained by reference, among other standards, to the market price of its shares, so that the aggregate value of the entire capital may be the market price of one multiplied by the whole number of shares. *Oswego Starch Factory v. Dolloway*, 21 N. Y., 449; *The People v. The Commissioners of Taxes*, 95 N. Y., 554. From this are to be deducted, of course, the real estate of the corporation otherwise taxed, and the value of such part of the capital stock as is invested in non-taxable property, such as securities of the United States. In addition to this, the corporation, as already stated, pays to the State, as a State tax, a tax upon its franchise based upon its income; the tax on the capital being for local purposes.

It is evident, we think, that taxation in this mode is at least equal to that upon the shares of individual stockholders, for if the same property was held for the same uses and taxed by the same rule in the hands of individuals, as moneyed capital, it would be subject to precisely the same deductions; in addition to which the individual would be entitled to make a further deduction of any debts he might owe. Upon these grounds, therefore, we are of opinion that this mode of taxing trust companies does not create the inequality which the appellant alleges.

In the case of savings banks, we assume that neither the bank itself nor the individual depositor is taxed on account of the deposits. The language of the statute (section 4, chapter 456, laws of 1857) is as follows:

"Deposits in any banks for savings, which are due to the depositors, . . . shall not be liable to taxation, other than the real estate and stocks which may be owned by such bank or company, and which are now liable to taxation under the laws of this State."

According to the stipulation in this case, the deposits in such banks amount to \$437,107,501, with an accumulated surplus of \$68,669,001. It can not be denied that these deposits constitute moneyed capital in the hands of individuals within the terms of any definition which can be given to that phrase; but we are equally clear that they are not within the meaning of the act of Congress in such a sense as to require that, if they are exempted from taxation, shares of stock in national banks must thereby also be exempted from taxation. No one can suppose for a moment that savings banks come into any possible competition with national banks of the United States. They are what their name indicates, banks of deposit for the accumulation of small savings belonging to the industrious and thrifty. To promote their growth and progress is the obvious interest and manifest policy of the State. Their multiplication can not in any sense injuriously affect any legitimate enterprise in the community. We have already seen that by previous decisions of this court it has been declared that "it could not have been the intention of Congress to exempt bank shares from taxation because some moneyed capital was exempt" (*Hepburn v. School Directors*, 23 Wallace, 480), and that "the act of Congress was not intended to curtail the State power on the subject of taxation. It simply required that capital invested in national banks should not be taxed at a greater rate than like property similarly invested. It was not intended to cut off the power to exempt particular kinds of property, if the legislature chose to do so." *Adams v. Nashvill*, 95 U. S., 19. The only limitation, upon deliberate reflection, we now think it necessary to add, is that

these exemptions should be founded upon just reason, and not operate as an unfriendly discrimination against investments in national-bank shares. However large, therefore, may be the amount of moneyed capital in the hands of individuals, in the shape of deposits in savings banks as now organized, which the policy of the State exempts from taxation for its own purposes, that exemption cannot affect the rule for the taxation of shares in national banks, provided they are taxed at a rate not greater than other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens otherwise subject to taxation.

It is further objected, on similar grounds, to the validity of the assessment complained of in this case that municipal bonds of the city of New York to the amount of \$13,467,000 are also exempted from taxation. The amount of the exemption in this case is comparatively small, looking at the whole amount of personal property and credits which are the subjects of taxation; not large enough, we think, to make a material difference in the rate assessed upon national-bank shares; but, independently of that consideration, we think the exemption is immaterial. Bonds issued by the State of New York, or under its authority by its public municipal bodies, are means for carrying on the work of the government, and are not taxable even by the United States, and it is not a part of the policy of the government which issues them to subject them to taxation for its own purposes. Such securities undoubtedly represent moneyed capital, but as from their nature they are not ordinarily the subjects of taxation, they are not within the reason of the rule established by Congress for the taxation of national-bank shares.

The same considerations apply to what is called an exemption from taxation of shares of stock of corporations created by other States and owned by citizens of New York, which it is agreed amount to at least the sum of \$250,000,000. It is not pretended, however, that this exemption is based upon the mere will of the legislature of the State. The courts of New York hold that they are not the proper subjects of taxation in the State of New York, because they have no *situs* within its territory for that purpose. *Hoyt v. The Commissioners of Taxes*, 23 N. Y., 224; *People, ex rel. etc., v. The Commissioners*, 4 Hun, 595. The objection would be equally good if made to the non-taxation of real estate owned by citizens of New York, but not within its limits. Clearly the property to be taxed under the rule prescribed for the taxation of national-bank shares must be property which, according to the law of the State, is the subject of taxation within its jurisdiction.

Upon these grounds, substantially the same as those on which the circuit judge proceeded, 28 Fed. Rep., 776, we are of opinion that the appellant is not entitled to the relief prayed for.

The decree of the circuit court is, therefore, affirmed.

#### CONCLUSION.

I have the honor to submit in the Appendix, page 165, a summary of communications received from various parts of the country during the last year and a half, suggesting modifications of the laws by which, in the opinion of the writers, the national banking system would be improved and perpetuated.

Upwards of forty plans have been suggested, which are appropriately classed under five propositions, viz :

1. To do away with the note-issuing function of the banks.
2. To increase the inducements for the banks to deposit United States bonds as a basis of national-bank circulation.
3. To provide by a new issue of bonds for a continuance of the present or of some modified system of national-bank circulation based on United States bonds.
4. To substitute some other security for United States bonds deposited in the Treasury as a basis for national-bank circulation.
5. To allow the banks to issue circulation upon their general credit, without requiring specific security to be deposited.

The various suggestions for the deposit of gold and silver as a basis of circulation have been left out of consideration, because, as they contemplate deposits equal in value to the currency to be issued, they contain no inducement either to the public or to the banks to adopt them, and, therefore, they are obviously impracticable. The Treasury now

issues gold and silver coin certificates, which answer all the purposes of such currency.

Among the propositions above stated, that which contemplates maintaining the national-bank system without any currency feature is hardly worth considering so long as it is generally conceded that Congress has no certain authority under the Constitution to charter banks that do not issue currency.

The fourth proposition, viz, to substitute State, county, and municipal securities for United States bonds as a basis of circulation, is subject to the fatal objection that the power to accept some and reject others among those securities would have to be lodged somewhere, and as its exercise would incidentally raise and depress the prices of such securities, it would be dangerous to adopt any scheme involving the confiding of such power to any official or any board.

There remain, therefore, but three propositions to be considered as within the range of probable adoption :

I.—Proposition second, to increase the inducements for the banks to deposit United States bonds as a basis of national-bank circulation.

II.—Proposition third, to provide by a new issue of bonds for a continuance of the present or of some modified system of national-bank circulation based on United States bonds.

III.—Proposition fifth, to allow the banks to issue circulation upon their general credit without requiring specific security to be deposited.

Before considering these propositions separately, it is important to observe that the case to be dealt with is that of 3,061 banks now in full operation, with bonds to the aggregate amount of \$188,828,000 deposited in the Treasury, on which there is outstanding \$169,215,067 of circulation.

It is obvious that this fact must exercise a controlling influence upon the discussion, because it has a paramount bearing upon the two fundamental questions, viz:

First, what is practicable, and, secondly, what is expedient ?

A third question may be raised, viz, what is just to the banks ? But this question is really merged in the other two, because the relations between the banks and the public are such as to render any unjust measure both inexpedient and impracticable.

It must be obvious, on merely looking at the question from this point of view, that many things that might be practicable or expedient, or both, if we were now initiating a national-bank system, may be impracticable or inexpedient when applied to the existing system.

In discussing the three propositions, therefore, their relative abstract merits must be regarded as subordinate to the effect they will have, severally, upon existing arrangements.

In order to apply this method of inquiry intelligently and effectively we must determine, first, what is sought to be remedied, and, secondly, what is sought to be accomplished beyond merely applying remedial measures.

Speaking broadly, it may be assumed that remedies are sought, first, for the present continual reduction in the volume of national-bank circulation, and, secondly, for the obstacles which the scarcity and high prices of United States bonds present to the formation of new banks, and to the increase of capital on the part of those already existing.

Beyond remedying these defects in the present law, there is a general desire to provide a permanent, safe, and popularly acceptable basis for the continued existence and the future growth of the national-bank system.

To judge properly whether any measure designed to remedy present defects or to accomplish the other ends named is likely to prove both practicable and expedient, as applied to existing conditions, note must be taken of how such a measure will affect banks differently situated, either geographically or financially, or both, because very great differences in these respects really exist among the banks, and what would attract some of them would repel others.

It will be necessary, therefore, to bear in mind that out of the 3,049 banks in operation on October 5 last, 2,150 have \$150,000 capital or less, while among the rest there are 107 banks of which the capital is \$1,000,000 or over, and 6 of which the capital amounts to \$3,000,000 or over.

The 2,150 smaller banks are required by law to hold an amount of bonds equal to 25 per cent. of their capital, while the others, however large their capital, need hold but \$50,000 of bonds, which is 10 per cent. on \$500,000 capital, 5 per cent. on \$1,000,000, and only 1 per cent. on \$5,000,000, a discrimination which has become more and more unfavorable to the smaller banks as the bonds have become scarcer and dearer.

If all banks should be required to hold 25 per cent. of their capital in bonds, as the smaller banks are, the larger banks would quit the system, contracting the circulation by nearly \$100,000,000, while, on the other hand, if the minimum of the smaller banks is reduced to, say, 10 per cent. of capital, which is about the average now required of the larger banks, it is probable that many more banks would be formed and that some of the small banks would increase their capital.

Having thus before us some of the limitations which encompass the solution of the problem, let us consider the three propositions in the order named :

1. To render the holding of United States bonds more profitable to the banks.

Of course this proposition rests upon the assumption that it is desirable for the banks to be encouraged or enabled to hold United States bonds, but this assumption needs to be substantiated. There was a time when it was important that every possible inducement should be given the banks to take these bonds, but this time is past, and the ability of the banks to do as much for the Government in some future emergency will be greatly increased by their being not only free, but inclined to dispose of all the bonds they now hold in excess of the minimum requirement. From the point of view of the Government, therefore, a very important resource in time of future need is curtailed by the banks being needlessly holders of United States bonds at a time of profound peace, and when the credit of the Treasury is at its zenith.

The proposition presents to the banks an aspect varying according to circumstances. Of course as long as the holding of bonds is obligatory every bank would like to have this holding made more profitable, but all banks are not situated alike in regard to the profitableness of circulation based on bonds. Some banks now hold much larger amounts of bonds than the law requires, while others profess to be excluded from the system because the holding of even the minimum is too great a burden; hence it must be inferred that some banks find a profit in such investments under conditions that inflict loss upon others. If, therefore, the holding of these bonds is rendered profitable to the latter class, the degree of its profitableness to the former class will be proportionately increased. This is stated by way of illustration merely and not as an objection, because, obviously, if a commensurate public advantage



is secured by this augmentation of profit the incidental benefit to some banks should not be begrudged.

The most important consideration, however, is as to what the gain would be to the public regarded as distinct from the Government and the banks. Manifestly the only result that can possibly be claimed as a public gain would be a probable increase of bank-note circulation based on bonds, or at least the maintenance of the present volume of such circulation; hence the question as to the public gain involves the precedent question whether increasing the profitableness of bonds as a basis for circulation is likely to increase permanently the volume of national-bank circulation.

In the case of these bonds, as of other securities of stable intrinsic value dealt in by the general public, the market price varies directly and the amount on sale at any given time varies inversely with the number and means of purchasers, while under normal conditions purchasers vary in number and means according to the profitableness of the investment. Now, it is demonstrable that it is only the circulation obtainable upon depositing them in Washington that renders the holding of United States bonds in any degree profitable to national banks, while they are sought for and tenaciously held by other investors, who are excluded from obtaining circulation on them; hence it is probable that the present tendency to contraction of the national-bank currency is due to the scarcity and high price of bonds, resulting from the competition between new banks and outside investors for the few bonds on sale. If this is so, it follows that as the circulation is rendered more profitable the premium should go higher; and since almost all the bonds now offered for sale belong to banks reducing their circulation, the supply on the market will be seriously curtailed by any change of the law that renders it more profitable to the banks to buy these bonds than to sell them.

If this reasoning is correct, new banks can gain nothing by such measures as we are now considering, because, while they will still have to compete for their bonds with outside investors, they will also remain exposed to competition with the existing banks that are now able to get the most profit out of circulation, nor will existing banks generally be benefited, since there will remain the same disparity as now between those more and those less favorably situated for holding bonds. This reasoning carried to its ultimate results, will be found to establish the proposition that should the holding of bonds be rendered more profitable to the banks, the whole benefit will accrue to those which find such investments profitable now, and the only increase of circulation to be relied upon will be such as these banks may take out in addition to what they now have, while, per contra, the higher premium will discourage the formation of new banks and increase the insecurity now felt as to the permanence of the system.

What is desirable from the point of view of those who desire the banks to increase in number and to expand their circulation is that bonds shall decline in price, whereas all these plans tend to elevate their price, because they tend to render the holding of them by banks more profitable than it is now.

This reasoning applies to all those plans which involve raising the amount of note issues in proportion to the face of the bonds, taking the tax off circulation, etc.; but there would seem to be no objection to taking the tax off so much of the circulation as rests on the minimum amount of bonds required by law to be deposited, while such relief would be eminently just, because this being obligatory it should be made as little burdensome as possible, and it will chiefly apply to small

banks remote from money centers and which are now required to hold an amount of bonds greatly exceeding in percentage upon capital the amount required of larger banks.

The second of the three practicable propositions contravenes the settled policy of Congress, which is to reduce and ultimately to extinguish the national debt, and therefore not to issue any bonds having remote maturities. The leading authorities of both political parties, the press of the country, and the people generally have approved this policy, and therefore it seems idle to expect legislation to the contrary, even for the purpose of preserving the banks.

If a suspension of this policy were the sole possible condition of preserving the banks there might be a bare possibility of its consideration, but no such argument can be sustained.

The last of the feasible projects, viz, proposition fifth, seems to be the only one containing a general principle under which the national-bank system may possibly be perpetuated. This principle is that while preserving all the other features of the system the main volume of bank currency should rest upon the credit and resources of the banks and not upon the credit of the Government.

All existing banks are entitled to the privilege of issuing circulating notes to the extent of 90 per cent. of the par of the United States bonds deposited, and this privilege can not justly be curtailed in any case without the consent of the bank. It is prudent also, on the part of the Government, to leave the law unchanged in this respect, for an emergency may hereafter arise when it will be very important to resort to the measures of 1863 for rallying the banks to the support of the Treasury, and in such a case it would be convenient to have all the machinery in working order.

On the other hand, there may be good reason why banks which are now being constrained by various influences to bring their circulation on bonds down to the minimum, should be accorded the privilege of issuing currency in addition to that secured by the bonds, if such issues can be subjected to conditions that will preserve the present high credit of the national-bank currency.

With the reservation, therefore, that whatever new legislation is proposed should be additional to, and not in repeal of, existing laws as to the deposit of bonds, whether obligatory or optional, and as to the privilege of issuing currency to 90 per cent. of such deposits, we may proceed to the examination of the plans grouped under proposition fifth.

These plans are ten in number, and they may be arranged in sub-groups according to the basis which they propose for the issue of circulation additional to that which is secured by United States bonds. This basis varies in the different plans: First, according to the volume of circulation to be permitted; second, according to the security underlying the bank-notes; third, according to the provision made for their redemption.

The limitation of volume varies in the different plans from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. upon capital, but no reasons are assigned in any case for the percentage proposed. It seems to be assumed that this is a matter of either fanciful or purely arbitrary selection.

As to security, there are four distinct propositions:

1. To depend solely upon the present provision of the law which makes the circulating notes a first lien upon all the assets of a failed bank.
2. To add to this the requirement that a reserve of 25 per cent. in lawful money shall be kept on hand by each bank.

3. To create a guaranty fund in the Treasury by devoting to that object the profit on lost circulation and the gradual accumulation from an annual tax of 1 per cent.

4. To make the banks mutual guarantors of each other's issues, the notes of each bank, however, to constitute a first lien upon its assets.

The provision for redemption varies in this way:

1. An annual tax of 1 per cent., of which the proceeds shall be used as a redemption fund.

2. The present 5 per cent. redemption deposit.

3. A pro rata assessment on all the issuing banks to whatever amount experience may indicate as sufficient.

Since all these plans embrace the maintenance of the present provision that the notes constitute a first lien upon all the assets of a failed bank, it is proper to consider this feature first.

The law now makes this lien a security for only the deficiency between the proceeds of deposited bonds and the outstanding circulation. No case of such deficiency has, I believe, ever arisen, and in the present state of the market for United States bonds, none is likely to arise; hence the preference thus secured to note-holders over all other creditors of a national bank has never been enforced nor has its existence in the law affected the general credit of these institutions. Never having had any practical significance it is generally lost sight of.

Obviously it will be very different when a currency is issued not specially secured at all, and which in every case of insolvency must be redeemed wholly out of the general assets before these become subject to the claims of depositors.

The national banks owe their present prosperity entirely to the confidence of the general public, and this confidence is manifested in the volume of individual deposits, which in the aggregate amount to \$1,250,000,000, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the aggregate capital of the banks.

These deposits constitute the chief resource of the banks, and hence it would be a hazardous thing to introduce into the system any feature likely to disturb the confidence of depositors.

The issue of preferred notes to the amount of even 25 per cent. of the capital, the lowest limit proposed, would be a serious matter to depositors, while such issues to the amount of 50, 75, and 100 per cent. of capital, as some suggest, would probably cripple fatally the general credit of the banks with prudent depositors, and in that way their means of accommodation would be curtailed in a ratio greater than the increase of such means derived from the additional issues of currency.

It is much more important to the banks as a body to retain and augment their deposits than to acquire the power to issue more currency, and the public have even a greater interest than the banks in the preservation of this condition of things, because the credit that attracts deposits is always better founded than that which floats currency, and is also more jealously guarded by the banks enjoying it, and is therefore less likely to be abused.

It is, indeed, doubtful whether any really strong and prudent banks would like to risk their credit with depositors by issuing notes as a first lien on their assets, and in that case if the proposition led to the establishment of such a bank currency at all, notes would be issued chiefly by banks having small deposits and their assets might very easily be so handled as to constitute a very poor security, even for the preferred notes. There would certainly be great temptation to a bank to become speculative when once it had floated all the currency allowed and found

itself free from the observation of numerous and vigilant local depositors.

If these views are correct, they would seem to be fatal to all schemes of establishing a bank currency secured only by a first lien upon all the assets of the issuing bank, unless some sufficient counterpoise to the objections can be found among the various suggestions as to a 25 per cent. reserve; a sinking fund deposited with the Government, the consolidation of all issuing banks into one association, etc.

While none of these devices appears to me likely to prove practically effective in removing the objections, it is probable that considerable diversity of opinion will arise on the subject, and as individual views can not be anticipated, it seems useless to spread the discussion over the whole field of possible contention. It is important, however, to bear in mind that any computations as to the proper ratios of reserve or redemption funds to the volume of currency, which may be drawn from the history of national-bank circulation, will be misleading, because the conditions heretofore obtaining will all be changed when, on the one hand, banks have every temptation to force out circulation, and, on the other hand, the public acquire the habit of presenting these notes for redemption every time the general credit of the bank is affected.

In times of panic now, banks have to take care of their depositors only, the ordinary process of the redemption of notes is not materially varied, nor is the volume of general currency diminished, but when there is no special security behind these notes, the case will be very different; every rumor of monetary trouble will bring both the note-holders and the depositors clamoring for payment, and just when there is most need of money to pay them with, the currency will be contracted by the discredit of national-bank circulation.

In answer to these general objections to the first lien principle, it may be said, of course, that the assets of the bank will be increased, by the whole amount of its issue of notes, while now its assets are actually diminished by the difference between the cost of the bonds and the circulation received from the Government. This is very true; and if those assets were set aside, as the bonds now are, as specific security for the notes, and if, moreover, they could be always maintained in a form as intrinsically valuable and as readily convertible as the bonds are, the force of the objection would be destroyed; but no one familiar with practical banking can really believe that either of these conditions could be maintained in even a single case, while it is more than probable that in most cases they would be disregarded, and the old adage "easy come, easy go" would receive fresh illustration from numerous instances in which the facility of uttering currency would lead, as it did under the old State-bank system, to very lax and speculative methods of employing the resources so obtained.

If the views here submitted are correct, it would appear that no substitute yet proposed for the present basis of national-bank circulation is sufficiently free from objection to be adopted. The 4-per cent. bonds will not mature for twenty years; and, apart from other considerations, there is enough in this fact to justify caution and delay in making any radical change in the basis of circulation. In that time, no doubt, something acceptable will be devised, but at present all that seems practicable is to modify the existing law so as to obviate its inconveniences, and as a first step toward this end it appears both safe and wise to reduce the minimum amount of bonds to be kept on deposit.

This is, no doubt, quite a safe step, because capital is no longer attracted to the system or held in it by any profit derived from circulation, or by the prospect of any profit to be made by holding bonds.

These early inducements have been replaced by others of a much more permanent and satisfactory character. The high credit attaching to national banks, the business-like methods cultivated in their relations with the public, and other similar influences developed within the system itself, constitute a cohesive attraction, which makes it stronger to-day than it has ever been before. Reducing the minimum requirement as to bonds, therefore, can not weaken the system. Concurrently with the progress of this healthful change in the system itself, the bonded debt of the United States has been gradually reduced in amount and refunded at lower rates of interest, while such is the investment demand that the still outstanding bonds of every class are constantly becoming scarcer on the market; indeed, there is hardly any longer a regular market for United States bonds, because they are held almost entirely either by a limited class of investors, who rarely care to sell, or by national banks, which in many cases can not sell.

One effect of this condition of things is to make the obligation to deposit bonds a serious obstacle to the formation of new banks in the sections where they are most needed, and to the increase of capital on the part of those banks of which the capital does not already exceed \$150,000.

The public needs and demands a continual increase of banking facilities, and to supply those facilities it is necessary to have not only more banks, but banks in a greater number of localities, and also some increase of capital among banks previously established.

The need of such increased facilities is coextensive with the country, but it is most pressing in those sections where the growth of population and the expansion of industry are year by year outstripping the measure of accommodation afforded by local capital.

To such communities the national-bank system affords opportunities otherwise unobtainable for bringing to the development of their resources supplies of capital from the remote centers of cheap and abundant money; hence, any obstacles to the growth of this system in our newer States and Territories is a more serious matter than it is elsewhere.

Another effect of the laws as they now stand is to deprive the national-bank circulation of the little elasticity possible to it, because the volume of this circulation varies with the amount of bonds held by the banks, and not only are bonds too scarce and dear to be freely bought and sold, but the inducement to banks to reduce their holdings of bonds to the minimum prescribed by law is constant and of growing intensity, while there are no inducements to an increase of such holdings; consequently there is neither elasticity nor steadiness in the volume of bank notes, but only a continuous contraction of circulation that year by year more than overcomes the annual expansion due to the formation of new banks, and keeps the public mind in a state of feverish anxiety, always easily excited into alarm.

Still another effect is to render the banks very sensitive to every step made towards reducing the bonded debt of the Government.

A striking instance of this occurred lately in connection with the redemption of the 3 per cent. bonds. On August 12, 1886, the redemption of these bonds was resumed, and the last call matured July 1, 1887, after which date 3 per cent. bonds were no longer available as a basis of circulation. At the former date the national banks held \$103,351,650,

on which their outstanding circulation amounted to \$93,016,485, so that the redemption of the bonds forced the banks either to surrender circulation to this amount or to replace the 3 percents with bonds obtainable only at a premium.

The progress of this rapid redemption and its effect upon national-bank circulation are elsewhere described in detail. What is material in connection with the topic now under consideration is, that while the unprecedented contraction produced less immediate embarrassment than it might have done, yet it so disturbed public confidence, and rendered the banks so nervous, that the annual autumnal monetary stringency in New York was magnified last September into a portent of impending disaster, and came near seriously interrupting the industries of the entire country.

This effect carries with its recognition considerations as to the future, which are of national importance, because in the autumn of 1891 the 4½ per cent. bonds will become subject to call, and unless precautions are taken in advance to prevent a recurrence of the disquietude we have so lately experienced, the anxieties of this year will have been suffered in vain.

Of those bonds there are now outstanding \$230,500,000, and one of the most important problems of the immediate future is how to deal with this indebtedness. The conditions of the problem will be materially simplified if the banks are permitted and induced to gradually reduce their holdings of 4½ percents.

With a view to facilitating the healthy and natural expansion of the national-bank system, to restoring stability and some degree of elasticity to the circulation based on bonds, and to obviating a recurrence, with respect to the 4½ per cent. bonds, of the perilous experience of the last twelve months with respect to the 3 percents, it appears to be wise to reduce the minimum requirement of bonds; and I respectfully recommend that it be hereafter fixed at one-tenth of the capital of all banks of which the capital does not exceed \$250,000, and that no bank shall be required to maintain a deposit of more than \$25,000 in bonds; also that the banks be relieved of taxation upon so much of the circulation issued to them as is represented by the minimum of bonds which the law requires them to deposit.

This latter recommendation is made chiefly in the interest of the small country banks, to which every expense is a burden, and which, as a rule, deposit only the minimum of bonds.

It would seem to be quite proper to tax circulation in excess of that represented by the minimum of bonds, not for the sake of revenue only, but because such a tax tends to impart elasticity to the entire volume of circulation, and because any bank that likes may escape the tax; but both justice and policy appear to be against a tax on circulation represented by bonds of which the deposit is obligatory.

The recommendation to reduce the minimum amount of bonds to be deposited is supported by the following considerations:

1. As the law now stands, the total amount of bonds required to be deposited by the 3,049 banks in operation on October 5 is \$89,912,347, while the amount actually on deposit at that date was \$189,083,199, or \$99,170,753 more than the minimum requirement.

This excess is distributed as follows: 2,150 banks of \$150,000 capital and under, of which the minimum is \$44,962,347, hold actually \$79,435,000—an excess of \$34,522,653; 899 banks of over \$150,000 capital, of which the minimum is \$44,950,000, hold actually \$109,598,100—an excess of \$64,648,100.

If the proposed change is made the banks in operation on October 5 will stand thus: 2,552 banks with not over \$250,000 capital; minimum, \$26,400,309; actual, \$116,444,250; excess, \$90,043,941; 497 banks with over \$250,000 capital; minimum, \$12,425,000; actual, \$72,638,850; excess, \$60,213,850. Total excess, \$150,257,791.

Of course it is to be expected that some banks will be prompted by the change in the law to reduce their circulation, but the magnitude of this reduction and the rate at which it can be effected will be controlled by two influences; first, the provision of law which limits to \$3,000,000 the amount of lawful money that may be deposited in any calendar month in order to effect the withdrawal of circulation; and, secondly, the decline in the price of the bonds which must attend any sudden and large increase in the amount offered for sale. Banks will not surrender circulation except to realize the premium by selling their bonds.

2. While undoubtedly these two influences will effectually prevent any monetary disturbance, arising from the change in the law, they will not even obstruct but will materially promote such gradual changes in the bonds on deposit as will enable the banks to be practically free from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. bonds by the time these mature in 1891.

The total amount of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. bonds held on October 31 as security for circulation was \$69,696,100, and therefore it will only require changes to the extent of about \$17,500,000 annually to render the banks entirely independent, in four years, of any policy the Treasury may adopt as to these bonds.

If they are redeemed the national-bank circulation will be undiminished by the process of redemption; if they are refunded on terms admitting of a profit on circulation, the banks will be in a good position to buy the extended bonds.

3. One effect of a gradual shifting of deposits out of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. bonds will probably be, that as the volume of circulation based on these bonds becomes reduced, a corresponding decline will be observed in the sensitiveness of the banks and of the money market to the progress of redemption of the public debt.

This is a very important consideration, because it is desirable that when the time arrives for deciding what is to be done with the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loan, there shall arise neither the apprehension of financial disturbance nor any strong popular pressure to influence the choice between payment and extension. From every point of view it is desirable that this choice should turn wholly on the position and prospects of the public finances.

4. Throughout the whole period of the existence of the national-bank circulation there never has been a time when the volume of the outstanding notes has been determined by commercial forces only; the operations of the Treasury have always exercised an abnormal and a disturbing influence, and reciprocally the state of the currency has constantly fettered the operations of the Treasury. If the proposed change in the law tends even in the least degree to release the Treasury and the currency from this unnecessary and harassing interdependence, it will be a great public gain.

5. Once free from the disturbing cause referred to, there is no reason why the volume of national-bank currency should not soon find its natural centre of oscillation; that is, the point above and below which its normal movements of increase and decline would conform to the varying needs of the commercial and other industries of the country.

From the stand-point of these industries, elasticity is more important than quantity in the currency; their interests are better subserved by

a currency so elastic in volume as to respond immediately to variations in the demand for it, than by a great volume of money rigid in amount. Elasticity in the volume of the currency supplies to commercial operations what springs and a smooth road supply to transportation. In each case more can be accomplished with less wear and tear and less breakage than is possible when these conditions are wanting.

6. A reduction in the amount of bonds which the banks are required to have on deposit will prepare the way for a change in the basis of circulation, in case such change may hereafter seem expedient. As long as the law compels the smaller banks to invest more than one-fourth of their capital in bonds (counting in the premium), it may be unjust to them to permit circulation to be issued upon any other security, for only the large banks could then get the full benefit of such permission; but 10 per cent. of capital invested in bonds will not be a serious impediment even to banks of \$50,000 capital getting their fair share of any privileges as to circulation that may hereafter be determined upon.

7. It should be observed, finally, that owing to the two retarding influences already referred to, the results here suggested can be accomplished only during a considerable lapse of time, and of course, in the interval, unforeseen conditions may arise and unexpected influences may modify or reverse the tendencies now existing; but it does not seem possible that any change of conditions or of tendencies can cause embarrassment to the banks or to the public fairly chargeable to the proposed change in the law.

W. L. TRENHOLM,  
*Comptroller of the Currency.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



(No. 5.)

**REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND  
PRINTING.**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
*Washington, D. C., November 14, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report on the operations of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the fiscal year 1887.

**SECURITIES DELIVERED.**

During the year there were delivered to the various Departments and Bureaus of the Government 32,652,207 sheets of securities, an increase of nearly 6,000,000 sheets over the quantity delivered in the preceding year. Of United States notes, certificates and bonds, and national-bank notes there were produced 7,184,866 sheets, representing a value of \$138,276,200; of internal-revenue stamps, 24,366,700 sheets, containing 600,428,200 stamps; of customs stamps, 314,700 sheets, containing 2,650,000 stamps; and of miscellaneous securities, 785,941 sheets. The checks, drafts, and similar documents, and a part of the internal-revenue stamps are delivered in bound books, of which 77,144 volumes were turned out during the year.

The estimated production on which the appropriation for the year was based was 29,532,550 sheets of securities. The actual production was more than 3,100,000 sheets in excess of this estimate. This arose in part from the delivery after the beginning of the fiscal year of a quantity of internal-revenue stamps printed during the preceding year and in part from the printing of more stamps and fewer national-bank notes than was anticipated. As the stamps cost less than the notes a larger quantity of the former than of the latter could be produced for a given sum. But even after making these allowances the showing is a very favorable one.

The delivery of silver certificates of the denomination of \$1, prepared under the act of August 4, 1886, began September 20, 1886; of \$2 certificates, November 27, 1886, and of \$5 certificates, February 9, 1887. At the end of October the deliveries of certificates of the three denominations had reached \$47,944,000, of which \$17,916,000 was in \$1 certificates, \$11,128,000 was in \$2 certificates, and \$18,900,000 was in \$5 certificates.

There were delivered during the year \$75,052,000 in United States notes and certificates of the denominations of \$20 and under. No notes or certificates of a higher denomination were printed, although some previously printed were delivered to the Treasurer.

## EXPENDITURES.

The expenses of the Bureau for the fiscal year 1887 were:

For salaries of officers and clerks, and wages of employés other than plate printers and their assistants.....	\$341, 805. 60
For plate printing at piece rates, including the wages of plate printers' assistants.....	299, 308. 54
For materials and miscellaneous expenses, and for improved plate printing machines and royalty.....	149, 599. 06
	<hr/>
	790, 713. 20
For materials used in sealing and separating notes in the office of the Treasurer of the United States.....	418. 00
For salaries, office of custodian of dies, rolls, and plates.....	569. 95
For pay of special witness of destruction of securities.....	130. 00
For salaries of employés sealing and separating notes in the office of Treasurer of the United States.....	2, 646. 75
	<hr/>
Total.....	794, 477. 90

Provision for the payment from separate appropriations of the expenditures falling under the last three heads was made by the last sundry civil appropriation act, but as the act did not pass until August 6, 1886, the expenses incurred before that day had to be paid from the appropriation made for the support of the Bureau. Moreover, the appropriation for the salaries of the persons employed in the processes of sealing and separating the notes in the Treasurer's Office was found to be insufficient, and the wages of the additional operatives needed were paid from the appropriation for compensation of employés of the Bureau. In this way the Bureau was burdened with an expense of \$3,346.70, from which it was expected that it would be relieved. The net expenditures show an increase over those of the preceding year of \$41,251.88, or only 5½ per cent., while the increase in the work turned out is 22½ per cent. Of the increased expenditure \$35,710.51, or all but \$5,541.37, was for plate printing, which, being paid for by the piece, must increase in cost as the work done increases. Although these results are subject to some qualification by reason of the facts already mentioned as to the increase in the deliveries for 1887, and of the further fact that the expenditures for 1886 contained some items of a permanent nature not properly chargeable to the year's work, enough remains to show a substantial gain in economy over the preceding year, which, in its turn, showed a remarkable improvement in this respect upon any preceding year in the history of the Bureau.

## APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES.

The appropriations for the support of the Bureau for the current year were made in exact accordance with the estimates, except that the appropriation for compensation of employés was made in a lump sum instead of prescribing the salaries and numbers of the persons to be employed as recommended in the estimates. The language of the appropriation act was, however, so changed as to authorize the payment of yearly salaries instead of daily wages to all of the employés except the plate printers and their assistants. Under this authority a schedule was prepared and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, fixing the grades and salaries of the employés and the number to be employed in each grade in the current fiscal year. No difficulty has been found in carrying on this work under this organization, which, for the time being, places the Bureau on the same orderly footing as the legally organized Bureaus of the Department. It would be better, how-

ever, for many reasons, if the organization should be fixed by law and the estimates for 1889 accordingly specify the number and the salaries of the persons to be employed. As pointed out in previous reports, this method of appropriating would prevent any increase either of salaries or numbers beyond the limits set by law, or the expenditure of more than a proportional share of the appropriation during any part of the year, while it would establish the Bureau as one of the regular branches of the Government.

The estimates for the fiscal year 1889 show a large increase over the appropriation for 1888. This increase is due to the greatly increased estimates made by the various branches of the Government of the quantity of securities which they will require in that year. These estimates of the amount of work to be done have been adopted without modification as the basis of the estimates of the appropriation to be made. The sole function of the Bureau in the matter has been to compute the cost of executing the work which the various branches of the Government estimate that they will require. The estimates of the amount of work to be done compare as follows with the actual production in 1887 and the revised estimates on which the appropriations for the current year were based:

Class of security.	Actual production in 1887.	Estimated production in 1888.	Estimated demands in 1889.
United States notes and certificates.....	6,472,959	8,500,000	11,500,000
National-bank notes.....	711,907	1,000,000	1,000,000
Internal-revenue stamps.....	24,366,700	24,392,000	37,149,900
Miscellaneous.....	1,100,641	1,100,794	1,569,150
Total number of sheets.....	32,652,207	34,992,794	51,150,050

The estimated demand for each class of securities for 1889, with the exception of national-bank notes, is greatly in excess both of the actual production of 1887 and of the estimated production of 1888. As compared with the current year the increase in the total quantity of securities to be printed is 16,157,256 sheets, or more than 46 per cent. The increase in United States notes and certificates is 3,000,000 sheets, or more than 35 per cent., and the increase in internal-revenue stamps is 12,743,000 sheets, or more than 52 per cent. The execution of this enormous quantity of work will tax the capacity of the Bureau to the utmost. Space for the performance of the additional work can be found in the building occupied by this Bureau only by the use of labor-saving machines in all of the processes to which they are adapted. The estimates were accordingly made on the assumption that a large part of the additional printing will be done on steam-plate-printing presses. Six machines of the kind known as the "Milligan" press have for a number of years been used successfully in printing certain varieties of green internal-revenue stamps. During the last fiscal year six improved machines of this pattern were introduced and applied with signal success to the printing of the backs of the one and the two dollar silver certificates. All of the one-dollar backs printed since January 21, 1887, and all of the two-dollar backs printed since April 29, 1887, have been printed on these presses in a style fully equal to that of work of the same class done on the hand-roller presses. The great increase since the beginning of the present fiscal year in the demand for internal-revenue stamps has led to the purchase, within the last two months, of six presses, with still further im-

provements on which to print a part of the cigar stamps. The difficulties incident to the introduction of all new machinery had to be contended with at first, but they have been overcome and a large part of the stamps of this class are now being printed on the steam-power presses. Without the aid of these presses, which are now in full and successful operation, it would have been impossible to meet the demands of the Internal Revenue Bureau for this class of work.

Although these machines are known as "steam" presses, they retain all the advantages of the hand-printing process. Only the purely mechanical parts of the work which require power without special intelligence or skill are done by machinery. The ink, plates, and materials are the same as those used on the presses operated by hand, while the final "polishing" of the plate, which is the part of the work where intelligence and skill are brought into play, is done by hand precisely as on the hand presses. To do the work of the next fiscal year it is proposed to introduce 12 more steam presses, increasing the number to 31 (including 1 press of the Homer Lee pattern), and to retain all of the hand presses now in use. In addition, the estimates provide for increasing the hand printers by 11 to take the place of those who may be absent on leave or otherwise. In this way the work of the Bureau can be done with the greatest economy of space, labor, and money. The annual saving from the use of steam presses will then be \$149,000, and the aggregate work performed by 210 printers working on the two kinds of presses will be equal to the product of the labor of at least 335 men working on hand presses alone, a number for which it would be quite impossible to find room in the building, to say nothing of the impossibility of securing the additional number of competent workmen.

The estimates for 1889, as compared with the appropriations for the current fiscal year, are :

	1888.	1889.
Salaries .....	\$17,450	\$18,450
Compensation of employes .....	352,380	416,140
Plate printing .....	*383,500	485,325
Materials and miscellaneous expenses .....	164,700	233,000
Total .....	918,030	1,152,915

\* Including \$17,000 appropriated to provide for leaves of absence.

The increase in the appropriation asked for is 25½ per cent., while the increase in the work to be done is more than 46 per cent. As plate-printing is paid for by the piece, its cost is governed by the work done, and is not a controllable item of expense, except so far as power-printing may be substituted for hand-printing. The quantity of materials used is also governed by the work done. The only expenditures which can be controlled are those for salaries and compensation of employes. While the estimate for plate-printing is increased 26½ per cent., and that for materials and miscellaneous expenses 41½ per cent., as compared with the appropriations for those purposes for 1888, the estimates for salaries and compensation of employes show an increase of only 17½ per cent. The disparity would, of course, be much greater but for the increased proportion of the work which it is proposed to execute on the steam presses. The entire additional force asked for will be actually and necessarily employed in the various processes connected with the manufacture of securities.

A comparison of the quantity of work proposed to be done in 1889 with the quantity produced by a like expenditure in former years shows a great gain in economy. The expenditures in 1882 closely approach the estimated expenditures in 1889. In that year the net expenses of the Bureau, omitting certain items now charged to separate appropriations, were \$1,088,000. The number of sheets of securities turned out was, however, only 33,330,746, while the estimated production for 1889, with an expenditure increased less than 6 per cent., is 51,150,050 sheets, an increase of more than 53 per cent.

#### THE FORCE EMPLOYED.

The number of persons employed on July 1, 1886, was 839. At the date of the last report the number had run down to 817 in consequence of the slackness of work in the earlier part of the fiscal year. A subsequent increase in work caused a slight increase in the force, which at the close of the fiscal year stood at 841. Ninety-one persons left the service during the year, of whom 24 were discharged for misconduct, inefficiency, or absence without leave, 53 voluntarily resigned, 8 were transferred to other rolls, and 6 died. Thirty former employes were recalled to the service, and 63 original appointments were made. In consequence of the increased appropriation and the additional work to be done, the force has been considerably increased since the beginning of the present fiscal year. The number now employed is 892—253 less than on March 1, 1885, although the work has in the meantime greatly increased. A table in the appendix shows that the average cost of 1,000 sheets of securities has been reduced from \$34.21 in 1885 to \$24.33 in 1887, while the average number of sheets produced for each employé has run up from 24,905 to 38,872.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDWARD O. GRAVES,  
*Chief of Bureau.*

Hon. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

## APPENDIX.

No. 1.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE UNITED STATES NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES, DELIVERED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

Class.	Denomi- nation.	Sheets.	Value.
United States notes, series of 1880, unsealed.....	\$5	930,000	\$18,600,000
Do .....	10	239,000	2,560,000
Do .....	20	119,000	2,520,000
Do .....	500	2,000	4,000,000
Do .....	1,000	1,625	6,500,000
Total .....		1,291,625	48,180,000
Currency certificates, series of 1875, unsealed.....	5,000	667	10,005,000
Do .....	10,000	667	20,010,000
Total .....		1,334	30,015,000
Silver certificates, series of 1880, unsealed.....	20	31,000	2,480,000
Silver certificates, series of 1886, unsealed.....	1	3,539,000	14,156,000
Do .....	2	1,122,000	8,976,000
Do .....	5	388,000	7,760,000
Do .....	10	100,000	4,000,000
Total .....		5,149,000	34,892,000
National currency, series of 1875.....	5, 5, 5, 5	83,887	1,677,740
Do .....	10, 10, 10, 10	2,089	83,560
Do .....	10, 10, 10, 20	34,400	1,720,000
Do .....	20, 20, 20, 20	100	8,000
Do .....	20, 20, 20, 50	70	7,700
Do .....	50, 50	80	8,000
Do .....	50, 100	1,911	286,650
Do .....	100, 100	100	20,000
Total .....		122,637	3,811,650
National currency, series of 1882.....	5, 5, 5, 5	398,735	7,974,700
Do .....	10, 10, 10, 20	176,574	8,828,700
Do .....	50, 100	13,961	2,094,150
Total .....		589,270	18,897,550

### RECAPITULATION.

Class.	Sheets.	Value.
United States notes, series of 1880, unsealed.....	1,291,625	\$48,180,000
Currency certificates, series of 1875, unsealed.....	1,334	30,015,000
Silver certificates, series of 1880, unsealed.....	31,000	2,480,000
Silver certificates, series of 1886, unsealed.....	5,149,000	34,892,000
National currency, series of 1875.....	122,637	3,811,650
National currency, series of 1882.....	589,270	18,897,550
Total .....	7,184,866	138,276,200

No. 2.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE INTERNAL-REVENUE STAMPS DELIVERED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

Class.	Volumes.	Sheets.	Stamps.
<b>Tax-paid stamps for distilled spirits, series of 1878:</b>			
20 gallon .....	2, 880	144, 000	432, 000
30 gallon .....	650	32, 500	97, 500
40 gallon .....	4, 170	208, 500	625, 500
50 gallon .....	50	2, 500	7, 500
70 gallon .....	20	1, 000	3, 000
80 gallon .....	1, 960	98, 000	294, 000
90 gallon .....	100	5, 000	15, 000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>9, 830</b>	<b>491, 500</b>	<b>1, 474, 500</b>
<b>Stamps for rectifiers, series of 1878:</b>			
5 gallon .....	500	25, 000	100, 000
10 gallon .....	880	44, 000	176, 000
20 gallon .....	750	37, 500	150, 000
30 gallon .....	980	49, 000	196, 000
40 gallon .....	4, 040	202, 000	808, 000
50 gallon .....	260	13, 000	52, 000
70 gallon .....	10	500	2, 000
80 gallon .....	210	10, 500	42, 000
90 gallon .....	20	1, 000	4, 000
110 gallon .....	10	500	2, 000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>7, 660</b>	<b>383, 000</b>	<b>1, 532, 000</b>
<b>Stamps for wholesale liquor dealers, series of 1878:</b>			
5 gallon .....	330	33, 000	99, 000
10 gallon .....	800	80, 000	240, 000
20 gallon .....	330	33, 000	99, 000
30 gallon .....	20	3, 000	6, 000
40 gallon .....	630	63, 000	189, 000
50 gallon .....	80	8, 000	24, 000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2, 190</b>	<b>219, 000</b>	<b>657, 000</b>
<b>Warehouse stamps, series of 1878:</b>			
Distillery warehouse .....	4, 900	490, 000	1, 960, 000
Special bonded warehouse .....	100	10, 000	30, 000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>5, 000</b>	<b>500, 000</b>	<b>1, 990, 000</b>
<b>Brewer's permit stamps, series of 1878:</b>			
.....	250	25, 000	100, 000
<b>Export tobacco and export cigar stamps, series of 1883:</b>			
Export tobacco .....	260	26, 000	104, 000
Export cigars .....	10	1, 000	4, 000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>270</b>	<b>27, 000</b>	<b>108, 000</b>
<b>Tobacco stamps, stub, series of 1883:</b>			
10 pound .....	8, 690	895, 200	3, 476, 000
20 pound .....	7, 080	566, 400	2, 332, 000
30 pound .....	1, 580	126, 400	632, 000
40 pound .....	-1, 100	88, 000	440, 000
50 pound .....	90	7, 200	36, 000
60 pound .....	10	800	4, 000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>18, 550</b>	<b>1, 484, 000</b>	<b>7, 420, 000</b>
<b>Snuff stamps, stub, series of 1883:</b>			
10 pound .....	80	6, 400	32, 000
20 pound .....	40	3, 200	16, 000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>120</b>	<b>9, 600</b>	<b>48, 000</b>
<b>Special-tax stamps for liquors, series of 1887:</b>			
Retail liquor dealers .....	2, 498	124, 900	240, 800
Wholesale liquor dealers .....	600	6, 000	6, 000
Retail malt-liquor dealers .....	1, 405	14, 050	14, 050
Wholesale malt-liquor dealers .....	460	4, 600	4, 600
Manufacturers of stills .....	31	310	310
Rectifiers .....	120	1, 200	1, 200
Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels .....	210	2, 100	2, 100
Brewers .....	256	2, 560	2, 560
Brewers of less than 500 barrels .....	205	2, 050	2, 050
Worms .....	41	410	410
Stills .....	40	400	400
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>5, 866</b>	<b>158, 580</b>	<b>283, 480</b>

## No. 2.—INTERNAL-REVENUE STAMPS DELIVERED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1887—Cont'd.

Class.	Volumes.	Sheets.	Stamps.
<b>Special-tax stamps for tobacco, series of 1887:</b>			
Dealers in manufactured tobacco .....	5,974	298,700	597,400
Manufacturers of cigars .....	2,110	21,100	21,100
Dealers in leaf tobacco .....	607	6,070	6,070
Dealers in leaf tobacco less than 25,000 pounds .....	300	3,000	3,000
Manufacturers of tobacco .....	208	2,080	2,080
Peddlers of first class .....	30	300	300
Peddlers of second class .....	154	1,540	1,540
Peddlers of third class .....	182	1,820	1,820
Peddlers of fourth class .....	143	1,430	1,430
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco .....	10	100	100
Total .....	9,716	336,120	634,820
<b>Special-tax stamps for oleomargarine, series of 1886:</b>			
Retail dealers .....	1,100	11,000	11,000
Wholesale dealers .....	150	1,500	1,500
Manufacturers, \$500 .....	50	500	500
Total .....	1,300	13,000	13,000
<b>Special-tax stamps for oleomargarine, series of 1887:</b>			
Retail dealers .....	1,000	10,000	10,000
Wholesale dealers .....	150	1,500	1,500
Manufacturers, \$600 .....	50	500	500
Manufacturers, \$550 .....	20	200	200
Manufacturers, \$500 .....	20	200	200
Total .....	1,240	12,400	12,400
<b>Export oleomargarine stamps, series of 1886:</b>			
.....	255	25,500	102,000
<b>Tax-paid stamps for oleomargarine, series of 1886:</b>			
10 pound .....	1,600	80,000	320,000
20 pound .....	1,300	65,000	260,000
30 pound .....	1,460	73,000	292,000
40 pound .....	1,000	50,000	200,000
50 pound .....	1,180	59,000	236,000
60 pound .....	500	25,000	100,000
70 pound .....	220	11,000	44,000
80 pound .....	220	11,000	44,000
90 pound .....	170	8,500	34,000
100 pounds .....	170	8,500	34,000
Total .....	7,820	391,000	1,564,000
<b>Beer stamps, series of 1878:</b>			
Hogshead .....		83,000	1,660,000
Barrel .....		127,000	2,540,000
$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel .....		608,000	12,160,000
$\frac{1}{3}$ barrel .....		15,000	300,000
$\frac{1}{4}$ barrel .....		2,067,000	41,340,000
$\frac{1}{8}$ barrel .....		138,000	2,760,000
$\frac{1}{9}$ barrel .....		505,000	10,100,000
Total .....		3,543,000	70,860,000
<b>Tobacco stamps, strip, series of 1883:</b>			
1 ounce .....		321,000	12,840,000
2 ounce .....		3,843,500	133,740,000
3 ounce .....		171,500	6,860,000
4 ounce .....		2,470,500	98,820,000
8 ounce .....		1,232,000	18,480,000
16 ounce .....		391,000	5,865,000
Total .....		7,929,500	276,605,000
<b>Tobacco stamps, sheet, series of 1883:</b>			
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound .....		47,000	564,000
1 pound .....		5,000	60,000
2 pound .....		5,000	60,000
3 pound .....		21,000	252,000
4 pound .....		12,000	144,000
5 pound .....		38,000	456,000
Total .....		128,000	1,536,000
<b>Snuff stamps, small, series of 1883:</b>			
1 ounce .....		108,000	21,168,000
2 ounce .....		69,000	7,452,000
3 ounce .....		2,000	200,000
Total .....		179,000	28,820,000



## NO. 2.—INTERNAL-REVENUE STAMPS DELIVERED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1887—Cont'd.

Class.	Volumes.	Sheets.	Stamps.
<b>Snuff stamps, strip, series of 1883:</b>			
4 ounce .....		40,000	800,000
6 ounce .....		243,000	4,860,000
8 ounce .....		5,000	100,000
16 ounce .....		47,000	470,000
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>335,000</b>	<b>6,230,000</b>
<b>Snuff stamps, sheet, series of 1883:</b>			
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound .....		4,000	48,000
1 pound .....		11,500	138,000
2 pound .....		6,500	78,000
3 pound .....		2,500	30,000
5 pound .....		11,000	132,000
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>35,500</b>	<b>426,000</b>
<b>Cigar stamps, strip, series of 1883:</b>			
25 cigars .....		384,000	3,840,000
50 cigars .....		5,038,000	50,380,000
100 cigars .....		864,000	8,640,000
200 cigars .....		19,000	95,000
250 cigars .....		83,000	415,000
500 cigars .....		12,000	60,000
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>6,400,000</b>	<b>63,430,000</b>
<b>Cigarette stamps, small, series of 1883:</b>			
10 cigarettes .....		1,295,000	103,600,000
20 cigarettes .....		406,000	32,480,000
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>1,701,000</b>	<b>136,080,000</b>
<b>Cigarette stamps, strip, series of 1883:</b>			
50 cigarettes .....		11,000	132,000
100 cigarettes .....		27,000	270,000
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>38,000</b>	<b>402,000</b>
Lock seals, series of 1878 .....		2,000	100,000

## RECAPITULATION.

Tax-paid stamps for distilled spirits, series of 1878 .....	9,830	491,500	1,474,500
Stamps for rectifiers, series of 1878 .....	7,660	383,000	1,532,000
Stamps for wholesale liquor dealers, series of 1878 .....	2,190	219,000	657,000
Warehouse stamps, series of 1878 .....	5,000	500,000	1,990,000
Brewers' permit stamps, series of 1878 .....	250	25,000	100,000
Export tobacco and export cigar stamps, series of 1883 .....	270	27,000	108,000
Tobacco stamps, stub, series of 1883 .....	18,550	1,484,000	7,420,000
Snuff stamps, stub, series of 1883 .....	120	9,600	48,000
Special-tax stamps for liquors, series of 1887 .....	5,866	158,580	283,480
Special-tax stamps for tobacco, series of 1887 .....	9,716	336,120	634,820
Special-tax stamps for oleomargarine, series of 1886 .....	1,300	13,000	13,000
Special-tax stamps for oleomargarine, series of 1887 .....	1,240	12,400	12,400
Export oleomargarine stamps, series of 1886 .....	255	25,500	102,000
Tax-paid stamps for oleomargarine, series of 1886 .....	7,820	391,000	1,564,000
Beer stamps, series of 1878 .....		3,543,000	70,860,000
Tobacco stamps, strip, series of 1883 .....		7,929,500	276,605,000
Tobacco stamps, sheet, series of 1883 .....		128,000	1,536,000
Snuff stamps, small, series of 1883 .....		179,000	28,820,000
Snuff stamps, strip, series of 1883 .....		335,000	6,230,000
Snuff stamps, sheet, series of 1883 .....		35,500	426,000
Cigar stamps, strip, series of 1883 .....		6,400,000	63,430,000
Cigarette stamps, small, series of 1883 .....		1,701,000	136,080,000
Cigarette stamps, strip, series of 1883 .....		38,000	402,000
Lock seals, series of 1878 .....		2,000	100,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>70,067</b>	<b>24,366,700</b>	<b>600,428,200</b>

No. 3.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CUSTOMS STAMPS DELIVERED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

Class.	Volumes.	Sheets.	Stamps.
Customs liquor stamps, series of 1886.....	1, 000	100, 000	200, 000
Customs fee tickets, series of 1887:			
20 cents.....	10	1, 000	50, 000
30 cents.....	3	300	15, 000
40 cents.....	3	300	15, 000
50 cents.....	1	100	5, 000
60 cents.....	5	500	25, 000
70 cents.....	3	300	15, 000
80 cents.....	1	100	5, 000
90 cents.....	1	100	5, 000
Total.....	27	2, 700	135, 000
Customs cigar stamps, series of 1879:			
25 cigars.....		60, 000	600, 000
50 cigars.....		108, 000	1, 080, 000
100 cigars.....		22, 000	220, 000
Total.....		190, 000	1, 900, 000
Customs cigarette stamps, series of 1879:			
10 cigarettes.....		1, 000	100, 000
20 cigarettes.....		1, 000	100, 000
100 cigarettes.....		3, 000	30, 000
Total.....		5, 000	230, 000
Customs opium stamps, series of 1879.....		16, 000	160, 000
Customs lock seals, series of 1879.....		1, 000	25, 000

RECAPITULATION.

Customs fee tickets, series of 1887.....	27	2, 700	135, 000
Customs liquor stamps, series of 1886.....	1, 000	100, 000	200, 000
Customs cigar stamps, series of 1879.....		190, 000	1, 900, 000
Customs cigarette stamps, series of 1879.....		5, 000	230, 000
Customs opium stamps, series of 1879.....		16, 000	160, 000
Customs lock seals, series of 1879.....		1, 000	25, 000
Total.....	1, 027	314, 700	2, 650, 000

No. 4.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CHECKS, DRAFTS, CERTIFICATES, ETC., BY CLASSES, DELIVERED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

Class.	Volumes.	Sheets.
Disbursing officers' checks:		
On assistant treasurers, one-subject, payable to order:		
For Department of the Interior.....	60	3, 000
On assistant treasurers, two-subject, payable to order:		
For Treasury Department.....	154	14, 500
For War Department.....	316	20, 950
For Navy Department.....	67	5, 700
For Department of the Interior.....	72	4, 550
For Department of Justice.....	5	500
On assistant treasurers, four-subject, payable to order:		
For Treasury Department.....	234	30, 500
For War Department.....	157	15, 950
For Navy Department.....	53	5, 500
For Department of the Interior.....	46	5, 600
For Department of Justice.....	37	3, 700
For Post-Office Department.....	25	3, 400
On assistant treasurers, two-subject, payable to bearer:		
For Treasury Department.....	4	200
For War Department.....	48	3, 500
For Navy Department.....	15	1, 500
For Department of the Interior.....	36	2, 700
On assistant treasurers, four-subject, payable to bearer:		
For War Department.....	21	2, 100
For Navy Department.....	2	200
For Department of Justice.....	8	800
For Post-Office Department.....	39	3, 900

## No. 4.—CHECKS, DRAFTS, CERTIFICATES, ETC., BY CLASSES, DELIVERED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1887—Continued.

Class.	Volumes.	Sheets.
<b>Pension checks:</b>		
On treasurer.....	15	3,000
On assistant treasurers.....	1,709	341,800
On depositaries.....	43	8,600
<b>Interest checks:</b>		
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent.....	143	7,152
Consols of 1907, 4 per cent.....	648	32,632
Pacific Railroad bonds.....	40	2,041
<b>Treasurer's transfer checks:</b>		
Cash division.....	27	5,300
Loan division.....	51	2,550
Redemption division.....	5	900
National-bank redemption agency.....	13	2,600
<b>Checks:</b>		
Special deposit account.....	2	668
Director of the Mint.....	50	2,500
Commissioners of the District of Columbia.....	10	1,250
<b>Drafts:</b>		
On Treasury warrants.....	5	1,250
On War warrants.....	15	3,750
On Navy warrants.....	15	2,500
On Customs warrants.....	5	1,250
On Internal Revenue warrants.....	5	1,250
On Interior warrants.....	5	1,250
On Judiciary warrants.....	5	1,250
On Diplomatic warrants.....	10	3,000
<b>Licenses:</b>		
To masters.....	21	6,300
To mates.....	6	1,800
To chief engineers.....	20	6,000
To second-class engineers.....	10	3,000
To first-class pilots.....	8	2,400
To second-class pilots.....	13	3,900
Post-Office warrants.....	1,488	37,200
Post-Office transfer drafts.....	74	3,700
Post-Office inspectors' commissions.....	175	175
Debenture certificates.....	25	5,000
<b>Pension certificates:</b>		
Invalids.....		46,160
Invalids, increase.....		46,200
Fathers and mothers.....		8,224
Widows with minors.....		6,079
Widows.....		7,147
Minor children.....		2,583
Minor children, \$2 additional.....		2,029
Certificates of letters patent.....		28,801
Certificates of registry of vessels.....		5,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,050</b>	<b>785,941</b>

## No. 5.—SUMMARY OF ALL CLASSES OF WORK DELIVERED.

Classes.	Sheets.
United States notes, certificates of deposit, and national-bank notes.....	7,184,866
Internal-revenue stamps.....	24,366,700
Customs stamps.....	314,700
Checks, drafts, certificates, etc.....	785,941
<b>Aggregate.....</b>	<b>32,652,207</b>

NO. 6.—SCHEDULE OF MISCELLANEOUS WORK DONE FOR, AND OF MATERIALS FURNISHED TO, THE VARIOUS BUREAUS OF THE DEPARTMENT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

Items.	Number.	Amount.
The amounts charged for the following work were transferred from the appropriations stated, and deposited on account of miscellaneous receipts:		
Appropriation for collecting revenue from customs:		
Engraved plates for customs-fee tickets.....	8	\$520. 00
Engraved seals for collector of customs.....	18	155. 00
Engraved seals for deputy collector of customs.....	3	30. 00
Engraved seal for surveyor of customs.....	1	10. 00
Engraved steel dies for car-seals.....	138	69. 00
Appropriation for engraving and printing portraits of Hon. Reuben Ellwood:		
Engraved plate.....	1	153. 25
Printed portraits.....	12, 500	247. 50
Appropriation for engraving and printing portrait of Hon. Joseph Rankin:		
Engraved plate.....	1	189. 00
Printed portraits.....	12, 500	242. 50
Appropriation for engraving and printing portrait of Vice-President Hendricks:		
Printed portraits.....	31, 000	620. 00
Appropriation for engraving and printing portrait of Hon. J. F. Miller:		
Printed portraits.....	12, 000	232. 80
Appropriation for engraving and printing portrait of Hon. Michael Hahn:		
Printed portraits.....	12, 500	242. 50
Appropriation for engraving and printing portrait of Hon. John A. Logan:		
Printed portraits.....	13, 800	289. 92
Appropriation for contingent expenses of Treasury, miscellaneous items:		
Recast canceling leads.....	44	25. 49
Repaired canceling machine.....	1	26. 50
Repaired matrix of bond seal.....	1	11. 22
Repaired seal.....	1	27. 85
Furnished seal.....	1	59. 90
Furnished punches and dies.....	3	4. 58
Appropriation for contingent expenses of Treasury, stationery:		
Printed reams of letter-heads.....	10	60. 00
Printed note-heads.....	2, 850	3. 75
Printed envelopes.....	2, 850	3. 05
Printed cards.....	1, 600	7. 50
Appropriation for contingent expenses of Treasury, binding:		
Furnished seals for Register.....	2	10. 00
Appropriation for expenses of national currency:		
Repaired cutting machine.....	1	6. 76
Furnished glass for macerator.....	1	7. 40
Appropriation for sealing and separating United States securities:		
Recast rollers.....	23	42. 98
Expenses of printing portraits and vignettes:		
Printed India proofs.....	49	6. 96
Printed French India proofs.....	177	17. 70
Printed plain proofs.....	2, 146	76. 10
National banks:		
Engraved face plates.....	258	18, 675. 00
War Department:		
Furnished seal.....	1	25. 00
Repaired embossing seal.....	1	106. 40
Printed Army officers' commissions.....	200	24. 00
Public Printer:		
Printed portraits of Hon. Reuben Ellwood.....	1, 925	38. 12
Printed portraits of Hon. Joseph Rankin.....	1, 925	37. 35
Printed portraits of Vice-President Hendricks.....	1, 925	38. 50
Printed portraits of Hon. J. F. Miller.....	1, 925	37. 35
Printed portraits of Hon. Michael Hahn.....	1, 925	37. 35
Printed portraits of Hon. John A. Logan.....	1, 925	40. 43
Perforated and numbered foreign letter labels.....	307, 188	136. 08
Perforated sheets of letter labels.....	18, 371	22. 04
Smithsonian Institution:		
Printed sheets of letter heads.....	1, 187	16. 02
Geological Survey:		
Furnished pounds of dried pulp.....	200	4. 15
Woolworth & Graham:		
Prepared postal-card transfers.....	104	467. 40
Bulkley, Raiguel & Co.:		
Furnished pounds of dried pulp.....	104, 538	2, 169. 18
Total.....		25, 273. 65

## No. 6.—SCHEDULE OF MISCELLANEOUS WORK, ETC.—Continued.

Items.	Number.	Amount.
The amounts charged for the following materials were transferred from the appropriations stated and deposited to the credit of materials and miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.		
Appropriation for expenses of national currency:		
Furnished gallons of sperm oil .....	2	\$2.06
Furnished gallons of cylinder oil .....	3	3.76
Furnished yards of cotton waste .....	50	4.60
Furnished sheets of emery cloth .....	6	.16
Furnished balls of lamp wick .....	2	.08
Furnished feet of leather belting .....	15	4.65
Furnished pounds of laundry soap .....	5	.21
Furnished pounds of whiting .....	10	.14
Furnished pounds of Putz's pomade .....	5	2.40
Furnished pounds of candles .....	1	.11
Furnished broom .....	1	.27
Appropriation for sealing and separating United States securities:		
Recast rollers .....	99	90.09
Furnished gallons of benzine .....	52	4.14
Furnished gallons of sperm oil .....	11	11.33
Furnished gallons of neat's-foot oil .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.19
Furnished yards of thin muslin .....	1,514 $\frac{1}{2}$	38.01
Furnished feet of gutta-percha belting .....	136	8.61
Furnished feet of pica furniture .....	210	4.30
Furnished pounds of rotten stone .....	2	.12
Furnished pounds of seal-red ink .....	10	37.50
Furnished pounds of carmine ink .....	32	192.00
Furnished pounds of thin varnish .....	10	2'00
Furnished pounds of manila paper .....	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.56
Furnished pounds of leads .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.04
Furnished reams of paper .....	3	6.75
Furnished sheets of emery paper .....	12	.17
Furnished belt-punch .....	1	.10
Furnished nail-brushes .....	3	1.19
Furnished violin strings .....	12	.80
Furnished belt-awl .....	1	.85
Furnished palette-knives .....	3	.72
Furnished quoins .....	24	5.00
Furnished sets of keys .....	2	1.00
Furnished fly-sticks .....	12	3.00
Furnished brass oilers .....	3	.53
Coast and Geodetic Survey Office:		
Furnished yards of printers' blanket .....	7	56.00
Furnished pounds of black ink .....	900	450.00
Furnished gallons of oil .....	5	5.00
Hydrographic Office:		
Furnished pounds of black ink .....	450	225.00
Furnished gallons of medium oil .....	15	15.00
Furnished gallons of weak oil .....	15	16.50
War Department:		
Furnished pounds of black ink .....	25	12.50
State Department:		
Furnished yards of rubber cloth .....	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	.71
Furnished yards of printers' blanket .....	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	17.34
Furnished yards of thin muslin .....	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.09
Furnished gallons of black ink .....	25	12.50
Supervising Architect's Office:		
Furnished empty oil barrels .....	6	3.84
Total .....		1,263.92

## RECAPITULATION.

Amount of miscellaneous work done, deposited on account of miscellaneous receipts .....	\$25,273.55
Amount of materials furnished, deposited to credit of materials and miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing .....	1,263.92
Aggregate .....	26,537.47

No. 7.—STATEMENT OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF SECURITIES AND OTHER WORK PROPOSED TO BE EXECUTED IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1889.

Class of work.	Number of sheets.	Class of work.	Number of sheets.
United States notes and certificates . . .	11,400,000	License certificates . . . . .	25,000
Gold certificates and currency certificates . . . . .	100,000	Post-office warrants . . . . .	85,000
United States registered bonds, 4½ per cent. loan 1891, funded . . . . .	11,200	Post-office transfer drafts . . . . .	10,000
United States registered bonds, 4 per cent. loan 1907, consols . . . . .	6,000	Post-office collection drafts . . . . .	5,000
Pacific Railroad registered bonds . . . . .	1,000	Post-office money-order drafts . . . . .	15,000
National currency, series of 1875 . . . . .	200,000	Post-office inspectors' commissions . . . . .	150
National currency, series of 1882 . . . . .	800,000	Debenture certificates . . . . .	40,000
Internal-revenue stamps . . . . .	37,140,900	Certificates of registry of vessels . . . . .	5,000
Customs stamps . . . . .	390,000	Certificates of organization . . . . .	500
Disbursing officers' checks . . . . .	183,000	Certificates of extension . . . . .	100
Pension checks . . . . .	450,000	Pension certificates . . . . .	100,000
Interest checks . . . . .	40,000	Certificates of letters patent . . . . .	25,000
Transfer checks . . . . .	12,000	Army officers' commissions . . . . .	2,000
Transfer orders . . . . .	1,000	Non-commissioned officers' warrants . . . . .	8,000
District of Columbia Commissioners' checks . . . . .	9,000	Veterinary surgeons' warrants . . . . .	200
Drafts on warrants . . . . .	30,000	Requests for transportation . . . . .	50,000
		Naval Observatory book labels . . . . .	5,000
		Total . . . . .	51,150,050

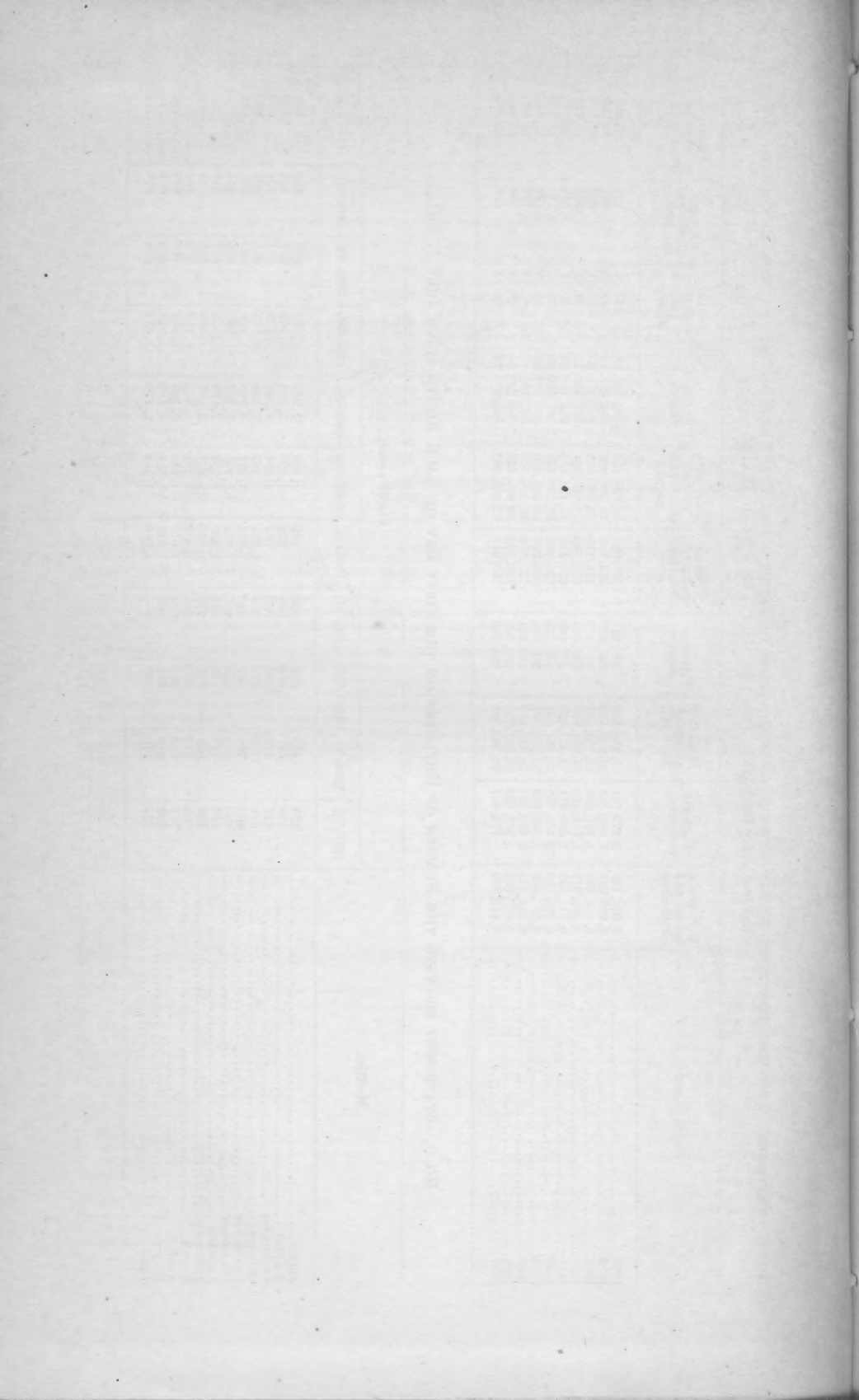
Printing miscellaneous portraits . . . . .	100,000
Printing letter-heads, note-heads, envelopes, etc. . . . .	10,000
Numbering and perforating sheets of letter-labels . . . . .	350,000
Engraving national currency face-plates . . . . .	250
Engraving and altering miscellaneous plates . . . . .	20
Engraving seals and dies for customs collectors, etc. . . . .	200
Engraving and repairing seals for Departments . . . . .	10
Engraving postal-card transfers . . . . .	110
Repairs to cutting and canceling machines, etc., for Treasury Department . . . . .	10
Punches and dies for canceling machines . . . . .	10
Recasting canceling leads . . . . .	50
Printers' ink for Departments . . . . .	pounds.. 1,500
Printers' oil for Departments . . . . .	gallons.. 40
Printers' blanket for Departments . . . . .	yards.. 15
Thin muslin for Departments . . . . .	do.. 130
Producing and drying pulp from maceration . . . . .	pounds.. 110,000

NO. 8.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF SECURITIES IN SHEETS, AND THE EXPENDITURES BY THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal years.	U. S. notes, bonds, and certificates.	National currency.	Internal-revenue stamps.	Customs stamps.	Checks, drafts, certificates, etc.	Total number of sheets produced.	Expenditures.	Average cost per 1,000 sheets.	Average number of employes.	Average number of sheets per employé.
1878.....	2,610,148	2,422,764	7,014,133	480,017	571,694	13,098,756	\$538,861.33	\$41.14	522	25,093
1879.....	4,946,848	1,938,564	13,752,562	182,250	578,706	21,894,030	814,077.01	38.05	804	26,609
1880.....	5,931,840	1,379,588	15,335,354	197,179	761,124	23,605,085	853,171.95	37.41	905	26,083
1881.....	5,333,812	1,851,476	17,981,693	197,000	673,680	26,017,661	901,165.26	34.64	958	27,158
1882.....	5,571,597	2,069,011	22,561,657	277,400	633,419	31,182,484	936,757.62	30.11	1,011	30,774
1883.....	6,775,250	2,456,755	22,991,641	410,700	696,400	33,330,746	1,104,986.43	33.15	1,173	28,415
1884.....	6,127,000	2,068,193	20,859,407	293,000	858,299	30,205,899	977,301.85	32.35	1,193	25,319
1885.....	5,214,668	2,479,868	19,541,977	255,314	725,879	28,217,706	965,195.47	34.21	1,133	24,905
1886.....	2,645,625	2,381,623	20,607,750	283,500	786,998	26,655,496	763,207.84	28.63	886	30,085
1887.....	6,472,959	711,907	24,366,700	314,700	785,941	32,652,207	794,477.90	24.33	840	38,872

NO. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS ON THE FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH SINCE JULY 1, 1877.

Months.	Fiscal years.										
	1877-'78.	1878-'79.	1879-'80.	1880-'81.	1881-'82.	1882-'83.	1883-'84.	1884-'85.	1885-'86.	1886-'87.	1887-'88.
July.....	479	653	901	903	945	1,003	1,214	1,173	912	839	864
August.....	459	677	888	934	979	1,090	1,219	1,165	907	828	879
September.....	487	670	896	956	988	1,110	1,202	1,175	902	824	879
October.....	531	782	896	960	1,004	1,163	1,190	1,175	901	824	892
November.....	492	796	897	949	1,014	1,187	1,195	1,170	889	835	894
December.....	496	844	909	964	1,017	1,203	1,187	1,163	888	844	.....
January.....	513	835	896	967	1,098	1,218	1,188	1,164	885	847	.....
February.....	529	853	911	983	1,035	1,228	1,186	1,153	881	848	.....
March.....	563	812	908	984	1,037	1,226	1,182	1,145	875	848	.....
April.....	571	860	917	973	1,031	1,223	1,185	1,048	868	846	.....
May.....	567	929	921	968	1,024	1,214	1,182	1,043	862	844	.....
June.....	579	916	922	954	1,016	1,212	1,178	1,095	861	845	.....





(No. 6.)

## REPORT OF THE FIRST COMPTROLLER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., September 17, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of July 22, 1887, I have the honor to submit the following report of the business transacted in this office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887:

## WARRANTS.

The following warrants were received, examined, countersigned, entered into registers, and posted into ledgers, under their several heads of appropriations, viz:

Kind of warrant.	Number.	Amount.
<b>APPROPRIATION.</b>		
Treasury proper .....	46	\$51,906,487 75
Public debt .....	1	319,430,108 40
Diplomatic and consular .....	6	7,282,084 49
Customs .....	12	23,840,246 09
Internal revenue .....	6	4,456,964 33
Interior civil .....	17	9,609,163 73
Indians .....	29	9,906,132 19
Pensions .....	11	102,292,848 20
War .....	38	49,265,023 54
Navy .....	11	30,354,713 12
	177	607,343,771 64
<b>PAY (ACCOUNTABLE AND SETTLEMENT).</b>		
Treasury proper .....	5,092	40,834,246 27
Public debt .....	61	319,657,375 98
Quarterly salaries .....	2,039	603,538 76
Diplomatic and consular .....	13,431	7,350,218 21
Customs .....	4,109	25,656,688 73
Internal revenue .....	3,213	4,096,904 20
Judiciary .....	4,536	3,765,888 87
Interior civil .....	2,957	7,927,174 39
Indians .....	3,658	6,432,857 94
Pensions .....	2,733	78,829,113 34
War .....	9,599	39,746,560 62
Navy .....	4,056	22,103,919 67
	55,484	557,004,487 03
<b>COVERING (REFAY).</b>		
War .....	1,748	1,185,534 77
Navy .....	360	6,983,869 39
Indians .....	309	238,335 25
Pensions .....	561	3,800,011 55
Miscellaneous: Customs, Internal Revenue, Public Debt, Diplomatic and Consular, Treasury, Judiciary, and Interior Civil .....	3,023	4,802,901 62
	6,001	17,010,652 58

Kind of warrant.	Number.	Amount.
<b>COVERING (REVENUE).</b>		
Miscellaneous .....	8,761	\$180,479,606 80
Customs .....	1,618	217,286,893 13
Internal revenue .....	1,187	118,823,391 22
Land .....	1,290	9,254,286 42
	12,856	525,844,177 60
Grand total .....	74,518	1,707,203,088 91

The following accounts have been received from the auditing officers, revised, recorded, and the balances therein certified to the Register of the Treasury, viz:

Nature of account.	No. of accounts.	No. of vouchers.	Amounts involved in footings.
<b>FROM THE FIRST AUDITOR.</b>			
<b>1. Judiciary:</b>			
Accounts of United States marshals for fees and expenses; fees of witnesses; fees of jurors; support of prisoners; miscellaneous expenses United States courts; supervisors of election; special deputy marshals; fees of district attorneys; compensation of assistant attorneys; fees of clerks of United States courts; fees of United States Commissioners; salaries of district attorneys; salaries of marshals; salaries of United States judges; salaries and expenses United States Court of Claims; excess of official emoluments; pay of judgments of Court of Claims, and miscellaneous accounts connected with the administration of the courts, or payable from an appropriation pertaining to the judicial branch of the Government.....	7,736	207,521	\$5,240,532 32
<b>2. Public debt:</b>			
Accounts of the Treasurer of the United States for United States bonds redeemed; payment of interest on the public debt by checks and by redemption of coupons; interest on Navy pension fund; currency certificates of deposit; one and two-year notes and compound-interest notes; gold certificates; refunding certificates; interest on Pacific Railroad stock; purchase of bonds for sinking fund Union Pacific Railroad and branches; destruction of gold and silver certificates; destruction of legal-tender notes, old demand notes, and fractional currency; Louisville and Portland canal stock; old funded debt of District of Columbia .....	722	1,657,834	349,107,445 30
<b>3. Treasurer's general accounts:</b>			
Quarterly accounts of the Treasurer of the United States for receipts and expenditures, including receipts from all sources covered into the Treasury, and all payments made therefrom.....	6	108,488	1,460,585,501 98
<b>4. Assistant Treasurers' accounts:</b>			
Accounts of the several Assistant Treasurers of the United States for salaries of employes, and incidental expenses of their offices.....	63	2,312	357,572 82
<b>5. Mint and Assay offices:</b>			
Accounts for gold, silver, and nickel coinage; for bullion; for salaries of officers and employes, and for bullion deposits, purchases, transfers, &c.....	358	93,939	171,125,274 03
<b>6. Transportation of coin and securities:</b>			
Accounts of express companies for transportation of coin, United States currency, national bank notes, coin certificates, registered and coupon bonds, mutilated and incomplete securities, national bank notes for redemption, stamps, stationery, &c.....	301	78,728	150,023 14
<b>7. Congressional:</b>			
Accounts for salaries and mileage of Senators and Representatives; for salaries of officers and employes, and for contingent expenses of the two houses of Congress.....	171	11,523	2,006,360 94

Nature of account.	No. of accounts.	No. of vouchers.	Amounts involved in footings.
FROM THE FIRST AUDITOR—continued.			
<p>8. <i>Executive:</i>                      Accounts for salaries and contingent expenses of the Executive Office; accounts of the disbursing clerks of the several Executive Departments for salaries, contingent expenses, and disbursements relating to such Departments; accounts of the Department of Agriculture for salaries, contingent expenses, and authorized disbursements .....</p>	1,188	194,246	\$15,886,804 21
<p>9. <i>Public printing:</i>                      Accounts of the Public Printer for salaries and wages of employes of the Government Printing Office, for purchase of material, and for contingent expenses of said office .....</p>	211	46,209	3,754,438 88
<p>10. <i>Library of Congress:</i>                      Accounts of Librarian of Congress for salaries and expenditures under appropriations provided by law; accounts of the disbursing agent of Joint Library Committee of Congress for salaries and expenditures .....</p>	52	799	78,156 65
<p>11. <i>District of Columbia:</i>                      Accounts of the Commissioners of the District for disbursements under the several appropriations provided by Congress; all accounts for expenditures, one-half of which is paid from revenues of the District, and general accounts between the United States and the District of Columbia .....</p>	247	55,643	16,379,905 78
<p>12. <i>Public buildings and grounds:</i>                      Accounts for purchase of sites and construction of public buildings in the States and Territories; for salaries of employes payable from appropriations for public buildings; compensation of custodians and janitors, and for fuel, lights, water, &amp;c.; for disbursements on account of the building of the State, War and Navy Departments; for repairs of the Capitol and extension of grounds; Washington Monument; Newburg Monument; care and improvement of public grounds in the District of Columbia, under the Chief Engineer of the Army; for purchase of site and construction of building for Library of Congress .....</p>	335	21,951	4,114,132 26
<p>13. <i>Territorial:</i>                      Accounts for salaries of Territorial officers and for the legislative and contingent expenses, incidental to the government of the Territories .....</p>	190	5,085	248,049 05
<p>14. <i>Inspection of steam vessels:</i>                      Accounts for salaries and incidental expenses of inspectors of steam vessels .....</p>	1,230	13,540	331,632 21
<p>15. <i>Outstanding Liabilities:</i>                      Accounts for the payment of drafts and checks outstanding for three years or more, the funds against which they were drawn having been covered into the Treasury .....</p>	158	250	41,973 27
<p>16. <i>Miscellaneous:</i>                      Accounts for salaries, contingent expenses, and expenditures authorized by law in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Ethnology, United States Fish Commission, United States Civil Service Commission, Inter-State Commerce Commission, Pacific Railroad Commission, Government Hospital for the Insane, Columbian Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Freedman's Hospital, Garfield Hospital, and Howard University; accounts for expenditures connected with the Industrial Expositions at New Orleans, Cincinnati, and Louisville; for payments to Providence Hospital, the Maryland Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, and the American Printing House for the Blind; for salary and expenses reporter of United States Supreme Court; for reporting decisions of United States Court of Claims; for suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes; for protection and improvement of Yellowstone National Park and Hot Springs Reservation; for stationery for Treasury Department and its various branches; for paper for the national currency; accounts with railroads for transportation of Government agents and property; interest accounts with Pacific railroads aided by issue of bonds; transfer accounts of various kinds, and accounts for sales of old material, &amp;c., for all Departments of the Government, subordinate Bureaus, offices, and public buildings .....</p>	1,216	42,502	7,444,761 59
<p>Total from First Auditor .....</p>	14,184	2,540,570	\$2,040,752,564 37

Nature of account.	No. of accounts.	No. of vouchers.	Amounts involved in footings.
FROM FIFTH AUDITOR.			
<i>17. Foreign intercourse:</i>			
Accounts for salaries and compensation of all officers connected with the diplomatic and consular service of the United States; for fees collected by consular officers and for services to American vessels and seamen; for contingent expenses (rent, postage, stationery, &c.,) of United States legations and consulates; for loss on bills of exchange in the diplomatic and consular service; for clerk hire, expenses of prisons for American convicts, and such other incidental expenses as are allowed by Congress; accounts relating to relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries; accounts of the United States bankers at London, for disbursements for the foreign service of the Government and for fees deposited with them by United States consular officers; accounts of the disbursing clerk of the Department of State for all disbursements made by him relating to the foreign service; accounts arising under treaties and conventions (including judgments of the Court of Alabama Claims); accounts of agents and commissioners of the United States to International Expositions and Congresses; accounts for allowances for widows and heirs of diplomatic and consular officers who die abroad, and for estates of American citizens dying abroad received and accounted for by United States consular officers .....	13,561	54,310	\$11,250,598 64
<i>18. Internal revenue:</i>			
(a) Accounts of collectors of internal revenue for collections. (b) Accounts of collectors acting as disbursing agents. (c) Miscellaneous internal revenue accounts including accounts with the commissioners of internal revenue for stamps; accounts for salaries, office Commissioner of Internal Revenue; for compensation of gangers and internal revenue agents; for transportation for the Internal Revenue Service, and for the settlement of all claims arising under the internal revenue and direct-tax laws .....	3,110	136,542	856,399,416 82
<i>19. Miscellaneous:</i>			
Accounts of disbursing clerks for contingent expenses of the Department of State, Post-Office Department, and Patent Office; accounts relating to the Census; accounts for the preservation of collections, National Museum, and for International Exchanges, Smithsonian Institution .....	171	5,342	499,357 82
Total from Fifth Auditor .....	16,842	196,194	\$868,149,373 28
FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.			
<i>20. Public lands:</i>			
Accounts of surveyors-general for salaries and contingent expenses of their offices; accounts of deputy surveyors for surveying under contract; accounts of receivers of public moneys for sale of public lands; accounts of receivers acting as disbursing agents for payment of salaries, contingent expenses, expenses of depositing public moneys, and hearing fees; accounts for the refunding of purchase money for lands erroneously sold; for the refunding of deposits in excess of the amount required for the survey of private land claims; miscellaneous accounts, such as accounts with States for per centum of net proceeds of sales of the public lands within their respective boundaries, and for payments of swamp and overflowed land within their boundaries erroneously sold by the United States; accounts with railroads for transportation for the Public Land Service; accounts for stationery and printing furnished to surveyors-general, registers, and receivers .....	3,962	34,445	\$15,022,702 57

## RECAPITULATION.

Accounts from—	No. of accounts.	No. of vouchers.	Amounts involved in footings.
First Auditor .....	14,184	2,540,570	\$2,040,752,564 37
Fifth Auditor .....	16,842	196,194	868,149,373 28
Commissioner General Land Office .....	3,962	34,445	15,022,702 57
Grand total .....	34,988	2,771,209	\$2,923,924,640 22

## REQUISITIONS.

Requisitions for advances of money from the Treasury to disbursing officers examined, recorded, and passed .....	3,204
Requisitions issued by the Secretary of State in payment of drafts of United States diplomatic and consular officers drawn on that Department .....	1,285
Requisitions issued by the First Comptroller in payment of drafts of United States consular officers drawn on the Treasury Department .....	821
Requisitions on the chief clerk and the stationery clerk of the Department for sundry supplies and stationery for the use of the office .....	272
Total .....	5,582

## MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Official letters written .....	21,171
Letters received, briefed, and registered .....	8,484
Miscellaneous requisitions received and registered .....	1,170
Powers of attorney registered and filed .....	5,123
Official bonds and contracts registered and filed .....	2,322
Oaths of office .....	248
Bonds of indemnity examined and approved .....	165
Certificates of deposit examined, indorsed, and referred .....	1,098
Internal-revenue stamp-books counted and certified .....	30,868
Internal-revenue tax-list receipts registered, scheduled, and referred .....	1,021
Internal-revenue collectors' special allowances examined, recorded, and referred .....	193
Copies of reports on accounts made and transmitted .....	1,077
Folios copied .....	22,863
Accounts received and registered .....	34,833
Accounts indexed .....	33,719

The following comparative statement will show the increase, during the past fiscal year, over the fiscal year previous thereto, in the number of accounts examined, revised, and settled by this office, viz:

Number of accounts revised and adjusted during the fiscal year 1887 .....	34,988
Number of accounts revised and adjusted during the fiscal year 1886 .....	27,449
Increase .....	7,539

The foregoing statement omits mention of a very large amount of official work entirely of a legal nature, and more especially requiring the personal consideration of the Comptroller, which does not admit of systematic classification and detailed report, and yet has occupied much time and care, such as, *e. g.*, the investigation of, and decision upon, legal points arising in the adjustment of accounts; the examination of, and decision upon, applications for the issuing of duplicate bonds and other securities lost and destroyed, and also for the transfer of the same; the examination of powers of attorney for the collection of money due to creditors of the United States; decisions upon the rights of persons claiming to be executors, administrators, or heirs of deceased claimants, to receive money due from the United States; the examination of official bonds; answering calls for information made by Congress, the Departments, and private persons; receiving and examining emolument returns, and other work of a miscellaneous character.

## ASSIGNMENT OF CLAIMS UPON THE UNITED STATES.

In my last report I called attention to the above subject, as stated below, and I renew the suggestions made therein, as follow:

Section 3477 of the Revised Statutes prohibits "all transfers and assignments," and "all powers of attorney" or other authorities for receiving payment, "of any claim upon the United States," except such as are duly made and executed at the times and under the conditions and circumstances named in said section. (And at this point I will state there are certain special exceptions to this general prohibition, where assignments are expressly authorized by law in a few cases.)

Two of my predecessors, Comptrollers Whittlesey and Porter—the former in a circular of some length dated May 2, 1853—held that the term "claim" as used in this section did not apply to salary accounts and other demands of a like nature, certain,

fixed, definite, and undisputed in character; and that, therefore, assignments, and powers of attorney to receive payment, of these, were not prohibited by the statute and would be recognized. This view seems to be concurred in by Solicitor-General Phillips in an opinion given in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury of May 28, 1883, which is approved by Attorney-General Brewster.

On the contrary, my immediate predecessor, Comptroller Lawrence, and Second Comptroller Upton, rendered opinions, both of which are contained in the printed reports of this office, construing the term "claim" as used in the above section to "embrace every claim against the United States, however arising, of whatever nature it may be, and wherever and whenever presented"—whether certain, fixed, definite, and undisputed, or uncertain, unfixed, indefinite, and disputed. Since assuming charge of the duties of this office I have followed the latter construction, for the reason that I deemed it in accordance with the principles settled by the decisions of the Supreme Court construing said section, in the cases of *United States v. Gillis* (95 U. S., 413), *Spofford v. Kirk* (97 U. S., 489), and *Goodman v. Niblack* (102 U. S., 560). See also 9 Op. Att. Gen., 190; and 16 *Id.*, 262.

If thus appears that there have been opposing opinions by the accounting officers upon the proper construction of the said section.

Recently a district judge decided that a marshal can and should pay witness fees to a third party, under a power of attorney. This decision, in my opinion, is in conflict with the above section of the Revised Statutes, and is contrary to the principles laid down in the above cited cases. If this decision be followed, it will require very much labor on the part of the accounting officers in examining the powers of attorney presented in these cases, to see whether they are correct, in addition to the examination of the accounts upon their merits. I repeat:

It seems, therefore, that much of the uncertainty and inconvenience now encountered by the accounting officers in their construction of this statute would be removed by an explanatory act of Congress defining the term "claim" as used above in such manner as to leave no doubt of its proper construction. Hence, I urge upon you the necessity of calling the attention of Congress to the matter for its appropriate action thereon.

#### COMPENSATION OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CIRCUIT COURTS.

I call your attention again to the above question, and repeat what I said in my last report, as follows:

Accounts of United States district attorneys, marshals, clerks of courts, and circuit court commissioners are revised and settled in this office. The compensation of the two first-named officers is derived from the fees of their offices together with a small nominal annual salary, and of the two last-named entirely from the fees of their offices.

In the case of district attorneys, marshals, and clerks there is a limit placed by law on the amount that may be retained by them of the fees and emoluments of their offices earned during a year (Rev. Stat., 835, 841, 839); but in the case of commissioners there is no such limit under existing law.

Thus, in many instances, as shown by the records of this office, the fees earned by and allowed to commissioners during a given year amount to more than \$5,000—an annual compensation greater than that of most of the United States district judges, and very little less than that of the United States circuit judges.

I regard such compensation as very disproportionate to the value of the services of the commissioners, who are merely examining and bailing or committing magistrates; and I think some legislation by Congress limiting the amount that may be retained by them of the fees and emoluments of their offices earned during a year, and requiring the balance of the same to be turned into the Treasury of the United States, is necessary, just, and proper, and would have a salutary effect. What such limit shall be I leave to your wise discretion to suggest to Congress. This matter is here mentioned for your consideration, because I am very sure the amount of the annual compensation earned by these officers is not fully understood outside of the narrow circle of the accounting officers and the commissioners themselves.

In the examination of the accounts of said commissioners I find that many of them swell the amount of their fees by requiring all warrants issued by them to be returned before themselves, although the party against whom the warrant may be issued lives, and is arrested, in the immediate neighborhood of another commissioner. By this means the

party arrested is conveyed many miles from his home, the marshal gets large sums in mileage, and the commissioner increases his fees. The courts in many places have endeavored to correct this evil by making orders directing the commissioners to make their warrants returnable before the commissioner who may be nearest the home of the defendant, but yet they disregard the rule in very many instances. This being the case, I suggest that you call attention to this fact, and urge Congress to pass a law requiring the commissioner issuing a warrant to make the same returnable before himself or some other commissioner, and also making it obligatory upon the marshal who executes the writ to return the same before the commissioner who may live nearest to the place where the party may be arrested. Such a law would rectify the above evil, and would be of very considerable value to the Government. Since I have been in this office I have discovered, in the settlement of the accounts of district attorneys, marshals, clerks, commissioners, &c., a disposition on the part of many of these officers to charge illegal fees, and to resort to questionable practices to make a large amount of fees, and I am of opinion that the whole system should be abolished, and fair and reasonable salaries given to such officers, now paid by fees, except U. S. Commissioners, and that the fees of the latter should be limited as above indicated.

I hope that this suggestion will meet with your approbation, and that you will also recommend the same favorably to Congress.

#### STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS ON CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Old claims against the Government are being constantly presented for the action thereon of this office, where the rights of the claimants originated, in several instances, twenty and thirty years ago.

As I suggested in a former report, it is well worthy of consideration whether *some fixed period after the right of the claimant accrues* should not be prescribed by statute within which a claim may be brought before the proper accounting officers for their action thereon, reserving the rights of persons under some legal disability. No general statute now exists on the subject. It is true Congress has made provisions generally limiting the time *for the payment* of claims presented and allowed against the United States to a definite period after the proper appropriation is made, or, in other words, limiting the availability of appropriations, with certain exceptions (as in act of June 20, 1874, 18 Stat., 110, sec. 5), but no such general provision has been made limiting the time for the presentation of claims for the action of the accounting officers thereon.

By reason of the great lapse of time, the difficulty of obtaining evidence upon which to base any decision in the class of claims mentioned, where all the facts transpired so long ago, may readily be seen, and may often work injustice to the Government.

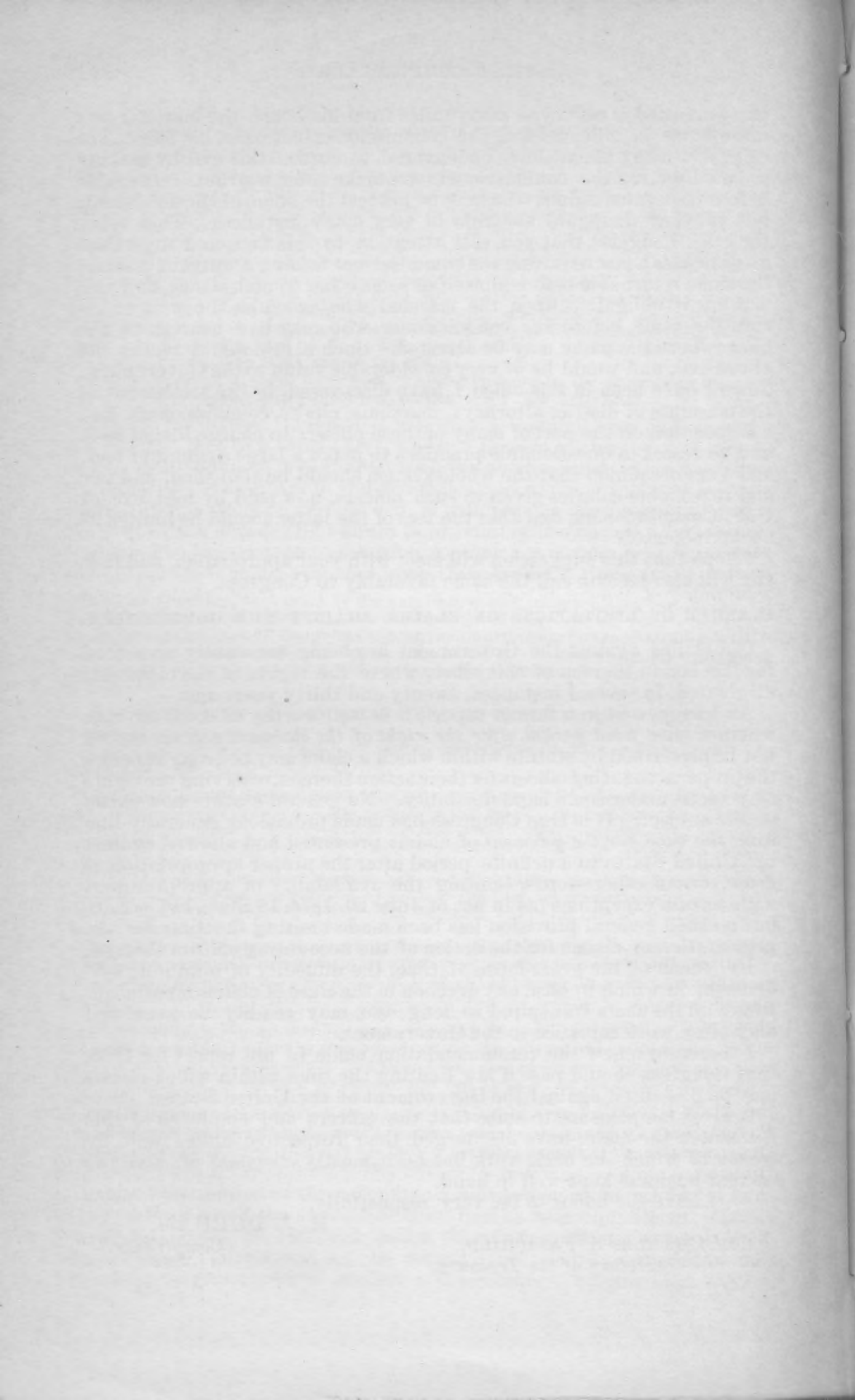
I therefore renew the recommendation made in my report for 1885, that Congress should pass a law limiting the time within which claims may be presented against the Government of the United States.

It gives me pleasure to state that the officers and employés of this Bureau, in the main, have discharged their respective duties well, by reason of which the back work has been mostly disposed of, and the current business kept well in hand.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

M. J. DURHAM,  
Comptroller.

HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCCHILD,  
Secretary of the Treasury.





(No. 7.)

**REPORT OF THE SECOND COMPTROLLER.**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1887.

SIR: Pursuant to your request of July 22, that I should report to the Secretary of the Treasury the transactions of this Office during the past fiscal year, and the present condition of the public business intrusted to my charge, I have the honor to report that the following is a summary statement of the work performed in the Office of the Second Comptroller for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, in tabular form, with a comparative statement showing the work of like character in the preceding fiscal year.

**TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS, CLAIMS, AND CASES SETTLED.**

From—	1887.		1886.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Second Auditor.....	28,255	\$47,265,256	28,813	\$42,249,737
Third Auditor.....	14,765	102,096,136	13,636	159,401,724
Fourth Auditor.....	2,626	18,079,911	2,975	23,637,169
Various sources.....	5,356	23,468	5,405	21,740
Grand total.....	51,002	167,464,773	50,829	225,310,310

During the fiscal year 1886, the average number of Clerks employed monthly was 79. During the fiscal year 1887, the average number employed monthly was 62; the actual number on the rolls was 67. At the close of the fiscal year 1886, there was a reduction of 12 in the clerical force. A further reduction of 8 was made at the end of the past fiscal year; so that for the present year the roll of Clerks numbers 59.

The work of the office is distributed among seven divisions known as the Army Back-Pay and Bounty Division, employing 12 clerks; Army Paymasters' Division, 6 clerks; Army Pension Division, 6 clerks; Quartermasters' Division, 8 clerks; Navy Division, 3 clerks; Indian Division, 5 clerks; Law and Miscellaneous Division, 4 clerks; with a chief in charge of each division. There are, besides, one requisition clerk, a register and a stenographer, and 5 clerks employed on the Soldiers' Home roll, making the total clerical force, including chiefs of division, at the present time, 58. There is one vacancy in the office.

The following is a detailed statement of the accounts and claims revised and settled during the year, in each division, with a general statement of their character :

## ARMY BACK-PAY AND BOUNTY DIVISION.

Character of the claims.	Number.	Amount allowed.
Soldiers' pay and bounty allowed.....	8,897	\$1,033,857
Soldiers' pay and bounty disallowed.....	13,891	.....
Total.....	22,788	1,033,857

On October 1, 1887, there were on hand and unadjusted, in this division, 1,572 claims, estimated to be about twenty-five days' work of the division.

## ARMY PAYMASTERS' DIVISION.

[The item " Referred cases," &c., of previous reports, transferred to Miscellaneous Work.]

Character of the accounts.	Number.	Amount allowed.
Army Paymasters, for pay of the Army.....	1,380	\$33,134,603
National Home for Disabled Volunteers Soldiers.....	35	1,784,715
Soldiers' Home accounts.....	41	234,779
Special Army accounts.....	363	179,232
Duplicate checks approved.....	356	23,468
Total.....	2,175	35,356,797

On October 1, 1887, there remained in this division, unadjusted, 46 Army Paymasters' accounts, 11 Soldiers' Home accounts, and 14 special accounts, in all 71 accounts, or about ten days' work of the division.

The accounts of Army Paymasters had accumulated to very large numbers in previous years, especially in 1883, 1884, and 1885. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, there were adjusted 261 of this class of accounts; 246 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884; 100 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, there were adjusted 1,464. At the present time, these accounts are settled within thirty days from the date they are certified to the Comptroller by the Second Auditor.

## ARMY PENSION DIVISION.

Character of the accounts.	Number.	Amount allowed.
Accounts of Pension Agents for Army pensions.....	470	\$78,520,600
Pension reimbursement claims allowed.....	2,076	113,283
Pension reimbursement claims disallowed.....	591	.....
Total.....	3,137	78,633,883

On October 1, 1887, there were, awaiting adjustment, 7 Pension Agents' accounts, and 26 reimbursement claims, comprising about twenty-four days' work of the division.

This division, which was nearly three years in arrears on January 1, 1885, is now engaged in the adjustment of accounts of disbursements made within the current fiscal year.

## QUARTERMASTERS' DIVISION.

Character of the accounts.	Number.	Amount allowed.
Disbursing officers of the Quartermasters' Department, for regular and incidental expenses .....	930	\$8,792,668
Disbursing officers of the Subsistence Department .....	722	3,163,901
Disbursing officers of the Engineer Department, for military surveys, fortifications, river and harbor improvements, &c. ....	99	7,284,831
Disbursing officers of the Signal Service .....	78	1,200,323
Oregon and Washington Territory war-claims .....	5	788
Total .....	1,834	20,392,512

On October 1, 1887, there remained in this division, awaiting examination, 22 Engineers' accounts, 83 Quartermasters' accounts, 113 Subsistence accounts, and 7 Signal Service accounts, estimated to be equivalent to the work of the division for 40 days.

## NAVY DIVISION.

Character of the accounts.	Number.	Amount allowed.
Paymasters of the Navy and at navy-yards and Navy agents .....	390	\$15,729,553
Disbursing officers of the Marine Corps .....	16	690,405
Navy Pension Agents for Navy and Marine Corps .....	63	1,194,541
Miscellaneous naval accounts .....	691	133,418
Navy financial agents .....	4	94,274
Officers' and sailors' back-pay, bounty, and prize money allowed .....	1,052	237,687
Officers' and sailors' back-pay, bounty, and prize money disallowed .....	410	.....
Total .....	2,620	18,079,908

On October 1, 1887, there were, in this division, unadjusted, 26 Navy paymasters' accounts, 1 Navy pension account, 1 Marine Corps account, 19 miscellaneous claims, and 14 back-pay and bounty claims,—not exceeding 25 days' work of the division.

## INDIAN DIVISION.

Character of the accounts.	Number.	Amount allowed.
Indian Agent's current and contingent expenses, annuities and installments ..	360	\$2,669,955
Miscellaneous Indian claims .....	2,936	4,212,922
Indian claims disallowed .....	3	.....
Total .....	3,299	6,882,277

On October 1, 1887, there were, awaiting examination, in this division 57 Indian Agents' accounts, and 32 Indian claims, equivalent to 12 days' work of the division.

## LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

Character of the accounts.	Number.	Amount allowed.
Disbursing officers of the Ordnance Department, for ordnance, ordnance stores, supplies, armories and arsenals .....	80	\$3,697,437
Recruiting officers, for regular recruiting service .....	15	48,148
Disbursing officers of the Medical Department, for medical and hospital supplies and services .....	10	174,882
Miscellaneous disbursements for contingent expenses of the Army, Adjutant General's, and Commanding General's offices, artillery schools, &c .....	132	74,830
Special (37) and telegraph accounts (1) involving no expenditure .....	38	.....
Miscellaneous claims of Army Pay Department .....	60	20,492
Claims for quartermasters' stores and commissary supplies, Act July 4, 1864 ..	758	153,483
Claims for lost property, Act March 3, 1849 .....	1,644	211,436
War claims of States, Act 1861. &c .....	48	598,837
Claims for Army transportation .....	1,125	1,332,023
Oregon and Washington Territory war claims .....	11	1,824
General miscellaneous claims .....	1,612	774,134
Claims examined and disallowed .....	4,610	.....
Total .....	10,148	7,085,526

On October 1, 1887, there remained in this division, unexamined and unadjusted, 9 4th of July claims, 196 lost property claims, 44 Army transportation claims, 228 miscellaneous claims, 6 ordnance accounts, 1 recruiting account, 2 medical and 3 telegraph accounts, estimated not to exceed one month's work of the division.

## REQUISITIONS.

During the fiscal year there were countersigned and recorded 23,607 requisitions amounting to \$154,188,770.47, distributed as follows:

Character.	Number.	Amount.
War Department .....	11,845	\$40,983,295.76
Navy Department .....	4,748	29,078,553.08
Interior Department, Pension requisitions .....	3,504	82,506,091.89
Interior Department, Indian requisitions .....	3,981	6,670,849.74

## MISCELLANEOUS WORK OF THE OFFICE.

Bonds filed during the year .....	141
Contracts filed during the year .....	5,395
Settlements entered on office register .....	45,646
Musters and pay-rolls examined .....	27,254
Differences recorded .....	1,780
Pension Agents' checks examined .....	217
Rehearings of cases .....	342
General office entries of reference and adjustment of cases (heretofore reported under Army Paymasters' Division) .....	5,000
Official letters written:	
By Army Back-Pay and Bounty Division .....	4,418
By Army Paymasters' Division .....	794
By Army Pension Division .....	698
By Quartermasters' Division .....	1,281
By Navy Division .....	243
By Indian Division .....	1,136
By Law and Miscellaneous Division .....	435
In all .....	9,005

## Single vouchers examined:

By Army Back-Pay and Bounty Division .....	38, 179
By Army Paymasters' Division .....	101, 483
By Army Pension Division .....	1, 637, 981
By Quartermasters' Division .....	234, 398
By Navy Division .....	78, 464
By Indian Division .....	70, 769
By Law and Miscellaneous Division .....	5, 918
In all.....	2, 167, 192

## SUITS BROUGHT.

Transcripts and briefs have been made up, examined, and forwarded to the Solicitor of the Treasury for suit in favor of the United States in 42 cases, during the year, as follows:

Army Paymasters.....	1
Army Pension Agents.....	16
Quartermasters .....	4
Navy .....	5
Indian Agents.....	10
Miscellaneous.....	6

In all of which cases suits have been instituted, of which 34 are still pending, and a recovery has been had in 15, resulting in the payment into the Treasury of \$5,433.88. There has also been recovered and paid into the Treasury, from suits previously begun, the additional sum of \$31,763.38.

Much other important work has been done which can not well be classified, and does not appear in the foregoing tables.

## STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

For many years, the Accounting Officers of the Treasury have urged the enactment of a statute of limitations applicable to the prosecution of claims coming before them for adjudication.

My predecessor, Mr. Comptroller Maynard, in his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, says:

The work of the accounting officers is greatly impeded in consequence of the enforced examination of stale demands, \* \* \* and as they have jurisdiction not only of claims against the Government, but also of claims existing in favor of the United States, it frequently happens that they are called upon to investigate transactions which occurred so long ago that, on account of the death of witnesses and the loss of original papers, it is difficult to reach a correct or satisfactory determination of the controversy. In some cases to which my attention has been called, over seventy years have elapsed since the occurrence took place out of which the claim arose. The enactment of a statute imposing a reasonable limitation of time within which all claims, either in favor of or against the Government, should be presented to the accounting officers, would facilitate the transaction of public business in the Department, and it is believed that the ends of justice would be promoted thereby.

Of the justice and wisdom of these views, so forcibly presented, there can be no doubt.

There should be some limit of time as against the Government in the settlement of the pay and allowances of officers in the service and employment of the Government. Legislation on this subject would seem to be essential; for, in its absence, a rule creating a limitation of time arbitrarily established by one accounting officer, might be so far altered, strengthened, or modified by his successor as to render it practically nugatory.

A statute of limitations working both ways: barring old claims against the Government, and old debts set up by the Government against claimants, would, in my opinion, bring about most beneficial results.

#### OFFICE LIBRARY.

Last year, the library of the office was rearranged and recatalogued. It comprises 1,456 volumes, 455 of which are in the Comptroller's room, and the remainder are distributed throughout the rooms of the seven divisions in the office.

#### INVENTORIES OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

In accordance with the circulars of the Secretary promulgated September 11, 1886, and August 29, 1887, two inventories of all public property in the office were made and filed in the Secretary's Office with the Chief Clerk of the Department, the one, October 1, 1886, the other, October 5, 1887.

#### OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations for the salaries of the officers and employés of the office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, aggregated \$118,100, of which \$3,918 remained unexpended at the close of the year. The appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, were \$105,820, of which there remained, at the close of the year, an unexpended balance of \$2,333.67. The appropriations for the same purpose, for the current fiscal year (1888) are \$95,020. The reductions in the appropriations since June 30, 1886, added to the amounts remaining unexpended at the close of the fiscal years 1886 and 1887, aggregate \$29,331.67.

Very respectfully,

SIGOURNEY BUTLER,  
*Comptroller.*

HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

(No. 8.)

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,  
Washington, D. C., October 17, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your information, a statement of the business of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887:

Auditor's statements on hand July 1, 1886.....	164	
Auditor's statements received .....	6,494	
	<hr/>	6,658
Auditor's statements examined and passed.....	6,443	
Auditor's statements returned to Auditor .....	32	
	<hr/>	6,475
Auditor's statements on hand June 30, 1887.....		183
Accounts on hand July 1, 1886.....	288	
Accounts received from First Auditor .....	17,315	
	<hr/>	17,603
Accounts adjusted .....	17,223	
Accounts returned to Auditor.....	35	
	<hr/>	17,258
Accounts on hand June 30, 1887.....		345
Estimates received and examined.....		2,239
Requisitions issued.....		2,239
Amount involved in requisitions.....	\$24,331,	198.71
Letters received .....		29,960
Letters written .....		12,438
Letters recorded .....		10,590
Letters referred.....		2,548
Stubs of receipts for duties and fees returned by collectors.....		191,589
Stubs examined and summarized .....		187,907
Tonnage stubs received and entered .....		14,478
Tonnage stubs examined .....		14,487
Auditor's reports registered .....		6,486
Auditor's reports recorded.....		6,574
Public fund statements referred.....		6,572
Appointments registered .....		4,635
Oaths examined and registered .....		2,540
Official bonds examined and approved .....		77
Commissions transmitted .....		81
Money returns examined .....		1,327
Papers filed .....		5,191
Average number of clerks employed .....		27

There was paid into the Treasury from sources, the accounts relating to which are settled in this office :

Customs (duties) .....	\$216,723,715.31
Customs (tonnage) .....	562,191.45
Customs (unclaimed merchandise) .....	986.37
Storage, fees, etc .....	744,429.76
Immigrant fund .....	258,402.50
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures .....	160,205.41
Emolument fees .....	144,817.53
Steamboat fees .....	6,377.20
Relief of sick and disabled seamen .....	3,335.83
Mileage of examiners .....	3,014.21
Shipping fees .....	1,801.00
Rent of public buildings .....	915.49
Deceased passengers .....	710.00
Marine-hospital tax .....	224.21
Interest on debts due .....	59.59
Court fees paid to Government employes .....	42.25
Proceeds of Government property .....	8,163.43
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>218,619,391.54</b>

And there was paid out of the Treasury on the following accounts :

Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs .....	\$6,870,804.29
Debitures .....	7,426,952.74
Excess of deposits .....	4,656,717.81
Construction and maintenance of lights .....	2,130,538.53
Construction and maintenance of public buildings .....	191,092.61
Construction and maintenance of revenue cutters .....	854,635.13
Life-Saving Service .....	877,373.23
Marine-Hospital Service .....	395,421.59
Expenses of regulating immigration .....	215,081.95
Salaries, shipping service .....	55,445.76
Compensation in lieu of moieties .....	29,800.29
Relief certain light-house employes, Twelfth district .....	18,463.65
Protection of sea-otter hunting grounds .....	17,500.00
Services to American vessels .....	16,208.75
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents at seal fisheries, Alaska ..	16,174.13
Draping public buildings .....	9,459.65
Quarantine stations for neat cattle .....	8,884.18
Reimbursement for losses sustained by burning light-house tender <i>Lily</i> .....	2,054.00
Refund to Baltimore Storage and Lighterage Company .....	1,261.30
Unclaimed merchandise .....	849.42
Payment of judgment to C. Gondolfo .....	551.63
Refunding penalties or charges erroneously exacted .....	421.95
Refunding moneys erroneously received .....	377.34
Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war, Revenue Marine .....	295.37
Payment of judgment, W. H. Sears .....	239.38
Payment of judgment, W. G. Holden .....	95.00
Payment of judgment, J. M. Currie .....	12.50
<b>.....</b>	<b>23,796,762.18</b>
Deduct repayments:	
Vessels for revenue service .....	\$696.20
Detection and prevention of frauds .....	132.86
<b>.....</b>	<b>829.06</b>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>23,795,933.12</b>

#### DIVISIONS.

Appropriation having been made for only two chiefs of division in this office, it was deemed advisable to make a readjustment of the work, so as to conform to the law. Accordingly the temporary divisions, viz, the Warehouse Bond Division, formerly in charge of B. F. Cutter,



clerk; the Stub Division, under Amos J. Gunning, clerk, and the Disbursing Division, under N. H. Thompson, clerk, were discontinued, and the work consolidated in two divisions under the superintendence of the regular chiefs of division. As now constituted those divisions are:

- (1) The Customs Division, of which Mr. Edmund Jones is chief.
- (2) Division of Appointments, Refunds, Bonds, and Records, of which Mr. Charles H. Playter is chief.

Under these two chiefs of division, Mr. Jones and Mr. Playter, to whom the clerks report, and under the further supervision of Mr. H. A. Lockwood, deputy commissioner, the clerical business of the office has been performed during the year with commendable promptness and accuracy.

#### OLD WAREHOUSE AND BOND ACCOUNT.

The system of keeping the warehouse and bond accounts of the New York custom-house was begun January 1, 1868, the balance being taken from the bonds on file without entering the proper credits which were not then discovered, not having been indorsed on the bonds, and no book accounts of them having been kept in the custom-house. These credits, difficult of access, were afterwards ascertained from other entries by repeated and careful examinations.

Under authority from the honorable Secretary of the Treasury I directed the credits to be entered on the old warehouse account, as ascertained from the former investigations made in the New York custom-house, so that the present balance on that account is \$29,014.78. It is not certain that this balance is correct, but it is not probable that any more credits will be discovered against it.

The system under which the old accounts were kept was not a safe one. In addition to its unreliability, arising from the wrong balance with which it was begun in 1868, there were other defects in it which led to a change. On the 1st of July, 1881, there was a new system adopted, and since then, by separating the new from the old accounts, there has been no difficulty in getting the correct balances. But it has been deemed proper, whilst the evidence existed in this office, to correct, as far as possible, the balances of the old accounts.

On the old transportation bond account there was a balance of \$86,171.11, and on the exportation bond account a balance of \$295,842.87, as shown at the close of May, 1885. In letter from the office of the collector of customs of New York, dated September 6, 1883, certified by the naval officer, Charles K. Graham, it was stated that the transportation bonds from 1868 had been examined "and found to be all canceled." It was also stated that the export bonds (with the exception of an inclosed list of missing bonds in 1870 and 1873) had been "carefully examined for the same time, and found to be canceled or delivered to the district attorney." These statements were verified by an authorized investigation made from this office. Inasmuch as all the bonds were canceled except the missing bonds in 1870 and 1873, and as there are no bonds known to represent the balances on the old transportation and exportation accounts, and as these balances from January, 1868, to June 30, 1881, were not reliable, and could not be made so, directions were given to enter the credits to close these old accounts.

The only balance remaining of the old warehouse and bond account of the New York custom-house is, therefore, that of the old warehouse account, amounting to \$29,014.78, which balance is not reliable, as before

stated, owing to the defective system under which the accounts were kept.

#### CANCELLATION OF EXPORT BONDS.

The bonds given for exportation of merchandise imported and warehoused are credited on the warehouse-bond account. The exportation-bond account balance shows the amount of these bonds outstanding. Sections 3044 to 3047, Revised Statutes, provide for the cancellation of such bonds, and make it the duty of the exporter to procure the proper evidence specified for the purpose. There seems to have been no trouble in procuring the cancellation of these bonds except at the port of New York.

The indifference of exporters and sureties in this matter at that port appears to arise from the fact that no suits are brought on these bonds, and from a belief that there has been a decision of the United States district court for the northern district of New York (unreported) that there can be no recovery on such a bond unless special damage be shown; *i. e.*, unless it be shown that the merchandise has been landed within the limits of the United States.

Many of these export bonds have been delivered by the collector of New York to the United States district attorney for the southern district of New York. That officer is of opinion that no suits should be brought on these bonds unless special damage can be shown, even if without that judgment could be obtained for nominal damages and costs. His opinion seems to be that the bringing of such suits merely for judgment in a nominal amount would savor of vexation and oppression and be justly the subject of criticism.

It is evident that if no suits are brought to compel the cancellation of the bonds the exportation account will be of no value, save as a list of bonds showing the clearance of imported merchandise exported to foreign ports.

The provision of law for proof of cancellation seems to have been made as a security against smuggling, and for the further reason, perhaps, that the bonds might not stand open in the accounts longer than necessary. That provision cannot be enforced without some penalty for its breach. The small penalty of the costs of suit would of itself, I think, be sufficient to compel a compliance with the statute. It would be necessary to bring only a few suits to establish the law. The knowledge on the part of the exporters that the courts had decided as to their liability on such bonds and that suits could be legally brought which would at least mulct them in the costs would of itself be sufficient to enforce compliance. I would therefore recommend that at least one trial suit of the kind be brought in the United States district court of the southern district of New York to establish the law. If judgment can not be had for nominal damages and costs in such suit without proof of actual damage, it ought to be known for the information of Congress, so that, if necessary, a further remedy might be provided. But if judgment be obtained, I apprehend that there will be no further serious difficulty in the cancellation of the exportation bonds.

A question may arise upon this as to the policy of the law in requiring proof of cancellation. Upon this it is not within my province to express an opinion. The reasons for that policy may now be modified by the changes, which have occurred since the act was passed, in the carrying trade, and in the more active agencies of the Revenue-Marine Service, and Special Customs Service, to prevent smuggling.

It may therefore be well to consider, in case the present law for proof of cancellation of export bonds cannot be enforced, whether a statute of limitations, as to such bonds, might not be passed, requiring at the expiration, say of three years from the date of the bond, that the cancellation of it should be made by the Collector of Customs in the absence of any evidence of special damage to the Government.

#### STUBS.

In the accounts of collectors of customs adjusted in this office the advances from the Treasury and disbursements are checked with accuracy.

The receipts from customs are as entered by the collectors in their accounts, and the amounts thereof deposited by them with the public depositaries. To verify the entries made by the collectors and the deposits from customs receipts, an order was made on the 11th of October, 1877, (Department Circular No. 126), providing for blank stub receipt-books for all the ports except New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco. In all cases of payments of money for duties or otherwise, the collectors were required by this order to give receipts and to enter the amount on the corresponding stub in the book. These stubs, numbered consecutively, mentioning the duties, and verified by the signatures of the parties who make the payments, have been so systematized in practice as to form a very useful, if not indispensable, adjunct in the settlement of the accounts. They have served, on many occasions in this office, to correct errors and mis-entries, mostly inadvertently made. Complaints were made from one or two offices that the persons paying duties would not always take receipts or countersign the stubs, and, therefore, that it was an unnecessary trouble to keep the stub-book. In such cases the collectors were instructed to return the receipts in the stub-books, properly filled out, with the corresponding memorandum on the stub, and brief explanations for the non-delivery of the receipts to the proper parties.

The practice of the stub-book system has been so satisfactory, and has been evidently so beneficial in verifying the accounts, that no entering wedge should be allowed towards its abolition.

The larger ports were exempted from the operation of the stub-book order, mainly for the reason, as I understand, that there are naval officers at those ports whose duties, among others, are to check the entries of receipts, and that the performance by them of this duty insures accuracy in the accounts. I presume this is true. But still I am not clear that the stub-book system could not be advantageously applied to the larger ports as well as to the smaller ones. It might aid the naval officers in verifying their certificates. There is no reason to apprehend at present that the revenues are not faithfully collected and accounted for at the larger ports. But the experience of this office, formerly more than of late years, in the use of the stub-books, has shown that they serve a very good purpose in the correction of the accounts, and commends the system to our continued favor.

#### UNCLAIMED GOODS.

Returns of collectors of customs, as required by Department Circular No. 148 (1885), of unclaimed goods under sections 2973, 2974, 2976, Revised Statutes, have heretofore been forwarded promptly, except for the port of New York.

It appears that for some years in the past unclaimed goods have been allowed to accumulate in the warehouses at New York, and have not been sold at the expiration of a year after landing as required by law. The result has been to overcrowd the warehouses with such merchandise, to render more difficult the finding and cataloguing of it, and when eventually sold at auction to bring less than the duties and costs of storage. The present collector at New York is making earnest endeavors to clear up this business. In doing so he is evidently performing work which should have been done by his predecessors, and which requires more force than for current business. It will take some time to get these returns and accounts into regular shape and running order. They are being gradually forwarded to this office, and require additional labor to their adjustment from the fact that these returns have not entered into the ordinary work for some years.

#### RECEIPTS BY ATTORNEYS.

The decisions of the courts and comptrollers and opinions of attorneys-general leave it still perhaps an open question whether payments may be legally made by disbursing officers on contracts to agents or attorneys of the contracting parties. It has been settled that if such payment be made to an agent in good faith under a genuine power of attorney, it will be conclusive against the principal so far as the Government is concerned.

But although this be so, notwithstanding the wording of section 3477, Revised Statutes, yet the policy of such departure from the letter of the statute in the administration of the accounting offices may well be doubted.

The disbursing officer becomes responsible for the authenticity of the power of attorney, and it is by no means clear that the accounting officers do not share in that responsibility to a greater extent, in the absence of a specific provision of law, for the authentication of such powers to be used in evidence.

There have been admitted exceptions in practice to the literal operation of section 3477, Revised Statutes. It appears advisable, however, to adhere to the statute as closely as possible, and when powers of attorney are admitted, that it shall be from necessity, to prevent a failure of justice, or unnecessary delay in the payments. When used, they should be well authenticated, and specify the claim with particularity. The original power should accompany the vouchers to be filed with the papers. As no provision of law is made for recording them, search has to be made for them when they are questioned. In the present crowded condition of the files of the Department, it is well to prevent the accumulation of unnecessary papers, and to simplify as much as can be the workings of the offices. Disbursing officers must have some regard undoubtedly to the business methods of the people; but, in the common affairs of life, payments on important contracts, other than land contracts, are not usually made without the receipts of the principal parties. The reason of this is, probably, because of the trouble in the preservation of the power, and in the proof of it should the payment be disputed. In the ordinary off-hand transactions of life, payments to agents are of constant occurrence, often without receipts, and the proof of them seldom required, or, if required, easily made. But even as to them, the systematic operations of the Treasury Department require more care, as all accounts for disbursements must contain in themselves the authority for, and proper written evidence of, the payments to the parties entitled.

Accordingly the practice is, in this office, to require of the disbursing officers that the checks for payment shall be drawn to the orders of the principals, or the receipts be signed by the principals; and, where any exception is made, that it shall appear by reason of absence beyond seas, sickness, or the like, that the principal party can only receipt through an authorized agent.

#### EXAMINATION OF LIGHT-HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

Owing to embezzlements committed some years ago by a clerk employed in the Light-House Engineer's office at San Francisco, the Commissioner of Customs, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 30, 1882, recommended that the subordinates who have access to the public funds should be required to give bonds, and that periodical examinations of the disbursing offices should be made by persons not connected with the Light-House Service. The chairman of the Light-House Board, in a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 3, 1882, stated that the Board most heartily concurred in the latter proposition, "provided that the examination be made by competent persons duly authorized in each case," and, as to the former proposition, *i. e.*, taking of bonds from subordinates, that it would be communicated to the disbursing officers by the Board.

This communication of the Light-House Board was referred by indorsement, November 1, 1883, to the supervising special agent of the Department, "with the recommendation that if the work of examination indicated is such as can properly be discharged by the special agents' force, instructions be given to cause it to be done." By further indorsement of November 28, 1883, the communication was returned to the chief of the Revenue Marine Division with the following remarks by the supervising special agent:

In view of the provisions of section 2649, Revised Statutes, defining the duties of special agents of the customs, it would seem that to impose as a general duty such examinations as are herein referred to would scarcely be within the intent of the law. I see no objection, however, to the assignment by the Secretary of the Treasury of an agent to examine the accounts of light-house officers in special cases, provided the Light-House Board so requests.

On December 4, 1883, the Secretary of the Treasury, by letter to the chairman of the Light-House Board, in inclosing the letter of the Board of February 3, 1882, stated the indorsement which had been made thereon by the supervising special agent, for the information of the Board, and requested such further recommendation as the Board might deem proper. There the correspondence seems to have rested.

I called attention briefly to this subject in my annual report of 1885.

Upon examination of the Revised Statutes, I do not find any power in them to employ special agents for the examination of the Light-House Service.

Section 2649, Revised Statutes, authorizes the appointment of special agents, "for the purpose of making the examinations of the books, papers, and accounts of collectors and other officers of the customs, and to be employed generally under the direction of the Secretary [of the Treasury] in the prevention and detection of frauds on the customs revenue."

It is true that the disbursements made by the officers of the Light-House Board were formerly made by the collectors of customs, but as they had no direct connection with the customs revenue, these disbursements were transferred to the Light-House Board.

The disbursing officers of the Light-House Board, being selected from the engineer officers of the Army and from the officers of the Navy, and receiving only their Army or Navy pay for their services, are exempted by executive order from giving bonds before receiving advances of the public moneys. Their character as officers and amenability to discipline in the military or naval service are considered, and have been, generally, sufficient guarantee for the faithful disbursement of the public funds entrusted to them. Besides, it would be a hardship to require an officer, without additional compensation, to go beyond the line of his service to procure sureties. But the fact that bonds are not required from the officers is, I think, a reason why careful periodical examinations should be made of their offices and accounts by agents not connected with the Light-House Service.

Section 3649, Revised Statutes, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury "to cause examinations to be made of the books, accounts, and money on hand of the several depositaries."

I think it would be advisable to ask for similar legislation as to the accounts of the disbursing agents of the Light-House Board.

#### MAINTAINING AND REPAIRING LIGHT-HOUSE TENDERS.

In the adjustment of accounts, questions arise as to the proper distribution of the expenses of maintaining and repairing the light-house tenders.

A general clause in the appropriation act of March 3, 1879 (20 Statutes, 379), reads as follows :

And the expenses of maintaining the vessels of the Light-House Establishment may be paid from any surplus of the appropriation for the works, general or special, on which the respective vessels are, for the time being, employed, and the cost of repairs to such vessels may be paid from the appropriation under which they respectively were employed when they were injured or became deteriorated to such an extent as to render repairs necessary ; or if such appropriation be exhausted, then from the appropriation under which they are respectively to be next employed.

This clause of the act of 1879 has been held here to relate exclusively to the light-house tenders, and not to include the light-ships which are stationary.

As the expenses of maintaining and repairing the tenders are large, and form a distinct class, it is not readily perceived why there should not be a specific annual appropriation for them. The application of balances of different appropriations to this object seems to be against the general purpose, which is to pay for work and supplies from the appropriations for the current year in which the liabilities are incurred. Under the act of 1879, the expenses of the tenders can be placed to different appropriations according to the views of the light-house management, and the proper distribution of them cannot be verified in this office with reasonable certainty. It is, I think, desirable that there should be a change in this appropriation so as to conform to the general scope of the appropriation acts. The Light-House Board would doubtless be consulted before making such change. It is possible that the Board prefers the appropriation as it is at present, and may have reasons therefor which are not apparent in this office.

#### OFFICIAL BONDS.

There has been no general adjustment of the penalties of the bonds of customs officers since 1853. When new bonds are required from time to time, by reason of new appointments, death, or insolvency of the

sureties, or other causes, changes in the penalties are recommended when necessary to make them adequate to the responsibility of the office, having due regard to precedents and the reasonable facility of procuring sureties. It is possible that further changes in the penalties of these bonds might be recommended in order to conduce to a more uniform rule of gradation.

I inclose herewith statements of transactions in bonded goods, as shown by the adjusted accounts; of property brought into the United States for temporary purposes under section 2507, Revised Statutes, and in relation to unclaimed merchandise entered and sold.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. McCALMONT,  
*Commissioner of Customs.*

Hon. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

## APPENDIX.

TABLE A.—STATEMENT OF WAREHOUSE TRANSACTIONS AT THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS AND PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

Districts and ports.	Balance on bonds to secure duties on goods remaining in warehouse July 1, 1886.	Warehoused and bonded.	Rewarehoused and bonded.	Constructively warehoused.	Increase of duties ascertained on liquidation.	Withdrawal duty paid.	Withdrawal for transportation.	Withdrawal for exportation.	Allowances and deficiencies.	Balance on bonds to secure duties on goods remaining in warehouse June 30, 1887.
Albany	\$4,819.40		\$14,598.60	\$90,177.02	\$13.45	\$103,646.58				\$5,061.89
Apalachicola	807.00				4.63	626.95		\$184.68		
Baltimore	155,272.32	\$489,596.78	29,949.87	101,400.86	5,218.88	449,694.73	\$115,321.34	49,419.32	\$20,874.33	146,126.99
Bangor	82.00	196.80	752.84	1,353.80	8.20	891.11	991.85	60.00		450.68
Barnstable			5,517.42	90.88		5.68		5,602.62		
Bath	42,345.40	26,661.40	95,540.89	1,204.39	206.51	137,164.15			377.65	28,416.79
Boston and Charlestown	3,651,574.14	12,873,688.89	237,450.74	2,082,336.81	275,452.39	12,998,743.09	283,065.35	2,210,899.93	401,021.28	3,026,773.32
Brazos de Santiago		25.60	2,233.81	12,104.03		50.00	2,282.60	11,977.14		53.70
Buffalo Creek	359.30	1,652.10	1,855.04	184,932.71	9.49	11,479.84	92,601.89	33,114.47		1,612.44
Belfast			11.52	2,553.96		1,069.00		1,496.48		
Cape Vincent		756.45		1,122.20			1,665.35	213.30		
Castine	16.71	1,321.28	1,148.41		14.01	127.38	741.57	1,617.09	14.37	
Champlain				280,743.49			148,774.39	181,969.10		
Charleston		741.25		606.41	6.43	1,254.84				99.25
Chatanooga			38,969.25			5,571.85				80,373.08
Chicago	182,611.13	1,014,382.24	79,317.35	93,915.00	10,926.84	1,081,942.33	18,514.46	2,927.89	7,642.04	270,125.34
Cincinnati	52,892.98	402,398.19	25,946.52	12,556.79	169.32	323,340.09	9,550.23			161,073.48
Corpus Christi	432.80	9.00	794.81	67,613.57		393.58	67,914.46	450.49		151.65
Cuyahoga	4,947.57	18,598.46	6,302.60	40,271.43	54.69	60,676.80				9,497.95
Delaware	538.40	1,041.00		7,143.08		7,887.48				835.00
Denver		5,164.30		1,210.69		3,006.77				3,388.22
Detroit	50,250.75	120,646.92	25,226.49	33,089.05	737.10	120,993.16	4,441.30	54,773.70	12.90	49,738.25
Dubuque				907.20		907.20				
Duluth		60.20		52,575.08		1,105.65	97.00	51,432.63		
Erie		3,499.50		1,783.18	12.60	5,421.28				42.00
Fall River	198.00			43,983.10		43,909.18			23.92	
Frenchman's Bay	251.27	188.12	1,994.54	861.30		62.18		2,865.46		387.59
Fernandina		16,992.06								16,992.06
Galveston	497.93	19,301.98		343,881.35	58.21	7,712.17	7,903.72	335,722.43	61.20	12,337.95
Genesee	37,823.58	104,958.76	26,043.53	10,223.43	272.05	147,285.69	79.80			31,955.86
Gloucester	13,504.81	42,785.22	1,192.52		48.67	439.81	1,988.04	43,359.74	1,071.80	10,761.83
Georgetown, D. C.	1,096.37	3,418.69		4,059.95	53.85	5,023.01			1,968.72	1,636.93



Hartford, changed from Middletown, March 2, 1887	46,725.85	635.12	378.04		58,571.20				27,972.05	
Huron	1,693.50		211,751.73			12,725.16	200,720.07		5,903.30	
Indianapolis	848.70	8,447.00	1,387.15	1,216.70	7,996.31				5,109.07	
Kansas City	5,202.90	10,906.75	2,383.17	8,691.14	129.03	21,949.74		254.17		
Kennebunk			14.73				14.72			
Key West	27,712.85	541,044.55	16,887.50	1,376.31	1,267.18	512,705.88	2,862.30	1,638.96	8,152.75	
Louisville	61,238.91	407,577.65	23,921.09	3,973.05	888.23	223,311.10	6,680.88		8,124.94	
Machias		119.34		4,201.00				4,320.40		
Memphis	886.54	10,204.62	363.00			6,139.98			.01	
Miami				363.68		363.68			5,314.17	
Middletown, changed to Hartford, March 2, 1887										
Milwaukee	82,283.99	56,107.84	762.54	1,398.71	676.40	80,956.72	20,338.25		1,130.36	
Minnesota	798.70	21,485.86	264.32	6,127.93	35.43	22,319.59	59.45		6,333.25	
Mobile	4,441.61	444,985.53	35,064.88	23,504.97	168.92	41,566.50	4,418.85	5,591.94	44.00	
Newark				1,679.41			1,679.41			
Newburyport				207.75		207.75				
New Haven	26,632.50	86,844.87	132,896.82	1,469.89	12.13	221,446.34	1,469.89		95.18	
New Bedford		198.80	510.00	23,339.61		23,176.94			378.05	
New Orleans	174,348.99	358,044.31	3,470.29	1,196,650.95	5,275.61	351,354.55	94,348.96	1,162,189.89	363.62	
Norfolk and Portsmouth		73.00	574.18						309.05	
New York	16,186,159.71	50,574,632.75	301,248.03	10,614,351.12	1,592,442.74	46,820,708.99	1,116,200.17	18,258,397.39	11,685.94	
Niagara				748,512.05			119,631.89	628,890.18		
New London	5,280.72	17,076.92			36.80	14,284.08			800.89	
Omaha	582.57		2,490.45	24,534.84	24.65	26,597.16			378.05	
Oregon				2.16		2.16				
Oswegatchie	3,678.76	1,664.26	39.64	69,080.67	513.54	69,144.00	43,548.76	28,751.31	564.57	
Oswego	25,092.50	240,302.76	4,706.30	18,310.08	1.93	268,783.74	8,586.97	432,524.98	4,363.51	
Passamaquoddy		66,453.74	310.12	375,348.09					3,102.78	
Paso del Norte	1,444.44	971.35	2,288.25	47,408.99		500.00	26,043.41	24,605.50		
Pensacola				609.39				609.39	.12	
Perth Amboy	18,569.14			18,309.85	145.51	36,890.42			134.08	
Philadelphia	950,473.68	8,940,390.23	40,138.11	69,363.84	283,608.41	9,051,727.92	34,272.17	29,410.87	266,553.33	
Pittsburgh	11,962.84	83,097.64	51,421.98	133,330.11	409.09	201,934.43			1,587.17	
Plymouth	9,411.40	6,878.81	58,581.56	19,069.03		77,656.83		60.77	76.83	
Portland and Fal-mouth	115,662.07	695,938.73	59,449.99	3,091,946.73	25.56	656,610.69	56,981.55	3,149,530.37	2,966.89	
Providence	247.87		111.14			247.87		111.14		
Salem and Beverly	9,781.98	19,159.53	3,948.33	8,878.21	78.05	34,187.62			76.83	
Saluria	8,240.76		1,962.74			9,087.42			504.83	
Saint Joseph		72.00	107.55						119.55	
San Diego		12,125.26	186.00	771.27	29.25	6,443.95			12.00	
San Francisco		1,055.20						1,048.00	7.20	
Savannah	661,784.92	2,383,196.31	74,561.88	563,320.23	40,712.81	2,087,681.66	46,329.28	663,678.73	40,930.82	
Saint Louis	8,434.28	13,137.15	992.65	479.15		14,108.63			8,934.60	
Teche	15,568.44	257,150.27	64,777.40	63,958.77	249.99	354,218.41			46,377.15	
Vermont	2,640.78	4,431.16		1,585.45		1,109.40		1,344.25		
				1,436,235.37	4,661.29	4,384.13	257,944.45	1,178,643.04	4,711.06	2,285.92

TABLE A.—STATEMENT OF WAREHOUSE TRANSACTIONS AT THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS AND PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Districts and ports.	Balance on bonds to secure duties on goods remaining in warehouse July 1, 1886.	Warehoused and bonded.	Rewarehoused and bonded.	Constructively warehoused.	Increase of duties ascertained on liquidation.	Withdrawal duty paid.	Withdrawal for transportation.	Withdrawal for exportation.	Allowances and deficiencies.	Balance on bonds to secure duties on goods remaining in warehouse June 30, 1887.
Waldoborough .....			\$143. 36	\$650. 20		\$103. 40		\$890. 18		
Wheeling .....			5, 971. 50	475. 20		5, 496. 30				\$950. 40
Willamette .....	\$31, 723. 79	\$30, 709. 55	7, 909. 57	11, 578. 84	\$405. 47	51, 443. 60		770. 70	\$680. 20	29, 432. 72
Wiscasset .....	1, 127. 23	1, 433. 76	2, 571. 61				\$177. 41	2, 097. 56		2, 257. 63
Wilmington, N. C. ....	299. 93	71. 64				299. 93				71. 64
Yorktown .....				268. 80			268. 80			

## RECAPITULATION.

Balance due July 1, 1886 .....	\$22, 653, 052. 36	Withdrawal duty paid .....	\$76, 819, 823. 24
Warehoused and bonded .....	80, 390, 438. 48	Withdrawal for transportation .....	2, 675, 116. 55
Rewarehoused and bonded .....	1, 499, 226. 47	Withdrawal for exportation .....	28, 720, 062. 65
Constructively warehoused .....	23, 181, 039. 74	Allowances and deficiencies .....	3, 032, 230. 60
Increase of duties ascertained on liquidation .....	2, 225, 081. 12	Error in addition of withdrawal for transportation last report .....	100. 00
		Balance due June 30, 1887 .....	23, 701, 605. 13
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>184, 043, 938. 17</b>	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>184, 043, 938. 17</b>

TABLE B.—STATEMENT OF TRANSACTIONS UNDER SECTION 2507, REVISED STATUTES, AND DECISION 4314, NOVEMBER 20, 1879, OF ENTRY OF HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, MACHINERY, ETC., BROUGHT INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR TEMPORARY PURPOSES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

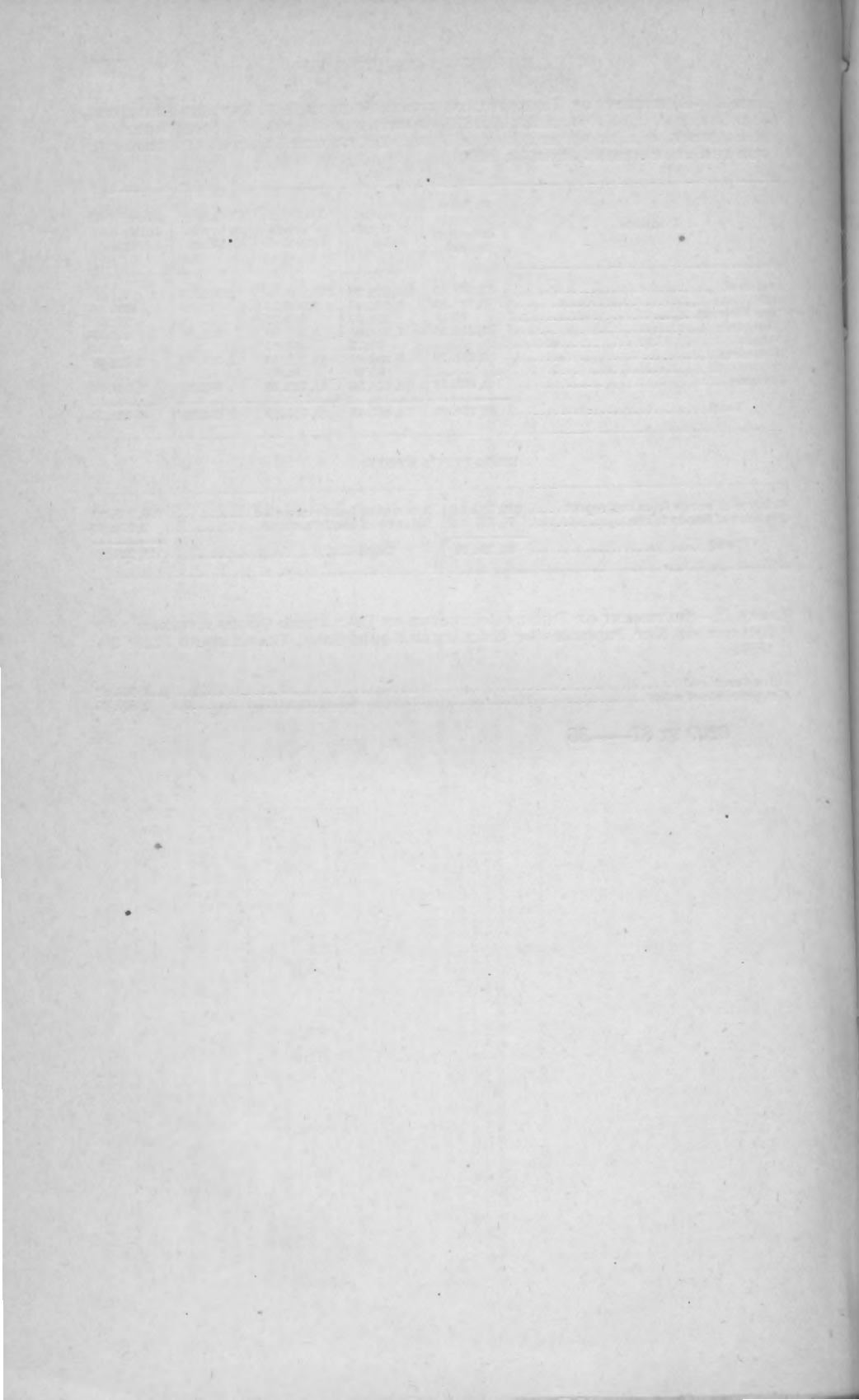
Districts.	Balance of bonds from last report.	Amount of bonds take	Amount of bonds canceled.	Balance of bonds not due.	Amount of duties collected.
Aroostook.....	\$3,503.45	\$44,072.20	\$46,904.50	\$671.25	.....
Bath.....	3,518.85	6,262.45	9,708.15	73.15	\$820.20
Cape Vincent.....	82.00	613.95	695.95	.....	391.70
Champlain.....	1,418.35	7,313.65	8,388.95	343.05	152.35
Duluth.....	.....	58.75	58.75	.....	58.75
Minnesota.....	6,634.79	5,388.00	10,721.69	1,301.10	2,422.66
Portsmouth.....	.....	60.05	60.05	.....	.....
Vermont.....	1,633.40	10,678.35	11,729.25	582.50	2,784.50
Total.....	16,790.84	74,447.40	88,267.29	2,970.95	6,630.16

RECAPITULATION.

Balance of bonds from last report.....	\$16,790.84	Amount of bonds canceled.....	\$88,267.29
Amount of bonds taken.....	74,447.40	Balance of bonds not due.....	2,970.95
Total.....	91,238.24	Total.....	91,238.24

TABLE C.—STATEMENT OF DUTIES COLLECTED ON UNCLAIMED GOODS ENTERED AND AMOUNT OF NET PROCEEDS OF UNCLAIMED GOODS SOLD, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

Duties received.....	\$431,066.87
Net proceeds of sales.....	5,849.05



(No. 9.)

## REPORT OF THE FIRST AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

Attention is called to the following exhibits of the business transacted in this office during the year:

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>		
Duties on merchandise and tonnage .....	1,384	\$199,345,836.08
Steam-boat fees .....	470	51,582.13
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures .....	557	183,156.20
Marine-hospital money collected .....	168	7,447.14
Immigration fees .....	174	221,404.00
Moneys received on account of deceased passengers .....	40	791.00
Moneys received from sales of old material, etc .....	811	201,017.21
Shipping fees .....	113	23,044.39
Miscellaneous receipts .....	17	1,072,650.16
Moneys retained from Pacific railroad companies for accrued interest on bonds .....	6	281,716.67
Treasurer of the United States for moneys received .....	6	728,806,085.90
Mints and assay offices .....	64	118,617,091.23
Water rents, Hot Springs, Ark. ....	3	3,528.75
Accounts of the collector of taxes for the District of Columbia for taxes collected by him and deposited .....	72	4,483,664.85
<b>Total receipts .....</b>	<b>3,385</b>	<b>1,053,299,015.66</b>
<b>DISBURSEMENTS.</b>		
<b>LEGISLATIVE.</b>		
<i>United States Senate.</i>		
Compensation of President of the Senate .....	12	3,000.00
Salaries and mileage of Senators .....	3	421,693.52
Salaries officers and employes .....	5	354,874.83
Contingent expenses:		
Stationery and newspapers .....	5	13,266.48
Horses and wagons .....	7	4,160.81
Fuel for heating apparatus .....	6	9,578.03
Furniture and repairs .....	8	8,550.23
Folding documents .....	6	4,600.00
Materials for folding .....	6	5,566.52
Packing boxes .....	3	1,576.37
Expenses of special and select committees .....	8	31,694.63
Miscellaneous items .....	9	37,654.78
Salaries of Capitol police .....	2	18,297.50

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
<b>DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.</b>		
<b>LEGISLATIVE—continued.</b>		
<i>United States Senate—Continued.</i>		
Reporting proceedings and debates .....	12	\$25,000.00
Compiling Congressional Directory .....	2	1,200.00
Postage .....	3	200.00
Capitol police contingent fund .....	1	40.75
Payment to special policemen .....	3	171.00
Payment to Beverly Hudnell, laborer .....	1	145.00
Payment to C. B. Reade for Senate manual .....	1	1,000.00
Payment to W. P. Canaday for hire of horse and wagon .....	1	921.20
Payment to Christopher Phillips .....	1	41.00
Payment to the widow of Hon. John F. Miller .....	1	4,031.50
Payment to the widow of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks .....	1	8,750.00
<i>House of Representatives.</i>		
Salaries and mileage of Members and Delegates .....	14	1,851,348.21
Salaries officers and employes .....	78	417,458.02
Contingent expenses:		
Stationery and newspapers .....	9	72,837.74
Fuel for heating apparatus .....	5	7,425.37
Furniture and repairs .....	6	4,624.58
Material for folding .....	6	20,480.47
Packing boxes .....	2	2,987.00
Cartage .....	1	447.50
Miscellaneous items .....	8	38,235.77
Salaries of Capitol police .....	2	18,800.00
Postage .....	3	390.00
Relief of various persons .....	15	27,852.98
<i>Office of Public Printer.</i>		
Salaries .....	11	13,834.65
Contingent expenses .....	15	2,638.94
Removal and storage of certain materials .....	15	9,953.26
Public printing and binding .....	179	2,996,525.30
Printing annual report of Commissioner of Agriculture .....	48	151,632.77
Publication of the Tenth Census reports .....	23	75,583.04
Printing annual report, Bureau of Animal Industry .....	22	18,621.93
Printing annual reports of the Commissioner of Labor .....	18	10,554.28
Printing bulletin, Bureau of Ethnology .....	5	1,448.56
Editing digest of International Laws .....	1	7,500.00
Protecting Printing Office from fire .....	1	287.39
<i>Library of Congress.</i>		
Salaries .....	8	37,967.45
Increase of Library .....	11	9,914.90
Works of art for the Capitol .....	6	12,729.75
Contingent expenses .....	10	1,645.41
Additional accommodations .....	1	2.90
Purchase of painting "Farming in Dakota" .....	1	3,000.00
Publishing historical documents relating to French discoveries .....	1	1,206.50
<i>Botanic Garden.</i>		
Salaries .....	8	11,668.82
Improving Botanic Garden .....	7	5,728.38
Improving buildings .....	5	5,513.91
<i>Court of Claims.</i>		
Salaries judges, etc .....	119	31,044.00
Reporting decisions .....	1	1,000.00
Contingent expenses .....	7	3,906.01
Payment of judgments .....	465	566,817.89
<i>Legislative, miscellaneous.</i>		
Payment for contesting seats in Congress .....	10	14,351.75
Compiling reports of committees of Congress .....	7	7,750.00
Conveying votes of electors for President and Vice-President .....	1	49.00
Services and expenses joint commission on Signal Service and Surveys .....	2	1,490.50
<b>EXECUTIVE.</b>		
<i>Office of the President.</i>		
Salaries executive office .....	5	36,819.30
Contingent expenses .....	4	2,990.37
Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases .....	36	46,266.65

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
<b>DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.</b>		
<b>EXECUTIVE—continued.</b>		
<i>Civil Service Commission.</i>		
Salaries .....	143	\$20,710.68
Traveling expenses .....	11	4,754.96
Contingent expenses .....	17	7,146.61
<i>Department of State.</i>		
Salaries .....	5	116,512.24
Contingent expenses .....	9	7,004.28
<i>Treasury Department.</i>		
<b>Salaries:</b>		
Office of Secretary .....	8	486,391.59
Office of Supervising Architect .....	6	16,474.18
Office of First Comptroller .....	5	83,350.16
Office of Second Comptroller .....	8	106,965.97
Office of Commissioner of Customs .....	5	43,242.15
Office of First Auditor .....	6	87,389.23
Office of Second Auditor .....	14	275,960.28
Office of Third Auditor .....	5	196,221.82
Office of Fourth Auditor .....	5	63,203.19
Office of Fifth Auditor .....	5	46,161.00
Office of Sixth Auditor .....	8	496,123.58
Office of Treasurer United States .....	6	263,264.53
Office of Treasurer (national currency, reimbursable, permanent) .....	5	73,316.52
Office of Register .....	5	141,539.06
Office of Comptroller of the Currency .....	5	96,776.10
Examinations of national banks and bank plates .....	2	450.00
<b>Salaries:</b>		
Office of Comptroller of Currency (national currency, reimbursable, permanent) .....	5	14,191.85
Office of Life-Saving Service .....	6	37,698.90
Office of Light-House Board .....	5	35,742.84
Bureau of Navigation, Treasury Department .....	4	26,634.59
Bureau of Statistics .....	5	45,727.30
Collecting statistics relating to commerce .....	14	5,034.00
<b>Salaries:</b>		
Secret Service Division .....	6	12,812.64
Office of Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service .....	6	26,996.94
Office of Supervising Inspector-General, Steamboat-Inspection Service .....	7	10,123.40
Office of Standard Weights and Measures .....	3	3,086.75
Contingent expenses, office of Standard Weights and Measures .....	4	168.07
Salaries, Steamboat-Inspection Service (permanent) .....	5	202,766.78
Contingent expenses, Steamboat-Inspection Service (permanent) .....	1,134	36,427.59
Salaries and expenses of special inspectors foreign steam vessels (permanent) .....	112	22,862.82
<i>Treasury—Miscellaneous.</i>		
<b>Contingent expenses, Treasury Department:</b>		
Stationery .....	304	77,641.96
Binding, newspapers, etc. ....	12	2,245.92
Investigation of accounts and traveling expenses .....	6	177.99
Freight, telegrams, etc. ....	7	3,440.97
Rent .....	6	7,875.00
Horses, wagons, etc. ....	8	2,590.56
Ice .....	5	1,979.87
File holders and cases .....	8	11,678.79
Fuel, etc. ....	6	9,256.91
Gas, etc. ....	7	15,089.11
Carpets and repairs .....	25	7,142.29
Furniture, etc. ....	9	8,476.16
Miscellaneous items .....	11	9,316.35
Postage to Postal Union countries .....	4	2,000.00
Library, Treasury Department .....	3	396.32
Expenses of national currency .....	15	16,280.92
Contingent expenses, national currency, Treasurer's Office, reimbursable (permanent) .....	68	58,520.75
Sealing and separating United States securities .....	9	440.19
Distinctive paper for United States securities .....	15	79,240.72
Transportation of silver coin .....	134	43,616.56
Storage of silver; transportation .....	3	3.75
Recoinage of gold and silver coin .....	6	15,000.00
Pay of assistant custodians and janitors .....	12	392,651.85

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
<b>DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.</b>		
<b>EXECUTIVE—continued.</b>		
<i>Treasury—Miscellaneous—Continued.</i>		
Fuel, lights, and water for public buildings.....	109	\$347, 034. 10
Furniture and repairs of same, public buildings.....	63	102, 043. 49
Heating apparatus for public buildings.....	31	54, 058. 93
Draping public buildings.....	4	6, 788. 23
Vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings.....	7	20, 387. 81
Plans for public buildings.....	13	8, 639. 91
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents at seal fisheries.....	32	18, 189. 18
Protection of sea-otter hunting-grounds and seal fisheries.....	1	17, 500. 00
Compensation in lieu of moieties.....	91	23, 006. 46
Lands and other properties of the United States.....	10	798. 14
Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes.....	21	66, 223. 22
North American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.....	11	36, 555. 12
Propagation of food-fishes.....	34	208, 900. 75
Sailing vessels for food-fishes.....	5	5, 651. 54
Steam vessels for food-fishes.....	5	646. 51
Fish hatchery, Duluth, Minn.....	2	324. 95
Monument to commemorate the battle of Bennington.....	1	40, 000. 00
Fish commission buildings, Wood's Holl, Mass.....	3	2, 386. 00
Marine Hospital Service.....	196	658, 977. 98
Salaries and expenses National Board of Health.....	2	751. 91
World's Industrial Exposition, New Orleans.....	24	11, 536. 61
Final aid to the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition.....	134	8, 704. 67
Expenses incurred under act relating to Chinese.....	18	1, 368. 70
Outstanding liabilities (permanent).....	220	40, 890. 56
Expenses of Smithsonian Institution (permanent).....	2	42, 180. 00
To promote the education of the blind (permanent).....	1	10, 000. 00
Extra pay to officers and men engaged in war with Mexico, revenue marine (permanent).....	5	343. 37
Sinking fund Pacific railroads (permanent).....	14	4, 540, 065. 42
Awards for services and expenses in connection with the illness and death of President Garfield.....	1	2, 500. 00
Private-relief accounts.....	10	50, 542. 32
Industrial Exposition, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	22	26. 40
<i>Customs (permanent).</i>		
Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.....	2, 811	7, 873, 652. 70
Detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue.....	9	11, 488. 41
Excess of deposits.....	573	4, 715, 551. 23
Debitures and drawbacks.....	296	8, 283, 437. 60
Official emoluments.....	1, 407	673, 641. 53
Expenses of immigration.....	97	162, 724. 22
Duties, etc., refunded.....	429	20, 655. 24
Judgments satisfied.....	1, 219	587, 450. 78
Additional pay to inspectors of customs.....	100	92, 998. 53
Miscellaneous accounts.....	40	4, 781. 54
Salaries of shipping service.....	244	53, 883. 89
Services to American vessels.....	723	16, 988. 55
<b>PUBLIC DEBT (PERMANENT).</b>		
<i>Interest.</i>		
Funded loan of 1907.....	150	25, 248, 996. 50
Funded loan of 1891.....	141	10, 688, 808. 89
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	1	. 87
Funded loan of 1881.....	14	265. 22
Loan of 1863.....	3	21. 87
Three per cent. loan of 1882.....	101	3, 152, 739. 53
Central Pacific stock.....	60	2, 318, 890. 80
Kansas Pacific stock.....		565, 590. 00
Union Pacific stock.....		2, 447, 536. 08
Central Branch Union Pacific stock.....		144, 960. 00
Western Pacific stock.....		177, 380. 40
Sioux Pacific stock.....		146, 518. 80
Navy pension fund.....	1	420, 000. 00
Forty-sixth installment of Spanish indemnity.....	2	28, 584. 17
Unclaimed interest on old loans.....	7	880. 71
Coin coupons.....	120	7, 090, 351. 20
<i>Redemption called bonds.</i>		
Oregon war debt.....	1	166. 00
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	1	35, 088. 54
Five-twenties of 1862.....	1	1, 868. 44



Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
<b>DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.</b>		
<b>PUBLIC DEBT (PERMANENT)—continued.</b>		
<i>Redemption called bonds—Continued.</i>		
Loan of 1863 .....	1	\$360.50
Ten-forties of 1864 .....	1	444.04
Five-twenties of July, 1864 .....	1	151.63
Consols of 1865 .....	1	15,054.36
Consols of 1867 .....	1	38,015.32
Consols of 1869 .....	1	734.32
Funded loan of 1881 .....	1	53,992.93
Three per cent. loan of 1882 .....	1	87,612,670.57
Refunding certificates for conversion .....	13	42,688.00
Currency certificates of deposit .....	12	89,081,000.09
Gold certificates .....	11	50,550.00
One and two year notes .....	19	1,679.27
Compound-interest notes .....	12	7,581.94
Seven-thirties 1864 and 1865 .....	6	885.76
<i>Redemption sinking fund.</i>		
Loan of July and August, 1861 .....	1	81,135.08
Five-twenties of 1862 .....	1	708.12
Loan of 1863 .....	1	24,376.51
Ten-forties of March, 1864 .....	1	8,457.58
Five-twenties of June, 1864 .....	1	50.25
Consols of 1865 .....	1	20,550.68
Consols of 1867 .....	1	43,319.93
Funded loan of 1881 .....	1	45,519.09
Three per cent. loan of 1882 .....	1	56,155,885.31
Consols of 1868 .....	1	2,771.24
Loan of February, 1861 .....	1	2,060.00
Five-twenties of 1865 .....	1	8,473.92
<i>Destroyed.</i>		
Legal-tender notes .....	13	74,828,000.00
Silver certificates .....	13	27,310,653.00
Gold certificates .....	13	8,742,840.00
Fractional currency .....	6	6,785.15
Old demand notes .....	7	840.00
<i>Engraving and Printing.</i>		
Salaries, Bureau Engraving and Printing .....	12	17,598.70
Labor and expenses of engraving and printing .....	12	171,177.74
Compensation of employés .....	11	801,834.60
Materials and miscellaneous expenses .....	10	125,081.12
Plate printing .....	11	282,632.70
Custody of dies, rolls, and plates .....	10	5,666.60
Special witness of destruction of United States securities .....	9	1,205.00
Engraving of the statue of James A. Garfield .....	1	477.00
Portrait of the late Thomas A. Hendricks .....	2	826.35
Portrait of the late Reuben Ellwood .....	1	400.75
Portrait of the late Joseph Rankin .....	1	431.50
Portrait of the late John F. Miller .....	2	415.88
Portrait of the late Michael Hahn .....	2	471.82
Portrait of the late John A. Logan .....	1	210.08
Portrait of the late Abraham Dowdney and others .....	1	208.08
<i>Coast and Geodetic Survey.</i>		
Salaries .....	3	55,987.38
Party expenses .....	15	174,628.82
Transcontinental work .....	11	18,340.76
Points for State surveys .....	2	14,266.97
Repairs of vessels .....	5	11,048.21
Publishing observations .....	4	4,540.76
General expenses .....	5	16,932.28
<i>Revenue-Cutter Service.</i>		
Expenses, Revenue-Cutter Service .....	548	971,135.61
Rebuilding revenue-steamer <i>Richard Rush</i> .....	9	121.33
Steam revenue vessel for Mississippi river .....	1	5,000.80
Revenue-marine storehouse, Wood's Holl, Mass. ....	4	1,389.11
<i>Life-Saving Service.</i>		
Life-Saving Service .....	257	619,242.06
Establishing life-saving stations .....	26	85,406.70

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
<b>DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.</b>		
<b>PUBLIC DEBT (PERMANENT)—continued.</b>		
<i>Light-House Establishment.</i>		
Salaries, keepers of light-houses .....	77	\$549, 032. 69
Supplies of light-houses .....	129	970, 576. 44
Repairs of light-houses .....	80	826, 155. 20
Expenses of light-vessels .....	30	202, 424. 61
Expenses of buoyage .....	105	290, 504. 61
Expenses of fog-signals .....	55	46, 409. 22
Inspecting lights .....	11	2, 309. 69
Lighting and buoyage of rivers .....	62	186, 980. 77
Survey of light-house sites .....	13	2, 005. 95
Steam tender for the fourth light-house district .....	2	84. 30
Construction of light stations and ships .....	195	202, 735. 20
Re-establishment of light-house, Texas .....	2	3, 658. 76
Depot fifth district, Virginia .....	8	1, 722. 06
Day beacons, Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts .....	4	209. 02
Reimbursement for losses sustained by burning of light-house tender <i>Lilly</i> .....	1	1, 278. 00
<i>Public Buildings.</i>		
Treasury building, Washington, D. C. ....	10	12, 134. 74
Treasury building, Washington, D. C., improving sanitary condition .....	9	2, 810. 05
Reconstruction eastern portion Smithsonian Institution and repairs .....	3	173. 47
Construction of court-houses, custom-houses, post-offices, etc .....	781	2, 594, 802. 31
Repairs and preservation of public buildings .....	44	88, 794. 46
Storehouse, Government Printing Office .....	2	3, 000. 00
<i>Independent Treasury.</i>		
Salaries:		
Office of assistant treasurer, Baltimore, Md .....	12	21, 599. 71
Office of assistant treasurer, Boston, Mass .....	4	36, 060. 00
Office of assistant treasurer, Chicago, Ill .....	4	23, 118. 46
Office of assistant treasurer, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	4	16, 298. 80
Office of assistant treasurer, New Orleans, La .....	4	13, 483. 57
Office of assistant treasurer, New York, N. Y .....	5	169, 947. 97
Office of assistant treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa .....	4	85, 951. 41
Office of assistant treasurer, Saint Louis, Mo .....	7	15, 860. 00
Office of assistant treasurer, San Francisco, Cal .....	6	28, 012. 99
Special agents, Independent Treasury .....	7	3, 668. 43
Checks and drafts, Independent Treasury .....	4	3, 164. 84
Contingent expenses Independent Treasury .....	192	60, 365. 25
Treasurer's general account of receipts and expenditures .....	6	746, 637, 243. 93
Paper for checks and drafts, Independent Treasury .....	7	2, 368. 89
<i>Mints and Assay Offices.</i>		
Salaries, office of Director of the Mint .....	5	28, 056. 33
Contingent expenses, office of Director of the Mint .....	129	6, 776. 10
Freight on bullion and coin .....	22	6, 107. 78
Salaries, wages, and contingent expenses of United States mints and assay offices .....	301	1, 297, 809. 19
Gold and silver bullion .....	20	113, 227, 233. 64
<i>Government in the Territories.</i>		
Salaries of governors, etc.:		
Territory of Alaska .....	43	17, 442. 09
Territory of Arizona .....	38	11, 506. 26
Territory of Dakota .....	77	23, 974. 49
Territory of Idaho .....	45	13, 646. 50
Territory of Montana .....	51	13, 720. 60
Territory of New Mexico .....	43	13, 002. 77
Territory of Utah .....	43	12, 010. 80
Territory of Washington .....	52	16, 946. 07
Territory of Wyoming .....	45	14, 538. 73
Legislative expenses .....	45	124, 769. 37
Contingent expenses .....	18	7, 019. 03
Compensation Utah Commission .....	59	24, 836. 06
Contingent expenses Utah Commission .....	11	5, 478. 70
Compensation and expenses, officers of election, Utah .....	11	23, 880. 40
<i>District of Columbia.</i>		
Improvements and repairs .....	36	454, 702. 56
Constructing, repairing, and maintaining bridges .....	19	6, 895. 37
Washington Aqueduct .....	14	18, 450. 14
Washington Asylum (support) .....	25	49, 597. 84
Washington Asylum (buildings) .....	20	4, 423. 75

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
<b>DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.</b>		
<b>PUBLIC DEBT (PERMANENT)—continued.</b>		
<i>District of Columbia—Continued.</i>		
Georgetown Almshouse .....	22	\$1,499.40
Hospital for the Insane .....	14	83,080.00
Transportation of paupers and prisoners .....	21	3,269.11
Reform School .....	7	45,104.60
Reform School buildings .....	3	1,219.17
Columbia Hospital for Women, etc .....	6	12,176.23
Children's Hospital .....	6	5,131.43
St. Ann's Infant Asylum .....	4	5,284.13
Industrial Home School .....	8	12,105.87
National Association for Colored Women and Children .....	4	9,268.23
Women's Christian Association .....	5	4,366.60
St. John's Church Orphanage .....	3	1,040.95
Building, National Homeopathic Hospital Association .....	1	15,000.00
Relief of the poor .....	24	13,931.70
Salaries and contingent expenses, District offices .....	44	156,518.50
Public schools .....	45	607,923.22
Buildings and grounds, public schools .....	19	54,076.55
Metropolitan police .....	28	390,481.71
Metropolitan police (buildings) .....	20	6,556.25
Fire department .....	25	111,813.82
Telegraph and telephone service .....	23	16,739.53
Health department .....	24	47,068.10
Courts .....	27	17,526.62
Judgments .....	11	18,939.48
Streets .....	37	294,455.00
Interest and sinking fund .....	21	1,785,666.73
Miscellaneous expenses .....	53	11,359.70
Expenses of assessing real property .....	11	12,076.73
Water department .....	32	298,172.68
Guarantee fund .....	11	33,431.65
Completion of sewerage system .....	15	321,544.44
Employment for the poor, filling up grounds .....	1	302.88
Refunding water rents and taxes .....	15	572.61
Refunding taxes .....	15	3,295.30
Redemption of tax-lion certificates .....	18	1,226.31
Redemption of assessment certificates .....	15	884.20
Washington redemption fund .....	9	223.26
Washington special tax fund .....	13	13,042.68
Firemen's relief fund .....	14	1,145.81
Police relief fund .....	14	5,267.09
Purchase and reconstruction of Aqueduct Bridge .....	6	108,832.61
Bridge across Eastern branch of Potomac river .....	1	176.95
<b>WAR DEPARTMENT.</b>		
<b>Salaries:</b>		
Office of Secretary .....	12	111,172.96
Office of Adjutant-General .....	11	689,601.21
Office of Inspector-General .....	9	3,720.00
Office of Military Justice .....	9	13,260.00
Signal Office .....	10	41,065.03
Office of Quartermaster-General .....	10	196,297.62
Compensation and expenses of agents, Quartermaster's Department .....	12	22,183.62
<b>Salaries:</b>		
Office of Commissary-General .....	10	43,410.02
Office of Surgeon-General .....	10	498,967.12
Office of Paymaster-General .....	11	53,320.43
Office of Chief of Ordnance .....	10	44,524.24
Office of Chief of Engineers .....	11	23,240.00
Office of publication of Records of the Rebellion .....	10	28,320.30
Superintendent, etc., building corner Seventeenth and F streets .....	10	7,341.56
Stationery .....	19	49,564.44
Rent of buildings .....	11	65,980.00
Contingent expenses, War Department .....	24	106,479.06
Salaries of employes public buildings and grounds, under Chief of Engineers .....	14	48,215.86
Contingent expenses, public buildings and grounds, under Chief of Engineers .....	14	548.59
Rent of office, public buildings and grounds, under Chief of Engineers .....	13	975.00
Postage to Postal Union countries .....	8	4,420.00
<i>Public buildings and grounds.</i>		
Improvement and care of public grounds .....	14	54,227.69
Repairs, fuel, etc., Executive Mansion .....	15	32,514.71
Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion .....	14	14,991.66
Repairs to water-pipes and fire-plugs .....	14	2,235.99
Telegraph to connect the Capitol, Departments, and Government Printing Office .....	14	1,356.74

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
<b>DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.</b>		
<b>WAR DEPARTMENT—continued.</b>		
<i>War, civil, miscellaneous.</i>		
Salaries office of superintendent State, War, and Navy Department Building	5	\$88,276.68
Fuel, lights, etc., State, War, and Navy Department Building	47	49,656.79
Building for State, War, and Navy Department	17	505,706.77
Building for Army Medical Museum and Library	23	77,198.34
Completion of the Washington Monument	14	42,813.98
Erection of monumental column, Yorktown, Va.	1	784.88
Increasing the water supply of Washington, D. C.	14	292,124.25
Transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries	7	100.00
Support and medical treatment of transient paupers	12	15,000.00
Maintenance of Garfield Hospital	5	11,352.05
Pedestal for statue of James A. Garfield	3	29,400.00
Erection of fish ways at Great Falls	11	8,741.49
Monument at Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, N. Y.	18	1,642.88
Sales of munitions of war	1	1,053.71
Statue to the memory of General Lafayette and compatriots	5	1,513.80
Removal of statue of General John A. Rawlins	5	865.27
Unveiling statue of Garfield	2	858.10
Improvement of Yellowstone National Park	17	9,900.65
<b>NAVY DEPARTMENT.</b>		
Contingent expenses office Secretary of the Navy	1	2,038.87
<b>Salaries:</b>		
Office of the Secretary	3	42,575.60
Bureau of Yards and Docks	3	3,985.00
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting	3	11,062.96
Bureau of Navigation	3	8,505.00
Office of Naval Records of the Rebellion	3	1,856.53
Nautical Almanac Office	6	17,219.15
Hydrographic Office	3	32,286.56
Supplies, Bureau of Navigation	1	613.18
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic Office	6	22,624.71
Salaries, Naval Observatory	4	18,120.00
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Naval Observatory	6	7,297.47
<b>Salaries:</b>		
Bureau of Ordnance	3	6,735.00
Bureau of Construction and Repairs	3	9,285.00
Bureau of Steam Engineering	3	9,117.50
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing	3	12,283.20
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	3	7,095.00
Office of Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. Navy	3	4,845.00
Library, Navy Department	8	1,442.17
Contingent expenses, Navy Department	14	6,648.01
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.</b>		
Salaries, office of the Secretary	6	184,303.57
Publishing the Biennial Register	1	363.40
Stationery	8	58,449.31
Library, Department of the Interior	3	602.45
Rent of buildings	5	27,845.93
Postage to Postal-Union countries	5	8,297.00
Postage to Postal-Union countries	5	8,297.00
Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior	18	163,095.00
Salaries, General Land Office	5	481,173.65
Expenses of Inspectors, General Land Office	21	6,989.94
Library, General Land Office	5	632.75
Maps of the United States	5	22,336.35
Contingent expenses, General Land Office	9	3,156.28
<b>Salaries:</b>		
Indian Office	6	90,874.61
Pension Office	9	1,766,000.15
Investigation of pension cases, Pension Office	120	308,875.93
Salaries, special examiners, Pension Office	6	200,618.90
Investigation of pension cases, special examiners, Pension Office	97	312,656.90
<b>Salaries:</b>		
Patent Office	7	617,864.05
Bureau of Education	5	44,353.00
Library, Bureau of Education	7	1,023.04
Distributing documents, Bureau of Education	6	206.23
Collecting statistics, Bureau of Education	5	1,665.90
Salaries, Bureau of Labor	3	84,283.45
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor	21	25,955.49
Library, Bureau of Labor	2	320.50
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor	4	8,897.75
Salaries, office of Commissioner of Railroads	5	13,721.04

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
<b>DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.</b>		
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—continued.</b>		
Traveling expenses, office of Commissioner of Railroads .....	8	\$1,193.13
Salaries:		
Office of Architect of Capitol .....	6	18,364.00
Office of Geological Survey .....	5	85,114.43
<i>Public buildings and grounds.</i>		
Repairs of building, Department of the Interior .....	4	4,057.20
Annual repairs of the Capitol .....	8	37,910.21
Improving the Capitol grounds .....	7	32,804.30
Lighting the Capitol and grounds .....	5	18,410.53
Capitol terraces .....	4	115,723.03
Stable and carpenter shop, House of Representatives .....	1	361.92
Boiler-vaults and boiler, Senate .....	3	3,023.52
Furnishing building for Pension Office .....	3	2,927.73
Ventilation, Senate .....	2	1,177.00
Fire-proof building for Pension Office .....	5	86,117.27
Heating apparatus, building for Pension Office .....	4	6,924.19
Additional accommodations, Government Hospital for the Insane .....	20	27,388.22
Buildings and grounds, Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb .....	5	9,893.68
Buildings and grounds, Howard University .....	5	7,113.54
Building for Library of Congress, construction .....	2	20,902.15
Building for Library of Congress, site .....	42	580,477.27
<i>Beneficiaries.</i>		
Current expenses:		
Government Hospital for the Insane .....	16	330,113.18
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb .....	6	73,470.97
Howard University .....	6	23,150.80
Support of Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum .....	8	54,221.10
Freedmen's Hospital, repairs to water-tank .....	1	280.00
Education of feeble-minded children .....	3	3,414.80
Maryland Institution for the Instruction of the Blind (permanent) .....	4	3,312.49
<i>Interior—Miscellaneous.</i>		
Inter-State Commerce Commission .....	18	10,191.07
Investigation of affairs of bonded Pacific railroads .....	1	9,049.69
<i>Public lands service.</i>		
Depredations on public timber .....	3	63,208.33
Protecting public lands .....	13	89,041.68
Settlement of claims for swamp lands, etc. .....	7	17,802.03
Reproducing plats of surveys, General Land Office .....	4	5,054.50
Transcripts of records and plats .....	3	3,163.66
<i>Surveying public lands.</i>		
Surveying the public lands .....	9	35,015.59
Geological survey .....	110	355,545.32
Protection and improvement of Hot Springs, Ark .....	18	34,014.75
<i>Indian affairs—Miscellaneous.</i>		
Education of children in Alaska .....	5	16,747.86
<b>POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.</b>		
Salaries .....	5	703,251.77
Deficiency in the postal revenues .....	7	6,968,613.57
Miscellaneous accounts .....	18	13,066.48
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.</b>		
Salaries .....	5	139,811.37
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry .....	9	81,805.39
Quarantine stations for neat cattle .....	5	9,441.06
Collecting agricultural statistics .....	12	73,111.24
Purchase and distribution of valuable seeds .....	5	103,074.96
Improvement of grounds .....	3	1,738.90
Experimental garden .....	5	18,606.44
Laboratory .....	8	9,930.27
Museum .....	5	863.92
Library .....	5	1,379.56
Experiments in the manufacture of sugar .....	7	66,641.92
Botanical investigations and experiments .....	7	2,976.97
Pomological information .....	4	390.12
Investigating the adulteration of food .....	3	326.38
Investigations in ornithology and mammalogy .....	4	6,933.05
Furniture, etc. .....	6	10,642.07
Investigating history, etc., of insects .....	11	20,346.39
Report on forestry .....	12	10,348.06

Accounts adjusted.	Number of accounts.	Amount.
<b>DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.</b>		
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—continued.</b>		
Tea culture .....	5	\$1,714.82
Silk culture .....	7	17,124.92
Postage .....	5	2,990.00
Contingent expenses .....	6	15,467.93
Erection of a Department of Agriculture .....	1	332.00
<b>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.</b>		
Salaries .....	4	138,862.05
Contingent expenses .....		
Furniture and repairs .....	3	804.92
Books for Department Library .....	3	424.91
Books for office of solicitor .....	3	391.25
Stationery .....	3	1,038.77
Horses and wagons .....	3	239.05
Miscellaneous items .....	4	5,261.05
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Salary, warden of jail, District of Columbia .....	3	1,350.00
Expenses of Territorial courts in Utah .....	106	64,786.07
Salaries of employes court-house, Washington, D. C. ....	7	5,748.90
Traveling expenses, Territory of Alaska .....	3	10.00
Prosecution of crimes, Territory of Alaska .....	5	227.00
Industrial Home, Territory of Utah .....	2	5,000.00
Support of convicts .....	1	190.52
Payment to A. R. Erskine <i>et al</i> .....	1	400.00
Transportation of prisoners .....	1	757.68
Repairs to court-house, Washington, D. C. ....	8	1,607.13
Defending suits in claims against the United States .....	15	18,826.93
Punishing violations of intercourse acts and frauds .....	26	2,897.42
Prosecution of crimes .....	21	21,600.38
Payment for legal services .....	2	5,250.00
Relief of various parties .....	6	4,674.85
<b>JUDICIAL.</b>		
Salaries:		
Justices, etc., Supreme Court .....	98	89,208.82
Circuit judges .....	109	53,785.72
District judges .....	674	202,900.97
Retired judges .....	100	41,751.52
District attorneys .....	288	20,103.41
District marshals .....	264	12,816.37
Justice and judges supreme court District of Columbia .....	72	24,190.91
Salary and expenses supreme court reporter (permanent) .....	8	8,150.00
<i>United States courts.</i>		
Fees and expenses of marshals .....	806	1,021,342.45
Fees of district attorneys .....	857	439,633.50
Fees of clerks .....	661	212,141.30
Fees of commissioners .....	1,581	172,697.36
Fees of jurors .....	528	593,666.11
Fees of witnesses .....	749	831,129.24
Support of prisoners .....	673	389,109.18
Rent of court-rooms .....	199	52,948.58
Miscellaneous expenses .....	777	321,750.21
Fees of supervisors of elections .....	69	191,938.34
Judicial emoluments .....	121	624,224.75
Miscellaneous accounts settled for an appropriation .....	13	239.96
Total disbursements .....	27,930	1,284,471,593.23
Grand total receipts and disbursements .....	30,793	2,337,422,297.49
Number of certificates recorded .....		21,606
Number of letters recorded .....		5,772
Judiciary emolument accounts registered and referred .....		484
Number of powers of attorney for collection of interest on the public debt examined, registered, and filed .....		3,072
Requisitions answered .....		1,691
Accounts, letters, etc., received and entered since January 1, 1887 .....		18,380
Number of references to other offices since January 1, 1887 .....		1,014
Number of powers of attorney entered and referred .....		947
Number of acknowledgments .....		6,930
Number of transaction reports .....		599
Number of letters written .....		4,571
Number of warrants received and entered .....		6,283

## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE WORK OF THE OFFICE AS SHOWN BY THE REPORTS OF THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS.

## CUSTOMS DIVISION.

[Audits the Accounts of Collectors of Customs for Receipts of Customs Revenue, and Disbursements for the Expenses of Collecting the same, and also including Accounts of Collectors for Receipts and Disbursements in connection with the Revenue-Cutter, Steamboat Fees, Fines, Light-House and Marine-Hospital Services, with Accounts for Official Emoluments, Debentures, Refunds of Duties, Sales of Old Materials, and Miscellaneous Disbursements.]

	Number of accounts.	Amount.
Receipts.....	3,209	\$200,945,047.58
Disbursements.....	7,285	22,875,910.03
Total.....	10,494	223,820,957.58

Accounts on hand July 1, 1886.....	2,994
Accounts received.....	9,999
Accounts audited.....	10,494
Accounts on hand June 30, 1887.....	2,499
Number of clerks in division.....	15
Number of clerks employed full time.....	14½

## JUDICIARY DIVISION.

[Audits the Accounts of District Attorneys, Marshals, Clerks, and Commissioners, Rents, and Miscellaneous Court Accounts.]

	Number of accounts.	Amount.
Disbursements.....	7,189	\$4,932,469.68

Accounts on hand July 1, 1886.....	522
Accounts received.....	6,835
Accounts audited.....	7,189
Accounts on hand June 30, 1887.....	168
Number of clerks in division.....	8
Number of clerks employed full time.....	7½

## PUBLIC DEBT DIVISION.

[Audits all Accounts for Payment of Interest on the Public Debt, both Registered Stock and Coupon Bonds, Interest on District of Columbia Bonds, Pacific Railroad Bonds, Louisville and Portland Canal Bonds, Navy Pension Fund, Redemption of United States and District of Columbia Bonds, Redemption of Coin and Currency Certificates, Old Notes and Bounty Scrip, and Accounts for Notes and Fractional Currency destroyed.]

	Number of accounts.	Amount.
Interest accounts.....	615	\$53,798,741.12
Redemption accounts—called bonds.....	9	87,758,546.65
Redemption accounts—sinking fund.....	6	56,337,807.71
District of Columbia—sinking fund.....	6	418,450.65
Miscellaneous United States securities.....	73	39,134,384.97
Accounts of destroyed notes, etc.....	52	110,888,598.15
Total.....	761	348,336,529.25

Accounts on hand July 1, 1886.....	22
Accounts received.....	752
Accounts audited.....	761
Accounts on hand June 30, 1887.....	13
Number of clerks in division.....	6½
Number of clerks employed full time.....	6½

## MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

[Audits Accounts of Mints and Assay Offices, District of Columbia, Construction of Public Buildings, United States Treasurer, Salaries and Contingent Expenses Executive Departments, Life-Saving Service, Public Printing and Binding, Senate and House of Representatives, Light-House Establishment, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Territorial and Judicial, Outstanding Liabilities, Bonded and Land-Grant Railroads, Coast and Geodetic and Geological Surveys, Independent Treasury, Marine Hospital, Congressional Library, Judgments of the Court of Claims, Postal Requisitions, Steamboat Inspection Service, Hospitals for the Insane and Deaf and Dumb, and all other charitable institutions, and a vast number of miscellaneous accounts.]

	Number of accounts.	Amount.
Receipts.....	176	\$852,353,968.11
Disbursements.....	12,173	907,978,372.87
Total.....	12,349	1,760,332,340.98

Accounts on hand July 1, 1886.....		778
Accounts received.....		12,330
Accounts audited.....		12,349
Accounts on hand June 30, 1887.....		759
Number of clerks in division.....		16
Number of clerks employed full time.....		15½

## WAREHOUSE AND BOND DIVISION.

	Number of accounts.	Amount.
Disbursements.....	522	\$348,811.40

## STATEMENT OF TRANSACTIONS IN BONDED MERCHANDISE, AS SHOWN BY ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

	Number of accounts.	Amount.
Number of accounts adjusted.....	990	
Number of accounts of "no transactions" received, examined, and referred.....	599	
Balance of duties on merchandise in warehouse per last report.....		\$19,844,932.03
Duties on merchandise warehoused.....		69,875,770.63
Duties on merchandise rewarehoused.....		1,445,503.53
Duties on merchandise constructively warehoused.....		25,055,852.36
Increased and additional duties, etc.....		2,061,857.97
Total.....		117,883,417.22
<i>Contra.</i>		
Duties on merchandise withdrawn for consumption.....		\$87,290,218.04
Duties on merchandise withdrawn for transportation.....		2,677,707.06
Duties on merchandise withdrawn for exportation.....		25,571,005.36
Allowances for deficiencies, damages, etc.....		2,930,426.51
Duties on withdrawals for construction and repair of vessels.....		19,384.20
Duties on bonds delivered to district attorneys for prosecution.....		2,554.47
Balance of duties on merchandise in warehouse.....		19,383,121.58
Total.....		117,883,417.22

Number of accounts on hand July 1, 1886.....	10
Number of accounts received.....	988
Number of accounts audited.....	990
Number of accounts on hand June 30, 1887.....	8
Number of clerks in division.....	4
Number of clerks employed full time.....	4



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, BY FISCAL YEARS, OF TRANSACTIONS IN THE FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE FROM 1861 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

Fiscal years.	Number of accounts examined and adjusted.			Amount.			Number of certifi- cates recorded.	Number of let- ters written.	Number of pow- ers of attorney filed.
	Receipts.	Disburse- ments.	Total.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Total amount.			
1861	1,744	7,461	9,205	\$40,032,704.03	\$201,890,753.25	\$241,893,457.28	7,249	727	.....
1862	1,477	7,906	9,383	47,225,611.94	352,564,687.88	399,790,299.82	7,997	1,065	.....
1863	1,407	8,543	9,950	67,417,405.95	890,917,695.77	958,335,101.72	7,436	1,339	.....
1864	1,342	9,560	10,902	81,540,726.80	1,447,668,825.90	1,529,209,552.70	7,580	1,316	1,646
1865	1,972	10,520	12,492	90,763,635.52	1,755,151,626.75	1,845,915,262.27	8,524	1,824	2,424
1866	2,122	13,329	15,451	221,445,243.71	1,972,713,889.06	2,194,159,132.77	12,635	1,909	2,826
1867	2,055	10,812	12,867	218,884,931.81	2,339,633,571.08	2,558,518,502.89	10,823	1,735	2,973
1868	2,364	11,396	13,760	215,497,955.23	1,949,304,257.09	2,164,802,212.32	10,160	1,737	5,022
1869	2,547	13,352	15,899	231,762,318.23	1,808,644,481.50	2,040,406,799.73	10,859	1,900	4,295
1870	2,441	12,630	15,071	240,196,298.97	1,344,512,789.41	1,584,709,088.38	10,572	2,395	7,690
1871	2,864	14,101	16,965	239,338,078.13	1,773,277,492.08	2,012,615,570.21	11,426	2,289	6,856
1872	4,511	15,293	19,804	912,200,147.78	1,339,778,632.45	2,251,978,780.23	12,900	2,356	5,672
1873	5,522	14,474	19,996	1,202,869,370.18	1,416,193,007.42	2,619,062,377.60	12,433	2,339	5,138
1874	6,586	17,237	23,823	875,692,671.71	1,283,786,750.33	2,159,479,422.04	13,766	1,905	5,362
1875	7,065	17,994	25,059	1,144,320,298.80	1,491,427,101.07	2,635,747,399.87	12,860	2,282	4,149
1876	9,615	16,847	23,462	1,139,847,330.52	1,746,678,602.58	2,886,525,933.10	12,163	2,048	2,948
1877	7,016	17,544	24,560	696,493,659.61	986,401,191.96	1,682,894,851.57	13,059	2,055	4,505
1878	7,038	16,381	23,419	959,020,393.82	1,287,812,745.00	2,246,833,138.82	12,729	2,473	4,626
1879	7,207	17,618	24,825	917,547,049.73	1,147,581,192.79	2,065,128,242.52	13,824	3,219	5,891
1880	7,035	20,046	27,081	1,206,298,429.71	1,893,413,941.53	3,099,712,371.24	13,768	3,443	3,891
1881	6,814	20,308	27,122	862,066,081.94	1,016,464,134.81	1,878,530,216.75	15,396	3,857	3,539
1882	7,193	20,802	27,995	973,657,471.39	1,025,640,807.75	1,999,298,279.14	15,179	4,501	3,568
1883	8,149	22,950	31,099	828,380,880.42	1,361,099,615.73	2,189,460,496.15	18,871	5,248	3,200
1884	8,608	22,705	31,313	956,377,944.94	1,126,835,531.67	2,083,213,476.61	20,166	5,381	2,339
1885	6,342	23,632	29,974	1,089,208,286.68	1,152,493,050.55	2,241,701,337.23	10,985	5,295	2,125
1886	4,834	24,206	29,040	898,990,191.10	916,703,292.09	1,815,693,483.19	19,987	8,591	2,643
1887	3,385	27,930	31,315	1,053,299,015.66	1,284,471,593.23	2,337,770,608.89	21,606	4,571	3,072

FIRST AUDITOR.

The foregoing tabulated exhibits present a condensed summary of the official work of this office. The consolidated table on page 15 shows the steady increase of the work, both as to the number of accounts examined and registered and the amount involved in the settlements made. In the year 1886 it will be seen that we examined and adjusted 29,040 accounts, aggregating in amount the sum of \$1,815,693,483.19. This was increased in 1887 by 2,275 accounts, and in the total amount involved, \$522,077,125.70. The amount embracing receipts and disbursements reached during the fiscal year \$2,337,770,608.89. But in order to comprehend the labor of the office, to this tabulated statement of work must be added 484 judiciary and emolument accounts registered and referred, 11,501 letters written and acknowledged, 1,691 requisitions answered, 4,019 powers of attorney examined, entered, and referred, 990 warehouse and bond accounts audited, amounting to \$117,883,417,220, but are not included in the total amount representing receipts and disbursements.

I respectfully call attention to the fact that the office has received 1,393 more accounts in 1887 than in 1886, and not only transacted all the current business of the year, but reduced the number of accounts on hand compared with last year 882. In 1886 we transacted all the current business of the year and reduced the number of accounts on hand compared with the previous year 379. (In 1887 we did as much work as in 1886 and audited 2,275 accounts more.) This office is to be congratulated upon the fact that every desk in the several divisions has been cleared of all delayed work, and there is nothing at all in the way of a prompt settlement of current business. This work has been accomplished, however, at no sacrifice to the most rigid examination of accounts, and every question, legal or otherwise, involved in their adjustment. It is with pardonable pride that I make this announcement in my report, and in connection therewith take pleasure in commending Hon. E. P. Baldwin, the very efficient deputy auditor, and the chiefs, clerks, and other employés, who by their faithful, energetic, and intelligent service have made such an announcement possible.

Respectfully submitted.

JAS. Q. CHENOWETH,  
*Auditor.*

Hon. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,  
*Secretary of the Treasury*

(No. 10.)

REPORT OF THE SECOND AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., October 29, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with section 283 of the Revised Statutes, and your instructions of July 25, I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1887, showing the application of moneys appropriated for those branches of the public service the accounts of which are audited in this office, the amount of work performed in each division during the year, and the condition of business at the close thereof.

BOOK-KEEPERS' DIVISION.

The amounts drawn from the Treasury on requisitions of the Secretary of War on account of the Medical, Pay, Ordnance, and other Bureaus, and by the Secretary of the Interior on account of the Indian service, together with repayments of unexpended balances, and the aggregate balances remaining in the Treasury on June 30, 1887, are shown by the subjoined tabular statements.

Appropriations.	Drafts.	Repayments.
<i>Appropriations for the War Department.</i>		
Army Medical Museum .....	\$5,000.00	.....
Appliances for disabled soldiers .....	565.00	.....
Arming and equipping the militia .....	324,174.67	\$14,267.11
Armament of fortifications .....	182,220.12	618.60
Artificial limbs .....	106,805.68	1,443.20
Artillery school at Fortress Monroe, Va .....	5,400.00	12.45
Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal. ....	4,700.00	.32
Board on fortifications and other defenses .....	215.85	1,087.20
Bounty, act July 28, 1866 .....	62,364.47	2,754.30
Bounty to volunteers and their widows and legal heirs .....	417,847.96	6,884.88
Collection and payment of bounty, prize-money, and other claims of colored soldiers and sailors .....	1,500.00	404.27
Collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers .....	3,472.00	371.36
Contingencies of the Army .....	21,982.72	6,029.05
Contingencies of the Adjutant-General's Department .....	2,016.00	90.29
Draft and substitute fund .....	20.65	.....
Expenses of recruiting .....	73,316.39	1,274.85
Expenses of commanding general's office .....	1,200.00	.....
Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war .....	9,105.16	.....
Expenses of military convicts .....	4,319.84	.....
Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa .....	20,200.00	.....
Library, Surgeon-General's Office .....	10,000.00	.....
Machine guns .....	21,411.28	.....

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Appropriations.	Drafts.	Repayments.
<i>Appropriations for the War Department—Continued.</i>		
Manufacture of arms at national armories .....	\$400,000.00	\$5.10
Medical and hospital department .....	217,802.92	15,078.38
Maintenance of Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.....	10,093.33	4,000.00
Ordinance material, proceeds of sales .....	56,230.09	11,700.11
Ordinance, ordnance stores, and supplies.....	253,741.41	869.53
Ordinance service .....	90,807.85	1,035.12
Pay, etc., of the Army .....	12,651,383.52	195,300.64
Pay of volunteers, Mexican war .....	535.76	.....
Pay of two and three year volunteers .....	380,429.31	6,628.27
Pay of Military Academy .....	204,081.16	2,335.42
Powder Depot, Dover, N. J .....	35,000.00	.....
Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J .....	3,000.00	.....
Publication of Official Records of the War of the Rebellion .....	45,703.91	9,703.91
Reimbursement of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for losses by failure of the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, Va .....	20,262.46	.....
Relief of sundry persons .....	3,190.25	.....
Repairs of arsenals .....	50,000.00	101.90
Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois .....	97,000.00	.....
Rock Island Bridge, Illinois .....	9,250.00	.....
Sea-coast batteries for instruction of militia .....	8,883.35	.....
San Antonio Arsenal, Texas .....	8,233.13	.....
Secret Service fund .....	100.00	.....
Signal Service, pay .....	220,000.00	2.40
Signal Service, medical department .....	2,864.71	.....
Signal Service, ordnance .....	14.40	.....
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund .....	163,740.00	.....
Soldiers' Home, interest account .....	17,930.13	.....
Springfield Arsenal, Massachusetts .....	15,000.00	.....
Support of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers .....	1,781,000.00	.....
Support of Soldiers' Home .....	231,819.30	.....
Testing machine .....	10,000.00	43.20
Three months' extra pay proper, act July 3, 1884 .....	2,000.00	.....
Trusses for disabled soldiers .....	5,006.00	.....
New York Arsenal .....	500.00	.....
Miscellaneous items .....	1,674.92	3,548.22
Total drafts and repayments on account of War Department appropriations .....	18,277,215.00	285,590.14
<i>Appropriations for the Indian service.</i>		
Buildings at agencies and repairs .....	29,890.88	5,762.10
Civilization fund .....	.....	490.69
Contingencies of the Indian Department .....	45,590.14	4,092.33
Ditches and reservoirs for Navajoes .....	7,065.57	.....
Expenses of Indian commissions and the Board of Indian Commissioners .....	4,599.33	5.65
Fulfilling treaties with various Indian tribes .....	809,454.11	53,284.06
Gratuity to certain Ute Indians .....	1,206.14	1,273.65
Homesteads for Indians, including Seminoles in Florida .....	1,372.00	184.50
Incidental expenses of the Indian service .....	133,222.27	11,328.50
Investigating Indian depredation claims .....	15,489.37	.....
Interest on trust funds, etc. ....	688,531.18	26,102.01
Irrigating-ditches, Indian reservations .....	5,431.00	734.29
Maintenance and education of Adelaide and Julia German .....	250.00	.....
Negotiating with certain Indian tribes .....	15,350.57	1,982.52
Pay of Indian agents, school superintendent, inspectors, farmers, interpreters, and police .....	264,037.74	5,695.67
Payment to North Carolina Cherokees and other Indians .....	3,328.00	50.00
Preventing liquor traffic, Indian reservations .....	1,255.25	250.00
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota .....	21,023.38	87.69
Relief of Indians at Crow, Fort Belknap, Fort Peck, and Blackfeet Agencies .....	8,509.33	3,454.70
Relief of destitute Indians .....	16,068.75	2,080.92
Removal and support of confederated bands of Utes .....	2,008.38	621.01
School buildings, support of schools, etc .....	1,165,616.79	40,225.93
Stock cattle for Indian industrial schools .....	600.00	233.10
Support of various Indian tribes and bands .....	2,810,743.61	58,027.33
Surveying, appraising, and allotting Indian lands .....	21,183.95	362.50
Telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies .....	56,221.83	1,510.71
Transportation of Indian supplies .....	291,419.85	18,125.92
Traveling expenses of Indian inspectors and school superintendent .....	10,238.12	1,945.48
Vaccination of Indians .....	213.00	6.00
Miscellaneous items .....	1,386.10	397.99
Total drafts and repayments on account of the Indian service .....	6,431,295.64	238,335.25

GENERAL BALANCE-SHEET OF APPROPRIATIONS.

	War.	Indian.
<b>DEBIT.</b>		
To amount withdrawn from the Treasury July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.	\$18, 277, 215. 00	\$6, 431, 295. 64
To amount of transfer warrants issued to adjust appropriations .....	5, 817. 08	277, 044. 93
To unexpended balances carried to surplus fund .....	533, 578. 29	341, 285. 03
To aggregate amount of balances remaining to the credit of all appropriations June 30, 1887 .....	3, 220, 602. 95	17, 235, 168. 32
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>22, 037, 213. 32</b>	<b>24, 284, 793. 92</b>
<b>CREDIT.</b>		
By balances on hand July 1, 1886 .....	2, 422, 817. 36	15, 449, 253. 14
By amount of repayments during the year .....	285, 590. 14	238, 335. 25
By amount of counter-warrants issued to adjust appropriations .....	18, 475. 05	33, 914. 65
By amount of appropriation warrants issued during the year .....	19, 310, 330. 77	8, 563, 290. 88
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>22, 037, 213. 32</b>	<b>24, 284, 793. 92</b>

The miscellaneous work of the book-keepers' division consisted of:

Requisitions registered, journalized, and posted .....	5, 567
Settlements recorded, journalized, and posted .....	4, 199
Settlements made in the division, chiefly to adjust appropriations and close accounts .....	236
Certificates listed and indexed .....	1, 202
Repay-requisitions prepared for the War and Interior Departments .....	470
Appropriation warrants recorded and posted .....	59
Official bonds of disbursing officers entered .....	97
Certificates of non-indebtedness issued in cases of officers and enlisted men .....	7, 140
Letters written .....	1, 518
Pages of legal cap used for special reports .....	150

The amount drawn from the Treasury on settlements made in the division was \$385,256.78, including the following sums on Soldiers' Home account:

Withdrawn from the "permanent fund" of the Soldiers' Home and paid to the treasurer of said Home, to meet current expenses (section 8, act March 3, 1883, 22 Stat., 565) .....	\$163, 740. 00
Interest on Soldiers' Home permanent fund (same act) .....	17, 930. 17
Effects of deceased soldiers and forfeitures on account of desertion credited to the permanent fund .....	234. 47

PAYMASTERS' DIVISION.

Number of accounts on hand July 1, 1886 .....	1, 102
Received from the Paymaster-General during the fiscal year 1887 .....	482
<b>Total to be accounted for</b> .....	<b>1, 584</b>
Number of accounts examined, stated, and transmitted to the Second Comptroller .....	1, 038
<b>On hand June 30, 1887</b> .....	<b>546</b>

Longevity claims, under the Tyler and Morton decisions (105 U. S., 244, and 112 U. S., 1), on hand July 1, 1886, 4; received during the year, 8; audited during the year, 9; on hand June 30, 1887, 3.

The service records of eighty-four officers have been corrected, under the acts of June 18, 1878, and February 24, 1881, and the above-mentioned decisions of the Supreme Court.

The record of deposits by enlisted men, under the act of May 15, 1872, shows that 6,921 deposits were made since last report, amounting

to \$442,280.34, and that 4,781 deposits amounting to \$296,168.19 have been withdrawn.

The amount involved in 1,038 paymasters' accounts, 9 longevity claims, and 205 miscellaneous settlements, was \$19,078,517.19, as follows :

Amount disbursed by paymasters, as per audited accounts.....	\$18,888,213.50
Amount of longevity claims allowed under the "Tyler decision"....	1,088.78
Amount of longevity claims allowed under the "Morton decision" ..	570.96
Amount certified to be due the Soldiers' Home on account of contributions (12½ cents per month), fines, and forfeitures by sentence of courts-martial, etc.....	172,159.95
Amount transferred to the books of the Third Auditor's Office on account of subsistence and quartermaster's stores, transportation furnished soldiers on furlough, etc., also transfers on Second Auditor's books.....	7,796.48
Charges raised against officers for overpayments, double payments, erroneous musters, etc.....	4,078.60
Credits on account of overpayments refunded and charges removed on satisfactory explanation.....	2,686.49
Miscellaneous payments to officers and others.....	1,181.08
Special settlements on account of telegraphic services.....	741.35
Total.....	19,078,517.19

Applications for rehearing, under the rules adopted November 10, 1885, received and disposed of, 22; letters received, 790; letters written, 1,211.

#### ORDNANCE, MEDICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

Accounts and claims on hand July 1, 1886.....	365
Received during the year.....	1,383
Total.....	1,748
Audited during the year.....	1,384
On hand June 30, 1887.....	364

The amount involved in the 1,384 accounts and claims disposed of was \$4,540,543.85, as follows :

Ordnance, ordnance stores, etc., ordnance service, arming and equipping the militia, armament of fortifications, repairs of arsenals, and other appropriations of the Ordnance Department.....	\$2,626,778.81
Medical and Hospital Department, artificial limbs, Medical Museum and library, and other appropriations of the Medical Department....	387,027.70
Contingencies of the Army, publication of Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, expenses of military convicts, expenses of the commanding general's office, contingencies of the Adjutant-General's Department, Board on Fortifications or other Defenses, special acts of relief, etc.....	71,918.13
Expenses of recruiting; collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers, bounties and arrears of pay to colored soldiers, etc.....	54,410.46
Support of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	1,400,408.75
Total.....	4,540,543.85

Number of payments to officers of the Army and volunteer forces recorded in the permanent register of payments.....	41,898
Miscellaneous claims disallowed.....	60
Number of letters written.....	8,075
Number of payments reported for use of clerks auditing claims of officers for arrears of pay, etc.....	23,742

Although fewer accounts were audited during the fiscal year 1887 than in 1886, yet there was no corresponding diminution in the work

performed, the bulk of accounts being larger in 1887 than in the previous year, as indicated by the amount of disbursements:

	Accounts.	Disbursements.
1886.....	1, 559	\$3, 759, 863. 87
1887.....	1, 384	4, 540, 543. 85

In this connection it may be noted that prior to August, 1884, each recruiting officer in charge of a rendezvous was also a disbursing officer and rendered monthly accounts. From that time until September, 1886, all recruiting expenses were paid by the superintendents of the recruiting service at New York and Saint Louis. Since September, 1886, there has been but one superintendent, stationed at New York, who defrays all expenses incurred at the various rendezvous as well as at headquarters, by checks on the assistant treasurer, New York. While this change has simplified the accounts of the recruiting service and reduced the number of such accounts from about four hundred per annum to twelve, it has not materially lessened the number of vouchers to be examined.

INDIAN DIVISION.

	Money accounts.	Property accounts.	Claims.
On hand July 1, 1886.....	297	126	5
Received during year.....	801	604	3, 837
Total.....	1, 098	730	3, 842
Audited and reported to the Second Comptroller.....	836	536	3, 825
On hand June 30, 1887.....	262	194	17

The disbursements allowed in settlement of accounts of Indian agents, inspectors, and other disbursing officers of the Indian service amounted to \$1,921,724.73, and there was certified as due contractors and other claimants for services and supplies the sum of \$3,813,005.95, making the total disbursements \$5,734,730.68.

There have been furnished the Second Comptroller, to be forwarded to the Solicitor of the Treasury, for suit, 18 transcripts of accounts, involving the sum of \$63,720.24, mostly consisting of items suspended or disallowed in settlement by reason of infractions of law or regulations.

As the term "accounts" used in the above tabular statement includes not only the regular quarterly accounts of disbursing officers, but also the sets of explanations made by them in answer to objections raised by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the accounting officers, the following analysis of accounts on hand is added:

	Cash.		Property.		Total.
	Accounts.	Explanations.	Accounts.	Explanations.	
Under examination.....	101	70	77	36	284
Awaiting examination.....	45	46	40	41	172
	146	116	117	77	456

The simultaneous examination of cash and property accounts, referred to in last year's report, has been productive of the good results anticipated, and it is believed that these accounts are now examined with a thoroughness never before attained. The success of the system of records by which property is traced from purchase to issue continues to demonstrate the completeness and utility of the method adopted, but the great amount of work involved, which is regarded as merely incidental to the proper adjustment of accounts and claims, can not be exhibited in any general summary of results.

Letters written, 4,162.

PAY AND BOUNTY DIVISION.

EXAMINING BRANCH.

Classes of claims.	Claims pending July 1, 1886.	New claims received.	Old claims revived.	Sent to settling branch.	Disallowed.	Referred elsewhere.	Claims pending June 30, 1887.
<i>White soldiers.</i>							
Commissioned officers.....	32, 172	15, 969	4, 895	7, 397	12, 651	1, 372	31, 616
Enlisted men subsequent to April 19, 1861, arrears of pay, and all bounties.....							
Claims for pay prior to April 19, 1861.....							
Claims of laundresses, sutlers, tailors, etc.....	58	41	3	6	14	9	73
<i>Colored soldiers.</i>							
Arrears of pay and bounty.....	9, 081	2, 204	942	728	974	139	10, 386
Total.....	41, 676	18, 601	5, 871	8, 294	13, 904	1, 572	42, 378

SETTLING BRANCH.

Classes of claims.	Claims pending July 1, 1886.	Received from examining branch.	Claims settled and allowed.	Disallowed.	Referred elsewhere.	Claims pending June 30, 1887.
<i>White soldiers.</i>						
Commissioned officers.....	1, 108	7, 397	7, 775	334	72	324
Enlisted men, subsequent to April 19, 1861, arrears of pay, and all bounties.....						
Claims for pay prior to April 19, 1861.....						
Claims of laundresses, sutlers, tailors, etc.....		6	6			
<i>Colored soldiers.</i>						
Arrears of pay and bounty.....	144	728	800	26	2	44
Total.....	1, 252	8, 294	8, 744	360	74	368

The amount involved in 8,744 claims audited and allowed is \$1,016,456.49. The number of letters written was 203,981, an average of about eight to each claim disposed of, including those disallowed and referred elsewhere. Number of vouchers examined, 100,432.

The accounts of 4,400 soldiers of the regular Army who deserted between April 13, 1861, and December 31, 1880, have been examined and



the sum of \$67,709.84 found due the Soldiers' Home under section 4818, Revised Statutes. Unclaimed moneys due the estates of deceased soldiers, amounting to \$3,162.59, have also been found due the Home under the same law.

#### DIVISION FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF FRAUD.

The number of cases reported as remaining on hand June 30, 1886, was 7,100, but subsequent examination showed that 497 were merely additional settlements which had been made in certain cases. Treating all settlements in favor of the same soldier as one case there were only 6,603 individual cases on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year 1887. Since then 600 new cases have been referred to this division; 6,269 cases have been examined and re-examined, and 1,790 finally disposed of, leaving 5,413 on hand June 30, 1887, of the following classes:

White soldiers:	
Settled claims .....	619
Unsettled claims.....	80
Colored soldiers:	
Settled claims .....	1,497
Unsettled claims.....	1,380
Settled claims in cases where the payees could not be found and the money was returned to the Treasury after the lapse of seven years.....	1,797
Officers' cases, double payments.....	40

Thirty-five cases were prepared for the Department of Justice and 17 for the secret service division of the Treasury Department. Abstracts of testimony were prepared in 312 cases, and 4,947 letters written. The amount recovered in money and judgments was \$853.48.

#### PROPERTY DIVISION.

Quarterly returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, on hand July 1, 1886 .....	3,299
Received during the year.....	3,665
Total .....	6,964
Settled during the year.....	4,198
On hand June 30, 1887 .....	2,766

The number of vouchers examined in the settlement of returns was 47,528. Certificates of non-indebtedness were issued in favor of 5,249 officers, mostly volunteers, who have filed claims for additional allowances under recent laws and decisions. The sum of \$2,023.34 was charged to officers for clothing, etc., not accounted for, and collections were made to the amount of \$974.38. Letters received, 4,875; letters written, 3,008; letters recorded, 1,546.

Prior to 1871 this division was charged with the settlement of property accounts or returns rendered by Army officers responsible for ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, but on December 19, 1870, the Secretary of War directed that such returns, after rigid examination by the Chief of Ordnance, should be filed in the Ordnance Office, and not transmitted to the Treasury. As the act of March 3, 1817 (section 277, Revised Statutes), makes it the duty of the Second Auditor to receive and examine all accounts relating to military stores, it may be questioned whether such property accounts as have received only the rigid examination of the Ordnance Office have been adjusted in accordance with law. (See 13 Op., 483.)

## DIVISION OF INQUIRIES AND REPLIES.

Officer making inquiry.	On hand July 1, 1886.	Received.	Answered.	On hand June 30, 1887.
Adjutant-General .....	1,429	10,591	10,361	1,659
Quartermaster-General .....	54	182	225	11
Commissary-General .....	181	1,098	1,097	182
Commissioner of Pensions .....	699	6,479	6,801	377
Commissioner of the General Land Office .....	1	15	16	.....
Third Auditor .....	204	2,486	2,548	142
Fourth Auditor .....	5	20	17	8
Miscellaneous .....	.....	975	975	.....
Total .....	2,573	21,846	22,040	2,379

Compared with last year's report the foregoing statement shows an increase of 3,708 in the number of inquiries received, and of 4,828 in the number answered, and a decrease of 194 in the number on hand. Of those remaining unanswered more than one-sixth are held for information from the Paymaster-General's Office as to date of final payment of enlisted men.

*Miscellaneous work.*—Muster-rolls and vouchers copied for the Adjutant-General, 296; letters, final statements, affidavits, certificates of disability, special orders, applications, and other papers copied, 1,583; pages of foolscap used in copying, 1,084; signatures examined for verification, 6,575; letters written, 4,103; descriptive lists of 22,432 soldiers briefed and filed away; final statements of discharged and deceased soldiers arranged and filed for future reference, 11,615. In this connection, 1,509 quarterly returns of deceased soldiers, embracing 22,282 names, have been examined, and reference slips filed with 20,170 settlements and 476 claims.

## MAIL DIVISION.

For the better management of the increasing correspondence of the office as regards dispatch, accuracy, and uniformity, the division of correspondence and records was reorganized in June, 1886, as the mail division, and part of its work transferred to the pay and bounty division to which it properly belongs. The general duties of the mail division are to carefully examine, stamp, assort, and distribute all Departmental and other official mails as soon as received; to answer such letters as do not relate to the accounts of disbursing officers or to claims on file; to refer or otherwise properly dispose of all letters, claims, etc., erroneously addressed to the Second Auditor, and to revise and examine the outgoing mail for the purpose of detecting and rectifying errors and irregularities. The number of letters received was 47,258; letters written, 11,634; letters referred to other offices, 735; letters returned uncalled for, 1,378.

## ARCHIVES DIVISION.

Paymasters' accounts received from the Pay Department .....	539
Confirmed settlements received from the Second Comptroller entered, indexed, and filed: Paymasters', 123; Indian, 3,135; miscellaneous, 1,082 ..	4,340
Miscellaneous accounts withdrawn and returned to files .....	5,710
Vouchers withdrawn for reference .....	74,701
Vouchers returned to files .....	141,509
Vouchers briefed .....	652,148
File-boxes briefed and stenciled .....	4,795
Rolls repaired .....	4,583
Vouchers re-examined and verified .....	1,501,542
Letters written .....	763
Number of pages of abstracts, etc., copied .....	11,971
Pages of mutilated and defaced muster and pay rolls copied and compared ..	2,994

Great difficulty having been experienced in obtaining information as to payments made to the militia of the various States called into the service of the United States since the war of 1812, and of which no record was made, a complete register of such payments by companies and regiments is now being prepared.

## RECAPITULATION.

Description of accounts, etc.	On hand July 1, 1886.	Received.	Disposed of.	On hand June 30, 1887
<i>Disbursing accounts.</i>				
Army paymasters .....	1, 102	482	1, 038	546
Recruiting, ordnance, medical, and miscellaneous .....	365	1, 383	1, 384	364
Indian agents .....	297	801	836	262
Total disbursing accounts .....	1, 764	2, 666	3, 258	1, 172
<i>Claims.</i>				
Arrears of pay and bounty, including longevity claims .....	42, 932	24, 480	24, 663	42, 749
Indian .....	5	3, 837	3, 825	17
Total claims .....	42, 937	28, 317	28, 488	42, 766
<i>Property accounts.</i>				
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage .....	3, 299	3, 665	4, 198	2, 766
Indian .....	126	604	536	194
Total property accounts .....	3, 425	4, 269	4, 734	2, 960
Aggregate number of accounts and claims .....	48, 126	35, 252	36, 480	46, 898

Amount drawn out of the Treasury in payment of claims and in advances to disbursing officers .....	\$24, 708, 510. 64
Less repayments on account of unexpended balances, etc. ....	523, 825. 39
Net amount paid out .....	24, 184, 685. 25
Total number of letters written .....	243, 402
Average number of clerks employed .....	207

## CONDITION OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

On July 1, 1886, the total number of accounts and claims of all kinds awaiting adjustment was 48,126; 35,252 were received during the year, making a total of 83,378, of which 4,430 were accounts of disbursing officers; 7,694 were property accounts of Army officers and Indian agents; 3,842 were claims of contractors and others for supplies furnished and services rendered to the Indian Department, and 67,412 were claims of officers and enlisted men for arrears of pay and bounty. The number audited and disposed of during the year was 36,480, as follows: Disbursing accounts, 3,258; property accounts, 4,734; Indian claims, 3,825; war claims, 24,663; leaving an aggregate of 46,898 on hand at the close of the fiscal year, namely, money accounts, 1,172; property accounts, 2,960; Indian claims, 17; claims for arrears of pay, etc., 42,749. These figures show that the volume of business to be transacted, so far as accounts and claims are concerned, has been reduced by 1,228 items, there being a decrease of 592 in the number of disbursing accounts on hand; 465 in property accounts and 183 in pay and bounty claims; while the number of Indian claims on hand has increased from five to seventeen, a temporary increase which is without significance.

Recognizing the importance, not only to the Government, but to its officers who have been intrusted with the disbursement of large sums

of public money; that the accounts of such disbursement should be promptly adjusted as required by law, I have endeavored to bring this class of business as nearly up to date as possible. The accounts of Army paymasters, who disburse about \$13,500,000 per annum, have been audited and the balances certified to the Second Comptroller to include March, 1886. As they do not reach this office until about three months after their date (that time being consumed by the administrative action of the Pay Department) they are twelve months in arrear. It is deemed practicable to bring them up to within six months, and a strong effort will be made to attain that end. The proposed substitution of monthly instead of bi-monthly payments to the rank and file of the Army—commissioned officers being already paid monthly—will, if effected, materially increase the bulk, though not the number, of paymasters' accounts, and will, of course, correspondingly increase the work of auditing them.

The accounts of disbursing officers of the Adjutant-General's Department, the Medical and Ordnance Departments, and sundry miscellaneous disbursing officers, whose payments average about \$3,500,000 per annum, are well in hand and do not call for special comment.

The accounts of Indian agents and other disbursing officers of the Indian Department, who expend about \$2,300,000 per annum, have been audited as nearly up to date as is practicable; in fact, many settlements have had to be postponed until the receipt of further accounts from the Indian Office. On June 30 there were only forty-five cash and forty property accounts not acted upon.

#### CLAIMS FOR ARREARÉS OF PAY AND BOUNTY.

The increase in the number of claims for arrears of pay and bounty presented to this office during the last seven years is sufficiently remarkable to call for special notice, and serves to explain the fact that twenty-two years after the close of the war of 1861-'65 there are upward of 42,000 claims awaiting adjudication. The minimum appears to have been reached in 1881, when only 8,682 claims were filed. The yearly record since then is as follows: 1882, 13,789; 1883, 16,971; 1884, 14,919; 1885, 19,762; 1886, 19,922; 1887, 24,480. These figures show that nearly three times more claims were presented in 1887 than in 1881. The increase is attributable to new legislation and decisions of the Supreme Court and the Second Comptroller, of which the following is a list:

(1) Decision of Second Comptroller, January 18, 1882, that every officer, regular or volunteer, in service during any part of the two years from July 1, 1866, is entitled to the increase of 33½ per cent. on pay proper, under the act of March 2, 1867, (14 Stat., 422; Comptroller's Digest, vol. 2, section 788.)

(2) Acts of July 19, 1848, and February 19, 1879, and decision of Supreme Court December 8, 1884, in relation to three months' extra pay for services in the Mexican war. (9 Stat., 248; 20 Stat., 316; 112 U. S. Reports, 512.)

(3) Decision of Supreme Court in relation to longevity pay of retired officers—Captain Tyler's case. (105 U. S. Reports, 244.)

(4) Acts of February 24, 1881, and June 30, 1882, and decision of the Supreme Court in relation to longevity pay of Army officers for service as cadets at the Military Academy—Captain Morton's case. (21 Stat., 346; 22 Stat., 118; 112 U. S. Reports, 1.)

(5) Act of June 3, 1884, to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces. (23 Stat., 34.)

(6) Act July 3, 1884, granting three months' extra pay to heirs of certain volunteer officers. (23 Stat., 66.)

(7) Act July 5, 1884, to relieve certain soldiers from the charge of desertion. (23 Stat., 119.)

(8) Decision of Second Comptroller, December 24, 1885, in regard to bounty under act of April 22, 1872. (17 Stat., 55.)

(8) Act May 17, 1886, to remove charge of desertion against certain soldiers. (24 Stat., 51.)

(10) Act February 3, 1887, amendatory of the act of June 3, 1884, for the muster and pay of certain volunteers. (24 Stat., 377.)

Experience has shown that not only those persons who have valid claims under new laws and decisions make demands upon the Treasury, but that thousands of others who fancy they have not been paid in full present formal applications in such comprehensive terms as to include every kind of pay, emolument, bounty, or other allowance that has been authorized since April 19, 1861. Under the practice that obtained prior to 1882, claims of the class last mentioned would have been summarily rejected by the Second Auditor, but by a decision of the Second Comptroller, which has governed the disposition of such cases since January 1, 1882, they must be examined and certified to that officer, with all vouchers and other evidence, for his action under section 277, Revised Statutes. The continued influx of claims devoid of merit explains the apparently undue proportion of disallowances which, last year, was nearly 58 per cent. of the entire number disposed of. If it were possible that the time spent in the examination and investigation of worthless cases could be devoted to the adjustment of meritorious ones, the list of unsettled claims could be rapidly diminished, and creditors of the Government might expect that their business with this office would be transacted within a reasonable period.

There are other causes which militate against the prompt liquidation of claims for pay and bounty. One is, that through pressure of other business the calls of this office upon the Adjutant-General's Department for necessary information touching the military history of soldiers whose cases are under consideration have accumulated until they are seven or eight months in arrear; but I have reason to expect that this cause of delay will shortly be removed. Another is found in the absence of appropriations applicable to the payment of such claims as soon as they are certified. This is a matter that can be remedied only by legislative action.

Alluding to these claims, in his report for the fiscal year 1880, my predecessor said:

The difficulties attending the adjustment of these claims increase rather than diminish. Questions of law and fact, heirship, identity, etc., now arise that were comparatively unknown when the claims accrued, and call for an amount of careful investigation and tedious correspondence not required ten years ago.

Experience demonstrates that, as we recede from the period of the war, each year adds increased difficulties to the transaction of this class of business.

#### REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

Judging from inquiries received during the last fiscal year, many persons have inherited claims for supplies furnished during the Revolutionary war. These claims do not come within the jurisdiction of this office, nor, indeed, of any office, as they have been barred for more than ninety-three years, but the present possessors are not aware of that fact. The law by which they are barred reads as follows:

All claims upon the United States for services or supplies, or for other cause, matter, or thing furnished or done, previous to March 4, 1789, whether founded upon certificates or other written documents from public officers, or otherwise, which have not already been barred by any act of limitation, and which shall not be presented at the Treasury before May 1, 1794, shall forever after be barred and precluded from settlement or allowance. (Act February 12, 1793; 1 Stat., 301.)

## OVERPAYMENTS DURING THE LATE WAR.

There are upward of 1,500 charges on the books of this office against officers and enlisted men of volunteers who served in the late war, ranging in amount from 56 cents to nearly \$3,000. Most of these cases have been investigated and demands made for refundment. In some instances, on proof being furnished the payees that they had really received more than the law allowed, repayment was made either at once or by installments. In other cases, where the payees refused or neglected to make restitution, and where their circumstances seemed to warrant such action, suits were instituted through the Department of Justice. But in the great majority of cases it has been found either that the debtors had died leaving no estate, or, if living, that they were without means of satisfying the demands of the Government. The replies elicited by letters addressed to local authorities as to the pecuniary condition of persons charged with overpayments are not without melancholy interest, showing, as they do, the low estate of many officers of the war of the rebellion. The following extracts are given as illustrations: "Disabled by wounds and financially embarrassed;" "No visible means of support;" "A poor man with a large family;" "Bankrupt and covered with judgments;" "Without home or means;" "In a charity hospital;" "Paralyzed and helpless."

Although there is hardly a possibility that the charges will ever be collected, there is no authority for removing them. The names of the payees must therefore remain on the list of persons indebted to the United States.

## DEFECTIVE INQUIRIES.

Much unnecessary work is imposed upon this office by the neglect of correspondents to mention the regiments of soldiers to whom their inquiries relate. The record of claims filed since April, 1861, is kept by regiments, or other recognized organizations, such as batteries, independent companies, etc. An alphabetical list of claimants, not counting the legal representatives of deceased soldiers, would embrace more than 800,000 names, and be too unwieldy for reference, but an alphabetical record kept by regiments, etc., can be readily consulted. If the name of the soldier and the organization to which he belonged be given, any case presented to this office during the last twenty-six years can be found in a few minutes. Letters in which the soldiers' regiments are not mentioned have to be returned to the writers for further information.

## DISALLOWED VOUCHERS.

In many cases where vouchers have been disallowed because the expenditures were not in accordance with law, disbursing officers have pleaded the orders of their lawful superiors as a reason why credit should not be withheld in the settlement of their accounts. Without entering into a discussion of the vexed question as to whether the accounting officers are bound to accept the orders of the head of an executive department, or an officer of rank, as sufficient authority for disbursements which, in their opinion, are not warranted by law, it is suggested that the statute in relation to disbursements made by order of commanding officers of the Navy might properly be extended to the War Department and the Indian Office. It reads as follows:

Every disbursement of public moneys, or disposal of public stores, made by a disbursing officer pursuant to an order of any commanding officer of the Navy, shall be allowed by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury in the settlement of the

accounts of the officer, upon satisfactory evidence of the making of such order, and of the payment of money or disposal of stores in conformity with it; and the commanding officer by whose order such disbursement or disposal was made, shall be held accountable for the same. (Section 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Revised Statutes.)

BOUNTY UNDER ACT OF APRIL 22, 1872.

By the act of April 22, 1872 (17 Stat., 55), every volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer who enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, under the President's proclamation of May 3, 1861, and the orders of the War Department issued in pursuance thereof, and was actually mustered before August 6, 1861, is entitled to \$100 bounty, provided the same has not already been paid. In adjusting claims under this act the accounting officers adopted the rule laid down by the Secretary of War in construing the act of July 22, 1861 (12 Stat., 270), and decided that "those who were enlisted and mustered as above, and who were discharged for promotion, are not entitled to this bounty, as such discharge is not considered a muster out of the service as contemplated by General Order No. 15, 1861, under which the contract was made." (Digest of Bounty Laws, 1872, page 103. See also Comptroller's Digest, 1869, section 292.) This decision governed in all cases acted upon until December 24, 1885, when it was rescinded on the ground that a soldier discharged for promotion was honorably discharged within the meaning of General Order No. 15, of 1861. As soon as this action became known many claimants whose cases had been rejected under the decision of 1872 renewed their applications for bounty, which were again rejected, for the reason that they had already been adjudicated, and that, under section 191 of the Revised Statutes, the action of the Second Comptroller in formally disallowing these claims, pursuant to the decision of 1872, was final and conclusive upon all concerned, and subject to revision only by Congress and the proper courts. The subsequent decision of 1885, by which the prior one was reversed, can not therefore be applied to cases already settled and determined, nor can such cases be re-opened by the filing of new claims. But no explanation or argument can convince the average claimant whose case was rejected under the old decision that he has not been unjustly treated. He does not understand or appreciate the salutary rule of *res judicata*.

The class of claimants affected by the decisions herein referred to consists of men who volunteered as private soldiers and were promoted, in many instances, for gallantry in battle. They fulfilled in all respects the conditions of the act of 1872, and were legally entitled to the benefits conferred by that act, but were denied such benefits by what must now be considered as a misinterpretation of the law. The accounting officers do not appear to be wholly responsible for that misinterpretation, but as they adopted it and are now without power to remedy any injustice that may have been done to a meritorious class of men, I think it is not improper to invite attention to the matter and to suggest the enactment of a law for the relief of such persons as, under the first interpretation of the act of April 22, 1872, have been refused the bounty granted by that act.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM A. DAY,  
Auditor.

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

The first part of the history is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of King Henry the First. It describes the various provinces and the different manners of the people. It also mentions the wars which were then carried on between the king and his barons.

The second part of the history is a particular account of the reign of King Henry the First. It describes the various events which happened during his reign, and the different wars which he fought.

The third part of the history is a particular account of the reign of King Richard the First. It describes the various events which happened during his reign, and the different wars which he fought.

The fourth part of the history is a particular account of the reign of King John. It describes the various events which happened during his reign, and the different wars which he fought.

The fifth part of the history is a particular account of the reign of King Henry the Second. It describes the various events which happened during his reign, and the different wars which he fought.

The sixth part of the history is a particular account of the reign of King Richard the Second. It describes the various events which happened during his reign, and the different wars which he fought.

The seventh part of the history is a particular account of the reign of King Henry the Third. It describes the various events which happened during his reign, and the different wars which he fought.

The eighth part of the history is a particular account of the reign of King Richard the First. It describes the various events which happened during his reign, and the different wars which he fought.

The ninth part of the history is a particular account of the reign of King John. It describes the various events which happened during his reign, and the different wars which he fought.

The tenth part of the history is a particular account of the reign of King Henry the Second. It describes the various events which happened during his reign, and the different wars which he fought.

The eleventh part of the history is a particular account of the reign of King Richard the Second. It describes the various events which happened during his reign, and the different wars which he fought.

The twelfth part of the history is a particular account of the reign of King Henry the Third. It describes the various events which happened during his reign, and the different wars which he fought.

The thirteenth part of the history is a particular account of the reign of King Richard the First. It describes the various events which happened during his reign, and the different wars which he fought.



(No. 11.)

**REPORT OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.**

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1887.**

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter of July 25, 1887, to report the condition of the public business intrusted to my charge, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, I have the honor to submit herewith the operations of the several divisions of this office during that period.

The total number of claims, accounts, and cases settled and disposed of during the fiscal year was 14,765, involving \$102,096,136.24.

**ARMY PENSION DIVISION.**

This division has charge of the settlement of the accounts of Army pension agents and the adjustment of all matters relating to the payment of Army pensions.

In order to adjust these accounts properly it is necessary to keep an account with each pensioner from the time the name is placed on the pension rolls until the pension ceases by death or otherwise. This office has, therefore, the records of all payments to pensioners from March 4, 1789, and the vouchers and receipts for each separate payment from July 1, 1818, the date when by authority of the act of April 9, 1818, the disbursements were placed under the control of the Secretary of War (instead of the Secretary of the Treasury) and the adjudication of the accounts transferred from the First to the Third Auditor. The vouchers and accounts prior to that time were in the custody of the Register of the Treasury, and have been destroyed. A portion of them were burned by the British in 1814, and the remainder in the Treasury fire in 1833.

The report of the operations of this division, as appears in the tabulated statement herewith submitted, shows a large growth in the work of the record section, arising from the increased number of pensions granted, increased, reissued, etc., including Mexican war pensions. The number of notifications of issue of pensions during the fiscal year was 101,363, against 75,542 received the previous year—an excess of 25,281, or 33 per cent. The number recorded during the same period was 91,710, against 79,221 in the previous year—a gain of 12,489, or 15 per cent. There was also a large increase in the work assigned to the examining section, the accounts received involving \$71,817,061.56, against \$63,989,888.97 received in 1886—a difference of \$7,827,172.59, or 12 per cent. Notwithstanding this addition to the business, and the fact that the force employed averaged 33 clerks against 41 in the previous year, the work has been kept up to date.

## CLAIMS DIVISION.

This division is charged with the settlement of claims of a miscellaneous character arising in the various branches of service in the War Department, and growing out of the purchase or appropriation of supplies and stores for the Army; the purchase, hire, or appropriation of water-craft, railroad stock, horses, wagons, and other means of transportation; the transportation contracts of the Army; the occupation of real estate for camps, barracks, hospitals, fortifications, etc.; the hire of employes, mileage, courts-martial fees, traveling expenses, commutations, etc.; claims for compensation for vessels, railroad-cars, engines, etc., lost in the military service; claims, under act March 3, 1885, for compensation for private property lost by officers and soldiers in the military service; claims growing out of the Oregon and Washington war of 1855 and 1856, and other Indian wars; claims of various descriptions under special acts of Congress, and claims not otherwise assigned for adjudication.

The tabular statement herewith shows the number of claims received and settled, respectively, during the fiscal year, and the number on hand at the beginning and the end, respectively, of the year.

In the class called "Miscellaneous," which includes the great mass of the claims, it is pleasing to note the great reduction made in each of the last two fiscal years, as shown by comparison, as follows:

On hand July 1, 1884, 21,620 claims (\$9,389,571.31); on hand July 1, 1885, 22,239 claims (\$9,470,501.21), an increase of 619. On hand July 1, 1886, 9,652 claims (\$2,299,252.95), a reduction of 12,587. On hand July 1, 1887, 2,681 claims (\$330,467.19), a reduction of 6,971. Thus the aggregate reduction in the two years is 19,558 claims, involving \$9,140,034.02. This very gratifying showing is not due to any falling off in the receipt of claims; on the contrary, the number received in each of the last two years greatly exceeded that received in the year ended June 30, 1885, viz:

Received in year ended June 30, 1885 .....	4,259
June 30, 1886 .....	7,623
June 30, 1887 .....	7,307

## COLLECTION DIVISION.

This division prepares transcripts of accounts of defaulting officers to be reported for suit; examines and reports on all cases for information from the files of the office in various matters, including reports on the evidence relating to claims for bounty land and pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812.

Under the act of July 4, 1864, providing for the adjustment of claims for quartermaster's stores and commissary supplies taken from loyal citizens in loyal States for the use of the United States Army, a large amount of work was imposed on this division. The vast majority of these claims was not supported by vouchers or receipts, but rested entirely upon *ex parte* testimony. As one check upon them, the Quartermaster-General and the Commissary-General have, from time to time, called on this office for examinations of the accounts rendered by officers of those departments in respect both to property taken from or payments made to the claimants. In many cases the claimants could only approximate to the dates of the taking of their property, and frequently could not give the names of the officers who took it. As the Union Armies were almost constantly upon the move in Tennessee and

Kentucky—the States in which the great majority of this class of claims originated—and as payments upon vouchers (if issued) might have been made by officers at long distances, the examinations required have generally covered voluminous accounts of a great number of officers and for long periods, and the burden of this labor has been correspondingly large. I am much gratified at the improvement which has been made in disposing of this work. From being far in arrears at the commencement of my term of office, the work has been so brought up by great diligence, that the examinations are now usually completed within one month from the receipt of the inquiries, and this, too, with a reduced clerical force.

The sum of \$35,688.35 has been collected and covered into the Treasury during the year, received from delinquent pension agents, quartermasters, and commissaries. These delinquencies were in most cases of long standing—covering a period of the last twenty years.

As shown in the tabulated statement, the work of the division is well in hand; in fact, current work and cases are usually disposed of within a few days after they have been received.

#### MILITARY DIVISION.

The military division settles the accounts of quartermasters for the transportation of the Army and its supplies; the purchase of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, horses, mules, forage, fuel; the support of the Military Academy and military prisons; accounts of commissaries and acting commissaries for the purchase, preservation, and distribution of provisions and stores necessary for the subsistence of the Army; accounts of engineers for the construction and preservation of fortifications and breakwaters, the improvement of rivers and harbors, and for surveys on the coasts, lakes, and rivers; accounts of the Signal Service for Army signaling, reconstruction and repair of military telegraphs, and for the observation and report of storms for the benefit of commerce.

From an examination of the tabular statement appended it will be observed that 2,495 accounts, involving \$5,986,306.72, remaining over from the fiscal year 1886; that 6,877 accounts, involving \$20,895,946.16 were received, and 6,254, involving \$21,581,824.65 were settled; that 373 supplemental settlements, involving the sum of \$1,304,040.50 were made during the year; that 1,738 property returns remaining from the fiscal year 1886; 8,877 were received and 8,945 were settled during the year; 8,529 letters were written; 930,714 vouchers were examined; 21,379 pages manuscript were written, and 3,739 inquiries of the Second Auditor for report as to the condition of the accounts of officers designated by him, were examined and reported on; all the above being the result of the labor of 23 clerks.

The business in this division is now brought up as close to the military bureaus from whence the accounts and returns are received for adjustment, as their methods will permit. Owing to the mode of transacting business in the quartermaster's department, and, to a certain extent, in the subsistence department, accounts of any one officer for any given period, can not well be adjusted until the accounts of other officers with whom he may have interchanged money or property have also been received, so that debits and credits may be verified. The work is also as close up to the Second Comptroller as is desirable, for the reason, that when an account has been adjusted and reported for revision and certification the same officer's accounts for subsequent periods, that may have

been received soon after the settlement of prior accounts was reported to the Comptroller, can not be adjusted and stated until the settlement of the prior periods have been certified by the Comptroller. Notwithstanding that fact the average length of time accounts remained in the files in this office prior to adjustment, as shown by a close inventory made by me a few months ago, is as follows, viz :

Quartermaster accounts, 2 months 18 days.

Signal accounts, 8 months 11 days.

Engineer accounts, 4 months 17 days.

Subsistence accounts, 3 months 15 days.

And at the close of the fiscal year the average of all the accounts was 3 months and 1 day. At the time the inventory above referred to was made, it was found the average period which had elapsed from the date of rendition until the accounts reached this office from the military bureaus having administrative action on them, was as follows, viz :

Quartermaster accounts, 10 months 9 days.

Signal accounts, 4 months 8 days.

Engineer accounts, 2 months 8 days.

Subsistence accounts, 3 months.

Upon comparison with prior reports I find the amount involved in the military accounts on hand at the close of the fiscal year, viz, \$5,300,428.22, is less than at the close of any fiscal year since 1860, with the exception of one year, when only one river and harbor appropriation had been made in three years, consequently the engineer accounts for one year were comparatively small and nearly closed. Upon comparison of the result of the present year's operations with that of the fiscal years 1885 and 1886, respectively, I find a marked increase in the percentage of labor performed. The clerical force employed in 1885, on military accounts and returns, was 18 per cent. more than in 1886, and 22 per cent. more than in 1887; also, that 4 per cent. more were employed in 1886 than in 1887; and the proportional increase in labor performed in 1887 over that in the fiscal years mentioned is as follows :

Increase in labor in 1886 over 1885, 37.5 per cent.

Increase in labor in 1887 over 1885, 94.5 per cent.

Increase in labor in 1887 over 1886, 40.1 per cent.

It is needless to add that this favorable result was only attained by the increased industry of the force employed.

The accounts of officers of the Quartermaster's Office now run very smoothly. When expenditures have been made and paid from an appropriation for a different fiscal year from that to which it was properly chargeable, and to that extent the law governing appropriations violated, it is customary to adjust the matter by means of a transfer settlement, in which a requisition is called for, the proper warrant to charge the expenditure to the appropriation for the fiscal year from which it should have been paid, and carry a like sum to the credit of the appropriation from which the expenditure was wrongfully paid. The War Department, however, does not always act promptly in such cases, the delay at times being apparently for the purpose of "saving" the appropriation properly chargeable, so that it can be drawn again for current use, instead of paying debts to other years. Some certificates of settlements made in such cases have been in the War Department two years, others a less period, awaiting the Secretary's requisition for the necessary warrants to adjust the appropriations on the books of this office, thus to that extent at least rendering nugatory the efforts of the accounting officers to confine expenditures to the appropriations for the proper fiscal year, as contemplated by existing laws on the subject.

In the adjustment of accounts for disbursements on account of subsistence of the Army considerable extra labor has been necessary, by reason of extra-duty service in that branch of the Army having been paid from the appropriation "Subsistence of the Army" instead of by the Quartermaster-General from the appropriation "Incidental expenses." Transfer settlements are being made as rapidly as possible, and it is believed that at an early day nearly all such cases will be adjusted. As such service has been specifically provided for in appropriations for the subsistence of the Army subsequent to the fiscal year 1886, such complications will not arise again. Engineer accounts are generally adjusted soon after their rendition and reception, this being possible for the reason that each officer's account is not connected with the accounts of other officers of the corps. And their adjustment would be facilitated if their property returns were received with the accounts to which they pertain. They are now received after the money accounts have been examined, and credits claimed on account of purchase of property are necessarily suspended until the property returns for the period have been received and examined, thus making additional labor.

The signal accounts were under special investigation by the Second Comptroller during a considerable portion of the year.

Congress a few years ago made appropriations for the construction by the Signal Service of sundry military telegraph lines south of the Union Pacific Railroad, and provided that the expenses of operation and repair should be paid from receipts for commercial business sent over the lines, any excess of receipts over expenses to be covered into the Treasury. Subsequent legislation made appropriations for the construction by the Signal Service of similar lines north of the Union Pacific Railroad, a proviso being added, that the receipts from commercial business should be deposited in the Treasury, and that the expenses of operation and repair should be paid from appropriations for the Army; but the acts failed to designate the special appropriation for the Army to be charged with such expense. The lines last referred to were generally constructed under the supervision of the officers who built the southern lines, and the receipts from commercial business were used to liquidate the expenses of operation and repair, the same as provided by law should be done in the southern system, but in direct violation of the laws under which the northern system of lines were constructed. When the accounts of the officers in charge of the northern system of lines were adjusted, all such expenditures were disallowed as in violation of law, and remain disallowed against the officers who made the expenditures. Congress having failed to designate the particular appropriations for the Army to be charged with the expense of operating and keeping the lines in repair, the matter could not be adjusted by a transfer settlement.

Congress in the act approved March 3, 1883, "provided that on and after the 1st day of July, 1883, all moneys received for the transmission of private dispatches over any and all telegraph lines owned or operated by the United States shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed." Since the fiscal year 1883 specific appropriations have been made for the maintenance and repair of the military telegraph lines. In view of the facts above recited, and of the further fact that the officers referred to disbursed the receipts in good faith, believing they were authorized under the law to do so, it is respectfully suggested that the matter be brought to the attention of Congress, with a recommendation for their relief.

The number of officers on duty during the fiscal year 1887, whose accounts and returns are settled in this division, is as follows, viz :

Quartermaster's Department .....	925
Subsistence Department .....	461
Engineer Corps .....	40
Signal Corps.....	275
Total.....	1,701

In conclusion, I desire to bear testimony to the industry of the clerks employed, as well as their skill in the adjustment of accounts covering such a wide range of expenditures made under so many various and conflicting laws, orders, and regulations.

#### MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

The miscellaneous division adjusts, under section 4718, Revised Statutes, claims for expenses incurred on account of last sickness and burial of deceased pensioners; also records, compares, copies, indexes, and registers letters; copies and compares difference sheets and miscellaneous papers, and has charge of the filing and care of settlements, etc., made by the office.

There remained on hand at the close of the fiscal year 117 reimbursement claims undisposed of under section 4718 Revised Statutes, as against 1,167 on November, 1885, the date of the formation of the division, and 690 cases remaining on hand June 30, 1886. During the year 41 claims have been investigated by the secret service division under the direction of this office, resulting in a saving to the Government of over \$30,000, and in the conviction of several persons for presenting false claims. Not only has the current work been kept up, and claims which had laid dormant for years been disposed of, but the work has been performed with less force and in a far more satisfactory manner. This office is under obligations to the Commissioner of Pensions and the various pension agents, for the promptness with which they furnish such information as may be called for in order to expedite the settlement of reimbursement claims.

The work in the other sections of the division is in a very satisfactory condition.

#### HORSE CLAIMS DIVISION.

This division adjusts claims for compensation for losses of horses and equipage sustained by officers and enlisted men in the military service of the United States; also, those of other persons for horses, mules, oxen, wagons, sleighs, and harness, while the same were in the military service of the United States, by impressment or contract.

In submitting the tabular report of the operations of this division for the last fiscal year, I desire to explain the item "Claims on hand June 30, 1886." For many years the figures entering into this item have been the result of estimates, and these figures, less the reductions caused by the annual disposition of cases, have been carried forward from year to year and accepted as correct. It was not until April 1, 1887, that a careful count was made of the number of claims pending and the amount thereof, which showed that while, according to the estimated number, there should have been on hand 6,921 claims, there were in fact 9,545, or 2,624 more than appeared on the record. These were classified as follows :

War of 1812, Mexican war, and other claims accruing prior to the war of the rebellion.....	1,877
Indian Home Guards claims .....	1,249
Claims for losses accruing during the war of the rebellion .....	6,419
Total .....	9,545

This corrected data would make the actual number on hand June 30, 1886, 11,039 instead of 8,415, as stated in my annual report for the fiscal year. The total amount claimed was also increased from \$1,325,521.75 to \$1,447,911.10.

The number of cases disposed of the past year is greater than that of any previous year. Those allowed and rejected in the years named were as follows :

1881 .....	397
1882 .....	441
1883 .....	533
1884 .....	762
1885 .....	935
1886 .....	2, 813
1887 .....	3, 088

I am confident that during the current year at least one-half or more of the cases on hand will be disposed of. Due consideration will be given to each case and no hurried disposition will be made of any claim. This will be accomplished with a less number of clerks than has been employed in the division for many years.

BOOK-KEEPER'S DIVISION.

This division keeps the appropriation accounts pertaining to the office of the Third Auditor, upon which pay and counter requisitions are drawn by the Secretaries of War and Interior; also the accounts of disbursing officers and agents handling funds so drawn.

The tabular statement herewith shows the financial operations of this office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887. It will be observed that the requisitions of this office on the Treasury for the period named amounted to \$103,371,167.07, nearly or quite one-third the total expenses of the Government for the fiscal year.

STATE WAR CLAIMS.

[Under immediate supervision of the Auditor.]

The investigation and settlement of State war claims include all claims filed in this office by the several States and Territories, under the various acts and resolutions of Congress for the costs, charges, and expenses incurred by them for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting their troops employed in aiding to suppress the late rebellion against the United States, 1861-'65, and all claims arising out of Indian hostilities and border invasions.

The following statement shows the operations in these claims for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887 :

	Claims.	Amount.
On hand June 30, 1886 .....	190	\$9, 542, 615. 89
Received during the year .....	2	24, 446. 96
Reopened during the year .....	8	277, 189. 64
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>200</b>	<b>9, 844, 252. 49</b>
Allowed during the year .....	25	109, 271. 38
Disallowed during the year .....	116	4, 763, 003. 66
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>141</b>	<b>4, 872, 275. 04</b>
On hand June 30, 1887 .....	50	4, 971, 977. 45

Letters received, 393; pages manuscript written, 1,300; letters written, 381; vouchers examined, 3,062.

It will be seen from the above statement that much has been done toward the final adjustment of the claims of the States.

During the year 141 claims have been finally disposed of, involving \$4,872,275.04, of which sum \$109,271.38 were found due States, as follows:

Name of State.	Amount.	Name of State.	Amount.
New York .....	\$32,528.73	Maryland .....	\$289.53
Connecticut .....	4,655.80	New Hampshire .....	476.56
Iowa .....	3,071.41	New Jersey .....	6,548.45
Kentucky .....	8,813.66	Ohio .....	2,651.91
Maine .....	448.99	Pennsylvania .....	2,893.68
Massachusetts .....	20,834.19	Wisconsin .....	24,102.86
Michigan .....	1,493.16		
Minnesota .....	462.45		109,271.38

It is proper to add here that the further sum of \$35,860.86 was found due the State of Ohio by the Second Comptroller in a claim which had been previously disallowed by this office. The several amounts found due have been placed to the credit of the States named, to await an appropriation by Congress for payment, except \$8,813.66 and \$7,460, reported due the States of Kentucky and New York, respectively, not as yet acted on by the Second Comptroller's Office.

The absence of a uniform system for filing these State accounts and the condition of the office records referring to the various operations touching these matters, have led to some embarrassment and delay in arriving at correct results; but after a careful revision of the claims which enter into the report for the year, and the adoption of a more complete method for keeping the records, no difficulty will hereafter be encountered in arriving at the true status of each and every account.

The following statement shows the comparison of work done for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1885, June 30, 1886, and June 30, 1887, respectively:

	1885.		1886.		1887.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
On hand at beginning of year .....	209	\$10,883,395.83	205	\$10,428,046.69	190	\$9,542,615.89
Received during the year .....	1	141,656.56	2	32,565.39	2	24,446.96
Reconsidered during the year .....					8	277,189.64
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>11,025,052.39</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>10,460,612.08</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>9,844,252.49</b>
Allowed during the year .....	5	371,251.09	10	63,131.72	25	109,271.38
Disallowed during the year .....		225,754.61	7	854,864.47	116	4,763,003.66
<b>Total disposed of during the year .....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>597,005.70</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>917,996.19</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>4,872,275.04</b>
On hand at the end of the year .....	205	10,428,046.69	190	9,542,615.89	59	4,971,977.45
Increase of work done in 1886 over 1885 .....			12	320,990.49		
Increase of work done in 1887 over 1885 .....					136	4,275,269.34

But one clerk has been employed in the settlement of State war claims for each of the fiscal years shown above. From July 1, 1885, to February 1, 1886, the work was not in progress owing to the pressure of business in other branches of the office.

In response to my circular letter of June 8, 1886, addressed to the governors of the several States, requesting early presentation of further evidence—if it should be contemplated to offer any in reply to outstanding differences—much additional testimony has been offered during



the past year, and the claims are being considered and disposed of as rapidly as possible.

## THE CLERKS.

At the commencement of my term of office, May 1, 1885, there were 159 clerks on the pay-roll. For the salary of the Auditor, deputy auditor, clerks, and laborers, \$227,210 was appropriated. The work in every division was in arrear—in some divisions, two and three years. On the 30th of June last the number of clerks actually employed was 132, and the amount paid for salaries of Auditor, deputy, clerks, and laborers, was \$196,426.97.

The business of the office is in good condition and the several divisions are mostly engaged in disposing of current work. The clerks, with few exceptions, have been faithful and industrious, and as a result the public business has been disposed of with reasonable dispatch.

I am happy in again being able to call your attention to the improved condition of the health of the clerks employed in this office as compared with former years. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, there were 1,780 sick days. This would seem to have been a very sick year, yet I am told there were very few fatal cases. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, there were 626½ sick days, and for the last fiscal year only 464 sick days. It is suggested that the climatic conditions of Washington may have changed with the change of officials, about which I express no opinion.

Very respectfully,

JNO. S. WILLIAMS,  
*Third Auditor.*

Hon. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

## APPENDIX.

## BOOK-KERPER'S DIVISION.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

	Period.	Advances to officers and agents during the fiscal year.	Claims paid during the fiscal year.	Transfers not involving expenditure of money from the Treasury.	Total.	Repayments and transfers to this office.	Carried to the "surplus fund" by warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury, June 30, 1887.	Relief, indefinite, and transfer accounts closed by warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury, June 30, 1887.
Pay requisitions numbering 11,087, amounting to \$99,097,617.28, and credit requisitions numbering 1,873, amounting to \$4,273,549.79, were drawn by the Secretaries of War and Interior on the Secretary of the Treasury. Payments were made in the manner set forth out of the following appropriations:								
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department ..								
Do .....	1883 and prior years ..		\$4,675.89	\$3,416.88	\$8,092.77			
Do .....	1884 and prior years ..					\$10,169.97	\$10,169.97	
Do .....	1884 and prior years, transfer account.			190.00	190.00	8,738.44		\$3,543.44
Do .....	1885 .....		594.06	38.14	632.20	757.53	82,704.47	
Do .....	1886 .....	\$47,540.50	25,157.67	375.79	73,078.96	101,660.53		
Do .....	1887 .....	2,755,499.79	22,782.39	31.80	2,778,313.98	111,522.73		
Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department.								
Do .....	1883 and prior years ..		4,764.67		4,764.67			
Do .....	1884 and prior years ..					1,251.47	1,251.47	
Do .....	1884 and prior years, transfer account.				121.75	1,693.27		1,571.52
Do .....	1884 .....			2,011.66	2,011.66			
Do .....	1885 .....		37.69	2,673.60	2,711.29	2,249.32	969.40	
Do .....	1886 .....	13,582.27	416.66	4,287.79	18,286.72	17,225.12		
Do .....	1887 .....	667,766.24	2,168.46	3,739.78	673,674.48	146.98		
Barracks and quarters ..								
Do .....	1883 and prior years ..		16,137.88		16,137.88			
Do .....	1884 and prior years ..					1,627.10	1,627.10	
Do .....	1884 and prior years, transfer account.				3,910.32	3,910.32		
Do .....	1885 .....		239.15	956.04	1,195.19	124.36	2,921.04	
Do .....	1886 .....		1,802.40		3,630.57	4,761.60		
Do .....	1887 .....	1,828.17	241.89		628,891.13	9,420.70		
Army transportation ..								
Do .....	1883 and prior years ..		117,511.25	171.57	117,682.86		10,948.43	
Do .....	1884 and prior years ..					14,057.22	14,057.22	
Do .....	1884 and prior years, transfer account.			18.15	18.15	8,009.55		2,996.40

Do	1885		94,643.51	2,418.83	97,062.34	2,357.81		
Do	1886		80,981.40	1,108.88	82,090.28	81,282.25		
Do	1887	2,618,511.60	177,944.94	630.19	2,797,086.73	5,870.76		
Army transportation, Pacific railroads	1884 and prior years		17,378.19		17,378.19			17,378.19
Do	1885		67,034.97		67,034.97			67,034.97
Do	1886		215,510.52		215,510.52	328.83		215,181.69
Do	1887		83,882.64		83,882.64	75.12		83,807.52
Fifty per cent. arrears of Army transportation on certain land-grant railroads.	1883 and prior years		2,688.00	5.73	2,693.73			
Do	1885		2,008.55		2,008.55		37,758.88	
Do	1886		40,115.60		40,115.60			
Do	1887		28,849.86		28,849.86			
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage.	1883 and prior years		56.53		56.53			
Do	1884 and prior years					701.71	701.71	
Do	1884 and prior years, transfer account.			51.20	51.20	125.69		74.49
Do	1885	55,993.04			55,993.04	1,194.86		
Do	1886	30,834.16			30,834.16	98,245.43		
Do	1887	1,277,532.69			1,277,532.69	76,292.75		
Horses for cavalry and artillery	1883 and prior years		8,524.12	100.00	8,624.12			
Do	1884 and prior years					26.77	26.77	
Do	1884 and prior years, transfer account.			218.49	218.49	333.49		115
Do	1885			10.50	10.50	75.00	1,187.09	
Do	1886		99.50		99.50	506.64		
Do	1887	130,016.27			130,016.27	480.60		
National cemeteries	1885						81.02	
Do	1886					1,859.58		
Do	1887	99,921.13			99,921.13			
Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries	1885						365.68	
Do	1886					29.50		
Do	1887	60,349.82	60.00		60,409.82			
Shooting galleries and ranges	1887	10,000.00			10,000.00			
Construction and repair of hospitals.	1884 and prior years, transfer account.			2,895.67	2,895.67			
Do	1885		119.29		119.29	142.93	2,309.94	
Do	1886					1,725.59		
Do	1887	100,149.15			100,149.15	162.70		
Observation and report of storms.	1883 and prior years		15.00		15.00			
Do	1884 and prior years					224.80	224.80	
Do	1885	600.00	2.00		602.00	6,946.12	28,419.36	
Do	1886	27,882.32	41.00	116.86	28,040.18	38.84		
Do	1887	259,330.00		6.69	259,336.69	1,712.77		
Maintenance and repair of military telegraph lines.	1884 and prior years					6.90	6.90	
Do	1885					459.41	539.23	
Do	1886	100.00		124.70	224.70	20.42		
Do	1887	23,700.00		147.25	23,847.25			
Signal Service of the Army	1883 and prior years		405.25		405.25			
Do	1884 and prior years					30.00	30.00	
Do	1885					122.73	823.17	
Do	1886					12.11		
Do	1887	2,983.50		11.65	2,995.15	18.50		
				14.66	2,998.16			

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

	Period.	Advances to officers and agents during the fiscal year.	Claims paid during the fiscal year.	Transfers not involving expenditure of money from the Treasury.	Total.	Repayments and transfers to this office.	Carried to the "surplus fund" by warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury, June 30, 1887.	Relief, indefinite, and transfer accounts closed by warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury, June 30, 1887.
Signal Service, regular supplies	1885		\$3.13		\$3.13		\$1,784.09	
Do	1886	\$130.78	653.30		789.08	\$3,286.38		
Do	1887	54,265.50			54,265.50	31.80		
Signal Service, incidental expenses	1884		12,616.45		12,616.45			
Do	1885		7,079.10		7,079.10		514.29	
Do	1886	1,795.30			1,795.30	1,009.20		
Do	1887	655.00			655.00			
Signal Service, barracks and quarters	1885						127.18	
Do	1886		34.00		34.00	2,212.64		
Do	1887	84,000.00			84,000.00			
Signal Service, transportation	1885		814.01	\$92.27	906.28		9,410.70	
Do	1886		3,193.93	38.21	3,232.14	4,553.24		
Do	1887	18,250.00	2,902.06		21,152.06	14.00		
Signal Service, clothing, etc	1885						430.07	
Do	1886					60.92		
Signal Service, subsistence	1885						7,343.20	
Do	1886		55.50	674.99	730.49	5,279.65		
Do	1887	149,000.00			149,000.00			
Construction of quarters for hospital stewards	1887	12,498.50			12,498.50			
Construction, maintenance, and repair of military telegraph lines.	1883 and prior years		253.12		253.12			
Do	1884 and prior years					3.00	3.00	
Transportation of officers and their baggage	1871 and prior years		164.37	22.50	186.87	169.72	169.72	
Do	1871 and prior years, transfer account.					14.20		\$14.20
Constructing jetties and other works at South Pass, Mississippi River.	Act May 13, 1879		150,000.00		150,000.00			150,000.00
Claims for quartermaster stores and commissary supplies, Act July 4, 1864.	Act June 15, 1880		97.50		97.50			
Do	Act March 1, 1881		290.00		290.00			
Do	Act July 5, 1884		110.00		110.00			
Do	Act February 20, 1886		152.50		152.50			
Do	Act May 17, 1886		22,847.72		22,847.72	280.00		
Do	Act March 2, 1887		180,036.07		180,036.07			
Headstones for graves of soldiers in private cemeteries.		1,434.17	736.52	375.28	2,545.97			

Headstones for graves of soldiers.....		37,000.00	1,820.61		38,820.61		
Pay, transportation, services, and supplies of Oregon and Washington volunteers, 1855-'56.			4,752.56		4,752.56		
Twenty per cent additional compensation.....	Prior to July 1, 1883		1,082.51		1,082.51		
Rogue River Indian war.....	Prior to July 1, 1883		30.42		30.42		
Horses and other property lost in military service, act March 3, 1849.	Prior to July 1, 1882		695.00		695.00		
Do.....	Prior to July 1, 1883		296,596.38	4,391.48	300,987.86		.10
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States and soldiers on furlough.	Prior to July 1, 1883		20,938.50	225.75	21,164.25		
Payment to American Graphic Company, of New York City, for plates and weather maps.	Act August 4, 1886		5,750.00		5,750.00		
Keeping, transporting, and supplying prisoners of war.	1871 and prior years..		24.00		24.00		
Payment of Fourth Regiment Vermont Militia for services at battle of Plattsburgh, act August 14, 1848.	Act August 4, 1886		14.00		14.00		
Military posts.....		246,446.55	1,677.00		248,123.55	1,674.85	
Refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers.	Act August 4, 1886		41,100.96		41,100.96		
Reimbursement to certain States and Territories expenses incurred in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities, act June 27, 1882.	Act August 4, 1886		18,081.23		18,081.23		
Establishing signal station at Point Jupiter, Fla.		17,000.00			17,000.00		
Road to National Cemetery at Chalmette, La.....		25,000.00			25,000.00		
Road to National Cemetery at Knoxville, Tenn.....		6,000.00			6,000.00		
Road from Natchez to National Cemetery, Miss.....		10,000.00			10,000.00		
Road from Springfield to National Cemetery, Mo.....		3,550.00			3,550.00	.09	
Road from Chattanooga to National Cemetery, Tenn.						.27	
Remodeling old Produce Exchange Building York City.		90,000.00			90,000.00		
Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.....		85,952.00			85,952.00		
Examination of claims of States and Territories under act June 27, 1882.	Act August 4, 1886		3,000.00		3,000.00		
Observation and exploration in the Arctic Seas.....		76.30	201.30		277.60	49.95	
Repair of Signal-Service cable, Columbia River.....		500.00			500.00		
Repair of submarine cable, Block Island Bay.....						4,800.00	4,800.00
Buildings for cavalry and artillery school at Fort Riley, Kans.		2,500.00			2,500.00		
Purchase of drill ground near San Antonio, Tex.....		4,655.00			4,655.00		
Academic building, Military Academy.....		5,000.00			5,000.00		
Gymnasium, Military Academy.....		1,000.00			1,000.00		
Contingencies of fortifications.....		4,434.33	3,952.25		8,386.58	5,975.99	
Operating and care of canals and other works of navigation.	Indefinite	238,318.60			238,318.60	5.00	238,318.60
Removing sunken vessels or craft obstructing or endangering navigation.	do	21,284.68			21,284.69	3,062.30	18,222.39
Preservation and repair of fortifications.....	1885					41.84	2,687.67
Do.....	1886	225.00			225.00	1,223.31	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

	Period.	Advances to officers and agents during the fiscal year.	Claims paid during the fiscal year.	Transfers not involving expenditure of money from the Treasury.	Total.	Repayments and transfers to this office.	Carried to the "surplus fund" by warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury, June 30, 1887.	Relief, indefinite, and transfer accounts closed by warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury, June 30, 1887.
Preservation and repair of fortifications .....	1887 .....	\$1,845.00			\$1,845.00	\$120.02		
Torpedoes for harbor defenses .....	1885 .....						\$41,500.00	
Do .....	1886 .....	16,426.00			16,426.00	16,981.90		
Do .....	1887 .....	800.00			800.00	202.27		
Engineer depot at Willets Point, N. Y. ....	1886 .....					1,431.30		
Engineer depot at Willets Point, N. Y., incidental.	1887 .....	3,000.00				3,000.00		
Engineer depot at Willets Point, N. Y., building.	1887 .....	10,000.00	\$6.65		10,006.65	6.65		
Engineer depot at Willets Point, N. Y., materials.	1887 .....	1,000.00			1,000.00			
Engineer depot at Willets Point, N. Y., instruments.	1887 .....	2,000.00			2,000.00			
Engineer depot at Willets Point, N. Y., library ..	1887 .....	500.00			500.00			
Survey of boundary lines between Indian Territory and Texas.		500.00			500.00			
Current and ordinary expenses, Military Academy.	1885 .....						2,780.74	
Do .....	1887 .....	50,830.00			50,830.00			
Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, Military Academy.	1885 .....						173.52	
Do .....	1887 .....	16,120.00			16,120.00			
Buildings and grounds, Military Academy	1885 .....					314.17	314.17	
Do .....	1887 .....	10,020.00			10,020.00			
Survey of northern and northwestern lakes	1885 .....						79.19	
Do .....	1886 .....	458.91			458.91			
Do .....	1887 .....	2,000.00			2,000.00			
Improving Umpqua River, Oregon			1.47		1.47			
Improvement of Yellowstone National Park.		20,000.00			20,000.00			
Survey of Gettysburg battle-field.		7,500.00			7,500.00			
Examinations and surveys of Pacific coast						3.68		
Surveys for military defenses	1883 and prior years		12.00		12.00			
Do .....	1884 and prior years					6.26		
Surveys and reconnaissances in military divisions and departments.	1885 .....						1,826.01	
Do .....	1886 .....					89.45		
Mississippi River Commission.		4.05			4.05	13.00		

Damages by improvement of Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.	Act August 4, 1886	130,294.84	130,294.84	891.74	03
Wharf at Fortress Monroe, Va	1,000.00		1,000.00		
River and harbor improvements	7,407,137.78	6,859.02	6.80	7,414,003.30	32,408.68
Subsistence of the Army	1883 and prior years	5,320.27		5,320.27	
Do	1884 and prior years		29.88	29.38	4,917.16
Do	1884 and prior years, transfer account.				4,917.16
Do	1885	434.50	61.75	496.25	44,742.52
Do	1886	3,736.50	23.68	3,760.08	213,664.18
Do	1887	1,732,350.00	14.00	1,732,364.00	6,076.75
Do	1885				9,754.93
Support of Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	1886			5,285.80	
Do	1887	76,377.76		76,377.76	
Army pensions	1882 and prior years		6.19	6.19	27,082.84
Do	1882 and prior years, transfer account.				27,145.20
Do	1885, transfer			9,079.55	9,079.55
Do	1885	2,494.75		2,494.75	22,827,964.48
Do	1886	2,380.78		2,380.73	1,180,630.26
Do	1887	*75,064,270.00	115,521.70	75,179,791.70	1,440,468.77
Fees of examining surgeons, Army pensions	1884 and prior years, transfer account.		7,798.70	7,798.70	7,798.70
Do	1885	30.00	12,064.62	12,094.62	
Do	1886	4.00	502,453.24	502,457.24	2,393.85
Do	1887	1,185,000.00		1,185,000.00	540,631.57
Pay and allowances, Army pensions	1884 and prior years, transfer account.		1,280.85	1,280.85	1,280.85
Do	1885		9,211.50	9,211.50	50
Do	1886	2,013.02		2,013.02	29,677.72
Salaries, pension agents	1887	76,200.45		76,200.45	4,493.78
Clerk-hire, pension agencies	1887	157,515.00		157,515.00	7,517.96
Rents, pension agencies	1887	21,305.00		21,305.00	1,658.75
Fuel, pension agencies	1887	*1,025.00		1,025.00	100.00
Lights, pension agencies	1887	*900.00		900.00	61.40
Contingent expenses, pension agencies	1887	*9,665.00		9,665.00	665.43
Contingent expenses of agents, Army pensions	1885				9,840.32
Arrears of Army pensions		86,000.00	1,078.22	87,078.22	51,754.13
Fees for vouchers, arrears of Army pensions					24.70
Mexican war pensions	1887	*370,000.00		370,000.00	55,000.00
Payment to George G. Tarbell, costs in suit	Act August 4, 1886		225.60	225.69	
Relief of Lady Franklin Bay Expedition to the Arctic regions.	Act February 13, 1884		70.00	70.00	70.00
Relief of sufferers by loss of steamer J. Don Cameron.	Act February 25, 1885		592.85	592.85	592.85
Relief of the heirs of Andrew F. McMillan	Act May 17, 1886		204.00	204.00	204.00
Relief of William J. Gamble	Act June 28, 1886		125.00	125.00	125.00

\* For the sum of \$95,025, charged as advanced to agents under Army pensions \$54,930, fuel \$50, lights \$25, contingent expenses \$20, and Mexican war pensions \$40,000 drafts were not issued, and that amount was covered into the Treasury to their credit.

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

Period.	Advances to officers and agents during the fiscal year.	Claims paid during the fiscal year.	Transfers not involving expenditure of money from the Treasury.	Total.	Repayments and transfers to this office.	Carried to the "surplus fund" by warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury, June 30, 1887.	Relief, indefinite, and transfer accounts closed by warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury, June 30, 1887.	
Relief of Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company.	Joint resolution June 30, 1886.	\$18,725.35		\$18,725.35			\$18,725.35	
Relief of J. A. Wilson, administrator of Gregory Jarratt, deceased.	Act July 3, 1886	3,478.00		3,478.00			3,478.00	
Relief of John A. Coan	Act July 3, 1886	350.00		350.00			350.00	
Relief of Thomas McBride, for loss of barge Henry Bartley.	Act July 1, 1886	1,000.00		1,000.00			1,000.00	
Relief of Alfred McMurtrie.	Act July 3, 1886	115.00		115.00			115.00	
Relief of legal representatives of John M. Robinson.	Act July 15, 1886	1,000.00		1,000.00			1,000.00	
Relief of Frances H. Plummer, widow of J. B. Plummer, deceased.	Act July 29, 1886	1,000.00		1,000.00			1,000.00	
Relief of James D. Wood	Act July 29, 1886	133.50		133.50			133.50	
Relief of legal representatives of Francis Gilbeau (or Guilbeau), deceased.	Act August 3, 1886	2,600.00		2,600.00			2,600.00	
Relief of trustees of Christian Brothers College, Saint Louis, Mo.	Act August 3, 1886	15,888.40		15,888.40			15,888.40	
Relief of Bangs, Brownell & Co	Act January 17, 1887.	5,000.00		5,000.00			5,000.00	
Relief of Richard H. Porter, assignee of the late firm of R. H. & Jas. Porter.	Act February 19, 1887.	9,350.00		9,350.00			9,350.00	
Relief of representatives of E. P. McNeal, deceased.	Act February 23, 1887.	12,781.81		12,781.81			12,781.81	
Relief of William Ervin	Act February 24, 1887.	7,650.00		7,650.00			7,650.00	
Relief of estate of Joel C. Frazier	Act February 23, 1887.	1,908.00		1,908.00			1,908.00	
Reimbursement to Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.	Resolution February 23, 1887.	150,518.12		150,518.12			150,518.12	
Relief of J. M. English, administrator of estate of Richard Fitzpatrick, deceased.	Act March 3, 1887	12,000.00		12,000.00			12,000.00	
Total		\$96,218,492.06	\$2,310,554.86	\$568,570.36	\$9,097,617.28	\$4,273,549.79	\$23,213,148.09	1,065,251.65

\* For the sum of \$95,025, charged as advanced to agents under Army pensions \$54,930, fuel \$50, lights \$25, contingent expenses \$20, and Mexican war pensions \$40,000 drafts were not issued, and that amount was covered into the Treasury to their credit.



## HORSE CLAIMS DIVISION.

REPORT FOR 1886-'87.

Claims.	Number.	Amount.
Claims on hand June 30, 1886, as per report.....	8,415	\$1,325,521.75
Error in former reports, as ascertained by actual count.....	2,624	122,389.35
Total .....	11,039	1,447,911.10
Recorded during the fiscal year.....	258	56,804.31
Reconsidered during the fiscal year.....	76	11,579.05
Total .....	11,373	1,516,294.46
Reported allowed during the fiscal year.....	1,721	222,118.70
Reported disallowed on the above allowed claims.....		30,294.33
Reported rejected during the fiscal year.....	1,367	193,446.42
Total disposed of during the fiscal year.....	3,088	454,859.45
Deducting claims disposed of, there remains on hand June 30, 1887.....	8,285	1,061,435.01
Number of pieces of mail received during the fiscal year.....		16,150
Number of letters written during the fiscal year.....		16,752
Briefs prepared.....		1,112
Clerks employed.....		8

## MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DIVISION DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

## REIMBURSEMENT SECTION.

Number of claims on hand as per last report.....	690
Number of new claims received during fiscal year.....	1,922
Total .....	2,612
Number of claims reported to Second Comptroller, and disposed of, during fiscal year.....	*2,495
Balance claims on hand June 30, 1887 .....	117
Letters received.....	3,102
Letters written.....	7,251
Reimbursement vouchers examined.....	18,351
Transcripts mailed to pension agents.....	3,704
Reimbursement blanks mailed applicants.....	2,059

## COPYING SECTION.

Miscellaneous papers registered.....	4,130
Miscellaneous papers copied.....	18,698
Miscellaneous papers compared.....	16,635
Difference sheets registered.....	1,120
Difference sheets copied.....	6,205
Difference sheets compared.....	5,666
Letters recorded.....	867
Letters compared.....	867
Names indexed.....	1,857
Names abstracted from rolls of war 1812.....	2,176

## RECORDS AND FILES SECTION.

New settlement added to files .....	18,226
Of this number are—	
Accounts of quartermasters, subsistence, engineers, and Signal Service .....	1,790
Pension and reimbursement settlements.....	2,544
Miscellaneous claims.....	9,648
Property returns.....	4,244
Total .....	18,226

Two hundred and seventy-five pension abstracts have been bound, and 170 are now ready to be bound. There are yet about 780 unbound.

\*Amount involved in settlement, \$113,923.16.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS FOR REIMBURSEMENT RECEIVED AND SETTLED, AMOUNT INVOLVED IN SETTLEMENT, NUMBER OF CLAIMS REMAINING ON HAND, AND NUMBER OF CLERKS EMPLOYED IN THIS CLASS OF WORK DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1883 TO 1887, BOTH INCLUSIVE; SHOWING, ALSO, INCREASE PER CENT. IN NUMBER OF CLAIMS RECEIVED AND DISPOSED OF, DECREASE PER CENT. IN NUMBER OF CLAIMS REMAINING ON HAND AND UNDISPOSED OF AT END OF EACH SUCH FISCAL YEARS, AND DECREASE IN NUMBER OF CLERKS EMPLOYED.

Period.	Number.	Number settled.	Number remaining on hand undisposed of.	Amount involved in settlement.	Number clerks employed.
Fiscal year 1883: Received from August, 1882, to June 30, 1883.....	2, 214	1, 378	836	\$80, 884. 09	6
Fiscal year 1884: On hand, undisposed of, July 1, 1883.....	836				
Received from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.....	1, 451				
	2, 287	1, 341	946	97, 685 76	5
Fiscal year 1885: On hand, undisposed of, July 1, 1884.....	946				
Received from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....	1, 493				
	2, 439	1, 325	1, 114	99, 793. 76	5
Fiscal year 1886: On hand, undisposed of, July 1, 1885.....	1, 114				
Received from July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.....	1, 758				
	2, 872	2, 182	690	88, 641. 34	4
Fiscal year 1887: On hand, undisposed of, July 1, 1886.....	690				
Received from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....	1, 922				
	2, 612	2, 495	117	113, 923. 16	2

Period.	Increase.			Decrease.	
	In claims received.	In claims settled.	In amount involved.	In claims on hand.	In clerks employed.
1887 over 1886 .....	164	313	\$25, 281. 83	573	2
1887 over 1885 .....	429	1, 170	14, 129. 40	1, 007	3
1887 over 1884 .....	471	1, 154	16, 237. 40	829	3
1887 over 1883 .....	(*)	1, 117	24, 039. 07	719	4

\*There were 292 more claims received in 1883 than in 1887.

	Per cent.
Increase of claims received during 1887 over the average of preceding years.....	.11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Increase of claims settled during 1887 over the average of preceding years.....	.51
Increase of amount involved during 1887 over the average of preceding years.....	.21
Decrease of claims "on hand" at end of fiscal year 1887 over the average of preceding years.....	.78

NUMBER OF NEW SETTLEMENTS ADDED TO THE FILES DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1883 TO 1887, BOTH INCLUSIVE, AND SHOWING INCREASE IN NUMBER FILED IN 1887 OVER THAT FILED IN PRIOR YEARS.

Years.	Cases filed.	Increase in 1877.
1883.....	13, 594	4, 632
1884.....	11, 306	6, 920
1885.....	11, 060	7, 166
1886.....	15, 583	2, 683
1887.....	18, 226	

THIRD AUDITOR.

609

MILITARY DIVISION.

REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION, THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

Money accounts.	On hand.		Received.		Settled.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Quartermaster accounts.....	799	\$1,557,345.97	3,265	\$10,708,338.45	2,760	\$10,318,363.57
Engineer accounts.....	440	3,114,647.74	729	6,973,338.72	899	8,169,072.36
Subsistence accounts.....	1,150	973,856.35	2,745	2,641,975.08	2,412	2,451,009.16
Signal accounts.....	106	340,456.66	138	572,293.91	183	643,379.56
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,495</b>	<b>5,986,306.72</b>	<b>6,877</b>	<b>20,895,946.16</b>	<b>6,254</b>	<b>21,581,824.65</b>

Money accounts.	Unsettled.		Supplemental.		Property returns.			
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	On hand.	Received.	Settled.	Unsettled.
Quartermaster accounts..	1,304	\$1,947,320.85	290	\$278,459.79	402	3,245	3,164	483
Engineer accounts.....	270	1,918,914.10	7	162,008.78	583	1,729	1,898	414
Subsistence accounts.....	1,483	1,164,822.27	45	13,900.83	645	3,054	3,068	631
Signal accounts.....	61	269,371.01	31	849,671.10	108	849	815	142
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,118</b>	<b>5,300,428.23</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>1,304,040.50</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>8,877</b>	<b>8,945</b>	<b>1,670</b>

RECAPITULATION.

	No.	Amount.
Money accounts:		
On hand per last report.....	2,495	\$5,986,306.72
Received.....	6,877	20,895,946.16
Supplemental settlements.....	373	1,304,040.50
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9,745</b>	<b>28,186,293.38</b>
Money accounts:		
Regular settlements reported.....	6,254	21,581,824.65
Supplemental settlement, reported.....	373	1,304,040.50
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,627</b>	<b>22,885,865.15</b>
Remaining on hand.....	3,118	5,300,428.23

Letters written.....	8,524
Vouchers examined.....	980,714
Pages MSS. written.....	21,378
Clerks employed.....	24 + average
Calls answered.....	3,738

WHEN THE UNSETTLED ACCOUNTS WERE RECEIVED.

	Quartermaster.		Engineer.		Subsistence.		Signal.		Total.
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1887.	18	
January.....		4		7		159	9		179
February.....		120		10		131	2		263
March.....		68		55		126	23		272
April.....		159		59		235			453
May.....		451		44		283	11		789
June.....		498		68		304	16		886
July.....			2						2
August.....			5						5
September.....			3		45				48
October.....			4		25				29
November.....			5		40				45
December.....	4		8		135				147
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>61</b>		<b>3,118</b>

## REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

## COLLECTION DIVISION.

## REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DIVISION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1887.

	Cases from the Quarter-master-General's Office.	Cases from the Claims Division of this office.	Pension and bounty land cases war of 1812.	Pension cases on account service in the Quarter-master's Department of the Army in the Mexican and the civil wars.	Cases prepared for suit.	Transcripts prepared for authentication.	Names of soldiers of the war of 1812 copied for alphabetical arrangement.
On hand July 1, 1886 .....	142	147	1	19	.....	4	.....
Received during the year .....	845	667	811	382	26	65	.....
Total .....	987	814	812	403	26	69	.....
Work accomplished during year .....	984	762	803	398	26	67	54.067
On hand July 1, 1887 .....	3	52	9	5	.....	2	.....

## CLAIMS DIVISION.

## CLAIMS RECEIVED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

	No.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
On hand July 1, 1886 .....	9,652	\$2,299,252.95	.....
Received during year .....	7,307	4,119,633.94	.....
Total .....	16,959	6,418,886.89	.....
Disposed of during year .....	14,278	6,083,419.70	\$1,930,926.98
On hand June 30, 1887 .....	2,681	330,467.19	.....
<i>Lost vessels, etc., March 3, 1849.</i>			
On hand July 1, 1886 .....	18	26,755.00	.....
Received during year .....	2	4,308.00	.....
Total .....	20	31,063.00	.....
Disposed of during year .....	1	3,000.00	3,000.00
On hand June 30, 1887 .....	19	28,063.00	.....
<i>Oregon and Washington Indian war claims of 1855-'56.</i>			
On hand July 1, 1886 .....	719	15,595.80	.....
Received during year .....	30	666.50	.....
Total .....	749	16,262.30	.....
Disposed of during year .....	55	4,600.30	3,365.97
On hand June 30, 1887 .....	694	11,662.00	.....

Number of letters written during the year, 9,871.  
 Number of letters written during the year, 95.

PENSION DIVISION.

ACCOUNTS OF PENSION AGENTS AND AMOUNTS INVOLVED, ON HAND JULY 1, 1886, RECEIVED AND AUDITED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, AND REMAINING UNSETTLED JUNE 30, 1887.

	Army pensions.		Arrears of Army pensions.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Accounts on hand July 1, 1886 .....	61	\$12,446,349.03	28	\$7,858.39	89	\$12,454,207.42
Accounts received during fiscal year ...	219	71,667,410.53	203	22,066.28	422	71,669,476.81
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>280</b>	<b>84,113,759.56</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>29,924.67</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>84,143,684.23</b>
Accounts reported to Second Comptroller .....	233	73,206,968.14	146	26,444.44	379	73,233,412.58
Accounts remaining unsettled June 30, 1887 .....	47	10,906,791.42	85	3,480.23	132	10,910,271.65
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>280</b>	<b>84,113,759.56</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>29,924.67</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>84,143,684.23</b>

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND AUDITED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

	No.	Amount.
Supplemental settlements of accounts of pension agents .....	110	\$122,375.75
Claims for lost, destroyed, and canceled pension checks, etc. ....	149	5,209.00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>259</b>	<b>127,584.75</b>

Notifications of issue of original pension certificates recorded .....	40,192
Notifications of issue of increase pension certificates recorded .....	41,092
Notifications of issue of restoration pension certificates recorded .....	2,685
Notifications of issue of reissue pension certificates recorded .....	7,709
Notifications of issue of arrears pension certificates recorded .....	35
Transfers noted on rolls .....	15,435
Changes noted on rolls .....	10,268
Corrections noted on rolls .....	2,639
Pension vouchers examined .....	1,461,971
Payments entered on rolls .....	1,440,500
Pages of abstracts added .....	55,304
Pages of miscellaneous copied .....	5,677
Vouchers withdrawn from files .....	9,065
Names, etc., transcribed .....	123,050
Letters received and registered .....	5,641
Letters written .....	6,345
Letters copied .....	4,198
Letters indexed .....	9,154
Pension checks verified before payment, involving \$26,964.22 .....	627
Certificates of deposit designated for listing, involving \$3,450,117.63 .....	474
Average number of clerks employed .....	33

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF WORK ON HAND AT DATE OF CONSOLIDATION OF AGENCIES, JULY 1, 1877; AMOUNT RECEIVED AND DISPOSED OF DURING EACH FISCAL YEAR SINCE THAT DATE, AND AMOUNT REMAINING ON HAND AT CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR; ALSO AVERAGE NUMBER OF CLERKS EMPLOYED EACH YEAR.

Period.	Pension Office notifications.			Pension vouchers.			Accounts for settlement					Average number of clerks employed.		
	Re-ceived.	Re-corded.	On hand.	Paid by agents.	Received.	Examined.	On hand.	Received.		Reported to Second Comptroller.			Remaining on hand.	
								No.	Amount in-volved.	No.	Amount in-volved.		No.	Amount in-volved.
On hand July 1, 1877 .....	4,040		4,040		243,692		243,692	291	\$2,857,304.71			291	\$2,857,304.71	....
Fiscal year, 1878 .....	29,949	26,099	7,890	874,369	873,846	867,157	250,381	538	33,194,149.18	715	\$24,133,591.52	114	11,917,862.37	36
1879 .....	41,794	36,335	13,349	830,734	835,547	968,191	117,737	256	26,123,111.64	281	25,765,870.58	89	12,275,103.43	37
1880 .....	72,126	42,813	42,662	957,548	935,239	832,890	220,086	547	61,010,132.95	277	31,169,748.01	359	42,115,488.37	35
1881 .....	38,434	67,142	13,954	979,811	975,911	759,773	436,224	449	50,066,841.54	555	54,973,659.39	253	37,808,670.52	36
1882 .....	50,064	57,730	6,288	1,037,467	1,035,120	828,175	643,169	455	50,191,885.62	416	37,528,064.66	292	50,472,491.48	39
1883 .....	60,018	18,686	47,620	1,143,612	1,123,700	971,872	794,997	1,796	55,131,872.60	1,773	41,665,163.29	315	63,939,200.79	49
1884 .....	57,423	87,276	17,767	1,226,119	1,200,649	1,154,811	840,835	1,868	57,671,129.86	1,819	49,521,153.00	364	72,089,177.65	54
1885 .....	70,610	81,188	7,189	1,284,367	1,353,480	1,620,850	573,465	1,862	68,264,445.43	1,874	95,106,144.35	352	45,247,478.73	52
1886 .....	75,542	79,221	3,510	1,375,959	1,370,933	1,912,294	32,104	1,149	63,989,888.97	1,412	96,783,160.28	89	12,454,207.42	41
1887 .....	101,363	91,710	18,163	1,502,749	1,475,809	1,461,971	45,942	681	71,817,061.56	638	73,360,997.33	132	10,910,271.65	33
Total .....	601,363	588,200		11,212,735	11,423,926	11,377,984		9,892	540,917,824.06	9,760	530,007,552.41			
Deduct amount disposed of .....	588,200				11,377,984			9,760	530,007,552.41					
On hand June 30, 1877 .....	13,163				45,942			132	10,910,271.65					

AMOUNTS PAID TO EACH CLASS OF PENSIONERS, ETC., AS SHOWN BY ACCOUNTS-CURRENT OF PENSION AGENTS, DURING YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

Agency.	Agent.	Army pensions.			
		Invalids.	Widows.	Minors.	Dependent relatives.
Augusta, Me.....	J. D. Anderson .....	\$1, 413, 884. 85	\$265, 311. 75	\$27, 684. 42	\$365, 789. 69
Boston, Mass.....	B. F. Peach, jr.....	2, 412, 508. 42	837, 461. 29	36, 962. 06	470, 298. 75
Chicago, Ill.....	M. A. Mulligan.....	4, 317, 773. 29	972, 524. 76	225, 987. 30	544, 380. 94
Columbus, Ohio.....	G. H. Bargar.....	5, 144, 735. 32	1, 226, 059. 94	135, 796. 38	799, 540. 77
Concord, N. H.....	T. P. Cheney.....	400, 571. 42	85, 592. 82	7, 584. 15	113, 999. 22
Do.....	W. H. D. Cochrane.....	1, 203, 022. 15	246, 519. 55	18, 664. 34	260, 509. 35
Des Moines, Iowa.....	C. S. Lake.....	3, 428, 402. 41	470, 401. 93	76, 710. 13	410, 152. 40
Detroit, Mich.....	Robt. McKinstry.....	2, 833, 226. 14	389, 388. 21	65, 631. 52	401, 631. 42
Indianapolis, Ind.....	C. A. Zollinger.....	4, 545, 309. 26	929, 883. 32	204, 847. 37	503, 779. 45
Knoxville, Tenn.....	Robt. L. Taylor.....	624, 217. 62	198, 618. 56	64, 062. 21	116, 241. 55
Do.....	J. H. Wagner.....	1, 011, 529. 23	361, 882. 04	67, 256. 17	209, 161. 28
Do.....	D. A. Carpenter.....	616, 282. 75	189, 309. 90	37, 177. 66	104, 751. 21
Louisville, Ky.....	D. C. Buell.....	1, 511, 702. 80	404, 648. 83	80, 188. 18	308, 246. 09
Milwaukee, Wis.....	A. B. Judd.....	2, 914, 607. 13	465, 382. 51	50, 239. 80	455, 672. 15
New York City, N. Y.....	F. Sigel.....	1, 975, 390. 49	681, 354. 60	38, 694. 50	444, 653. 79
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Wm. W. H. Davis.....	2, 375, 741. 89	728, 418. 00	52, 618. 62	550, 731. 25
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Russell Errett.....	1, 894, 271. 80	386, 729. 55	40, 563. 14	459, 711. 78
Do.....	Wm. H. Barclay.....	547, 638. 86	101, 505. 19	10, 848. 70	111, 822. 74
San Francisco, Cal.....	T. H. Allen.....	512, 210. 46	64, 809. 13	11, 777. 15	25, 916. 27
Syracuse, N. Y.....	T. L. Poole.....	3, 015, 987. 42	667, 380. 64	48, 311. 16	737, 180. 11
Topeka, Kans.....	G. W. Glick.....	4, 406, 474. 49	696, 583. 12	172, 780. 69	386, 229. 72
Washington, D. C.....	S. L. Willson.....	2, 844, 434. 87	510, 014. 30	55, 514. 79	263, 306. 27
	Total .....	49, 949, 923. 07	10, 879, 779. 74	1, 529, 900. 44	8, 043, 706. 20

Agency.	Agent.	War of 1812.		Mexican war pensions.		Fees of examining surgeons.
		Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.	
Augusta, Me.....	J. D. Anderson .....	\$11, 957. 33	\$117, 963. 60	\$195. 31	.....	\$35, 542. 07
Boston, Mass.....	B. F. Peach, jr.....	6, 282. 66	123, 677. 35	1, 033. 23	\$133. 32	38, 999. 73
Chicago, Ill.....	M. A. Mulligan.....	4, 099. 73	74, 707. 89	1, 833. 15	66. 66	94, 800. 49
Columbus, Ohio.....	G. H. Bargar.....	3, 192. 80	143, 415. 62	3, 916. 27	166. 65	132, 881. 94
Concord, N. H.....	T. P. Cheney.....	1, 512. 26	17, 168. 94	.....	.....	17, 921. 26
Do.....	W. H. D. Cochrane.....	3, 744. 80	49, 359. 07	466. 62	66. 66	14, 986. 60
Des Moines, Iowa.....	C. S. Lake.....	2, 302. 40	40, 392. 95	1, 233. 21	.....	92, 828. 12
Detroit, Mich.....	Robt. McKinstry.....	4, 770. 93	43, 345. 61	1, 466. 52	33. 33	59, 489. 25
Indianapolis, Ind.....	C. A. Zollinger.....	4, 525. 87	69, 076. 01	4, 533. 95	316. 63	121, 230. 90
Knoxville, Tenn.....	Robt. L. Taylor.....	5, 917. 33	128, 083. 08	.....	.....	21, 875. 20
Do.....	J. H. Wagner.....	9, 006. 20	221, 426. 36	.....	.....	16, 513. 58
Do.....	D. A. Carpenter.....	3, 867. 06	115, 267. 31	10, 548. 11	299. 97	13, 240. 66
Louisville, Ky.....	D. C. Buell.....	3, 372. 86	67, 866. 48	4, 665. 99	99. 99	33, 631. 25
Milwaukee, Wis.....	A. B. Judd.....	3, 347. 47	28, 653. 33	766. 59	33. 33	66, 444. 88
New York City, N. Y.....	F. Sigel.....	6, 118. 67	94, 024. 95	1, 753. 99	208. 31	26, 163. 02
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Wm. W. H. Davis.....	1, 998. 67	56, 866. 67	2, 375. 76	333. 30	44, 282. 06
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Russell Errett.....	2, 531. 47	44, 793. 35	18. 66	.....	50, 552. 05
Do.....	Wm. H. Barclay.....	648. 00	13, 325. 60	1, 405. 52	66. 66	8, 574. 00
San Francisco, Cal.....	T. H. Allen.....	1, 319. 17	11, 654. 30	3, 191. 51	66. 66	7, 870. 20
Syracuse, N. Y.....	T. L. Poole.....	1, 700. 52	150, 956. 68	841. 58	33. 33	55, 181. 65
Topeka, Kans.....	G. W. Glick.....	3, 658. 67	69, 110. 69	7, 262. 94	266. 64	108, 264. 27
Washington, D. C.....	S. L. Willson.....	4, 962. 14	79, 482. 02	5, 639. 77	266. 64	26, 451. 74
	Total .....	105, 837. 01	1, 765, 618. 36	53, 148. 68	2, 548. 08	1, 089, 724. 92

## AMOUNTS PAID TO EACH CLASS OF PENSIONERS, ETC.—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Expenses of agencies.					Total.	
		Salaries.	Clerk hire.	Rent.	Fuel.	Lights.		Contingent expenses.
Augusta, Me.	J. D. Anderson	\$4,000.00	\$3,493.16	\$428.00	\$87.58	\$13.20	\$400.00	\$2,246,750.96
Boston, Mass.	B. F. Peach, jr.	4,000.00	9,865.16	.....	.....	.....	499.92	3,941,721.89
Chicago, Ill.	M. A. Mulligan	4,000.00	14,221.37	.....	.....	.....	615.73	6,255,011.31
Columbus, Ohio.	G. H. Bargar	4,000.00	14,518.95	1,780.00	.....	114.32	993.31	7,616,112.27
Concord, N. H.	T. P. Cheney	1,222.22	1,202.50	168.75	25.00	5.00	6.60	646,980.14
Do	W. H. D. Cochrane	2,777.78	3,590.00	506.25	75.00	33.00	192.30	1,804,513.47
Des Moines, Iowa.	C. S. Lake	4,000.00	6,914.00	1,135.00	.....	29.36	111.96	4,535,113.87
Detroit, Mich.	Robt. McKinstry	3,999.99	6,890.00	1,200.00	155.00	61.02	539.56	3,816,828.44
Indianapolis, Ind.	C. A. Zollinger	4,000.00	13,175.00	1,000.01	.....	.....	875.00	6,402,552.77
Knoxville, Tenn.	Robt. L. Taylor	1,344.45	2,543.00	.....	.....	.....	85.20	1,162,988.20
Do	J. H. Wagner	1,722.22	3,095.49	.....	.....	.....	281.09	1,901,873.66
Do	D. A. Carpenter	933.34	1,656.00	.....	.....	.....	100.00	1,093,433.97
Louisville, Ky.	D. C. Buell	4,000.00	3,710.00	.....	.....	.....	250.00	2,424,382.47
Milwaukee, Wis.	A. B. Judd	4,000.00	7,176.51	1,796.04	.....	20.44	529.05	3,998,669.03
New York City, N. Y.	F. Sigel	4,000.00	8,998.02	4,833.34	.....	13.49	400.00	3,286,607.17
Philadelphia, Pa.	Wm. W. H. Davis	4,000.00	8,744.50	.....	.....	.....	412.60	3,826,523.32
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Russell Errett	3,499.99	5,439.00	1,500.00	93.54	70.40	229.15	2,890,003.88
Do	Wm. H. Barclay	500.00	1,225.00	500.00	8.75	7.90	107.01	798,183.93
San Francisco, Cal.	T. H. Allen	4,000.00	2,728.00	840.00	20.25	.....	317.25	646,518.85
Syracuse, N. Y.	T. L. Poole	4,000.00	9,025.00	1,010.00	.....	18.75	450.00	4,702,076.84
Topeka, Kans.	G. W. Glick	4,000.00	9,214.33	.....	.....	.....	599.86	5,864,445.42
Washington, D. C.	S. L. Willson	4,000.00	10,350.00	2,000.00	118.00	39.52	505.00	3,807,085.06
	Total	71,999.99	147,772.99	18,497.39	583.12	426.40	9,000.53	73,668,376.92

## AMOUNT OF ARREARS OF ARMY PENSIONS DISBURSED BY PENSION AGENTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

Agency.	Agent.	Invalids.	Widows.	Total.
Augusta, Me.	John D. Anderson	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	B. F. Peach, jr.	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, Ill.	Marian A. Mulligan	\$4,310.26	.....	\$4,310.26
Columbus, Ohio.	G. H. Bargar	1,393.00	\$874.67	2,067.67
Concord, N. H.	Thomas P. Cheney	65.20	.....	65.20
Do	W. H. D. Cochrane	54.40	.....	54.40
Des Moines, Iowa.	C. S. Lake	739.47	.....	739.47
Detroit, Mich.	Robert McKinstry	853.92	.....	853.92
Indianapolis, Ind.	C. A. Zollinger	2,027.50	.....	2,027.50
Knoxville, Tenn.	R. L. Taylor	1,783.57	.....	1,783.57
Do	J. H. Wagner	618.20	1,048.28	1,666.48
Do	D. A. Carpenter	.....	.....	.....
Louisville, Ky.	D. C. Buell	1,239.34	820.13	2,059.47
Milwaukee, Wis.	A. B. Judd	543.64	.....	543.64
New York City, N. Y.	Franz Sigel	1,853.96	.....	1,853.96
Philadelphia, Pa.	William W. H. Davis	153.13	.....	153.13
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Russell Errett	.....	.....	.....
Do	William H. Barclay	90.48	.....	90.48
San Francisco, Cal.	T. H. Allen	412.27	.....	412.27
Syracuse, N. Y.	T. L. Poole	.....	.....	.....
Topeka, Kans.	G. W. Glick	90.53	.....	320.53
Washington, D. C.	S. L. Willson	171.73	768.27	940.00
	Total	16,630.60	3,311.35	19,941.95



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS BY PENSION AGENTS TO PENSIONERS AND EXAMINING SURGEONS DURING FISCAL YEARS 1884, 1885, 1886, AND 1887, AND ENTIRE EXPENSES OF THE AGENCIES DURING SAID YEARS, INCLUDING SALARIES OF AGENTS, CLERK HIRE, RENT, FUEL, LIGHTS, AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, AND THE AVERAGE COST FOR EACH \$1,000 DISBURSED.

Agency.	Year 1884.			Year 1885.			Year 1886.			Year 1887.		
	Disbursements.	Expenses.	Cost for each \$1,000 disbursed.	Disbursements.	Expenses.	Cost for each \$1,000 disbursed.	Disbursements.	Expenses.	Cost for each \$1,000 disbursed.	Disbursements.	Expenses.	Cost for each \$1,000 disbursed.
Angusta, Me.....	\$1,804,034.89	\$11,616.76	\$6.44	\$2,137,889.28	\$10,372.70	\$5.09	\$2,021,596.13	\$10,496.22	\$5.19	\$2,238,329.02	\$8,421.94	\$3.76
Boston, Mass.....	3,661,250.56	19,356.01	5.29	3,908,441.68	16,390.77	4.19	3,580,926.55	16,667.51	4.65	3,927,356.81	14,365.08	3.62
Chicago, Ill.....	5,265,947.06	22,571.51	4.29	5,742,760.51	20,962.45	3.65	5,739,477.53	23,457.54	4.08	6,240,484.47	18,837.10	3.02
Columbus, Ohio.....	5,399,895.67	25,461.67	4.73	6,204,686.54	23,583.73	3.80	6,241,766.86	25,000.41	4.01	7,596,773.36	21,406.58	2.82
Concord, N. H.....	2,026,400.65	13,662.02	6.74	2,324,244.48	11,883.14	4.90	2,277,244.40	12,420.94	5.45	2,441,808.81	9,804.40	4.02
Des Moines, Iowa...	3,695,001.65	16,881.69	4.52	3,767,942.88	15,235.15	4.04	3,926,788.55	14,501.95	3.69	4,523,163.02	12,690.22	2.81
Detroit, Mich.....	2,806,590.34	14,206.86	5.06	3,182,337.14	14,924.85	4.69	3,054,163.80	16,202.83	5.31	3,804,836.85	12,845.51	3.37
Indianapolis, Ind...	4,573,591.60	19,117.87	4.18	5,465,168.12	18,773.48	3.43	5,481,046.14	23,439.98	4.27	6,885,530.26	19,050.01	2.98
Knoxville, Tenn....	2,800,814.24	14,798.48	5.28	3,200,883.42	13,895.21	4.19	3,382,862.03	14,149.33	4.18	4,149,985.09	11,760.79	2.81
Louisville, Ky.....	1,484,240.66	8,769.52	5.91	1,823,755.01	8,138.23	4.46	2,041,245.51	8,734.55	4.28	2,418,481.94	7,980.00	3.29
Milwaukee, Wis....	3,156,940.87	15,042.94	4.76	3,701,654.99	14,838.21	4.01	3,560,400.60	15,035.67	4.22	3,985,690.63	13,522.04	3.39
New York City, N. Y.	2,498,063.70	21,384.50	8.56	2,789,287.35	18,773.83	6.73	2,623,003.46	21,065.94	8.03	3,270,216.28	18,244.85	5.55
Philadelphia, Pa....	2,927,037.32	19,005.67	6.49	3,080,627.05	13,933.45	4.52	3,040,664.85	15,441.09	5.08	3,813,519.35	13,157.10	3.59
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3,128,251.00	17,540.19	5.61	3,276,137.10	15,784.14	4.82	3,069,687.85	15,019.43	4.89	3,675,097.55	13,180.74	3.59
San Francisco, Cal..	430,509.55	5,620.17	13.04	541,392.47	5,689.86	10.51	518,835.71	7,706.35	14.85	639,227.62	7,703.50	12.05
Syracuse, N. Y.....	3,778,437.55	16,715.13	4.42	4,510,562.06	18,229.30	4.05	4,091,369.06	18,189.76	4.44	4,687,573.09	14,503.75	3.09
Topeka, Kans.....	4,210,937.75	14,630.92	3.47	4,906,592.57	16,192.40	3.30	5,048,501.89	16,761.37	3.32	5,850,951.76	13,814.19	2.36
Washington, D. C...	3,454,450.79	20,248.06	5.86	4,042,200.06	18,876.09	4.67	3,772,158.64	20,432.97	5.42	3,791,012.54	17,012.52	4.49
Total.....	57,102,395.85	296,430.57	5.19	64,597,512.71	275,976.55	4.27	63,471,743.46	294,724.14	4.64	73,440,038.45	248,280.42	3.38

THIRD AUDITOR.

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNTS ADVANCED TO AND DISBURSED BY PENSION AGENTS DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887; ALSO, BALANCES COVERED INTO THE TREASURY DURING THE YEAR AND BALANCES REMAINING IN HANDS OF AGENTS JUNE 30, 1887.

ADVANCES, RECOVERIES, ETC.

Agency.	Agent.	Army pen- sions.	Surgeons.	Salaries.	Clerk-hire.	Rent.	Fuel.	Lights.	Conti- nent.	Mexican War.	Total.
Augusta, Me	John D. Anderson	\$2,249,950.00	\$33,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$3,800.00	\$950.00	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$400.00	\$15,000.00	\$2,312,265.00
Boston, Mass	B. F. Peach, jr.	3,980,000.00	47,000.00	4,000.00	10,000.00				500.00	15,000.00	4,056,500.00
Do	do	*98.80	*3.60								101.80
Chicago, Ill	M. A. Mulligan	6,213,500.00	95,000.00	4,000.00	14,700.00				615.00	15,000.00	6,342,815.00
Do	do	*1,394.05							*.75		1,394.80
Columbus, Ohio	G. H. Bargar	7,472,840.00	133,000.00	4,000.00	14,530.00	1,850.00	75.00	150.00	1,000.00	15,000.00	7,642,445.00
Do	do	*151.01									151.01
Concord, N. H	Thos. P. Cheney	800,000.00	25,000.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	350.00	50.00	20.00	100.00		830,020.00
Do	W. H. D. Cochrane	2,025,000.00	20,000.00	2,777.78	3,790.00	680.00	75.00	75.00	200.00	30,000.00	2,082,597.78
Des Moines, Iowa	C. S. Lake	4,499,950.00	98,000.00	4,000.00	7,625.00	1,235.00	50.00	60.00	600.00	15,000.00	4,626,520.00
Do	do								111.96		111.96
Detroit, Mich	Robt. McKinstry	3,744,725.00	61,000.00	4,333.33	6,890.00	1,200.00	155.00	80.00	540.00	15,000.00	3,833,923.33
Indianapolis, Ind.	C. A. Zollinger	6,401,000.00	125,000.00	4,000.00	13,175.00	1,005.00			875.00	15,000.00	6,560,055.00
Do	do	*309.47									309.47
Knoxville, Tenn	Robt. L. Taylor	1,200,000.00	23,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00				200.00		1,229,200.00
Do	J. H. Wagner	2,150,000.00	21,000.00	1,656.66	3,400.00				300.00		2,176,356.00
Do	do	*20.00		566.66							86.66
Do	D. A. Carpenter	1,250,000.00	15,000.00	933.34	1,700.00				100.00	40,000.00	1,307,733.34
Louisville, Ky	D. C. Buell	2,446,950.00	38,000.00	4,000.00	3,710.00				250.00	20,000.00	2,512,910.00
Do	do	*66.00									66.00
Milwaukee, Wis	A. B. Judd	3,949,675.00	70,000.00	4,000.00	7,425.00	1,800.00		80.00	525.00	15,000.00	4,048,505.00
Do	do								*4.05		4.05
New York City, N. Y.	F. Sigel	3,239,925.00	35,000.00	4,000.00	9,000.00	5,235.00	75.00	75.00	400.00	15,000.00	3,308,710.00
Do	do	*130.74							*5.50		136.24
Do	do	*281.26									281.26
Philadelphia, Pa	Wm. W. H. Davis	3,850,000.00	51,000.00	4,000.00	8,745.00				410.00	15,000.00	3,929,155.00
Do	do	*371.96							*2.60		374.56
Pittsburgh, Pa	Russell Errett	2,899,975.00	51,000.00	3,333.33	5,450.00	2,500.00	125.00	90.00	300.00	15,000.00	2,977,773.33
Do	do	*525.07	*581.00	166.66					*3.25		1,275.98
Do	Wm. H. Barclay	850,000.00	12,000.00	500.00	1,225.00	500.00	50.00	50.00	125.00	15,000.00	879,450.00
San Francisco, Cal	T. H. Allen	1,050,000.00	18,000.00	5,000.00	3,300.00	800.00	75.00		450.00	15,000.00	1,092,625.00
Do	do	*72.00									72.00
Syracuse, N. Y.	T. L. Poole	4,637,975.00	61,000.00	4,000.00	9,025.00	1,200.00		50.00	450.00	15,000.00	4,728,700.00
Topeka, Kans	G. W. Glick	6,097,925.00	112,000.00	5,666.67	13,175.00				800.00	15,000.00	6,244,566.67
Do	do	*186.80	*20.00								206.80
Washington, D. C.	S. L. Willson	3,999,950.00	36,000.00	4,000.00	10,350.00	2,000.00	150.00	75.00	505.00	15,000.00	4,068,030.00
Total		75,012,947.16	1,185,604.00	76,433.77	157,515.00	21,305.00	975.00	875.00	9,673.11	330,000.00	76,795,328.04

\*Recovered by agents and deposited to their official credit.  
 †Transferred from "Army pensions."

‡Transferred from "Mexican war pensions."  
 §Private funds due agent.

## STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNTS ADVANCED TO AND DISBURSED BY PENSIFN AGENTS, ETC.—Continued.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Agency.	Agent.	Army pen- sions.	Surgeons.	Salaries.	Clerk-hire.	Rent.	Fuel.	Lights.	Conti- gent.	Mexican War.	Total.
Augusta, Mo.	John D. Anderson	\$2,202,591.64	\$35,542.07	\$4,000.00	\$3,493.16	\$428.00	\$87.58	\$13.20	\$400.00	\$195.31	\$2,246,750.96
Boston, Mass	B. F. Peach, jr.	3,887,190.53	38,999.73	4,000.00	9,865.16				499.92	1,166.55	3,941,721.89
Chicago, Ill	M. A. Mulligan	6,139,473.91	94,800.49	4,000.00	14,221.37				615.73	1,899.81	6,255,011.31
Columbus, Ohio	G. H. Bargar	7,457,740.83	132,881.94	4,000.00	14,518.95	1,780.00		114.32	993.31	4,082.92	7,616,112.27
Concord, N. H	Thomas P. Cheney	626,428.81	17,921.26	1,222.22	1,202.50	168.75	25.00	5.00	6.60		646,980.14
Do	W. H. D. Cochrane	1,781,819.26	14,986.60	2,777.78	3,590.00	506.25	75.00	33.00	192.30	533.28	1,804,513.47
Des Moines, Iowa	C. S. Lake	4,428,362.22	92,828.12	4,000.00	6,914.00	1,135.00		29.36	611.96	1,233.21	4,535,113.87
Detroit, Mich	Robert McKinstry	3,742,993.83	59,489.25	3,999.99	6,890.00	1,200.00	155.00	61.02	539.50	1,499.85	3,819,828.44
Indianapolis, Ind	C. A. Zollinger	6,257,421.28	121,230.90	4,000.00	13,175.00	1,000.01			875.00	4,850.58	6,402,552.77
Knoxville, Tenn	Robert L. Taylor	1,137,140.35	21,875.20	1,344.45	2,543.00				85.20		1,162,988.20
Do	J. H. Wagner	1,880,261.28	16,513.58	1,722.22	3,095.49				281.09		1,901,873.66
Do	D. A. Carpenter	1,066,655.89	13,240.66	933.34	1,656.00				100.00	10,848.08	1,093,433.97
Louisville, Ky	D. C. Buell	2,376,025.24	35,631.25	4,000.00	3,710.00				250.00	4,765.98	2,424,382.47
Milwaukee, Wis	A. B. Judd	3,917,902.10	66,444.88	4,000.00	7,178.51	1,796.04		20.44	529.05	4,799.92	3,998,669.03
New York City, N. Y	F. Sigel	3,240,237.00	26,163.02	4,000.00	8,998.02	4,833.34		13.49	400.00	1,062.30	3,286,607.17
Philadelphia, Pa	William W. H. Davis	3,766,375.10	44,282.06	4,000.00	8,744.50				412.60	2,709.06	3,826,523.32
Pittsburgh, Pa	Russell Errett	2,828,601.09	50,552.05	3,499.99	5,439.00	1,500.00	93.54	70.40	229.15	18.66	2,890,003.88
Do	W. H. Barclay	785,739.00	8,574.00	500.00	1,225.00	500.00	8.75	7.90	107.01	1,472.18	798,183.93
San Francisco, Cal	T. H. Allen	627,636.98	7,870.20	4,000.00	2,726.00	640.00	20.25		317.25	3,258.17	648,518.85
Syracuse, N. Y	T. L. Poole	4,631,516.53	55,181.65	4,000.00	9,025.00	1,010.00		18.75	450.00	874.91	4,702,076.84
Topeka, Kans	G. W. Glick	5,734,837.38	108,264.27	4,000.00	9,214.33				599.86	7,529.58	5,864,445.42
Washington, D. C.	S. L. Willson	3,757,714.39	26,451.74	4,000.00	10,350.00	2,000.00	118.00	39.52	505.00	5,906.41	3,807,085.06
Total		72,274,764.82	1,089,724.92	71,999.99	147,772.99	18,497.39	583.12	426.40	9,000.53	55,606.76	73,668,376.92

THIRD AUDITOR.

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## STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNTS ADVANCED TO AND DISBURSED BY PENSION AGENTS, ETC.—Continued.

## BALANCE COVERED INTO THE TREASURY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

Agency.	Agent.	Army pen- sions.	Surgeons.	Salaries.	Clerk-hire.	Rent.	Fuel.	Lights.	Conti- gent.	Mexican War.	Total.
Columbus, Ohio.....	G. H. Bargar.....	\$0.67									\$0.67
Concord, N. H.....	Thomas P. Cheney.....	173,571.19	\$7,078.74	\$777.78	\$1,297.50	\$181.25	\$25.00	\$15.00	\$93.40		183,039.86
Do.....	W. H. D. Cochrane.....	187,972.82	1,425.10			172.50		21.40	3.78	\$15,000.00	204,595.60
Detroit, Mich.....	Robert McKinstry.....	18.46		333.34					.50		352.30
Indianapolis, Ind.....	C. A. Zollinger.....	25,092.86									25,092.86
Knoxville, Tenn.....	Robert L. Taylor.....	62,859.65	1,124.80	655.55	1,457.00				114.80		66,211.80
Do.....	J. H. Wagner.....	269,758.72	4,486.42	.44	304.51				18.91		274,569.00
New York City, N. Y.....	F. Sigel.....	100.00							5.50		105.50
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Russell Errett.....	72.00			11.00	1,000.00			74.10		1,157.10
San Francisco, Cal.....	T. H. Allen.....	118,987.22	8,255.50	1,000.00	570.00	150.00	25.00		132.75		129,120.47
Syracuse, N. Y.....	T. L. Poole.....					150.00					150.00
Topeka, Kans.....	G. W. Glick.....	342,778.70	3,725.15	1,666.67	3,833.35				200.00		352,203.87
Washington, D. C.....	S. L. Willson.....	200,000.00									200,000.00
Total.....		1,381,212.29	26,095.71	4,433.78	7,473.36	1,653.75	50.00	36.40	643.74	15,000.00	1,436,599.03

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNTS ADVANCED TO AND DISBURSED BY PENSION AGENTS, ETC.—Continued.

BALANCE IN HANDS OF AGENTS, JUNE 30, 1887.

Agency.	Agent.	Army pensions.	Surgeons.	Salaries.	Clerk-hire.	Rent.	Fuel.	Lights.	Contingent.	Mexican war.	Total.	Total disbursements and balances.
Augusta, Me	John D. Anderson	\$47,358.36	\$2,457.93		\$306.84	\$522.00	\$7.42	\$56.80		\$14,804.69	\$65,514.04	\$2,312,265.00
Boston, Mass	B. F. Peach, jr.	92,908.27	8,003.27		184.84				\$0.08	13,833.45	114,879.91	4,056,601.80
Chicago, Ill	M. A. Mulligan	75,420.14	199.51		478.63				.02	13,100.49	89,198.49	6,344,209.80
Columbus, Ohio	G. H. Bargar	15,249.51	118.06		11.05	70.00	75.00	35.68	6.69	10,917.08	26,483.07	7,642,596.01
Concord, N. H.	Thos. P. Cheney											830,020.00
Do	W. H. D. Cochrane	55,207.92	3,588.30		200.00	1.25		20.60	3.92	14,666.72	73,488.71	2,082,597.78
Des Moines, Iowa	C. S. Lake	71,575.82	5,171.88		711.00	100.00	50.00	30.64		13,766.79	91,406.13	4,626,531.96
Do	do	11.96									11.96	
Detroit, Mich	Robt. McKinstry	1,712.71	1,510.75					18.98		13,500.15	16,742.59	3,833,923.33
Indianapolis, Ind	C. A. Zollinger	118,795.33	3,769.10			4.99				10,149.42	132,718.84	6,560,364.47
Knoxville, Tenn	Robt. L. Taylor											1,229,200.00
Do	J. H. Wagner											2,176,442.66
Do	D. A. Carpenter	183,544.11	1,759.34		44.00					29,151.92	214,299.37	1,307,733.34
Louisville, Ky	D. C. Buell	70,990.76	2,368.75							15,234.02	88,593.53	2,512,976.00
Milwaukee, Wis	A. B. Judd	31,772.81	3,555.12		248.49	3.96		59.56		14,200.08	49,840.02	4,048,509.05
New York City, N. Y	F. Sigel		8,836.98		1.98	401.66	75.00	61.51		12,756.44	22,133.57	3,309,127.50
Do	do									281.26	281.26	3,929,529.56
Philadelphia, Pa.	Wm. W. H. Davis	83,996.86	6,717.94		.50					12,290.94	103,006.24	3,929,529.56
Pittsburgh, Pa	Russell Errett	71,660.32	1,028.95				31.46	19.60		14,981.34	87,721.67	2,979,040.31
Do	do	166.66									166.66	
Do	Wm. H. Barclay	64,210.91	3,426.00				41.25	42.10	17.99	13,527.82	81,266.07	879,458.00
San Francisco, Cal	T. H. Allen	303,397.80	1,874.30		4.00	10.00	29.75			11,741.83	317,057.68	1,092,697.00
Syracuse, N. Y	T. L. Poole	6,458.47	5,818.35			40.00		31.25		14,125.09	26,473.16	4,728,700.00
Topeka, Kans	G. W. Glick	20,495.72	30.58		127.32				.14	7,470.42	28,124.18	6,244,773.47
Washington, D. C.	S. L. Willson	42,235.61	9,548.26				32.00	35.48		9,093.59	60,944.94	4,068,030.00
Total		1,356,970.05	69,783.37		2,268.65	1,153.86	341.88	412.20	28.34	259,393.24	1,690,352.09	76,795,328.04

\* Transferred to "Contingent expenses."

† Transferred to "Army pensions."

‡ Transferred to "Salary."

THIRD AUDITOR.



(No. 12.)

**REPORT OF THE FOURTH AUDITOR.**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C., October 20, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the work of this Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

**APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.**

The following table exhibits in detail the appropriations and expenditures for the year :

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

Title of appropriation.	Year.	Amount appropriated.	Amount drawn out by warrant.	Balance in hand June 30, 1887.	Amount expended as shown by vouchers.	Amount overpaid.	Amount carried to the surplus fund.
Pay of the Navy .....		\$1,815,692.24	\$1,641,601.59	\$174,090.65	\$1,151,032.32		
Pay of the Navy .....	1887	7,000,000.00	5,661,074.88	1,338,925.12	6,215,814.73		
Pay, miscellaneous .....	1887	225,000.00	217,273.09	7,726.91	227,013.14	\$2,013.14	
Contingent, Navy .....	1887	10,000.00	3,765.50	6,234.50	4,350.82		
Pay of the Marine Corps .....		290,339.74	103,856.91	186,482.83	79,841.00		
Pay of the Marine Corps .....	1887	649,642.00	539,556.81	110,091.19	594,989.37		
Contingent, Marine Corps .....	1887	26,000.00	25,935.48	64.52	25,957.01		
Provisions, Marine Corps .....	1887	62,500.00	59,193.83	3,306.17	53,090.14		
Clothing, Marine Corps .....	1887	53,734.65	53,734.33	.32	53,557.47		
Fuel, Marine Corps .....	1887	19,183.10	17,108.18	2,074.92	16,675.64		
Military stores, Marine Corps .....	1887	9,786.50	9,782.82	3.68	9,869.01		
Transportation and recruiting, Marine Corps .....	1887	10,000.00	9,316.34	683.66	9,664.50		
Repairs of barracks, Marine Corps .....	1887	14,994.21	14,960.00	34.21	14,145.60		
Forage for horses, Marine Corps .....	1887	4,400.00	3,798.76	601.24	3,028.55		
Quarters for officers, Marine Corps .....	1887	4,500.00	4,498.40	1.60	4,167.20		
Pay, Naval Academy .....	1887	103,731.97	103,428.25	303.72	102,699.13		
Special course, Naval Academy .....	1887	5,000.00	5,000.00		503.61		
Repairs, Naval Academy .....	1887	21,000.00	21,000.00		20,313.89		
Heating and lighting, Naval Academy .....	1887	17,000.00	17,000.00		16,814.20		
Library, Naval Academy .....	1887	2,000.00	2,000.00		1,063.38		
Stationery, Naval Academy .....	1887	2,000.00	1,986.00	14.00	1,081.13		
Chemistry, Naval Academy .....	1887	2,500.00	2,500.00		2,500.00		
Stores, Naval Academy .....	1887	800.00	800.00		779.25		
Materials, Naval Academy .....	1887	1,000.00	1,000.00		984.71		
Board of Visitors, Naval Academy .....	1887	1,500.00	1,500.00		1,377.24		
Miscellaneous, Naval Academy .....	1887	32,000.00	32,000.00		31,531.42		
Head-stones, cemetery, Naval Academy .....	1887	500.00	500.00		500.00		
Increase of the Navy:							
Vessels authorized March 3, 1885 .....		1,854,651.90	48,910.53	1,810,741.37	43,716.21		
Gun-boats and cruisers authorized March 3, 1887 .....		1,500,000.00	3,451.00	1,496,549.00	1,928.84		
Vessels for coast and harbor defense .....		1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00			
Monitors and vessels authorized March 3, 1885, and August 3, 1886 .....		2,420,000.00		2,420,000.00			
Armament .....		2,128,362.00		2,128,362.00			
Armor and gun steel .....		4,000,000.00	70.86	3,999,929.14	70.86		
Vessels and monitors, act August 3, 1886 .....		2,500,000.00	46,759.05	2,453,240.95	46,738.06		
Armament, act August 3, 1886 .....		1,000,000.00	59,690.35	940,309.65	59,340.66		
Pay civilian members Naval Advisory Board .....	1887	5,500.00	5,010.40	489.60	5,010.40		
Purchase of steamer <i>Stiletto</i> .....		25,000.00		25,000.00			
Officers' quarters, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal .....		15,000.00		15,000.00			
<i>Bureau of Navigation.</i>							
Navigation and navigation supplies .....	1887	83,500.00	53,884.35	29,615.65	56,473.16		
Contingent, Navigation .....	1887	5,000.00	3,369.07	1,630.93	2,990.23		



Civil establishment, Navigation.....	1887	9,000.00	8,999.97	.03	8,714.27	
Steel cruisers, Navigation.....		27,810.12	18,838.19	8,971.93	18,496.72	
Naval War College.....	1887	6,000.00	5,505.10	494.90	5,500.77	
Ocean surveys.....		4,000.00	1,212.07	2,787.93	1,239.10	
Publication of surveys of Mexican coast.....		7,000.00	6,687.12	312.88	5,987.12	
Compass-testing house.....		2,007.20	2,007.20		2,007.20	
Observation transit of Venus.....		6,677.94	3,167.10	3,510.84	3,488.50	
New Naval Observatory.....	1887	110,000.00		110,000.00		
Survey of west coast of Mexico.....		310.86	306.21	4.65	306.21	
Velocity of light.....		14.56	14.56		14.56	
<i>Bureau of Ordnance.</i>						
Ordnance and ordnance stores.....	1887	109,300.00	105,233.72	4,066.28	110,799.42	
Repairs, Ordnance.....	1887	15,000.00	12,545.42	2,454.58	12,537.50	
Civil establishment, Ordnance.....	1887	23,204.00	22,851.39	352.61	22,247.69	
Contingent, Ordnance.....	1887	4,000.00	3,988.52	11.48	3,928.30	31.31
Torpedo Corps.....	1887	58,500.00	46,888.38	11,611.62	45,166.87	
Steel cruisers, Ordnance.....		91,506.57	66,418.25	25,088.32	67,608.51	
Gun-carriages for the <i>Chicago</i> .....		10,000.00	115.15	9,884.85	115.15	
Powder for the <i>Boston</i> .....		12,000.00	10,799.99	1,200.01	10,799.99	
Labor.....		25,000.00	25,000.00		25,000.00	
Freight and material.....		36,660.59	28,531.06	8,129.53	29,323.11	
Foreign and domestic bills.....		5.60		5.60		
Existing contracts.....		77,303.43	72,601.80	4,701.63	34,136.67	
Breech-loading rifle cannon.....		60,557.02	40,847.45	19,709.57	38,398.97	
Wire-wound guns.....		4,000.00		4,000.00		
Testing American armor.....		25,000.00	82.97	24,917.03	82.97	
Testing Clark's deflective turrets.....		7,375.66	1,504.92	5,870.74	1,532.47	
Naval Proving Ground.....		40,000.00		40,000.00		
Torpedoes.....		50,000.00		50,000.00		
<i>Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.</i>						
Equipment of vessels.....	1887	782,200.00	600,546.20	181,635.80	656,684.10	
Transportation and recruiting.....	1887	25,004.00	24,765.99	834.01	25,308.78	308.78
Civil establishment.....	1887	16,800.00	15,840.55	959.45	16,019.95	
Contingent.....	1887	20,000.00	9,578.93	10,421.07	10,853.57	
Naval training-station, Coaster's Harbor Island.....	1887	8,000.00	5,668.55	2,331.45	5,978.79	
Steel cruisers, equipment.....		4,221.60		4,221.60		
<i>Bureau of Yards and Docks.</i>						
Maintenance yards and docks.....	1887	170,000.00	159,372.69	10,627.31	158,868.79	
Civil establishment.....	1887	62,000.00	56,667.42	5,332.58	56,363.47	
Contingent.....	1887	20,000.00	19,800.87	199.13	19,220.08	
Navy-yard, Brooklyn.....	1887	100,000.00	31,623.47	68,376.53	29,650.80	
Navy-yard, Mare Island.....	1887	213,595.00	89,663.40	123,931.60	88,841.88	
Repairs and preservation at navy-yards.....	1887	125,000.00	123,380.86	1,619.14	122,064.96	
Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.....	1887	63,067.00	46,976.40	16,090.60	46,782.76	
Navy-yard, Boston, dry-dock.....		31,000.00		31,000.00		
Timber dry-dock.....		1,100,000.00		1,100,000.00		

## APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Year.	Amount appropriated.	Amount drawn out by warrant.	Balance in hand June 30, 1887.	Amount expended as shown by vouchers.	Amount overpaid.	Amount carried to the surplus fund.
<i>Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.</i>							
Medical Department.....	1887	\$55,000.00	\$37,703.72	\$17,296.28	\$44,775.04	.....	.....
Naval Hospital fund.....	1887	30,000.00	29,999.60	90.40	29,999.60	.....	.....
Naval Hospital fund (no limit).....		233,038.91	37,558.47	195,480.44	40,679.10	.....	.....
Naval hospital, Widow's Island, Maine.....		50,000.00	25.00	49,975.00	25.00	.....	.....
Repairs Medicine and Surgery.....	1887	15,000.00	14,887.42	112.58	13,651.38	.....	.....
Contingent, Medicine and Surgery.....	1887	20,000.00	13,719.33	6,280.67	13,596.84	.....	.....
<i>Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.</i>							
Provisions, Navy.....	1887	1,052,000.00	801,948.57	250,051.43	947,501.17	.....	.....
Civil establishment.....	1887	35,000.00	30,463.00	4,537.00	29,460.58	.....	.....
Contingent.....	1887	50,000.00	23,956.79	26,043.21	24,306.40	.....	.....
Contingent.....	1887					.....	.....
Contingent.....	1888	20,000.00	16,634.41	3,365.59	15,745.65	.....	.....
Clothing, Navy.....		763,451.22	199,578.21	313,873.61	210,172.95	.....	\$250,000.00
Small-stores.....		228,528.38	49,936.37	103,592.01	50,250.31	.....	75,000.00
<i>Bureau of Construction and Repair.</i>							
Construction and repair.....	1887	900,000.00	852,736.84	47,263.16	863,599.52	.....	.....
Civil establishment.....	1887	43,000.00	42,745.82	254.18	42,333.55	.....	.....
Steel cruisers, construction and repair.....		120,517.63	120,445.36	72.27	124,329.21	.....	.....
Double-tarred monitors.....		10,134.84	5,582.10	4,552.74	5,582.10	.....	.....
Care of monitors.....		5,000.00	4,848.50	151.50	4,800.00	.....	.....
Completing U. S. S. <i>Mohican</i> .....		2.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.05
Repair of vessels.....		200,000.00	111,647.57	88,352.43	102,022.10	.....	.....
<i>Bureau of Steam Engineering.</i>							
Steam machinery.....	1887	763,000.00	704,646.73	58,353.27	719,436.54	.....	.....
Civil establishment.....	1887	27,667.25	27,660.07	7.18	27,401.42	.....	.....
Contingent.....	1887	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....
Steel cruisers' machinery.....		80,116.63	80,116.43	25	102,217.45	.....	.....
Machinery, double-tarred monitors.....		138,836.40	23,384.08	115,452.32	23,384.08	.....	.....
<i>Miscellaneous appropriations.</i>							
Pay, Miscellaneous.....	1886	32,545.64	29,972.67	2,572.97	31,626.57	\$9,360.38	.....
Contingent, Navy.....	1886	16,550.60	2,052.36	14,498.24	2,034.74	.....	.....
Contingent, Marine Corps.....	1886	809.96	733.16	76.80	980.31	.....	.....
Provisions, Marine Corps.....	1886	810.57	6.00	804.57	1,122.37	.....	.....

Clothing, Marine Corps	1886	5,947.17	4.55	5,942.62	18.15		
Fuel, Marine Corps	1886	4,029.21	226.74	3,802.47	735.04		
Military stores, Marine Corps	1886	36.50	9.60	26.90	119.00		
Transportation and recruiting, Marine Corps	1886	3,792.27	1,151.98	2,640.34	706.48		
Repairs, barracks, Marine Corps	1886	371.16	76.65	294.51	145.42		
Forage, Marine Corps	1886	2,167.32		2,167.32			
Pay professors, Naval Academy	1886	3,879.74	80.33	3,799.41	80.33		
Pay watchmen, Naval Academy	1886	284.19		284.19			
Pay mechanics, Naval Academy	1886	92.40		92.40			
Pay steam employes, Naval Academy	1886	14.54		14.54			
Repairs, Naval Academy	1886				724.11		
Heating and lighting, Naval Academy	1886				2,875.73		
Library, Naval Academy	1886				715.64		
Stationery, Naval Academy	1886	428.39	428.39		786.68		
Board of Visitors, Naval Academy	1886				100.90		
Chemistry, Naval Academy	1886				2,187.32		
Stores, Naval Academy	1886				3.27		
Materials, Naval Academy	1886				14.28		
Miscellaneous, Naval Academy	1886				966.44		
Navigation	1886	26,105.76	26,105.76		20,789.22	385.28	
Contingent, Navigation	1886	436.70	277.12	159.58	423.25		
Civil establishment, Navigation	1886	11.92		11.92			
Naval War College	1886	212.35	203.57	8.78	180.86		
Ocean surveys	1886	8,467.28	5,924.77	2,542.51	5,752.29		
Ordnance and ordnance stores	1886	24,161.71	23,896.88	264.83	17,719.23		
Repairs, Ordnance	1886	6,336.11	6,214.44	121.67	6,228.10		
Contingent, Ordnance	1886	135.95	73.67	62.28	158.28	24.26	
Civil establishment, Ordnance	1886	12.25	9.08	3.17	9.08		
Torpedo Corps	1886	12,542.96	9,095.58	3,447.38	7,014.95		
Equipment of vessels	1886	159,997.23	70,650.84	89,346.39	27,566.75		
Transportation and recruiting, Equipment and Recruiting	1886	13,778.34	3,758.93	10,019.41	2,744.34		
Civil establishment, Equipment and Recruiting	1886	61.17		61.17			
Contingent, Equipment and Recruiting	1886	3,015.76	2,995.67	20.09	2,075.63	860.62	
Naval training stations, Coaster's Harbor Island	1886	5,463.95	5,440.85	23.10	5,440.85		
Maintenance, Yards and Docks	1886	13,277.97	10,864.56	2,413.41	12,124.34		
Civil establishment, Yards and Docks	1886	111.35	84.50	26.85	84.50		
Contingent, Yards and Docks	1886	14,098.70	9,999.90	4,098.80	9,999.90		
Navy-yard, Brooklyn	1886	30,000.00	29,999.99	.01	29,999.99		
Navy-yard, Mare Island	1886	67,789.13	28,083.82	39,705.31	27,065.50		
Repairs and preservation at navy-yards	1886	4,312.38	982.11	3,330.27	1,334.42		
Naval Asylum, Philadelphia	1886	12,863.70	11,901.95	961.75	13,792.18		
Medical Department	1886	15,522.54	4,479.80	11,042.74	2,602.49		
Naval Hospital fund	1886	5.46	1.50	3.96	1.50		
Contingent, Medicine and Surgery	1886	11,686.44	3,432.02	8,254.42	3,167.13		
Repairs, Medicine and Surgery	1886	877.25	699.35	177.90	2,266.55		
Provisions, Navy	1886	133,317.86	118,547.99	14,769.87	34,831.12	15,317.77	
Civil establishment, Provisions and Clothing	1886	1.56		1.56			
Contingent, Provisions and Clothing	1886	9,114.79	3,180.11	5,934.68	4,611.55		
Construction and repair	1886	23,813.80	23,810.08	3.72	23,156.62		
Civil establishment, Construction and Repair	1886	1,148.17		1,148.17			
Steam machinery	1886	260,078.02	113,678.34	146,399.68	81,520.88		
Contingent, Steam Engineering	1886	199.82		199.82	800.18		

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Year.	Amount appropriated.	Amount drawn out by warrant.	Balance in hand June 30, 1887.	Amount expended as shown by vouchers.	Amount overpaid.	Amount carried to the surplus fund.
Civil establishment, Steam Engineering .....	1886	\$1,003.90		\$1,003.90			
Pay, miscellaneous.....	1885	1,150.87	\$1,150.87		\$286.04		
Contingent, Navy.....	1885	4,704.01	4,704.01		2,477.85		
Contingent, Marine Corps.....	1885	1,467.38	1,400.76		1,611.92		\$86.62
Provisions, Marine Corps.....	1885	12,089.69	12,088.94		12,088.94		.75
Clothing, Marine Corps.....	1885	2,627.00					2,627.00
Fuel, Marine Corps.....	1885	2,455.79					2,455.79
Military stores, Marine Corps.....	1885	2,580.04					580.04
Transportation and recruiting, Marine Corps.....	1885	11,190.73	11,179.73	11.00	10,326.62		
Repairs, barracks, Marine Corps.....	1885	2,962.78	2,932.20		2,908.20		30.58
Pay, professors, Naval Academy.....	1885	2,764.25					2,764.25
Pay, watchmen, Naval Academy.....	1885	1,238.83					1,238.83
Pay, mechanics, Naval Academy.....	1885	543.36					543.36
Pay, steam employes, Naval Academy.....	1885	460.32					460.32
Board of Visitors, Naval Academy.....	1885	387.04	385.60		385.60		1.44
Forage, Marine Corps.....	1885	2,791.87					2,791.87
Stationery, Naval Academy.....	1885	5.59					5.59
Miscellaneous, Naval Academy.....	1885	10.00					10.00
Navigation.....	1885	7.60	7.60				
Contingent, Navigation.....	1885	795.87	768.22	27.65	707.76		
Ordnance.....	1885	15,139.24					15,139.24
Contingent, Ordnance.....	1885	2,012.19	1,955.42	56.77	1,633.44		
Repairs, Ordnance.....	1885	2,225.06					2,225.06
Civil establishment, Ordnance.....	1885	8.16					8.16
Steel rifled breech-loading guns.....	1885	968.78					968.78
Torpedo Corps.....	1885	1,560.11	27.00		14.00		1,533.11
Ordnance material, proceeds of sales.....							
Sale of small arms.....	33,	991.10	8,494.59	25,496.51	3,283.03		
Equipment of vessels.....	1885	292.91	17.60	215.31	15.00		
Transportation and recruiting, Equipment and Recruiting.....	1885	510.75	510.75				
Contingent, Equipment and Recruiting.....	1885	9,401.26	9,314.26	87.00	8,487.50		
Civil establishment, Equipment and Recruiting.....	1885	478.71	431.62	44.09	439.43		
Naval training station.....	1885	436.78					436.78
Maintenance, Yards and Docks.....	1885	852.57					852.57
Contingent, Yards and Docks.....	1885	1,369.76					1,369.76
Civil establishment, Yards and Docks.....	1885	2,196.17					2,196.17
Repairs and preservation at navy-yards.....	1885	459.73					459.73
Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.....	1885	660.67					660.67
Medical department.....	1885	3,123.63					3,123.63
Naval hospital fund.....	1885	3,569.47	80.07		80.07		3,489.40
Contingent, Medicine and Surgery.....	1885	18.32			.19		18.32
Repairs, Medicine and Surgery.....	1885	4,625.86	60.10		61.68		4,565.76
Civil establishment, Medicine and Surgery.....	1885	465.36					465.36
		345.26					345.26

Provisions, Navy.....	1885	9,747.58	9,747.58		548.82	
Contingent, Provisions and Clothing.....	1885	2,038.97			17.52	2,038.97
Construction and Repair.....	1885	5,286.44	5,286.44		6,144.30	
Civil establishment, Construction and Repair.....	1885	1,975.95				1,975.95
Steam machinery.....	1885	41,251.13	35,502.97		36,655.52	5,748.16
Contingent, Steam Engineering.....	1885	1,000.00				1,000.00
Civil establishment, Steam Engineering.....	1885	1,000.17				1,000.17
Contingent, Marine Corps.....	1884	497.60	477.02	20.58	477.02	
Pay, miscellaneous.....	1884	332.26	332.26		332.26	
Miscellaneous, Naval Academy.....	1883	25		25		
Contingent, Navigation.....	1884	190.02	182.27	7.75	182.27	
Contingent, Ordnance.....	1884	1,392.84	1,335.18	57.66	1,335.18	
Provisions, Navy.....	1884	1,899.00	1,899.00		1,899.00	
Contingent, Equipment and Recruiting.....	1884	2,616.01	2,484.05	131.98	2,474.05	
Provisions, Marine Corps.....	1884	2.40	2.40		2.40	
<b>Bounty, destruction of enemy's vessels—</b>						
Act July 7, 1884.....		53,204.35	1,753.13	51,451.22	2,289.28	
Prior to July 1, 1877.....		27.48		27.48		
Prior to July 1, 1878.....		71.11		71.11		
Prior to July 1, 1879.....		43.12	11.96	31.16	11.96	
Prior to July 1, 1880.....		17.45		17.45		
Prior to July 1, 1883.....		656.91	655.72			1.19
Contingent, Equipment and Recruiting, 1879 and prior years.....		2.64		2.64		
Contingent, Marine Corps, 1881 and prior years.....		177.04		177.04		
Contingent, Marine Corps, 1883 and prior years.....		156.69	145.36	11.33	145.36	
Contingent, Ordnance, 1883 and prior years.....		12.30	11.16	1.14	11.16	
Contingent, Equipment and Recruiting, 1883 and prior years.....		605.06	598.84	6.22	598.84	
Contingent, Medicine and Surgery, 1883 and prior years.....		137.88	122.41	15.45	122.39	
Contingent, Provisions and Clothing, 1883 and prior years.....		883.42	851.40	32.02	851.40	
Contingent, Navigation, 1883 and prior years.....		25.78	24.96	.80	24.96	
Contingent, Navy, 1883 and prior years.....		3,409.91	3,409.91		3,409.91	
Contingent, Marine Corps, 1882 and prior years.....		1.60		1.60		
Civil establishment, Medicine and Surgery, 1884 and prior years.....		2.67				2.67
Construction and Repair, 1884 and prior years.....		689.47				689.47
Destruction of clothing and bedding for sanitary reasons.....		2,132.01	2,030.30	101.71	2,030.30	
<b>Enlistment, bounty to seamen—</b>						
Prior to July 1, 1877.....		83.35		33.35		
Prior to July 1, 1878.....		100.00	33.34	66.66	33.34	
Prior to July 1, 1879.....		8.33		8.33		
Prior to July 1, 1883.....		6,215.22	6,215.22		6,215.22	
Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war.....		15,204.06	15,204.06		15,204.06	
Expenses in connection with the Arctic Exploring Expedition.....		3,833.62		3,833.62		
Indemnity for lost clothing.....		2,687.49	2,687.49		2,687.49	
Prior to July 1, 1876.....		120.00		120.00		
Prior to July 1, 1877.....		60.00		60.00		
Prior to July 1, 1878.....		40.00		40.00		
Prior to July 1, 1882.....					79.17	
Mileage Navy (Graham decision), act March 3, 1885.....		145,404.91	143,270.83	2,134.08	143,270.83	
Miscellaneous, Naval Academy, 1883 and prior years.....		2.33	2.15	.18	2.15	
Maintenance, Yards and Docks, 1883 and prior years.....		318.29	210.57	107.72	210.57	
Medical department, 1883 and prior years.....		325.59	325.59		325.59	

## APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Year.	Amount appropriated.	Amount drawn out by warrant.	Balance in hand June 30, 1887.	Amount expended as shown by vouchers.	Amount overpaid.	Amount carried to the surplus fund.
Naval station and coaling depot, Port Royal, S. C.....		\$8,205.62	\$6,273.00	\$1,932.62	\$6,273.00		
Prize money to captors.....		482,620.11	5,264.97	477,355.14	5,267.63		
Payment to John Roach for use of ship-yard and care of the <i>Puritan</i> .....		25,000.00	25,000.00		25,000.00		
Payment to owners of schooner <i>Druid</i> for damages by collision.....		318.45					\$318.45
Pay, Navy—							
Prior to July 1, 1883.....		154,142.84	153,279.71	811.97	153,279.71		51.16
Prior to July 1, 1878.....		369.66		369.66			
Prior to July 1, 1879.....		5.43		5.43			
Prior to July 1, 1882.....		149.76		149.76			
Naval station and coaling depot, Isthmus of Panama.....		200,000.00		200,000.00			
Construction and Repair, act June 14, 1878.....		56,644.10		56,664.10			
Pay, Marine Corps, prior to July 1, 1883.....		733.75	733.69		733.69		.06
Pay, Marine Corps, prior to July 1, 1879.....		23.20		23.20			
Pay, miscellaneous, 1884 and prior years.....		1.12					1.12
Pay, miscellaneous, 1883 and prior years.....		3,238.22	3,235.66	2.56	3,187.02		
Pay, miscellaneous, 1882 and prior years.....		36.48		36.48			
Provisions, Marine Corps, 1883 and prior years.....		66.45	66.45		66.45		
Provisions, Navy, 1879 and prior years.....		27.30		27.30			
Provisions, Navy, 1883 and prior years.....		60.75	60.75		60.75		
Payment Japanese award.....		32,302.14		32,302.14			
Removal and burial of remains of Lieut-Commander George W. De Long and companions.....		15,394.71		15,394.71			
Reward for services to officers and crew of U. S. S. <i>Rodgers</i> .....		1,251.90					1,251.90
Reward for rescue of Lady Franklin Bay Expedition to the Arctic regions.....		25,000.00					25,000.00
Relief of children of O. H. Berriman and others.....		12,367.84		12,367.84			
Relief of sufferers by wreck of the U. S. S. <i>Ashuelot</i> .....		10,782.00	10,782.00		10,782.00		
Relief of Michael J. Floyd.....		510.00	510.00		510.00		
Relief of Fanny S. Conway.....		270.00	270.00		270.00		
Relief survivors and others exploring steamer <i>Jeannette</i> .....		16,056.28	16,056.28		16,056.28		
Steam machinery, act June 14, 1878.....		21,731.68		21,731.68			
Steam machinery, 1883 and prior years.....		3,934.72	3,308.15	626.57	3,308.15		
Transportation and recruiting, Marine Corps, 1882 and prior years.....		5.00		5.00			
Transportation and recruiting, Equipment and Recruiting, 1884.....		563.04					563.04
Navy pension fund.....		420,000.00	420,000.00				
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>38,188,595.82</b>	<b>15,152,136.17</b>	<b>22,620,423.09</b>	<b>14,894,291.06</b>	<b>\$28,301.49</b>	<b>416,036.56</b>

## BALANCES AND LIABILITIES UNDER PAY OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

The following table shows the balance to the credit of "Pay of the Navy" and "Marine Corps" on June 30, 1887; also the ascertained liabilities.

These appropriations were continuous until the end of the fiscal year 1886, since which time they have been annual.

The balance, \$167,667.81, remaining to the credit of "Pay of the Navy," June 30, 1886, has been carried to "Pay of the Navy, 1887."

## STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS "PAY OF NAVY, 1887," AND "PAY OF MARINE CORPS, 1887."

*Pay of the Navy, 1887.*

Balance in hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1887.....	\$123,442.59
Balance in Treasury, as shown by ledger, June 30, 1887.....	1,338,925.12
Balance in Treasury, as shown by ledger (pay no year).....	167,667.81
<b>Total balance.....</b>	<b>1,630,035.52</b>
The liabilities June 30, 1887, were as follows:	
Amount due and unpaid officers and men.....	\$934,253.32
Amount due Naval Hospital fund.....	21,310.81
Amount due clothing, Navy.....	45,807.60
Amount due small-store fund.....	14,503.86
Amount due general account of advances.....	597,759.62
<b>Total liability.....</b>	<b>1,613,635.21</b>
<b>Available balance.....</b>	<b>16,400.31</b>

*Pay of Marine Corps, 1887.*

Balance in hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1887.....	\$23,957.73
Balance in Treasury as shown by ledger, June 10, 1887.....	110,091.19
<b>Total balance.....</b>	<b>134,048.92</b>
The liabilities June 30, 1887, were as follows:	
Amount due and unpaid officers and men.....	69,894.84
Amount due Naval Hospital fund.....	1,143.52
Amount due general account of advances.....	32,677.06
<b>Total liability.....</b>	<b>103,715.42</b>
<b>Available balance.....</b>	<b>30,333.50</b>

## EXCHANGE.

Bills of exchange were sold by the pay officers of the Department of the Navy during the year to the amount of \$1,455,484.14. Of this sum \$1,246,044.59 was drawn on the Navy agents at London, and \$209,439.55 on the Secretary of the Navy.

## SPECIAL FISCAL AGENTS AT LONDON.

Under the contract now in force, a commission of one-half of 1 per cent. is paid to Brown, Shipley & Co., special fiscal agents at London, on disbursements made by them on account of the Navy Department. The amount of \$7,245.93 was paid to them as commissions under the above-mentioned arrangement during the past fiscal year. On the daily balances in their hands they pay the Government the rate of interest paid by the London joint-stock banks, and on advances they receive the

rate charged by the Bank of England. Interest amounting to \$54.83 has been paid to them on advances, and they have paid the Government \$3,289.78 on the daily balances.

There has been a net gain of \$11,274.69 in the transfer of funds from New York to London.

WORK OF THE OFFICE.

The following tables show a summary of the work performed in the different divisions of the office for the fiscal year :

PAYMASTERS' DIVISION.

Date.	Letters received.	Letters written.	Accounts received.	Accounts settled.	Cash vouchers examined.	Amount involved.
<b>1886.</b>						
July .....	134	142	25	38	826	\$914, 538. 50
August .....	168	152	48	34	636	848, 187. 82
September .....	118	151	21	36	980	947, 537. 36
October .....	120	137	19	16	209	518, 407. 87
November .....	156	150	49	25	543	648, 014. 65
December .....	140	138	17	27	517	741, 961. 89
<b>1887.</b>						
January .....	157	133	22	40	750	1, 426, 875. 17
February .....	169	146	52	43	652	943, 071. 35
March .....	120	153	22	36	903	1, 311, 784. 95
April .....	114	138	26	21	487	548, 473. 32
May .....	175	153	53	27	419	566, 698. 72
June .....	101	118	13	36	790	823, 012. 29
Total .....	1, 670	1, 711	367	379	7, 742	10, 238, 613. 89

Accounts on hand July 1, 1886..... 25  
 Accounts on hand July 1, 1887..... 13

BOOK-KEEPER'S DIVISION.

Date.	Pay requisitions.		Repay requisitions.		Letters received.	Letters written.	Accounts journalized, entered, and balanced.	Ledger extracts for settlement.	Answers to inquiries for accounts on ledgers.	Accounts received and settled.	Monthly returns of receipts and expenditures.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.							
<b>1886.</b>											
July .....	264	\$2, 207, 545. 13	41	\$344, 450. 34	308	349	134	49	94	6	65
August .....	687	1, 925, 421. 98	32	493, 130. 52	223	277	26	43	109	3	73
September .....	709	1, 673, 521. 72	21	28, 977. 70	190	275	155	44	114	1	72
October .....	258	2, 039, 727. 13	33	480, 411. 85	215	334	137	41	110	2	86
November .....	226	1, 548, 310. 15	26	95, 374. 85	267	317	172	44	108	2	78
December .....	270	2, 350, 957. 12	27	1, 143, 847. 57	207	299	96	41	112	3	74
<b>1887.</b>											
January .....	278	2, 087, 334. 42	37	840, 945. 18	222	317	144	71	90	4	72
February .....	278	1, 735, 893. 03	40	822, 684. 10	244	306	148	55	190	9	60
March .....	365	2, 158, 163. 57	27	1, 162, 561. 27	281	358	208	40	112	5	87
April .....	282	1, 813, 512. 02	31	696, 721. 83	309	354	165	43	77	4	76
May .....	302	1, 831, 630. 66	35	577, 169. 55	190	328	163	52	66	5	81
June .....	274	1, 551, 957. 03	37	530, 857. 37	200	364	140	55	106	9	79
Total .....	4, 203	23, 023, 974. 56	387	7, 197, 132. 13	2, 836	3, 880	1, 686	578	1, 278	53	903



## GENERAL CLAIMS DIVISION.

Months.	Claims—					Amount involved.	Letters—		Number of reports on application for—	
	Received.	Allowed.	Rejected.	Suspended.	Total disposed of		Received.	Written.	Pensions.	Naval asylum.
1886.										
July .....	137	75	40	15	130	\$21,444.95	864	1,017	417	2
August .....	133	40	22	1	63	14,282.04	758	668	235	1
September .....	150	111	31	4	146	23,672.31	774	711	189	.....
October .....	235	74	79	57	210	15,961.68	790	808	329	5
November .....	120	67	80	11	158	14,132.98	802	800	256	.....
December .....	109	72	68	12	152	8,976.27	788	706	154	2
1887.										
January .....	185	66	79	27	172	29,674.47	915	804	195	.....
February .....	148	119	43	8	170	45,242.24	863	695	158	.....
March .....	153	111	74	9	194	41,667.70	1,171	886	220	1
April .....	141	88	85	2	175	21,905.43	915	839	196	1
May .....	119	72	45	39	156	20,761.95	423	674	158	.....
June .....	126	69	63	5	137	17,045.51	408	627	186	1
Total .....	1,756	964	709	190	1,863	274,767.53	9,471	9,235	2,693	13

Claims remaining on hand June 30, 1886 ..... 381  
 Claims remaining on hand June 30, 1887 ..... 274

Two hundred and thirty-six letters, difference between the number received and number written, did not require an answer.

Of the two hundred and seventy-four claims remaining on hand June 30, 1887, some have not been completed by the claimants, and a large number are awaiting the decision of the courts in cases which involve the same principles, and consequently can not be settled until a decision has been delivered by the courts.

## PRIZE-MONEY, RECORD, AND FILES DIVISION.

Date.	Letters—		Claims—			Amount of prize-money paid.	Records.			
	Received.	Written.	Received.	Allowed.	Rejected.		Letters keyed in.	Letters keyed out.	Letters recorded.	Letters indexed.
1886.										
July .....	220	175	25	19	27	\$641.23	2,050	2,234	820	2,259
August .....	204	173	40	26	23	596.27	1,826	1,764	814	3,418
September .....	150	146	26	14	18	645.89	1,640	1,705	645	836
October .....	132	130	20	13	13	480.52	1,814	2,002	1,033	1,033
November .....	138	134	11	7	4	114.29	1,952	2,007	1,365	1,365
December .....	171	175	26	18	8	1,334.11	1,755	1,705	1,101	1,101
1887.										
January .....	193	187	23	13	10	830.47	1,886	1,745	1,024	1,024
February .....	220	218	30	20	10	998.67	1,920	1,631	1,041	1,041
March .....	221	208	30	22	8	521.99	2,222	1,924	1,454	2,008
April .....	173	173	24	16	8	414.09	1,896	1,786	1,328	1,328
May .....	168	145	14	7	7	143.52	1,765	1,645	1,349	1,349
June .....	132	136	* 21	18	3	1,227.06	1,635	1,803	1,551	1,551
Total .....	2,122	2,000	290	195	139	7,948.41	22,381	21,951	13,525	18,409

This division is charged also with the preparation of all reports and tabular statements called for by Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury; the preservation and the care of the files; keeping a record of the appointments, resignations, removals, and absences; the care and issuing of stationery used in the office, and the payment of salaries to employes.

## NAVY PAY DIVISION.

Date.	Accounts received.	Accounts settled.	Letters received.	Letters written.	Amount involved.
1886.					
July .....	69	60	524	605	\$589,555.08
August .....	63	63	475	494	503,910.86
September .....	69	68	418	422	715,910.41
October .....	83	75	557	593	241,100.67
November .....	87	86	589	606	2,182,744.48
December .....	68	84	449	387	446,150.76
1887.					
January .....	55	65	399	304	1,998,041.23
February .....	56	51	424	264	1,022,445.37
March .....	51	66	449	319	510,334.00
April .....	63	48	385	282	304,837.04
May .....	68	76	500	345	1,553,099.40
June .....	92	115	481	372	1,676,920.83
Total .....	824	857	5,650	4,998	11,725,050.13

## AMOUNTS PAID FOR ALLOTMENTS AT NAVY PAY OFFICES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1887.

Office.	Amount.
New York .....	\$200,433.15
Washington .....	116,210.48
Philadelphia .....	71,982.50
Boston .....	69,778.00
San Francisco .....	30,670.00
Norfolk .....	27,122.00
Baltimore .....	26,458.50
Total .....	542,654.63

Number of allotments running .....	1,727
Number of allotments registered during fiscal year .....	1,155
Number of allotments discontinued during fiscal year .....	1,118
Number of allotments in which the limit of one-half pay is exceeded by permission of the Secretary of the Navy:	
Officers .....	85
Seamen .....	78
Total .....	163
Number of accounts on hand June 30, 1886 .....	33
Number of accounts received during fiscal year 1887 .....	824
Total .....	857
Number of accounts settled during fiscal year 1887 .....	857
Number of accounts on hand June 30, 1887 .....	None.
Number of cash vouchers examined during fiscal year 1887 .....	55,858

## NUMBER OF NAVY PENSIONERS AND THE AMOUNT DISBURSED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

Pension agency.	Number of Navy invalid pensioners.	Number of Navy widow pensioners.	Number of children under sixteen years of age drawing pension.	Number of dependent relatives.	Number of minors.	Total.	Disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1887.
Boston .....	953	371	143	195	20	1,682	\$315,611.71
Chicago .....	544	183	68	79	10	862	188,369.80
New York city .....	673	278	65	99	5	1,120	193,271.15
Philadelphia .....	631	250	77	100	16	1,074	172,595.53
San Francisco .....	108	21	20	2	4	155	22,056.95
Washington .....	676	360	145	88	36	1,305	232,290.14
Total .....	3,585	1,443	516	563	91	6,198	1,124,195.28

The sum of \$1,382.79 was expended under section 4718 of the Revised Statutes to reimburse those who bore the expense of last sickness and burial of pensioners.

Number of Navy pension vouchers examined during the year, 20,546.

## SETTLEMENTS ON CONTRACTS.

I feel it my duty to call your attention particularly to the prevailing method of the Navy Department in making payments on contracts.

For some years it has been the custom to require disbursing officers to pay out large sums of money on public bills, upon which no action can be taken by the accounting officers until the vouchers come before them in the quarterly returns of the paymaster, several months after the payments have been made.

In case the accounting officers should be of the opinion that the payment was illegal, there is nothing to be done except suspend the voucher and hold the disbursing officer responsible, and since he has paid this money upon the order of the Secretary of the Navy, it would be arbitrary and unreasonable to require that he be made to refund it.

The remedy, in my opinion, for this is contained in sections 236 and 277 of the Revised Statutes.

The former provides that "all claims and demands whatever by the United States, or against them, and all accounts whatever in which the United States are concerned, either as debtors or creditors, shall be settled and adjusted in the Department of the Treasury." The latter provides that "the Fourth Auditor shall receive and examine all accounts accruing in the Navy Department or relative thereto."

In view of the possible losses that may fall upon the Government from this system of payments, and the embarrassments to disbursing and accounting officers that must inevitably arise, and for the proper settlement of these accounts in accordance with the law as above quoted, I beg that such steps be taken as may seem to you to be proper, to have all demands for payments under contracts in the Navy presented to this office for settlement, and that payments by disbursing officers be restricted to necessary current expenses, such as pay of officers and men, supplies needed for immediate use, expenditures on shipboard, and purchases in foreign parts.

## PROPERTY RETURNS.

In the last two annual reports from this Bureau attention was called to the necessity of having accounts of the public property of the Navy in the hands of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps rendered to this office for settlement.

In view of the increased appropriations for the construction of new ships and fitting them out for service, the necessity for an accounting for property purchased is imperative.

## DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Your attention is called to the inequality existing in the distribution of public accounts amongst the Auditors.

Some of the Auditors have a large clerical force and are then unable to keep up their work without assistance from other Bureaus. It would seem that a distribution of the accounts according to the laws hereinafter referred to would be more in accordance with the evident intention of the law makers, and would best promote the interest of the Government.

This inequality was recognized and commented upon by Mr. James Guthrie, in his annual report as Secretary of the Treasury of December 4, 1854, in the following language:

It would facilitate the business and render less complicated the accounts of the Departments should all the accounts of the Interior Department be given to the Second Auditor, and all accounts of the War Department be given to the Third Auditor, as recommended in my former report.

And in his report December 3, 1855, he said:

In my former report the attention of Congress was called to the fact that the duties of the Auditors, under existing laws, were not properly divided; and inconveniences existed in the present distribution of duties \* \* \* \* to the certain delay in the adjustment of accounts. This could be remedied by giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority, with the sanction of the President, to make the proper division and arrangement of business amongst the several Auditors and Comptrollers and report it to Congress.

As to the remedy suggested by Mr. Guthrie I would ask if it is not possible to accomplish the desired result without going to Congress. Does not the law establishing the offices of the Auditors define their duties and make a more equal distribution of the work?

In the act establishing the Treasury Department, approved September 2, 1789, section 5 provides—

That it shall be the duty of the Auditor to receive all public accounts, etc.

At that time, and until 1817, there was but one Auditor. "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts" was approved March 3, 1817, and section 4 of that act distributes the accounts amongst five Auditors. It gives to the First the accounts accruing in the Treasury Department. To the Second and Third the War Department. To the Fourth all accounts accruing in the Navy Department or relative thereto. To the Fifth all accounts accruing in or relative to the Department of State, the General Post-Office, and Indian Affairs, clearly showing it was the intention of the law to distribute as nearly as possible amongst the five Auditors all public accounts, and giving to every Department one Auditor.

Section 5 of the same act provides—

That it shall be the duties of the Auditors charged with the examination of the accounts of the War and Navy Departments to keep *all* the accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys advanced relative to those Departments, etc.

From a careful review of the laws establishing the Auditors' offices and defining their duties it would appear that the accounts have never been distributed according to the statute. In 1885, soon after assuming the duties of this Bureau, similar views were submitted by me to Secretary Manning, who referred the letter to the Solicitor for his opinion thereon.

The accounts in the various Departments are so distinct, and as each Department has its own disbursing officer, I do not think that the salaries of employes in other Departments than the Treasury can be construed to arise even technically in the Treasury.

With the same propriety all persons paid by appropriation bills, such as Army and Navy officers, might be construed to arise in the Treasury. It may have been the settled rule since 1817, nevertheless that rule seems to be in violation of the statute defining the duties of the Auditors.

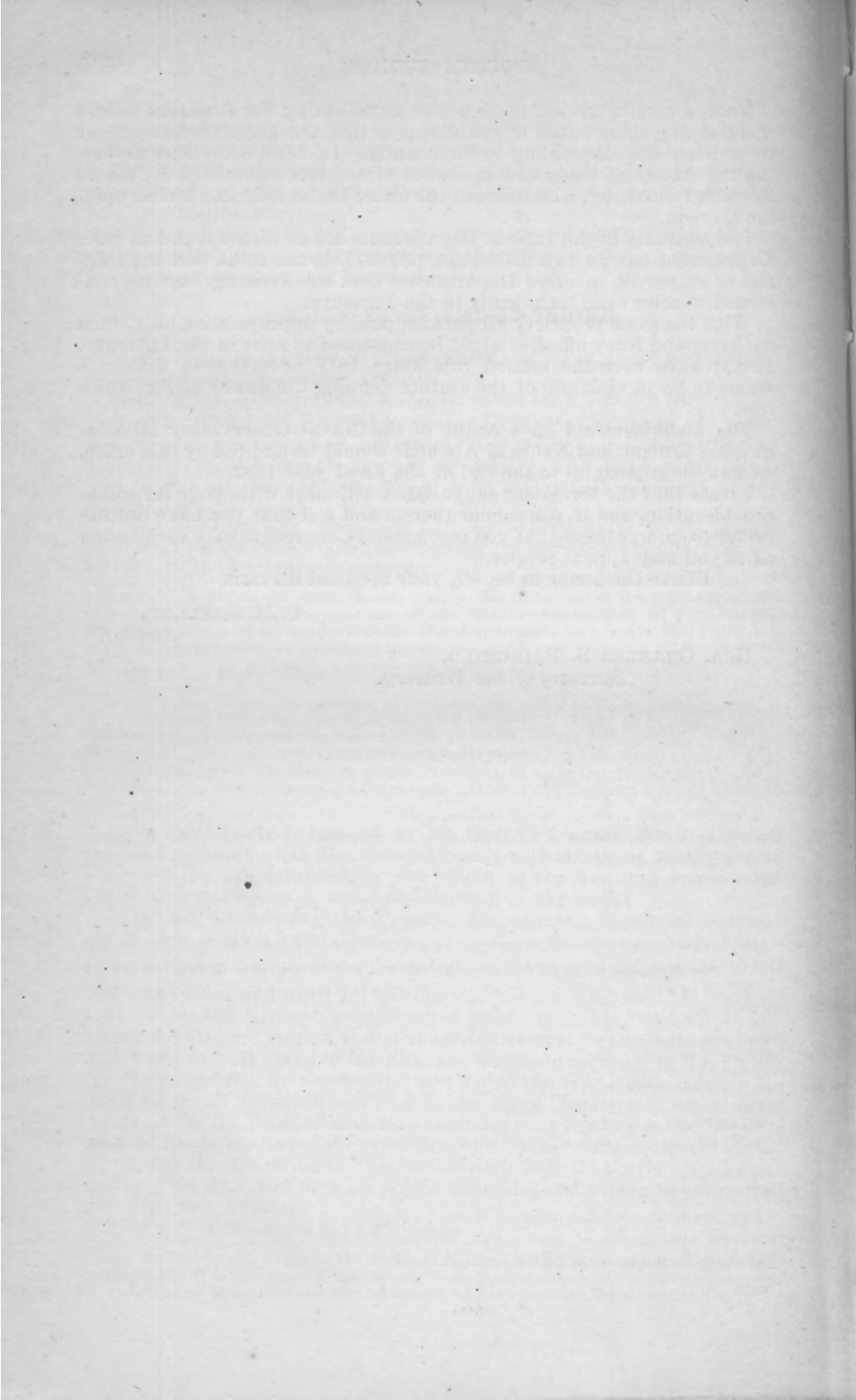
The disbursements on account of the Naval Observatory, Hydrographic Bureau, and Nautical Almanac should be audited by this office, as was the custom up to the end of the fiscal year 1882.

I trust that the foregoing suggestions will meet with your favorable consideration, and if you concur therein and feel that you have not the power to enforce them, that you recommend Congress to take such action as to you may appear proper.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. M. SHELLEY,  
*Auditor.*

Hon. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*



(No. 13.)

## REPORT OF THE FIFTH AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., October 27, 1887.

SIR: In obedience to the request contained in your letter of July 23, 1887, to make a report to you of the transactions of this office during the past fiscal year, ended June 30, 1887, and of the present condition of the public business intrusted to my charge, I have the honor to report the performance of the following clerical work in this office during the year:

Accounts adjusted .....	19,229
Reports made to the First Comptroller .....	16,751
Vouchers examined .....	325,321
Amount involved in adjustments in footings .....	\$922,878,982.14
Reports copied .....	9,833
Letters written .....	4,786
Coupon books of internal-revenue stamps scheduled and counted ...	31,467
Letters copied by hand .....	441
Comptroller's certificates copied .....	7,722
Consular certificates to invoices, and debentures posted from re- turns of collectors of customs (sec. 4213, R. S.) .....	336,299
Consular-fee reports tested .....	1,940
Pages of consular fee reports tabulated .....	11,484
Drafts examined for payment .....	247

The financial results of the adjustments of the accounts are shown in detail in the eleven tables hereto appended, and lettered from A to I, and in regard to which I beg leave to submit the following observations:

### DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR DIVISION.

*Diplomatic service.*—The accounts of ministers and other officers of the diplomatic service, so far as they have been received, have been adjusted, showing (Table A) expenditures and passport fees for the year, as follows:

Salaries of ministers and chargés d'affaires .....	\$275,404.94
Salaries of chargés d'affaires <i>ad interim</i> .....	21,784.21
Salaries of secretaries of legations .....	31,287.76
Salaries of interpreters of legations .....	10,084.16
Salary of clerk to legation in Spain .....	1,200.00
Contingent expenses, foreign missions .....	64,491.48
Loss on bills of exchange, diplomatic service .....	1,132.46
Total .....	405,385.01
Passport fees received and accounted for .....	4,871.99

The accounts for salaries of chargés d'affaires *ad interim*, which have received the action of this office, are in excess of the appropriation for that object in the sum of \$1,784.21.

*Consular service.*—Accounts of consular officers have been adjusted, showing expenses for this service and official fees collected, as follows (Tables B, C, D, and E):

Consular fees received for official services.....		\$950,690.64
Paid:		
Salaries, consular service.....	\$420,708.05	
Salaries, consular officers not citizens.....	10,057.31	
Salaries, consular clerks.....	12,281.31	
Loss on bills of exchange.....	3,667.84	
Pay of consular officers for services to American vessels:	17,404.49	
Compensation from fees (sections 1703, 1730, and 1733, Revised Statutes).....	218,621.70	
Office rent and clerk hire (section 1732, Revised Statutes).....	7,432.49	
Contingent expenses, United States consulates.....	143,765.83	
Allowance for clerks at consulates.....	58,359.28	
Expenses of prisons for American convicts.....	5,083.85	
Salaries, interpreters to consulates in China, etc.....	11,001.01	
Salaries, marshals for consular courts.....	6,886.07	
Expenses of interpreters and guards, etc.....	2,968.50	
Boat and crew at Hong-Kong and Osaka and Hiogo.....	735.53	
		918,973.26
Excess of receipts over expenditures.....		31,717.38

It will be seen from the above statement that the consular service for 1887 has been not only self-sustaining, but has paid a small surplus of revenue to the Government.

The amount paid for "Salaries consular service," as reported, is \$708.05 in excess of the appropriation. Accounts yet to be received or perfected, when adjusted, will still add to the amount several thousand dollars, showing that the appropriation has been considerably exceeded this year, as was the case for 1886, and which is attributable to the same cause, namely: The payments made to consular officers for time receiving instructions, awaiting the receipt of exequatur, and making transit to and from their posts, authorized by section 1740 of the Revised Statutes, but not provided for in the appropriation, amounting, in 1887, to \$17,667.80.

I would respectfully suggest that the Secretary of State be requested to ask Congress to make an annual permanent appropriation to cover the payments to consular officers while receiving instructions, awaiting exequatur, and making transit. The same should also be done in the case of diplomatic officers. By such appropriations the inconvenience to officers whose salaries are specifically provided for by law might be avoided, of having to wait for a deficiency appropriation because their money has been applied to the payment of those extra services which were not appropriated for.

The amount of consular fees collected exceeds that of any previous year, and they were in kind, as follows:

Invoice certificates.....	\$359,454.72
Landing certificates.....	35,927.00
Bills of health.....	17,632.75
Currency certificates.....	16,768.03
Certificates of returned goods, packages, etc.....	5,964.50
Other fees.....	14,893.67
Total.....	950,690.64

For 1886 the fees were reported at \$881,569.79. An increase over last year is shown for 1887 of \$69,120.85, arising principally from the same source from which came the addition of \$90,224.36 for 1886 over 1885—from the *certification of certificates to invoices*. This shows a continued increase in the number of shipments of goods to this country.



*Relief of seamen.*—As shown in Tables F and G, accounts for relief and wages of seamen were adjusted with the following results:

Boarding and lodging .....	\$6,598.42
Clothing .....	3,748.21
Medical aid .....	5,604.78
Passage to the United States (paid at Treasury).....	10,700.48
Other expenses .....	5,086.60
	<hr/>
Total disbursed for relief of seamen.....	31,738.49
	<hr/>
Arrears of wages collected.....	256,425.17
Extra wages collected .....	4,555.77
	<hr/>
	260,980.94
Extra and arrears of wages paid to seamen.....	\$247,140.44
Refunded at the Treasury under act of June 26, 1884.....	182.86
	<hr/>
	247,323.30
	<hr/>
Balance of wages.....	13,657.64

The above sum of \$13,657.64, representing wages of seamen, will be reduced to at least \$8,057.64 by vouchers yet to be received of payments made to seamen. This amount, then, \$8,057.64, will represent the seamen's own money which has been used for their support, and should be deducted from the total amount, \$31,738.49, shown above to have been expended for relief of seamen, in order to arrive at the actual outlay from the appropriation for those who were *destitute*. This gives \$23,680.85 as the actual expenditure for 1887.

The actual cost to the Government for the relief of *destitute* seamen for 1886, as shown by the exact figures on final adjustment, was \$23,883.42.

There were relieved during the year 959 *destitute* seamen, as against 1,235 in 1886—one-fourth less number of seamen, yet the cost to the Government was nearly the same. The average cost per seaman was \$5.35 more for 1887 than for 1886. The additional cost is attributable to the increased allowance to steamers for the transportation of seamen to the United States, authorized by the act of June 19, 1886. The number of seamen brought to the United States was exactly the same for both years, being 593; while the cost of transportation was \$4,280.28 more in 1887 than in 1886, being \$10,700.48 in 1887 and \$6,420.20 in 1886.

Of the 959 seamen relieved, 551 were shipwrecked, and only 43 were reported as deserters from their vessels. Medical assistance was provided for 170 men.

On the subject of *wages to seamen* it may be stated that consular officers sometimes send money which they have collected as wages of seamen to the Treasury on account of the sailors, instead of paying it to them. Under the present system or custom such moneys are covered into the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation for "Relief and protection of American seamen," and when claim is made for them at the Treasury they are paid from the said appropriation. The claimants for these moneys sometimes fail to call for them until after the appropriation has lapsed according to law, and they are then subjected to great delays in receiving their money, having to wait for Congressional action for supplying the fund. Moneys held by the Government in trust should be available to the owners at all times, and not subject to be passed into the surplus fund at the end of every two years, as is now the case.

It not unfrequently happens, also, that other moneys belonging to American citizens are collected and sent to the Treasury by consular

officers abroad, in trust for the legal owners, such as the proceeds of salvages and of other property.

Provision was made by section 4584 of the Revised Statutes for the retaining of *one-third* of the three month's extra wages collectible under the law then existing, for the purpose of creating a fund for the maintenance and passage to the United States of destitute American seamen, under which provision the practice arose of covering such amounts, when paid in by consular officers, to the credit of the appropriation for relief of seamen, insomuch augmenting the same, and from this practice came the custom of covering into the same appropriation the moneys received in trust for seamen and others. The ground for this custom now having been taken away by the repeal of the law requiring the collection of *three months'* extra wages, the *one-third* no longer accruing to the Government, I would respectfully recommend that Congress be requested to provide for the opening of a trust fund account, into which the wages of seamen and the moneys of other persons (not deceased) received in trust may be covered, and out of which they may be paid whenever legal claim thereto shall be established. Section 1709 of the Revised Statutes provides for such a fund for moneys belonging to *deceased* American citizens.

*Other expenses of the foreign service.*—During the year other accounts relating to the foreign service have been adjusted as follows :

Salaries and expenses, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims.....	\$8,858.34
Payment of judgments, Court of Alabama Claims (second class) .....	5,739,495.41
International Bureau of Weights and Measures, 1887 .....	1,951.42
Scientific Commission of Electricians at Philadelphia, Pa.....	300.00
Transporting remains of ministers and consuls to their homes for interment .....	516.67
Refunding penalties or charges erroneously exacted.....	461.73
Rescuing shipwrecked American seamen, 1887.....	573.25
Bringing home criminals, 1887.....	1,736.90
Foreign hospital at Panama, 1887.....	500.00
Allowance to widows or heirs of diplomatic or consular officers who die abroad .....	979.61
Annual expenses Cape Spartel light, coast of Morocco, 1887.....	291.96
Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service.....	1,052.23
Steam-launch for legation and consulate at Constantinople, 1887.....	1,124.22
Rent of court-house and jail in Japan, 1887.....	3,400.00
Buildings and grounds for legation in China, 1887 .....	1,224.00
Payment to Lizzie Maynadier Phelps, widow of Seth Ledyard Phelps, late minister to Peru, act August 3, 1886.....	10,000.00
Relief of William Schuchardt, private act No. 254.....	750.00
Relief of James M. Hagar, act February 21, 1887.....	1,112.78

*Disbursing clerk's accounts.*—The following accounts have been rendered by F. J. Kieckhoefer, the disbursing clerk of the Department of State, and adjusted, namely :

Contingent expenses, foreign missions, 1886, \$276.13; 1887, \$11,328.10....	\$11,604.23
Contingent expenses United States consulates, 1886, \$92.09; 1887, \$9,766.65.	9,858.74
Publication of consular and other commercial reports, Department of State, 1886, \$300.90; 1887, \$16,736.22 .....	17,037.12
Rescuing shipwrecked American seamen, 1887.....	1,940.00
Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service.....	16,045.29
Procuring evidence relating to French spoliation claims.....	39.27
International remonetization of silver .....	1,500.00
Transporting remains of ministers and consuls to their homes for interment .....	62.00
Expenses under the neutrality act, 1887 .....	668.90
Salaries and expenses Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims.....	3,066.25
Haytian arbitration commission .....	4,077.44
Indemnity for losses sustained by Chinese subjects at Rock Springs, Wyoming .....	147,748.74

*Accounts for prior years.*—Diplomatic and consular accounts not heretofore reported were received or perfected during the year, and have been adjusted as follows :

Salaries of ministers, 1885, \$4,250; 1886, \$16,758.37 .....	\$21,008.37
Salaries, secretaries of legations, 1885 .....	43.96
Salaries, consular service, 1885, 1,487.02; 1886, \$5,778.03 .....	7,265.05
Salaries, interpreters to consulates in China, 1885 .....	1,032.66
Salaries, interpreters to legations, 1885, \$124.68; 1886, \$1,000 .....	1,124.68
Contingent expenses, foreign missions, 1879, \$275; 1880, \$360.50; 1883, \$582.55; 1884, \$28.50; 1885, \$7,760.32; 1886, \$3,298.68 .....	12,314.55
Contingent expenses, United States consulates, 1877, \$15.52; 1884, \$110; 1885, \$1,041.76; 1886, \$3,694.16 .....	4,861.44
Loss on bills of exchange, diplomatic service, 1885, \$32.08; 1886, \$311.45 .....	343.53
Loss on bills of exchange, consular service, 1875, \$25.73; 1885, \$83.56; 1886, \$99.44 .....	208.73
Pay of consular officers for services to American vessels and seamen, 1885, \$540.62; 1886, \$3,374.38 .....	3,915.00
Relief and protection of American seamen, 1883, \$100; 1884, \$408.82; 1885, \$171.22; 1886, \$1,227.45 .....	1,907.49
Allowance for clerks at consulates, 1883, \$610.99; 1886, \$1,163 .....	1,773.99
Expenses of prisons for American convicts, 1885 .....	292.41
Bringing home criminals, 1884, \$264.62; 1886, \$19.50 .....	284.12
Rescuing shipwrecked American seamen, 1886 .....	647.35
Expenses of interpreters and guards, etc., 1886 .....	125.00
Steam-launch for legation and consulate at Constantinople, 1886 .....	352.00
Buildings and grounds for legation in China, 1885, \$1,296; 1886, \$1,908 .....	3,204.00
Rent of court-house and jail in Japan, 1886 .....	3,400.00
Testimonials to umpires of United States and Spanish Claims Commission .....	980.00
Salaries United States and Spanish Claims Commission .....	3,650.03
Consular fees adjusted, 1885, \$1,696.50; 1886, \$2,195.48 .....	3,891.98

*London bankers' accounts.*—Accounts adjusted during the year of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., bankers of the United States at London, England, show disbursements aggregating \$273,607.35, and receipts from consular officers of fees amounting to \$288,186.01, and of wages of seamen \$23.64. The disbursements were as follows :

Contingent expenses United States consulates, 1886, \$326.27; 1887, \$526.27 .....	\$852.54
Salaries of consular service, 1886, \$1,773.13; 1887, \$2,306.73 .....	4,079.86
Salaries of secretaries of legations, 18-6, \$5,843.61; 1887, \$22,693.62 .....	28,537.23
Contingent expenses foreign missions, 1886, \$3,043.69; 1887, \$31,220.08 .....	34,263.77
Salaries of ministers, 1885, \$721.15; 1886, \$23,729.54; 1887, \$159,266.97 .....	188,717.66
Salaries of interpreters to legations, 1887 .....	7,956.16
Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases .....	487.65
Salaries chargés d'affaires <i>ad interim</i> , 1887 .....	1,016.61
Expenses of interpreters, guards, etc., in Turkish dominions, 1887 .....	252.50
Procuring evidence relating to French spoliation claims .....	7,443.37

*Estates of decedents trust fund.*—Accounts of this fund (sec. 1709, Rev. Stats.) were adjusted, showing the following sums paid over to the legal representatives of citizens of the United States dying abroad, viz :

Estate of James A. Gregory .....	\$27.24
Estate of Leopold Verdella .....	202.25
Estate of Henry Somerville .....	64.90
Estate of Henry Howarth .....	261.07
Estate of Lewis S. Chase .....	70.55
Estate of James N. Cole .....	187.65
Estate of Philip Barnett .....	1,260.62
Estate of Maximilian Taubles .....	164.02
Estate of William K. Aiken .....	39.84
Estate of Frederick Groeper .....	13.18

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2,291.32

## INTERNAL-REVENUE DIVISION.

The total collections of internal revenue during the fiscal year 1887, as shown by the adjustments of collectors' accounts and exhibited in detail in Table H, amounted to \$118,932,978.91. Included in this amount \$3,399.75 belongs to the collections of previous years.

The accounts of collectors of internal revenue, as adjusted for the fiscal year, aggregate \$3,637,995.66, inclusive of amounts allowed store-keepers and gaugers. These expenses in detail are given in Table I.

Of this total expense, the sum of \$3,495.49 belongs to previous fiscal years, being commissions on tax-paid spirit stamps sold.

The following exhibit shows, by States, for what these expenses were incurred :

District.	Compensation of collector.		Rent, fuel, and other ex- lights.	Station- ery and other ex- penses.	Com- pensation of store- keepers.	Compen- sation of gaugers.	Total expense of collecting.
	Salary.	Deputies and clerks.					
Alabama	\$2,750.00	\$12,536.67		\$131.71	\$968.00	\$1,650.18	\$18,036.56
Arkansas	3,082.71	11,581.60		189.44	11,097.50	1,572.66	27,523.91
California	8,124.69	47,190.02	\$1,280.00	1,157.63	15,392.00	28,048.51	101,192.85
Colorado	3,000.00	10,603.65	1,000.00	136.76		1,612.19	16,352.60
Connecticut	4,121.11	16,118.51	28.00	255.24	2,504.00	4,875.35	27,902.21
Delaware	3,098.13	7,157.14	286.00	55.37	730.00	1,376.59	12,708.23
Florida	3,125.00	8,746.33	587.71	115.72			12,574.76
Georgia	3,500.00	39,427.15		353.13	29,402.00	4,908.51	77,590.79
Illinois	25,462.75	85,468.32	2,344.09	1,667.57	95,003.00	93,434.64	303,380.37
Indiana	12,003.95	34,881.61	1,264.75	669.31	29,843.00	23,346.31	102,008.93
Iowa	9,875.00	23,714.34	1,350.14	522.08	8,640.00	7,324.21	51,425.77
Kansas	3,006.40	13,196.78		192.34	1,234.50	103.49	17,733.51
Kentucky	22,500.00	106,496.87	2,797.06	2,637.79	386,739.00	139,531.29	659,702.01
Louisiana	3,625.00	20,155.35		149.61		3,964.24	27,894.20
Maine	2,375.00	5,064.23		171.29			7,610.52
Maryland	4,500.00	38,406.08	700.00	468.00	36,497.50	24,724.98	105,296.56
Massachusetts	8,093.56	31,117.92	521.75	667.45	24,508.00	18,812.75	83,721.43
Michigan	7,375.00	27,720.92	1,451.08	369.19		2,149.66	39,065.85
Minnesota	3,750.00	15,028.46		185.30		1,744.05	20,977.81
Mississippi	2,755.58	9,978.22		101.37		117.55	12,932.72
Missouri	12,599.11	53,634.91	550.00	1,108.13	34,178.00	29,042.16	131,712.31
Montana	3,000.00	11,541.65	693.18	162.84		147.86	15,545.53
Nebraska	4,500.00	17,942.55		282.39	9,540.00	7,639.22	39,904.46
Nevada	2,750.00	6,236.55	699.00	206.49		718.03	10,610.07
New Hampshire	3,505.18	4,583.80		151.15	1,388.00	827.37	10,455.50
New Jersey	12,185.86	42,203.22	930.00	601.06	3,800.00	7,679.33	67,399.47
New Mexico	2,750.00	8,144.96	689.15	265.34		954.06	12,803.51
New York	81,539.96	176,294.83	16,176.13	2,550.90	11,088.00	58,556.83	296,206.65
North Carolina	12,979.55	78,961.09	1,212.50	932.47	131,800.50	21,441.92	247,328.03
Ohio	21,655.48	83,142.65	2,757.80	1,778.51	80,739.00	95,036.26	285,109.70
Oregon	3,029.23	10,992.84		213.55	939.00	1,146.87	16,321.47
Pennsylvania	24,872.63	129,630.20	3,615.95	2,347.34	100,841.50	61,969.94	323,097.61
Rhode Island	3,000.41	7,408.48		261.07		481.09	11,151.05
South Carolina	3,137.62	14,964.53		114.28	7,515.50	1,219.14	26,951.07
Tennessee	7,581.37	38,339.26		784.78	45,219.50	13,316.52	105,241.43
Texas	7,672.41	28,543.93	1,200.70	473.40	2,521.00	3,194.23	43,605.67
Vermont	2,131.57	4,017.56	172.92	60.11			6,382.16
Virginia	12,997.40	86,938.21	1,339.45	1,556.86	24,137.00	30,212.03	157,180.95
West Virginia	4,831.90	17,769.19	444.19	473.45	4,544.00	7,418.53	35,481.26
Wisconsin	13,216.19	33,576.37	831.13	643.64	11,709.00	10,149.82	70,131.15
Total	325,850.80	1,418,457.25	44,922.68	25,169.06	1,112,518.50	711,063.37	3,637,995.66

## MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

To this division are assigned for settlement all miscellaneous internal-revenue accounts, including salaries and expenses of agents, surveys of distilleries, fees and expenses of gaugers, stamp agents' accounts, counsel fees, drawbacks, taxes refunded, redemption of stamps, accounts for the manufacture of paper, and for the salaries of the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, also accounts of the Census Office, Smithsonian Institution, and National Museum, contingent expenses of the Post-Office Department, and sundry accounts of the Department of State and the Patent Office.

*Agents' accounts.*—The salaries and expenses of internal-revenue agents for the year are as follows:

Name.	Per diem.	Salary.	Expenses.			Total.
			Transportation.	Subsistence.	Other expenses.	
James S. Battle.....	\$7.00	\$2,191.00	\$345.31	\$1,044.00	\$40.66	\$3,620.97
A. H. Brooks.....	7.00	2,198.00	313.92	541.60	233.81	3,287.33
Ed. M. Brown.....	7.00	2,191.00	289.83	1,087.50	34.41	3,602.74
Thomas B. Buskirk.....	{ 6.00 } 7.00	547.00	55.20	294.00	17.80	914.00
G. Washington Carr.....	6.00	1,830.00	359.76	1,023.00	68.29	3,281.05
W. H. Chapman.....	7.00	2,191.00	355.05	1,017.00	31.36	3,594.41
George B. Clark.....	7.00	2,205.00	1,123.52	1,125.00	158.02	4,611.54
Robert P. Cole.....	7.00	1,050.00	279.91	463.50	60.25	1,853.66
B. L. Cromwell.....	{ 6.00 } 7.00	1,401.00	339.90	693.00	18.70	2,452.60
H. P. Dunlap.....	{ 6.00 } 7.00	1,003.00	295.80	528.00	28.95	1,855.75
J. H. Hale.....	7.00	2,030.00	143.60	985.50	76.43	3,235.53
J. H. Hurlburt.....	{ 6.00 } 7.00	984.00	114.57	459.00	14.52	1,572.09
Godfrey Jaeger.....	7.00	2,191.00	818.37	963.00	97.68	4,070.05
Horace Kellogg.....	7.00	2,135.00	529.70	1,053.75	74.76	3,793.21
William King.....	7.00	2,184.00	945.76	1,020.75	90.09	4,240.60
Sanford Kirkpatrick.....	{ 6.00 } 7.00	960.00	271.21	501.00	10.10	1,742.31
James E. Larkin.....	7.00	735.00	87.12	369.00	26.16	1,217.28
Wolcott Lay.....	7.00	1,183.00	538.40	582.00	81.18	2,384.58
John Lofland.....	7.00	2,093.00	428.10	1,035.00	54.40	3,610.50
J. B. Marvin.....	7.00	1,162.00	556.01	546.00	59.47	2,323.48
B. F. Morey.....	7.00	1,275.00	548.30	561.00	54.74	2,439.04
Stanley Plummer.....	7.00	1,127.00	290.93	567.00	68.94	2,053.87
H. B. Rigg.....	{ 6.00 } 7.00	972.00	265.75	528.00	35.20	1,800.95
F. D. Sewall.....	10.00	3,000.00	381.27	264.00	26.27	3,671.54
William Somerville.....	7.00	2,170.00	711.35	966.00	51.14	3,898.49
L. A. Thrasher.....	7.00	672.00	238.24	285.00	15.15	1,210.39
John Webb, jr.....	7.00	931.00	186.51	378.00	16.90	1,512.41
Stationery furnished revenue agents.....		42,611.00	10,813.39	18,880.60	1,545.38	73,850.37
Transportation over Pacific railroads under orders from Treasury Department.....						213.21
Total.....						74,291.95

*Stamp accounts.*—The accounts of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for distilled-spirit and other stamps are as follows:

DISTILLED-SPIRIT STAMPS.

DR.		CR.	
To stamps on hand June 30, 1886..	\$30,283,880.00	By stamps sent to collectors.....	\$67,052,735.00
To stamps received from printers..	67,779,450.00	By stamps destroyed by committee.....	888.80
To stamps returned by collectors..	486,685.00	By stamps on hand June 30, 1887..	31,497,280.00
To stamps received for redemption..	388.80		
	98,550,403.80		98,550,403.80

SPECIAL-TAX STAMPS.

To stamps on hand June 30, 1886..	\$1,442,508.00	By stamps sent to collectors.....	\$10,818,414.00
To stamps received from printers..	13,140,112.00	By stamps destroyed by committee.....	2,206,494.00
To stamps returned for redemption..	911,052.00	By stamps on hand June 30, 1887..	2,468,764.00
	15,493,672.00		15,493,672.00

BEER STAMPS.

To stamps on hand June 30, 1886..	\$3,628,900.00	By stamps sent to collectors.....	\$23,218,730.00
To stamps received from printers..	24,097,500.00	By stamps destroyed by committee.....	1,408.61
To stamps received for redemption..	1,394.44	By stamps on hand June 30, 1887..	4,508,070.00
To stamps returned by collectors..	414.17		
	27,728,208.61		27,728,208.61

## REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

## STAMPS FOR TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGARS.

To stamps on hand June 30, 1886..	\$6, 141, 142. 69	By stamps sent to collectors .....	\$32, 462, 999. 45
To stamps received from printers..	33, 035, 870. 00	By stamps destroyed by committee	3, 850. 57
To stamps returned by collectors..	86, 113. 10	By stamps on hand June 30, 1887..	6, 796, 741. 12
To stamps received for redemption.	465. 29		
	<u>39, 263, 591. 08</u>		<u>39, 263, 591. 08</u>

## STAMPED-FOIL WRAPPERS.

To wrappers received from printer.	\$163, 671. 16	By wrappers sent to collectors....	\$163, 671. 16
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## DOCUMENTARY AND PROPRIETARY STAMPS.

To stamps on hand June 30, 1886..	\$5, 412. 38	By amount of cash deposited.....	\$4. 35
	<u>5, 412. 38</u>	By stamps on hand June 30, 1887..	5, 408. 03
			<u>5, 412. 38</u>

## OLEOMARGARINE STAMPS.

To stamps received from printers.	\$1, 401, 920. 00	By stamps sent to collectors .....	\$860, 700. 00
To stamps returned by collectors .	43, 424. 00	By stamps destroyed by committee	1, 362. 14
To stamps returned for redemption.	1, 362. 14	By stamps on hand June 30, 1887..	584, 644. 00
	<u>1, 446, 706. 14</u>		<u>1, 446, 706. 14</u>

*Miscellaneous expenses.*—The following sums embrace payments made by collectors of internal revenue and revenue agents for the detection of frauds upon the revenue; disbursements made by T. J. Hobbs, disbursing clerk, on account of the appropriation for “paper for internal-revenue stamps,” and for “expenses under the oleomargarine act;” also other expenses incident to the collection of the internal revenue:

Salary .....	\$26, 512. 67
Traveling expenses .....	8, 784. 24
Expenses (incidental) .....	13, 008. 56
Stationery .....	14, 850. 67
Telegrams .....	611. 86
Expressage .....	4, 592. 59
Counsel fees and expenses .....	3, 055. 00
Rewards .....	2, 562. 31
Surveyors of distilleries .....	3, 053. 94
Salaries in office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue .....	250, 720. 84
Salaries in office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue (reimbursable) .....	2, 475. 05
Fees and expenses of gaugers prior to July 1, 1886 .....	1, 390. 69
Fees and expenses of gaugers .....	709, 677. 68
Paper for stamps (Fairchild Paper Company) .....	42, 079. 62

An adjustment of the accounts of six stamp agents shows a deposit of \$42,218.33.

Four hundred and eighty-eight claims for the redemption of stamps, amounting to \$19,633.14, were settled during the year, from which \$98.19 were discounted, leaving \$19,534.95 actually paid.

By the last annual report of this office, for 1886, it appeared the Secretary of the Treasury had on deposit to his credit, on account of “fines, penalties, and forfeitures” (special-deposit account No. 1), \$35,129.85. During the year \$236,463.36 have been deposited and \$224,763.67 disbursed, leaving a balance to his credit January 1, 1887, of \$46,829.54.

The balance to his credit January 1, 1886, on account of “offers in compromise” (special-deposit account No. 5), was \$13,798.33. During the year \$98,222.83 were deposited and \$96,179.48 disbursed, leaving a balance to his credit January 1, 1887, of \$15,841.68.

Accounts were adjusted for the following sums refunded: Taxes erroneously assessed and collected, \$76,811.37; drawback on merchandise exported, \$35,173.98, and surplus proceeds of lands sold for taxes in the late insurrectionary States, \$818.78.

Moneys refunded on lands sold for taxes in the late insurrectionary States amount to \$780 20, and moneys erroneously collected under the direct-tax laws, \$103.92.

Accounts have been adjusted with the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin, on account of direct tax imposed by the act of August 5, 1861.

The disbursements by George Waterhouse, chairman of the South Carolina free-school-fund commissioners, amounted to \$1,900.

*Disbursing clerk's accounts.*—Accounts rendered by T. F. Kieckhofer, disbursing clerk Department of State, have been adjusted as follows :

Lithographing, 1887.....	\$1,200.00
Editing, publishing, and distributing Revised and Annual Statutes.....	6,372.83
Proof-reading, 1886, \$23.33; 1887, \$1,200.....	1,223.33
Books and maps, 1887.....	2,000.00
Stationery, furniture, etc., 1887.....	4,364.19
Transmission of certain books and mementoes to National Lincoln Monument Association of Springfield, Ill.....	82.18
Monument to Baron DeKalb at Annapolis, Md.....	10,000.00
Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World.....	41,153.35
Monument to Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Va.....	19.04
Medal to John F. Slater, of Connecticut.....	100.00

Accounts rendered by George W. Evans, disbursing clerk Department of the Interior, have been adjusted as follows :

Preservation of collections, National Museum (Armory building).....	55.90
Preservation of collections, National Museum, 1885, \$1.50; 1885 and 1886, \$52.40; 1886, \$2,471.68; 1887, \$100,508.83.....	103,034.41
Scientific library, Patent Office, 1886, \$2.92; 1887, \$2,951.05.....	2,953.95
Photolithographing, Patent Office, 1886, \$7,462.94; 1887, \$76,132.53.....	83,595.47
Furniture and fixtures, National Museum, 1886, \$1,752.94; 1887, \$37,188.66.....	38,941.60
Official Gazette, Patent Office, 1887.....	41,869.00
Heating and lighting National Museum, 1887.....	10,608.27
Public use of inventions and defending suits, Patent Office.....	203.11

Accounts of Perry C. Smith, disbursing clerk Post-Office Department, have been adjusted as follows :

Carpets, 1886, \$1,049.81; 1887, \$2,496.86.....	\$3,546.67
Miscellaneous items, 1886, \$791.11; 1887, \$8,376.76.....	9,167.87
Sales of post-route maps, 1887.....	2,171.90
Telegraphing, 1886, \$371.69; 1887, \$1,773.29.....	2,144.80
Rent, 1886, \$375; 1887, \$14,000.....	14,375.00
Horses and wagons, 1886, \$42.40; 1887, \$1,237.80.....	1,280.20
Publication of post-route maps, 1886, \$2,912.44; 1887, \$16,631.89.....	19,544.33
Gas, 1886, \$193.65; 1887, \$3,996.40.....	4,190.05
Publication of Official Postal Guide, 1886, \$620; 1887, \$17,874.02.....	18,494.02
Furniture, 1886, \$281.55; 1887, \$2,068.58.....	2,350.13
Postage, 1887.....	377.50
Fuel, 1886, \$289.69; 1887, \$6,711.95.....	7,001.64
Painting, 1886, \$410.27; 1887, \$2,859.71.....	3,269.98
Hardware, 1886, \$665.19; 1887, \$776.23.....	1,441.42
Stationery, 1886, \$945.80; 1887, \$7,470.02.....	8,415.82
Plumbing and gas fixtures, 1886, \$365.70; 1887, \$1,792.23.....	2,157.93

Other accounts rendered by disbursing clerks and others have been adjusted as follows :

International exchanges, Smithsonian Institution, 1887, rendered by Thomas J. Hobbs.....	\$10,000.00
Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, rendered by J. M. Schofield.....	11,924.61
Expenses of Tenth Census, rendered by estate of Richard Joseph.....	11,329.52
Preservation of collections, National Museum (freight charges by railways).....	174.32
Expenses of Tenth Census, rendered by G. B. Merriam.....	50.25
Expenses of Eighth Census, rendered by Wm. T. McVey.....	64.96
Editing, publishing, and distributing Revised and Annual Statutes (freight charges by railways).....	6.29

The business of the Bureau was considerably in excess of ordinary years, mainly on account of the settlement of nine thousand one hundred and seventy-six Alabama judgments. A number of the clerks, zealous to keep the work up, have given many extra hours of labor to that purpose, thereby insuring a prompt dispatch of the business of the office.

The work relating to the consular service is materially increased by reason of the growth of that service and the requirements incident to new legislation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANTH. EICKHOFF,  
*Fifth Auditor.*

Hon CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*



## APPENDIX.

**TABLE A.—STATEMENT OF EXPENSES OF THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.**

[a, account for June quarter, 1887, not received; b, accounts for March and June quarters, 1887, not received; c, accounts for nine months ending June 30, 1887, not received.]

Country	Officers.	Salaries adjusted.	Contingent expenses and loss by exchange.	Total.	Passport fees.
Argentine Republic.	B. W. Hanna, minister and consul-general.	a\$5,625.00	a\$341.45		\$10.00
				\$5,966.45	
Austria-Hungary.	A. R. Lawton, minister	1,978.02			
	J. F. Lee, chargé d'affaires <i>ad interim</i>	6,000.00	1,048.04		255.00
Belgium	L. Tree, minister	7,500.00	987.00	8,487.00	65.00
Bolivia	W. A. Seay, minister and consul-general	5,000.00	193.33	5,193.33	
Brazil	T. J. Jarvis, minister	10,203.68	1,547.51		100.00
	C. B. Trail, chargé d'affaires <i>ad interim</i>	3,040.12			
	C. B. Trail, secretary of legation	887.95	36.23		
				15,715.49	
Central American States.	H. C. Hall, minister	10,000.00	1,669.81	11,669.81	
Chili	W. R. Roberts, minister	10,000.00	5194.50		
	C. M. Selbert, secretary of legation	1,500.00			
				11,694.50	
China	C. Denby, minister	12,000.00	2,321.91		
	W. W. Rockhill, secretary of legation	656.25	26.12		
	C. Denby, jr., second secretary of legation	1,800.00	14.29		
	F. D. Cheshire, interpreter	3,000.00	48.72		
				19,867.29	
Colombia	C. D. Jacob, late minister	1,059.78			
	D. H. Maury, minister	611.41	(b)		
	V. O. King, chargé d'affaires <i>ad interim</i>	2,083.33	327.93		
				4,082.45	
Corea	W. H. Parker, late minister and consul-general	2,078.80	129.46		
	H. A. Dinsmore, minister and consul-general	2,278.09	609.59		10.00
	G. C. Foulk, chargé d'affaires <i>ad interim</i>	692.93	497.81		
	W. W. Rockhill, chargé d'affaires		892.87		5.00
	Song Ikyung, late interpreter	179.27			
	Chon Yang Muk, late interpreter	570.65			
	Wo In Tak, interpreter	250.00			
				7,979.47	
Denmark	R. B. Anderson, minister and consul-general	5,000.00	1,400.00	6,400.00	45.00
France	R. M. McLane, minister	17,500.00	3,959.14		690.00
	H. Vignaud, chargé d'affaires <i>ad interim</i>	1,022.42			
	H. Vignaud, secretary of legation	2,318.27	.75		
	A. Jay, second secretary of legation	2,000.00	9.69		
				26,810.27	
Germany	G. H. Pendleton, minister	17,500.00	3,375.05		2,065.00
	C. Coleman, chargé d'affaires <i>ad interim</i>	2,244.07			
	C. Coleman, secretary of legation	1,951.79	48.04		
	F. V. S. Crosby, second secretary of legation	2,000.00	14.17		
				27,133.12	

TABLE A.—STATEMENT OF EXPENSES OF THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Country.	Officers.	Salaries adjusted.	Contingent expenses and losses by ex- change.	Total.	Passport fees.
Great Britain ..	E. J. Phelps, minister.....	\$17,500.00	\$4,677.58		\$556.99
	H. White, chargé d'affaires <i>ad interim</i> ..	826.39			
	W. J. Hoppin, late secretary of legation ..	72.12			
	H. White, secretary of legation.....	2,377.05			
	C. P. Phelps, second secretary of legation.	2,000.00			
Hawaiian Isl- ands.	G. W. Merrill minister.	7,500.00	679.33	\$27,453.14	
Hayti.....	J. E. W. Thompson, minister and consul-general	4,932.07	707.50	8,179.33	
Italy.....	J. B. Stallo, minister .....	12,000.00	563.45	5,639.57	165.00
	C. A. Dougherty, secretary of legation.	1,800.00			
Japan .....	R. B. Hubbard, minister .....	12,000.00	1,433.31	14,363.45	45.00
	G. Goward, late secretary of legation ..	299.59			
	F. S. Mansfield, secretary of legation ..	2,625.00	11.56		
	E. Dun, second secretary of legation ..	1,800.00			
	W. N. Whitney, interpreter .....	2,500.00			
Liberia.....	M. A. Hopkins, late minister and consul-general.	461.96		20,669.46	
	C. H. J. Taylor, minister and consul-general.	1,005.80	(a)		
	S. S. Sevier, vice consul-general .....		360.02	1,827.78	
Mexico .....	H. R. Jackson, late minister .....	3,815.22	678.62		
	T. C. Manning, minister .....	9,423.91	2,340.54		70.00
	J. L. Morgan, chargé d'affaires <i>ad interim</i> ..	195.65	95.67		
	J. L. Morgan, late secretary of legation ..	1,186.31		17,967.01	
	T. B. Connery, secretary of legation ..	231.09			
Netherlands ..	I. Bell, jr., minister .....	5,625.00	858.98	6,483.98	5.00
Paraguay and Uruguay.	J. E. Bacon, chargé d'affaires .....	5,000.00	565.16	5,565.16	
Persia .....	F. H. Winston, late minister and consul-general.	597.83			
	E. S. Pratt, minister and consul-general.	4,334.25	1,686.08		5.00
	A. B. Keun, vice consul-general .....		674.40		
	A. B. Keun, interpreter .....	5584.24		7,876.80	
Peru.....	C. W. Buck, minister .....	10,000.00	1,159.57		10.00
	R. E. Neill, chargé d'affaires <i>ad interim</i> ..	720.10			
	R. E. Neill, secretary of legation .....	1,283.97		13,163.64	
Portugal.....	E. P. C. Lewis, minister and consul-general.	5,000.00	1,434.28	6,434.28	35.00
Roumania, Servia, and Greece.	W. Fearn, minister and consul-general.	6,500.00	1,995.58	8,495.58	115.00
Russia.....	G. V. N. Lothrop, minister .....	17,500.00	2,131.52		140.00
	G. W. Wurts, secretary of legation .....	2,625.00		22,256.52	
Siam.....	J. T. Child, minister and consul-general.	5,000.00	987.43		5.00
	Interpreter to legation.....	500.00		6,487.43	
Spain.....	J. L. M. Curry, minister .....	12,000.00	3,186.36		15.00
	E. H. Strobel, chargé d'affaires <i>ad interim</i> ..	978.22			
	E. H. Strobel, secretary of legation .....	1,506.52			
	Clerk to legation.....	1,200.00		18,871.10	
Switzerland ..	B. Winchester, minister and consul-general.	5,000.00	1,222.01	6,222.01	360.00
Sweden and Norway.	R. Magee, minister .....	53,750.00	6499.68	4,249.68	25.00

TABLE A.—STATEMENT OF EXPENSES OF THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Country.	Officers.	Salaries adjusted.	Contingent expenses and loss by exchange.	Total.	Passport fees.
Turkey.....	S. S. Cox, late minister .....	\$3,288.04	\$581.01	.....	\$40.00
	O. S. Straus, minister.....	2,336.08	.....	.....	.....
	P. King, chargé d'affaires <i>ad interim</i> ..	3,930.93	21,166.89	.....	35.00
	P. King, secretary of legation.....	366.85	.....	.....	.....
	A. A. Garguilo, interpreter.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela.....	C. L. Scott, minister and consul-general.	7,500.00	569.00	\$14,219.85	.....
OTHER PLACES.				8,069.00	.....
Cairo.....	J. Cardwell, agent and consul-general.	5,000.00	150.78	5,150.78	.....
London.....	B. F. Stevens, dispatch agent.....	.....	3,552.45	3,552.45	.....
State Department.	F. J. Kleckhoefer, disbursing clerk.....	.....	11,328.10	11,328.10	.....
Tangier.....	W. R. Lewis, consul.....	.....	237.74	237.74	.....
Zanzibar.....	F. A. Mathews, late consul.....	.....	571.93	571.93	.....
	F. M. Cheney, consul.....	.....	15.00	15.00	.....
Total.....		339,761.07	65,623.94	405,385.01	4,871.99

RECAPITULATION

Paid for salaries of ministers and chargés d'affaires.....	\$275,404.94
Paid for salaries of chargés d'affaires <i>ad interim</i> .....	21,784.21
Paid for salaries of secretaries of legations.....	31,287.76
Paid for salaries of interpreters of legations.....	10,084.16
Paid for salary clerk to legation in Spain.....	1,200.00
Paid for contingent expenses, foreign missions.....	64,491.48
Paid for loss on bills of exchange, diplomatic service.....	1,132.46
Total.....	405,385.01
Passport fees received and accounted for.....	4,871.99

TABLE B.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, SALARIES, AND EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

SCHEDULES B AND C. SALARIED OFFICES.<sup>1</sup>

For unsalaried offices see table following, marked C.

[a, For one quarter. b, For two quarters. c, For three quarters. d, No returns.]

Consular offices.	Salaries of principal officers, and their compensation from fees of agencies.	Salary while receiving instructions, making transit, etc.	Pay for services performed for vessels at agencies.	Contingent expenses.	Allowance for clerks.	Loss by exchange.	Fees collected.
Acapulco.....	\$2,000.00	\$302.99	.....	\$559.47	.....	.....	\$453.50
San Benito.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00
Tehuantepec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.50
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	1,500.00	206.04	.....	652.92	.....	.....	3,187.00
Burtscheid <sup>a</sup> .....	40.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.00
Algiers.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	84.40	.....	\$29.29	55.00
Bone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215.00
Beni Saf.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255.00
Oran.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.00
Amherstburg.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	100.85	.....	.....	1,076.00
Amoy.....	3,500.00	.....	.....	786.69	.....	.....	1,597.50
Amsterdam.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	588.10	400.00	.....	4,488.00
Antigua.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	293.46	.....	.....	897.50
Anguilla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00
Dominica.....	.....	.....	\$20.50	.....	.....	.....	592.50
Montserrat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	455.00
Nevis.....	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	600.00
Portsmouth.....	.....	.....	88.81	.....	.....	.....	10.00

<sup>1</sup> The indented offices in this table are consular agencies, the agents being compensated from fees.

<sup>a</sup> Abolished July 20, 1886.

TABLE B.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

## SCHEDULES B AND C. SALARIED OFFICES—Continued.

Consular offices.	Salaries of principal officers, and their compensation from fees of agencies.	Salary while receiving instructions, making transit, etc.	Pay for services performed for vessels at agencies.	Contingent expenses.	Allowance for clerks.	Loss by exchange.	Fees collected.
Antwerp	\$2,500.00			\$783.03	\$800.00		\$2,730.00
Apia	1,722.83	\$420.00		328.56			115.75
Athens	2,500.00			626.74		\$19.49	66.50
Corfu							2.50
Piraeus							110.50
Syra <sup>1</sup>							
Zante							148.50
Anckland	1,500.00	286.95		480.07		36.04	415.00
Christ Church			\$40.12				32.50
Dunedin			43.36				55.50
Russell <sup>1</sup>			272.99				
Wellington			48.51				60.74
Bangkok <sup>2</sup>							43.10
Bahia	1,500.00	387.86		191.00			1,006.50
Aracaja <sup>1</sup>			14.12				
Barbadoes	1,500.00			448.46			1,341.00
St. Lucia			46.30				483.00
St. Vincent			28.29				155.00
Barcelona	1,500.00			442.77			397.50
Tarragona			11.17				470.00
Grao							684.50
Port Mahon			3.00				9.00
Torreveja							5.00
Palma							9.00
Barmen	2,000.00			965.70	640.00		8,500.00
Basle	2,000.00			571.34	200.00		4,287.50
Chaux de Fonds	490.00						1,490.00
Batavia <sup>3</sup>	750.00			6125.00			389.50
Reirut	2,000.00			604.84	480.00	173.12	267.50
Aintab							2.00
Aleppo							156.50
Alexandretta							213.50
Damascus							54.00
Haifa							45.25
Latakia <sup>1</sup>							
Marash <sup>1</sup>							
Mersine <sup>1</sup>							
Sidon							
Relfast	3,000.00			976.00	640.00		11,965.50
Ballymena							169.00
Lurgan							322.50
Berlin	4,000.00			1,984.26	1,200.00		17,525.00
Bermuda	1,500.00			216.57			2,049.00
Berne <sup>4</sup>					480.00		886.50
Birmingham	2,500.00			774.98	960.00		8,207.00
Kidderminster	845.00						1,845.00
Redditch	107.50						1,107.50
Wolverhampton							437.50
Bogota <sup>5</sup>							
Rombay	1,000.00			83.32		3.06	732.00
Bordeaux	2,500.00			782.39	800.00	17.60	9,739.00
Bayonne							17.50
Panillac							15.00
Pan							17.50
Bradford	3,000.00			1,429.62	960.00		19,626.00
Bremen	2,500.00			1,254.88	1,200.00		5,492.25
Bremerhaven	248.00		22.85				1,248.00
Brake and Nordenham							24.50
Bristol	1,500.00			562.11		12.36	1,378.00
Gloucester							320.00
Brussels	2,500.00			800.06			3,210.00
Charleroi	1,000.00						2,435.00
Buenos Ayres	2,500.00			1,118.69		48.06	2,061.50

<sup>1</sup> No fees.<sup>2</sup> For salary see Table A, Siam.<sup>3</sup> Accounts for June quarter, 1887, not received.<sup>4</sup> For salary see table A, Switzerland.<sup>5</sup> Consul-general acting chargé de affaires from July 1, 1886, to January 20, 1887. (See Table A, Colombia.) Salary for balance of year suspended for fee returns.

TABLE B.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

## SCHEDULES B AND C. SALARIED OFFICES—Continued.

Consular offices.	Salaries of principal officers, and their compensation from fees of agencies.	Salary while receiving instructions, making transit, etc.	Pay for services performed for vessels at agencies.	Contingent expenses.	Allowance for clerks.	Loss by exchange.	Fees collected.
Cadiz	\$1,500.00			\$501.56		\$59.09	\$626.00
Huelva							67.50
Jerez de la Frontera	685.00						1,685.00
Seville			\$11.45				495.00
Cairo <sup>2</sup>				1,225.59	\$100.00	21.64	220.50
Alexandria							192.18
Port Said							24.50
Calcutta	5,000.00			1,577.66	800.00	23.12	5,861.00
Rangoon							162.50
Akyab <sup>1</sup>							
Bassein <sup>1</sup>							
Chittagong <sup>1</sup>							
Moulmein <sup>1</sup>							
Madras	192.50		51.50				1,141.00
Callao	3,500.00			302.22			170.00
Paita			28.07				112.50
Canton	3,500.00			1,117.55			2,270.00
Swatow							10.00
Cape Haytien	1,000.00						681.00
Gonaives			178.89				400.00
Port de Paix			214.71				322.50
Cape Town	1,500.00			562.57		62.59	825.00
Port Elizabeth			42.52				530.50
Port Natal			7.25				40.00
East London			6.88				70.00
Cardiff	2,000.00			994.81		44.91	350.00
Llanelly							92.50
Milford <sup>1</sup>							
Newport			76.77				837.50
Swansea	512.00						1,512.00
Ceylon	1,500.00			517.51		16.06	661.50
Point de Galle			50.30				193.50
Charlottetown (P. E. I.)	1,500.00	\$214.10		380.86		16.07	789.00
Alberton							127.90
Georgetown			50.00				265.89
St. Peter's Bay							20.00
Souris			234.00				219.00
Stanley's Bridge							48.50
Summerside							647.75
Chemnitz	2,000.00	446.58		903.10	960.00		18,890.50
Glauchau	1,000.00						3,495.00
Chinkingiang	3,282.64	1,099.67		1,042.66		11.85	292.72
Christiania	1,000.00			99.44			718.75
Arendel							22.50
Christianstead							20.50
Cienfuegos	2,500.00	366.84		601.30	400.00		1,396.25
Trinidad			115.85				72.50
Zaza			61.83				50.00
Clifton	1,500.00	146.74		257.45		8.00	698.00
St. Catharines							258.50
Cologne	2,000.00			554.52	400.00		4,540.60
Colon	3,000.00			770.10	800.00		3,155.00
Constantinople	3,000.00	348.00		1,048.84	400.00	372.15	1,320.75
Salonica							851.98
Dardanelles							6.00
Trebizonde							2.50
Copenhagen	1,500.00			776.25	\$175.00	42.74	711.00
Elsinore							64.00
Ronne							22.50
Cork	2,000.00			504.54		46.88	468.50
Waterford							17.18
Crefeld	2,000.00			979.40	1,200.00	43.86	3,855.00
Demerara	3,000.00	531.35		999.71	480.00	31.05	1,183.79
Dresden	2,500.00			758.29	800.00		4,530.00
Dublin	2,000.00			613.06			1,947.72
Limerick							20.00
Sligo							5.00
Dundee	2,500.00			1,460.79	640.00		7,446.00
Aberdeen	348.00						1,948.00
Fayal	1,500.00			22.32			180.00
Flores			63.78				46.50

<sup>1</sup> No fees.<sup>2</sup> For salary see Table A, Cairo.

TABLE B.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

## SCHEDULES B AND C. SALARIED OFFICES—Continued.

Consular offices.	Salaries of principal officers, and their compensation from fees of agencies.	Salary while receiving instructions, making transit, etc.	Pay for services performed for vessels at agencies.	Contingent.	Allowance for clerks.	Loss by exchange.	Fees collected.
<b>Fayal—Continued.</b>							
Graciosa			\$12.00				\$3.00
St. George			109.53				12.50
St. Michael							92.50
Terceira							31.50
Florence	\$1,500.00	\$41.21		\$484.84	\$370.98	\$21.56	2,385.50
Cagliari			16.30				62.50
Poochow	3,500.00			966.12			793.22
Port Erie	1,500.00			235.60			1,274.50
Frankfort-on-the-Main	3,000.00			1,024.59	1,200.00		1,489.00
Funchal	1,500.00	195.05		257.69		111.83	163.00
Gaspé Basin	1,000.00			14.63		9.87	14.00
Paspebiac							118.50
Geneva	1,500.00			430.32		1.42	887.00
Vevey							857.50
Gaboon <sup>1</sup>							
Genoa	1,500.00			504.53	480.00	4.58	1,972.00
Ghent	1,000.00			127.98		2.02	1,581.00
Ostend							39.50
Gibraltar	1,500.00			278.91			440.50
Glasgow	3,000.00			806.69	800.00		14,011.50
Greenock							55.00
Goderich	1,500.00			370.55		6.98	402.00
Stratford	1,000.00						3,145.00
Guadeloupe	1,500.00			275.85			180.50
Guatemala	2,000.00	242.74		458.88			267.50
Champerico			98.50				707.50
Livingston			127.28				720.00
San José			179.30				697.50
Guayaquil	3,000.00			403.07	400.00		1,612.50
Bahia							325.50
Manta							278.50
Guaymas	1,000.00			64.03			459.00
Halifax	3,500.00			519.98	640.00	22.95	2,512.75
Barrington							c80.50
Bridgewater							c51.50
Liverpool							c82.50
Lunenburg							c78.50
Shelbourne							c44.50
Hamburg	2,500.00			1,026.12	1,200.00		11,177.50
Cuxhaven							17.00
Kiel							181.00
Lubeck							57.50
Hamilton	2,000.00			108.39	400.00	3.21	1,607.50
Paris	354.00						1,354.00
Galt <sup>2</sup>							74.50
Hankow	3,500.00			729.32		25.05	393.08
Havana	6,000.00			3,072.38	1,600.00		21,018.50
Havre	3,000.00			1,107.58	1,200.00		3,343.00
Brest							15.00
Cherbourg							4.50
Honfleur							50.00
St. Malo							13.40
Hong-Kong	5,000.00	135.87		1,674.92	1,200.00	20.89	10,108.66
Honolulu	4,000.00			1,007.52	57.60	2.78	5,045.00
Hilo			60.36				84.00
Kahului			190.71				320.00
Mahukona <sup>3</sup>			31.54				
Jerusalem	2,000.00	641.30		378.37		224.10	45.50
Kanagawa	4,000.00	663.04		1,772.41	717.37		10,403.83
Kingston (Canada)	1,500.00			382.52	400.00		1,381.00
Gananoque							102.00
Napanee							113.00
Kingston (Jamaica)	2,000.00	86.96		692.29		25.36	1,915.00
Palmouth			34.73				317.50
Milk River			27.91				100.00
Montego Bay			67.18				329.50
Port Antonio			226.56				418.50
Port Morant			86.00				67.50
Savannah la Mar			34.55				185.00
St. Ann's Bay			48.47				591.50

<sup>1</sup> No returns received.<sup>2</sup> Established March 30, 1887.<sup>3</sup> No fees.

TABLE B.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

SCHEDULES B AND C. SALARIED OFFICES—Continued.

Consular offices.	Salaries of principal officers, and their compensation from fees of agencies.	Salary while receiving instructions, making transit, etc.	Pay for services performed for vessels at agencies.	Contingent expenses.	Allowance for clerks.	Loss by exchange.	Fees collected.
Lagnayra	\$1,500.00			\$338.27			\$607.00
Barcelona							8.50
Cumana							25.00
Caracas							628.50
Carupano							68.00
Leeds	2,000.00			659.95	\$392.97		4,058.50
Huddersfield	1,000.00						5,690.00
Leghorn	1,500.00			636.91			2,716.00
Bologna							153.50
Carrara							668.00
Leipsic	2,000.00			603.57	800.00		6,637.00
Gera	1,000.00						2,562.50
Leith	2,500.00	\$277.77		742.61	640.00	\$39.58	1,793.50
Galashiels							430.00
Levuka	1,000.00	127.72		51.37		21.63	
Lisbon <sup>2</sup>					400.00		1,187.50
Oporto			20.49				667.50
Liverpool	6,000.00			3,195.38	2,000.00		32,358.00
St. Helens	1,000.00						2,785.00
London	6,000.00			3,321.91	1,600.00		67,578.00
Dover							18.50
Lyons	2,500.00	346.46		1,989.87	1,036.67		14,642.50
Mahé <sup>3</sup>				180.00		9.00	
Malta	1,500.00			561.66		93.82	77.50
Malaga	1,500.00			704.77	480.00	13.28	1,927.50
Almeria	1,000.00						2,754.50
Marbella							142.00
Managua	2,000.00			465.65			
Corinto			11.00				661.50
San Juan del Sur							97.50
Manchester	3,000.00			1,578.01	1,200.00		20,052.00
Manila	2,000.00			275.44	256.00		900.00
Cebu							112.50
Iloilo							112.50
Mannheim	1,500.00			553.70	480.00		2,975.00
Maracaibo	2,000.00			1,099.65	400.00		2,925.00
Coro							452.50
Marseilles	2,500.00			780.82	960.00	18.61	3,763.00
Bastia							7.50
Cette			37.85				171.00
Toulon							190.00
Martinique	1,500.00			258.90			292.00
Fort de France <sup>1</sup>			169.40				
Matanzas	3,000.00			812.60			860.00
Matamoros	2,000.00			800.61	640.00		629.50
Camargo							118.50
Meir							246.50
Santa Cruz Point							870.00
Melbourne	4,500.00			1,150.64	800.00	43.47	658.11
Albany <sup>1</sup>			16.62				
Port Adelaide			33.03				187.50
Mexico	2,500.00	400.19		937.63	480.00		28.75
Messina	1,500.00			416.26	400.00	13.68	3,896.50
Milazzo							120.00
Milan	1,500.00	150.82		424.99		7.46	1,979.00
Monrovia <sup>4</sup>	4,180.90						70.00
Montevideo	2,000.00	164.84		639.50		26.91	1,119.50
Montreal	4,000.00			881.54	1,200.00		4,738.25
Coteau Landing							585.75
Hemmingford							346.50
Hinchinbrook							296.50
Hochelaga and Longueuil							
Huntingdon							661.50
Mozambique <sup>5</sup>		82.42					378.50
Munich	1,500.00	265.27		434.90		2.64	1,901.50
Augsburg							434.00
Nagasaki	3,000.00			744.35			185.00
Nantes	1,000.00			116.13		1.98	382.50
Rennes							32.50

<sup>1</sup> No fees.

<sup>2</sup> For salary, see Table A, Portugal.

<sup>3</sup> No salary claimed.

<sup>4</sup> For salary, see Table A, Liberia.

<sup>5</sup> Office vacant.

TABLE B.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

## SCHEDULES B AND C. SALARIED OFFICES—Continued.

Consular offices.	Salaries of principal officers and their compensation from fees of agents, etc.	Salary while receiving instructions, making transit, etc.	Pay for services performed for vessels at agencies.	Contingent expenses.	Allowance for clerks.	Loss by exchange.	Fees collected.
Nantes—Continued.							
St. Nazaire							\$10.00
L'Orient							132.00
Naples	\$1,500.00			\$496.03	\$480.00	\$21.15	1,821.50
Bari							471.00
Pozzuoli							7.50
Rodi							65.00
Nassau	2,000.00			426.21			962.00
Albert Town			\$85.40				35.00
Dunmore Town			92.34				65.00
Governors Harbor			237.02				177.50
Green Turtle Cay			105.52				164.66
Mathew Town			63.01				31.00
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1,500.00			582.16	192.50		1,819.00
Carlisle							723.00
Old Hartlepool			53.72				369.00
Sunderland							99.00
Nice	1,500.00			372.78		48.50	70.00
Cannes							728.00
Mentone							32.00
Monaco <sup>1</sup>							
Ningpo <sup>2</sup>	1,516.30	\$635.88		424.98		30.42	15.00
Nottingham	2,500.00			981.81			8,907.50
Leicester	540.00						1,540.00
Derby							962.50
Nuevo Laredo.	1,000.00			134.85			1,257.00
Garita Gonzales.	632.00						1,632.00
Nuremberg	2,000.00			659.15	738.00		6,828.00
Fürth	1,000.00						4,335.00
Odessa	2,000.00			668.20		256.32	123.00
Osaka and Hiogo	3,000.00			482.46		9.85	3,911.50
Ottawa	3,000.00			605.27		5.39	6,252.50
Grenville							537.00
Panama	4,000.00			1,153.49	400.00	76.95	685.45
Palermo	2,000.00			1,436.39	400.00		8,512.00
Girgenti							499.50
Marsala							51.00
Trapani			108.28				180.00
Para	1,500.00			428.51			1,734.50
Maranhao			107.93				451.50
Manaos							53.00
Paris	6,000.00	543.96		4,518.64	1,600.00	159.55	59,407.50
Paso del Norte	1,500.00			624.87	396.44		3,190.00
Nogales	1,000.00						2,156.00
Pernambuco	1,937.50			316.58		29.63	1,135.00
Ceara							515.00
Maccio			140.15				84.00
Natal			18.29				191.00
Pictou	1,500.00	24.73		424.42		3.18	181.50
Cape Canso			280.50				65.00
Cow Bay							27.00
Glace Bay			10.50				67.00
Guysborough			5.50				1.50
Sydney <sup>1</sup>			9.00				
Sydney and Lingan			6.50				105.00
North Sydney			15.00				61.50
Port Hastings			54.00				224.50
Port Hawkesbury							48.50
Magdalena Islands <sup>1</sup>							
Piedras Negras	1,000.00	95.11		88.81		50	1,046.50
Port au Prince <sup>3</sup>				20.00	800.00		887.50
Port Louis	2,000.00			344.65			49.50
Port Sarnia	1,500.00	112.50		343.55		4.00	1,015.50
Port Stanley <sup>4</sup>	979.17			169.00			5.00
Prague	2,000.00	137.20		556.69	480.00		12,036.00
Reichenberg <sup>5</sup>	168.40						1,295.00

<sup>1</sup> No fees.<sup>2</sup> Salary from December 30, 1886, to June 30, 1887.—Office vacant prior to December 30, 1886.<sup>3</sup> For salary, see Table A, Hayti.<sup>4</sup> Account from February 25 to June 30, 1887, not received.<sup>5</sup> Made a commercial agency September 1, 1886.



TABLE B.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

SCHEDULES B AND C. SALARIED OFFICES—Continued.

Consular offices.	Salaries of principal officers, and their compensation from fees of agencies.	Salary while receiving instructions, making transit, etc.	Pay for services performed for vessels at agencies.	Contingent expenses.	Allowance for clerks.	Loss by exchange.	Fees collected.
Prescott	\$1,500.00	\$228.26	.....	\$343.16	.....	\$11.51	\$802.50
Puerto Cabello	1,500.00	273.10	.....	426.25	.....	.....	1,116.00
Quebec	1,500.00	.....	.....	500.08	.....	14.79	518.50
Point Levi	561.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,561.00
Rio Grande do Sul	1,000.00	70.64	.....	135.67	.....	.....	372.50
Porto Alegre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.50
Rio de Janeiro	6,000.00	.....	.....	1,068.84	\$1,600.00	.....	4,400.00
Rome	3,000.00	.....	.....	1,098.57	.....	90.18	622.00
Civita Vecchia	.....	.....	\$106.89	.....	.....	.....	27.00
Ancona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
Rotterdam	2,000.00	.....	.....	585.04	.....	.....	4,309.50
Flushing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50
Scheidam	737.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,737.50
Ruatan and Truxillo	1,000.00	.....	.....	66.32	.....	.....	204.00
Bonacca	.....	.....	80.10	.....	.....	.....	70.00
Puerto Cortez	.....	.....	166.98	.....	.....	.....	634.50
Truxillo	.....	.....	121.68	.....	.....	.....	327.50
Utilla	.....	.....	14.68	.....	.....	.....	140.00
Sagua la Grande	2,000.00	.....	.....	428.10	400.00	.....	772.50
San Domingo	1,500.00	.....	.....	360.55	.....	.....	640.00
Azua	.....	.....	104.38	.....	.....	.....	175.00
Macoris	.....	.....	79.26	.....	.....	.....	333.00
San José <sup>1</sup>	2,000.00	298.91	.....	688.90	.....	.....	.....
Port Limon	92.00	.....	48.40	.....	.....	.....	1,092.00
Punta Arenas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	530.00
San Juan del Norte	2,000.00	.....	.....	321.17	.....	.....	630.00
Bluefields	27.50	.....	128.91	.....	.....	.....	1,027.50
San Juan (P. R.)	2,000.00	.....	.....	558.72	.....	.....	397.50
Aguadilla	.....	.....	47.41	.....	.....	.....	45.00
Arecibo	.....	.....	138.87	.....	.....	.....	248.50
Fajardo	.....	.....	108.18	.....	.....	.....	100.00
Guayamas	.....	.....	349.26	.....	.....	.....	289.41
Naguabo	.....	.....	280.46	.....	.....	.....	250.00
Ponce	207.32	.....	691.32	.....	.....	.....	516.00
Viequez	.....	.....	86.40	.....	.....	.....	80.50
San Salvador	2,000.00	309.78	.....	724.79	.....	.....	53.50
La Libertad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	607.50
La Union	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6145.00
Santiago de Cuba	2,500.00	.....	.....	515.29	250.00	.....	915.00
Guantanamo	.....	.....	205.62	.....	.....	.....	196.50
Manzanillo	.....	.....	97.35	.....	.....	.....	127.50
Santa Cruz	.....	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	24.50
Santiago <sup>2</sup> (C. V. I.)	750.00	.....	.....	35.30	.....	67.49	22.50
Brava	.....	.....	60.21	.....	.....	.....	43.00
Foga <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sal <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent	.....	.....	84.12	.....	.....	.....	212.50
Shanghai	5,000.00	.....	.....	2,365.71	1,200.00	.....	7,228.83
Sheffield	2,500.00	394.00	.....	730.45	800.00	.....	5,990.00
Sierra Leone	1,000.00	.....	.....	139.67	.....	.....	114.50
Singapore	3,000.00	.....	.....	800.98	800.00	79.30	1,896.25
Penang	.....	.....	75.24	.....	.....	.....	388.50
Sivas <sup>3</sup>	750.00	391.30	.....	167.19	.....	94.14	.....
Smyrna	2,500.00	.....	.....	426.79	400.00	196.14	2,398.00
Sonneberg	2,000.00	.....	.....	480.63	800.00	.....	13,411.00
Southampton	1,500.00	215.50	.....	187.58	.....	.....	201.00
Portsmouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77.50
Weymouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00
St. Helena	1,500.00	397.03	.....	311.65	.....	67.51	6.00
St. John (N. B.)	2,000.00	.....	.....	760.04	400.00	10.57	5,113.00
Bathurst	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119.50
Fredericton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	361.50
Grand Manan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188.50
Newcastle	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	28.50
St. George	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164.50
St. John's (P. Q.)	1,500.00	.....	.....	257.99	.....	.....	897.50
Farnham	274.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,274.00
Lacolle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	556.50

<sup>1</sup> No fees.

<sup>2</sup> Salary for March quarter, 1887, suspended.

<sup>3</sup> Salary at post from January 1, to June 30, 1887; office vacant prior to January 1, 1887.

TABLE B.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

## SCHEDULES B AND C. SALARIED OFFICES—Continued.

Consular offices.	Salaries of principal officers and their compensation from fees of agencies.	Salary while receiving instructions, making transit, etc.	Pay for services performed for vessels at agencies.	Contingent expenses.	Allowance for clerks.	Loss by exchange.	Fees collected.
St. Paul de Loando .....	\$1,000.00	\$79.67	.....	\$4.56	.....	.....	\$17.50
St. Petersburg .....	3,000.00	495.52	.....	689.81	\$400.00	\$2.20	762.52
Revel .....	.....	.....	\$28.86	.....	.....	.....	c1.00
Riga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c128.00
St. Stephen .....	1,500.00	.....	.....	252.31	.....	.....	527.50
McAdam Junction .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	355.75
St. Andrew's .....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	231.00
St. Thomas (W. I.) .....	2,500.00	129.08	.....	412.59	.....	.....	426.00
Fredericksted .....	.....	.....	115.67	.....	.....	.....	420.00
Santa Cruz .....	.....	.....	23.08	.....	.....	.....	171.50
Stettin .....	1,000.00	201.09	.....	15.10	.....	20.93	1,012.75
Dantzic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	882.50
Konigsberg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	992.50
Stuttgart .....	1,500.00	.....	.....	810.26	480.00	.....	3,257.25
Sydney .....	1,730.97	.....	.....	711.14	399.99	61.24	1,202.71
Brisbane .....	.....	.....	20.60	.....	.....	.....	c35.00
Newcastle <sup>1</sup> .....	585.73	.....	1,005.73	.....	.....	.....	580.00
Townville <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	7.64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tahiti .....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	505.00
Talcahuano .....	1,000.00	.....	.....	42.25	.....	.....	33.00
Tamatave .....	2,000.00	947.21	.....	541.02	.....	.....	48.00
Tampico .....	1,500.00	187.42	.....	345.41	.....	.....	297.50
Tangier .....	2,000.00	27.78	.....	98.41	.....	.....	20.00
Teguicgalpa .....	2,000.00	.....	.....	361.74	.....	.....	17.51
Amapala .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192.50
Teheran <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00
Tien-tsin .....	3,500.00	1,357.45	.....	1,397.82	.....	144.90	685.00
Toronto .....	2,000.00	.....	.....	563.85	.....	11.71	5,096.75
Whitby .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	762.00
Trieste .....	2,000.00	.....	.....	456.40	389.13	.....	2,256.00
Fiume .....	.....	.....	71.91	.....	.....	.....	534.50
Tunstall .....	2,500.00	.....	.....	841.67	786.63	.....	10,412.50
Turk's Island .....	997.25	209.63	.....	47.50	.....	.....	273.50
Cookburn Harbor .....	.....	.....	60.73	.....	.....	.....	79.75
Salt Cay .....	.....	.....	96.94	.....	.....	.....	49.12
Valparaiso .....	3,000.00	970.10	.....	832.46	.....	.....	340.01
Venice .....	1,000.00	.....	.....	373.19	.....	37.14	663.50
Vera Cruz .....	3,000.00	.....	.....	676.81	200.00	.....	3,086.00
Coatzacoalcas .....	.....	.....	77.70	.....	.....	.....	40.00
Frontera .....	.....	.....	100.69	.....	.....	.....	185.00
Verviers and Liege .....	1,500.00	248.67	.....	434.95	.....	4.91	2,659.50
Vienna .....	3,000.00	.....	.....	1,221.09	1,200.00	19.77	9,619.00
Brunn .....	819.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,819.50
Victoria .....	2,500.00	.....	.....	690.25	640.00	.....	1,920.50
Windsor (N. S.) .....	1,000.00	97.82	.....	132.97	.....	.98	443.00
Cornwallis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204.00
Kempt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153.00
Parrsborough .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294.50
Port Joggins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	399.50
Walton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00
Wolfville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73.00
Windsor (Ont.) .....	1,500.00	.....	.....	249.66	.....	.....	2,722.50
Winnipeg .....	1,500.00	.....	.....	407.90	.....	5.96	610.50
Emerson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00
Port Arthur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315.00
Wakopa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118.50
Zanzibar .....	1,000.00	.....	.....	97.36	.....	.....	308.50
Zurich .....	2,000.00	.....	.....	1,321.90	480.00	.....	2,719.50
Dusseldorf .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00	.....	.....
Horgen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400.00	.....	.....
	420,565.16	17,667.80	9,609.81	126,313.11	58,359.28	3,503.53	798,288.80

<sup>1</sup> Made a commercial agency June 14, 1887.<sup>2</sup> No fees.<sup>3</sup> For salary, see Table A, Persia.

TABLE C.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, COMPENSATION, EXPENSES, AND LOSS BY EXCHANGE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

UNSALARIED OFFICES.

[a, For one quarter. b, For two quarters. c, For three quarters. d, No returns.]

Consular offices.	Fees collected.	Compensation of principal officers.	Services performed for vessels.	Office-rent and clerk-hire of consuls. (Sec. 1732, R. S.)	Fees accruing to Government.	Contingent expenses.	Loss by exchange.
Aden.....	\$537.50	\$537.50				\$56.42	
Alicante.....	129.50	129.50					
Amapala <sup>1</sup> .....	37.50					3.00	
Annaberg.....	10,300.00	2,500.00		\$1,500.00	\$6,300.00	208.16	
Baracoa de Cuba.....	1,212.50	1,524.00	\$652.25	40.75			
Barranquilla.....	4,513.00	2,500.00		1,000.00	1,013.00	133.42	
Rio Hacha.....	129.00						
Santa Martha.....	72.50						
Bathurst.....	17.50	43.67	26.17				
Belleville.....	1,495.00	1,495.00				91.23	
Deseronto.....	451.00						
Picton.....	575.00						
Napanea.....	317.00						
Belize c.....	363.00	555.01	192.01			13.04	
Bergen.....	722.50	722.50				54.04	
Drontheim.....	92.00						
Stavanger.....	112.50						
Breslau.....	2,575.00	2,500.00			75.00	60.69	\$0.52
Brockville.....	2,006.00	2,006.00				10.49	
Brunswick.....	2,557.50	2,500.00		57.50		123.68	
Hanover.....	1,241.00	341.00					
Magdeburg.....	1,316.50	337.50					
Buda-Pesth.....	955.00	955.00				69.03	5.41
Cardenas.....	1,262.00	2,500.00	1,661.00	423.00		129.65	
Carthage (U. S. C.).....	1,638.50	1,802.77	114.27				
Carthage, Spain.....	415.00	415.00					
Castelamare.....	1,980.00	1,980.00				147.18	3.92
Catania.....	1,635.50	1,635.50				76.10	
Licata.....	150.50						
Syracuse.....	7.50						
Cayenne c.....	34.75	126.17	91.42				
Chatham.....	3,256.00	2,500.00		301.00	455.00	190.55	.65
Chefoo.....	580.85	599.60	18.75			59.20	
Chihuahua a.....	.50	.50					
Ciudad Bolivar.....	506.70	506.70					
Coaticook.....	2,199.00	2,199.00				185.80	
Georgeville.....	151.50						
Hereford.....	242.50						
Lineborough.....	697.00						
Potton.....	277.00						
Stanstead.....	288.50						
Collingwood.....	739.00	739.00				84.10	1.00
Orilla.....	132.00						
Owen Sound.....	940.00	57.50					
Sault St. Marie.....	418.50						
Waubanshene.....	1,166.50	166.50					
Colonia.....							
Paysandu.....	80.50		38.32				
Cognac.....	2,005.00	2,005.00				69.05	
Limoget.....	1,061.00	66.61					
Coquimbo.....	15.00	27.27	12.27				
Cordoba.....	10.00	10.00					
Coronna.....	33.50	33.50					
Vigo.....	12.50						
Curacao.....	1,042.50	2,183.63	1,146.18			34.96	
Bonaire.....	7.50						
Denia.....	1,587.50	1,587.50					
Dunfermline.....	3,423.50	2,500.00		500.00	423.50	105.52	
Kirkcaldy.....	940.00						
Dusseldorf.....	2,500.00	2,500.00				279.99	9.72
Essen.....	960.00						
Elberfeld.....	5,080.50	2,500.00		225.00	2,355.50		
Falmouth.....	66.85	223.00	150.15				2.08
Goree-Dakar.....	82.50	183.03	100.53				9.20
Gothenberg.....	1,403.50	1,417.01	13.51			130.57	
Malmo.....	64.00						

<sup>1</sup> Agency under Tegucigalpa from October 23, 1886.

TABLE C.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, COMPENSATION, ETC.—Continued.

## UNSALARIED OFFICES—Continued.

Consular offices.	Fees collected.	Compensation of principal officers.	Services performed for vessels.	Officer and clerk-hire of consuls. (Sec. 1732, R. S.)	Fees accruing to Government.	Contingent expenses.	Loss by exchange.
Guerrero	\$142.50	\$142.50				\$32.04	
Guelph	3,370.75	2,500.00		\$280.00	\$500.75	91.64	
Helmsingfors	30.00	30.00				3.00	
Hobart	5.00	5.00				6.52	
Horgen	2,455.00	2,455.00				736.96	
Lucerne	12.50						
Hull	1,263.75	1,535.33	\$271.58			114.42	
Iquique	405.18	625.99	220.81			90.11	
Arica	26.50						
Kehl	2,548.50	2,441.01			107.49	81.95	
Lambayeque <sup>a</sup>	7.50	7.50				30.27	
Truxillo	22.42						
La Paz, Mexico	227.50	241.97	14.47			48.78	
Encenada	21.50						
Magalena Bay.	17.50						
San José and Cape St. Lucas	177.50						
La Union <sup>1</sup>	130.00	130.00					
London, Ontario	2,126.50	2,126.50				78.81	
Londonderry <sup>2</sup>	20.00	20.00				17.75	
Manzanillo <sup>d</sup>							
Mayaguez <sup>d</sup>							
Mayence	4,751.50	2,500.00		604.11	1,647.39	99.73	
Mazatlan	505.00	551.49	46.49			7.55	
Ahata <sup>a</sup>	2.50						
Medellin <sup>d</sup>							
Merida	1,072.50	1,072.50				240.95	
Campeachy	380.42						
Progreso	115.50						
Moncton	413.00	413.00				26.33	\$0.50
Monterey <sup>d</sup>							
Morrisburg	1,056.00	1,056.00				48.26	
Cornwall	347.00						
Moscow	613.70	613.70				42.98	
Muscate	32.50	32.50				50.33	
Newcastle (N. S. W.) <sup>3</sup>	32.50	108.42	75.92				
Newchwang <sup>4</sup>	2.80				2.80	135.00	25.49
Patras	464.00	464.00				7.25	
Padang	122.50	165.36	42.86			19.52	
Paramaribo	182.50	312.30	129.80			4.47	
Plymouth	206.00	360.26	154.26				
Dartmouth	7.50						
Guernsey	15.00						
Jersey	8.00						
Port Hope	2,625.50	2,392.06			233.42	96.49	.71
Cobourg	455.00						
Port Rowan	1,422.00	1,422.00				10.64	
Port Stanley and St. Thomas	3,329.00	2,500.00			829.00	56.50	
Courtwright	191.50						
Puerto Plata	357.50	477.04	119.54			57.25	
Reichenburg <sup>5</sup>	4,133.50	2,078.80		540.80	1,513.90	168.92	
Rheims	2,732.50	2,410.00		191.75	130.75	90.17	
Rosario	738.50	1,250.94	512.44			34.25	
Ronen	1,249.00	1,249.00				674.75	9.54
Boulogne-sur-Mer	52.50						
Calais	943.00						
Dieppe	15.00						
Dunkirk	215.00						
Lille	557.00						
Roubaix	1,512.00	512.00					
Samanac	100.00	179.63	79.63				
Sorel <sup>a</sup>	259.00	259.00					
Stanbridge	1,499.75	1,499.75				35.25	
Clarenceville	231.50						
Freligsburg	218.50						
Sutton	564.50						
St. Bartholomew <sup>d</sup>							
St. Christopher	1,713.00	1,786.13	73.13				
St. Denis <sup>d</sup>							

<sup>1</sup> Made an agency of San Salvador January 7, 1887.<sup>2</sup> July 1 to September 4, 1886.<sup>3</sup> Established June 14, 1887.<sup>4</sup> Compensated as interpreter.<sup>5</sup> Established September 1, 1886.

TABLE C.—STATEMENT OF CONSULAR FEES, COMPENSATION, ETC.—Continued.

UNSALARIED OFFICES—Continued.

Consular offices.	Fees collected.	Compensation of principal officers.	Services performed for vessels.	Office rent and clerk hire of consuls. (Sec. 1732 R. S.)	Fees accruing to Government.	Contingent expenses.	Loss by exchange.
St. Etienne .....	\$2,680.00	\$2,500.00	.....	\$180.00	.....	\$132.48	.....
St. Galle .....	6,225.00	2,500.00	.....	800.00	\$2,925.00	457.69	.....
St. George's, Bermuda .....	109.50	323.70	\$214.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Hyacinthe .....	1,848.50	1,848.50	.....	.....	.....	59.46	\$1.75
Waterloo .....	819.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's, N. F. ....	617.00	682.57	65.57	.....	.....	167.70	6.93
St. Marc .....	183.00	266.95	83.95	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Martin .....	184.00	182.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Eustatius .....	.....	.....	82.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Pierre, Miquelon .....	289.50	347.33	57.83	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saltillo .....	343.50	343.50	.....	.....	.....	8.25	.....
San Blas .....	165.00	165.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan de los Remedios .....	297.50	731.07	433.57	.....	.....	65.14	.....
Santander .....	58.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bilbao .....	211.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gijon .....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santos .....	1,647.50	1,929.75	282.25	.....	.....	64.08	.....
Sherbrooke .....	4,550.00	2,500.00	.....	158.58	1,891.42	205.60	.....
Sonsonate .....	480.00	480.00	.....	.....	.....	46.00	.....
Stockholm .....	1,746.50	1,746.50	.....	.....	.....	138.75	.....
Gefle .....	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norrkoping .....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teneriffe .....	120.00	165.74	45.74	.....	.....	59.31	.....
Grand Canary .....	60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tetuan .....	1.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Rivers .....	2,296.50	2,289.00	.....	.....	7.50	78.12	.....
Trinidad (island) .....	2,073.72	2,500.00	426.28	540.00	.....	65.92	.....
Turin .....	257.50	257.50	.....	90.00	123.32	96.40	.93
Tuxpan .....	263.00	263.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wallaceburg .....	2,623.00	2,500.00	.....	.....	123.50	47.44	.....
Warsaw .....	57.50	57.50	.....	.....	.....	42.70	.....
Woodstock .....	1,212.00	1,212.00	.....	.....	.....	40.34	.....
Yarmouth .....	1,069.00	1,160.00	91.00	.....	.....	192.66	1.00
Annapolis .....	404.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby .....	122.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purchases of consular stationery, etc., by Department of State .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,766.65	.....
Total .....	152,401.84	113,675.56	7,794.68	7,432.49	20,749.24	17,243.90	70.19

TABLE D.—NAMES OF CONSULAR CLERKS, WITH THEIR SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

Names.	Where located.	Salary.	Loss by exchange.	Contingent expenses.
Brown, Samuel P. ....	Bordeaux .....	\$1,200.00	.....	.....
MacLean, Edward P. ....	Paris .....	1,200.00	.....	.....
Marks, Arthur H. <sup>1</sup> .....	London .....	.....	.....	.....
Murphy, George H. <sup>2</sup> .....	Chemnitz .....	494.56	.....	.....
Richardson, A. W. <sup>3</sup> .....	Honolulu .....	605.98	.....	.....
Scidmore, George H. ....	Kanagawa .....	1,200.00	.....	.....
Springer, Joseph A. ....	Havana .....	1,200.00	.....	.....
Thirlion, Charles T. ....	Paris .....	1,200.00	.....	.....
Tilghman, W. P. ....	Berlin .....	1,000.00	.....	\$21.04
Touhay, St. Leger A. ....	Turin .....	1,000.00	\$50.78	.....
Vest, George F. <sup>4</sup> .....	Liverpool .....	980.77	.....	68.20
Wood, Charles M. ....	Rome .....	1,200.00	17.90	.....
Wood, H. G. ....	Cairo .....	1,000.00	25.44	119.58
Total .....	.....	12,281.31	94.12	208.82

<sup>1</sup> No accounts received.

<sup>2</sup> Acting consul at Chemnitz from December 30, 1886, to June 30, 1887.

<sup>3</sup> Appointed August 23, 1886.

<sup>4</sup> Accounts for June, quarter 1887, not received.

TABLE E.—STATEMENT OF SUNDRY EXPENSES AT CONSULATES IN CHINA, JAPAN, SIAM, AND TURKEY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

Consulates.	Expenses of prisons for American convicts.	Salaries, interpreters to consulates in China and Japan.	Salaries, marshals for consular courts.	Expenses of interpreters and guards in Turkish dominions.	Boat and crew for consuls at Hong-Kong and Osaka and Hiogo.	Total.
Amoy.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00			\$2,000.00
Bangkok.....	\$900.00					900.00
Beirut.....				\$800.00		800.00
Cairo.....				500.00		500.00
Canton.....		750.00				750.00
Swatow.....		500.00				500.00
Chefoo.....		200.00	16.67			216.67
Chinkiang.....		750.00				750.00
Constantinople.....			1,000.00	750.00		1,750.00
Foochow.....		526.01	457.46			983.47
Hankow.....		750.00	430.00			1,180.00
Hong-Kong.....		750.00			\$375.00	1,125.00
Jerusalem.....				600.00		600.00
Kanagawa.....	1,718.50	1,200.00	1,000.00			3,918.50
Nagasaki.....		750.00				750.00
Newchwang.....		375.00				375.00
Ningpo.....		400.00	231.94			631.94
Osaka and Hiogo.....		750.00	1,000.00		360.53	2,110.53
Shanghai.....	2,063.35	1,200.00	1,000.00			4,263.35
Smyrna.....	402.00			518.50		920.50
Tientsin.....		1,100.00	1750.00			1,850.00
Total.....	5,083.85	11,001.01	6,886.07	2,968.50	735.53	26,674.96

<sup>1</sup>For three quarters.

## RECAPITULATION OF TABLES B, C, D, AND E.

Received:	
Consular fees for official services.....	\$950,600.64
Paid:	
Salaries, consular service.....	\$420,708.05
Salaries, consular officers not citizens.....	10,057.31
Salaries, consular clerks.....	12,281.31
Loss on bills of exchange.....	3,667.84
Pay of consular officers for services to American vessels.....	17,404.49
Compensation from fees (sections 1703, 1730, and 1733, R. S.).....	218,021.70
Office rent and clerk hire (section 1732, R. S.).....	7,452.49
Contingent expenses United States consulates.....	143,765.83
Allowance for clerks at consulates.....	58,359.28
Expenses of prisons for American convicts.....	5,083.85
Salaries, interpreters to consulates in China and Japan.....	11,001.01
Salaries, marshals for consular courts.....	6,886.07
Expenses of interpreters and guards in Turkish dominions.....	2,968.50
Boat and crew at Hong-Kong and Osaka and Hiogo.....	735.53
	<u>918,973.26</u>
Excess of receipts over expenditures.....	81,717.38

TABLE F.—STATEMENT OF RELIEF AFFORDED SEAMEN, WITH EXTRA WAGES AND ARREARS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

Where afforded.	Number relieved.	Boarding and lodging.	Clothing.	Medical aid.	Other expenses.	Total.	Extra wages and arrears collected.	Wages paid to seamen.
Acapulco	1						\$16.00	
Amsterdam							12.86	\$12.86
Antwerp	4			\$5.27	\$128.00	\$133.27	23,447.30	23,444.27
Auckland	59	\$018.85	\$581.23	900.24	375.07	2,235.99	905.76	442.07
Bahia							97.64	88.14
Bangkok							70.74	70.74
Baracoa	1						34.35	
Barbadoes	5	17.16	3.00		40.00	60.16	1,574.55	1,570.83
Batavia	3	196.00		67.60		263.60	86.88	86.88
Belfast							935.80	935.80
Belize							314.93	314.93
Bermuda							49.41	49.41
Bordeaux	2	4.80	16.00		19.30	40.10		
Bristol	10	49.00	175.35		44.87	269.22	1,430.66	1,430.66
Buenos Ayres	8	83.00	112.05	573.60	27.50	796.15	3,043.68	3,043.68
Cadiz	11	51.70			203.60	255.30	15.35	15.35
Calcutta	4	36.00	3.44			39.44	12,078.23	12,058.23
Callao	1	20.27	8.44			47.45	616.49	616.49
Cape Haytien	1						171.02	95.02
Cardenas	1			34.58	3.82	38.40	163.13	125.63
Cardiff	5	26.00	28.92		16.48	71.40		
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	67	372.15	200.65	53.00	265.99	891.79		
Colon	21	525.00	90.45	629.60		1,245.05	2,433.63	2,122.40
Cork	1			20.44		20.44	2,104.81	1,053.87
Curacao		2.50			12.00	14.50	1,735.53	1,720.93
Demerara	1						387.45	387.45
Falmouth							74.37	74.37
Fayal	43	169.30	294.06	248.98	132.30	844.64	140.00	
Genoa							18.05	15.98
Glasgow	11				66.00	66.00	85.95	85.95
Goree-Dakar							202.71	202.71
Guadeloupe	2			28.64		28.64	127.19	68.55
Guayaquil	2	17.78			23.76	41.54		
Guaymas							187.70	187.70
Halifax	55	229.85	160.05		320.53	710.43		
Hamburg	2	4.00	38.59		9.50	52.09	7,568.60	7,546.20
Havanna	39	147.03	171.46	111.11	119.83	549.43	1,206.24	702.72
Havre	4	38.40		70.04		108.44	30,789.27	25,270.80
Hong-Kong	7	38.89	3.67	110.02		152.58	25,055.95	24,813.34
Honolulu	34	261.00	177.05	864.50	104.50	1,407.05	7,102.17	6,460.30
Hull	10	96.42	77.45			173.87	5,045.41	3,722.41
Kanagawa	55	886.00	13.17	127.68	615.70	1,642.55	5,831.58	5,056.27
Kingston, Canada	9	20.75				20.75		
La Paz, Mexico							16.20	16.20
Leith	1	24.45	12.89	149.19	3.04	189.57		
Liverpool, England	40	80.10	91.49	48.16	513.84	733.59	52,932.84	52,743.14
London, England	1						3,794.11	3,794.11
Malaga	13	180.00			144.40	324.40	328.19	328.19
Manila	2						1,841.49	1,841.49
Marseilles	3	57.60	1.70	8.15	30.38	97.83	3,095.56	3,069.62
Martinique	2			28.50		28.50	98.40	20.00
Matamoros	17	107.42	58.98	12.50	236.55	415.45		
Matanzas	11	20.26	145.17	30.77	27.50	232.70	644.16	609.60
Melbourne	8			125.29	77.09	202.38	11,588.39	11,587.10
Montevideo	3	7.50		104.00		32.00	1,732.76	1,644.61
Nagasaki	8	32.11	29.52	53.86	126.38	241.87	79.27	71.31
Nassau	51	509.24	85.75	17.25	120.75	732.99	201.01	60.60
Newcastle, N. S. W.							105.27	
Osaka and Hiogo	3	5.46	20.99	401.37	43.60	471.42	328.92	281.70
Panama	4	15.25	17.00		18.30	50.55	286.10	242.89
Para	3	13.00				13.00		
Paramaribo							16.26	16.26
Pernambuco	5	24.83	32.47			57.30	837.19	802.14
Pictou	17	32.50	45.35		6.69	84.54	35.00	
Plymouth							4,232.64	4,232.64
Port Louis	4	24.09		166.00		190.00	1,413.02	1,317.82
Port Stanley, F. I.		11.05				17.84	71.53	53.69
Puerto Plata	1						265.98	265.98
Rio de Janeiro	10						1,834.66	1,764.61
Rio Grande do Sul	2	2.58	1.46		10.75	14.79	160.62	
Rosario							1,343.02	1,343.02
Rouen	6	12.18	113.75		9.60	135.53	1,784.44	1,678.74
Rotterdam	2	3.85				3.85		
Ruatan and Truxillo	1	15.00				15.00		
Sagua la Grande	2				11.74	11.74	648.10	611.19
San Juan del Norte	11	68.26			192.36	260.62	579.68	381.85
San Juan, P. R.	1	17.50	6.48		12.00	35.98		
Santiago, C. V. I.	3	88.04	24.75	15.11	5.00	132.90	15.00	

TABLE F.—STATEMENT OF RELIEF AFFORDED SEAMEN, ETC.—Continued.

Where afforded.	Number re- lieved.	Boarding and lodging.	Clothing.	Medical aid.	Other ex- penses.	Total.	Extra wages and arrears collected.	Wages paid to seamen.
Santos .....	2						\$601.20	\$601.20
Shanghai .....	1			\$32.00		\$32.00	8,463.55	8,463.55
Singapore .....	5	\$92.03		53.50	\$42.16	187.69	2,166.21	2,042.55
Sierra Leone .....	2	18.00	\$13.40	2.52	43.20	77.12		
Sydney, N. S. W. ....	6	20.00		222.08	65.96	308.04	14,700.19	14,716.77
St. George's, Bermuda	40	141.96	75.10		33.12	250.18		
St. Helena .....	14	111.00	42.35	318.37	140.94	612.66	319.82	47.75
St. John, N. B. ....	3	28.75	30.30		4.30	63.35		
St. John's, N. F. ....	20	71.10	180.40	2.85	36.50	290.85		
St. Pierre, Miquelon.	12	36.77	219.63	80.38	111.52	448.30	17.18	
St. Thomas, W. I. ....	8	150.53	22.15	283.41		456.09	2,749.55	2,227.35
Talcahuano .....	1	20.00	25.50			45.50		
Tamatave .....							126.97	80.00
Tampico .....	4			47.66	19.20	66.86	274.94	171.61
Terceira .....	3	20.80			13.00	33.80		
Trinidad Island .....	4			34.56		34.56	155.82	127.20
Turk's Island .....	11	201.25		35.00	22.00	258.25	42.10	42.10
Valparaiso .....	1	5.00	16.50			21.50	2,095.04	2,019.54
Vera Cruz .....	1	15.75		18.00	12.50	46.25		
Victoria, B. C. ....	20	88.00	247.86			335.86	3,192.41	3,135.86
Yarmouth .....	19	13.45	13.50		2.50	29.45	203.78	203.78
United States naval paymasters .....	1				9.59	9.59		
Masters and owners of vessels .....	23				372.00	372.00		
Discharged seamen ..	1							20.00
Total .....	959	6,598.42	3,748.21	5,604.78	5,086.60	21,038.01	260,980.94	247,140.44

TABLE G.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SEAMEN SENT TO THE UNITED STATES AND AMOUNT PAID AT THE TREASURY FOR PASSAGE, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

Where from.	Number of men.	Amount.	Where from.	Number of men.	Amount.
Acapulco .....	3	\$114.50	Panama .....	4	\$70.00
Auckland .....	27	1,460.00	Para .....	3	150.00
Barroca .....	10	100.00	Pernambuco .....	2	75.00
Barbadoes .....	6	65.00	Pictou .....	15	155.00
Bristol .....	2	30.00	Rio de Janeiro .....	2	61.51
Buenos Ayres .....	2	148.49	Rustan and Traxillo ..	1	10.00
Calcutta .....	2	40.00	Sagua la Grande .....	2	29.00
Cape Town .....	1	20.00	Samana .....	1	10.00
Cardenas .....	3	30.00	San Juan, P. R. ....	6	60.00
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	42	420.00	Santiago, C. V. I. ....	1	20.00
Colon .....	14	522.98	Sierra Leone .....	2	40.00
Dundee .....	1	10.00	Sydney .....	5	290.00
Fayal .....	24	303.00	St. Christopher .....	1	27.50
Guatemala .....	1	48.76	St. George's, Bermuda	30	429.00
Guayaquil .....	1	20.00	St. Helena .....	5	100.00
Halifax .....	50	401.00	St. John's, N. F. ....	1	12.00
Havana .....	41	375.64	St. Thomas, W. I. ....	17	250.00
Havre .....	9	54.00	Tahiti .....	6	120.00
Hong-Kong .....	6	218.20	Trinidad Island .....	3	45.00
Honolulu .....	18	215.00	Turk's Island .....	11	110.00
Kanagawa .....	40	2,297.00	Vera Cruz .....	1	40.00
Kingston, Jamaica ..	7	70.00	Victoria .....	20	25.90
Liverpool, England ..	20	200.00	Yarmouth .....	30	188.00
Matamoras .....	10	100.00			
Matanzas .....	7	70.00	Total .....	593	10,700.48
Nassau .....	65	1,058.00			

## RECAPITULATION OF TABLES F AND G.

Amount expended for relief of seamen:	
Boarding and lodging .....	\$6,598.42
Clothing .....	3,748.21
Medical aid .....	5,604.78
Passage to the United States (paid at the Treasury) .....	10,700.48
Other expenses .....	5,086.60
Total .....	31,738.49
Amount of extra wages and arrears collected .....	260,980.94
Amount of extra wages and arrears paid to seamen .....	247,140.44



TABLE H.—INTERNAL-REVENUE STAMPS AND ASSESSMENTS CHARGED AND CASH DEPOSITED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

Districts.	Assessments.	Stamps.	Assessments and stamps.	Cash deposited.
Alabama.....	\$2,746.07	\$100,261.93	\$112,008.00	\$77,158.63
Second Alabama, old.....				182.50
Total.....	2,746.07	109,261.93	112,008.00	77,341.13
Arkansas.....	4,509.47	139,495.73	144,005.20	96,608.78
Second Arkansas, old.....				25.60
Total.....	4,509.47	139,495.73	144,005.20	96,634.38
First California.....	47,664.84	2,174,449.31	2,222,114.15	1,790,636.94
Fourth California.....	20,324.62	361,979.82	382,304.44	294,526.54
Total.....	67,989.46	2,536,429.13	2,604,418.59	2,085,163.48
Colorado.....	1,827.57	336,382.08	338,209.65	260,154.86
Connecticut.....	6,908.47	539,375.08	546,283.55	482,084.00
Delaware.....	974.09	272,646.96	273,621.05	263,297.80
Florida.....	410.21	400,148.94	400,559.15	318,098.73
Georgia.....	15,679.32	427,076.50	442,755.82	334,231.52
Third Georgia, old.....				121.50
Total.....	15,679.32	427,076.50	442,755.82	334,353.02
First Illinois.....	26,124.56	9,743,317.03	9,769,441.59	8,851,922.56
Second Illinois.....	3,154.92	283,731.36	286,886.28	247,619.00
Fourth Illinois.....	1,565.12	437,241.00	438,806.12	357,801.42
Fifth Illinois.....	1,355.96	13,898,268.44	13,899,624.40	13,707,628.36
Eighth Illinois.....	2,903.07	966,516.04	969,419.11	1,138,308.25
Thirteenth Illinois.....	3,080.73	653,225.17	656,305.90	577,798.62
Total.....	37,184.36	25,982,299.04	26,019,483.40	24,881,078.21
Sixth Indiana.....	36,990.82	3,185,525.81	3,222,516.63	2,630,308.54
Seventh Indiana.....	8,360.26	1,565,846.11	1,574,206.37	1,168,500.67
Eleventh Indiana.....	2,748.81	363,501.10	366,249.91	264,479.10
Total.....	48,099.89	5,114,873.02	5,162,972.91	4,263,288.31
Second Iowa.....	2,673.90	1,680,787.04	1,683,460.94	1,674,482.43
Third Iowa.....	4,947.73	217,662.00	222,609.73	188,707.96
Fourth Iowa.....	1,030.19	105,283.03	106,313.22	83,631.51
Total.....	8,651.82	2,003,732.07	2,012,383.89	1,952,821.90
Kansas.....	6,773.14	292,791.13	299,564.27	211,625.55
Second Kentucky.....	250,387.99	1,078,291.11	1,328,679.10	1,042,056.63
Fifth Kentucky.....	1,171,373.55	5,934,625.68	7,105,999.23	5,251,319.79
Sixth Kentucky.....	695.97	4,792,721.34	4,793,417.31	4,141,341.13
Seventh Kentucky.....	683,684.07	1,488,213.24	2,171,897.31	1,295,634.19
Eighth Kentucky.....	330,237.73	811,190.23	1,141,427.96	702,022.36
Total.....	2,436,370.31	14,105,041.60	16,541,420.91	12,432,374.10
Louisiana.....	1,888.68	622,676.67	624,565.35	543,748.98
Second Louisiana, old.....				307.50
Total.....	1,888.68	622,676.67	624,565.35	544,056.48
Maine.....	3,578.41	74,747.05	78,325.46	50,286.42
Maryland.....	297,314.80	3,256,480.16	3,553,794.96	2,877,429.20
Third Massachusetts.....	6,498.13	2,407,702.81	2,414,200.94	2,113,980.22
Tenth Massachusetts.....	1,232.04	368,291.10	369,523.14	357,150.78
Total.....	7,730.17	2,775,993.91	2,783,724.08	2,471,131.00
First Michigan.....	6,159.02	1,903,298.80	1,909,457.82	1,592,016.34
Fourth Michigan.....	5,859.71	261,784.00	267,143.71	211,024.66
Total.....	11,518.73	2,165,082.80	2,176,601.53	1,803,041.00

TABLE H.—INTERNAL-REVENUE STAMPS AND ASSESSMENTS, ETC.—Continued.

Districts.	Assessments.	Stamps.	Assessments and stamps.	Cash deposited.
Minnesota.....	\$2,045.82	\$668,447.25	\$670,493.07	\$551,867.53
Mississippi.....	2,466.96	65,475.05	67,942.01	43,510.92
First Missouri.....	5,885.58	7,013,823.71	7,019,709.29	6,227,287.30
Fourth Missouri.....	424.25	408,484.58	408,008.83	332,852.96
Sixth Missouri.....	5,498.00	1,899,407.51	1,904,005.51	1,301,629.70
Total.....	11,807.83	9,321,715.80	9,333,523.63	7,861,769.96
Montana.....	1,170.32	157,945.81	158,516.13	101,158.38
Nebraska.....	2,038.70	2,842,715.88	2,844,754.58	2,394,005.10
Nevada.....	1,960.24	137,002.22	138,962.46	71,890.00
New Hampshire.....	1,303.21	448,990.01	450,293.22	377,562.37
First New Jersey.....	33,958.12	300,630.86	334,588.98	206,212.20
Third New Jersey.....	1,500.22	674,270.34	675,770.56	651,901.50
Fifth New Jersey.....	5,703.87	4,436,469.18	4,442,173.05	3,740,888.73
Total.....	41,162.21	5,411,370.38	5,452,532.59	4,602,002.43
New Mexico.....	1,727.02	139,915.05	141,642.07	63,893.35
First New York.....	3,019.13	3,622,848.80	3,625,867.93	3,208,195.07
Second New York <sup>1</sup> .....	1,543.32	1,664,263.02	1,666,411.34	1,539,301.79
Third New York.....	70,690.51	5,826,851.00	5,897,541.51	5,572,253.80
Thirteenth New York (old).....				7.06
Fourteenth New York.....	5,735.48	791,450.68	797,186.16	684,242.15
Fifteenth New York.....	4,313.44	1,022,216.39	1,026,529.83	933,921.78
Twenty-first New York.....	3,059.54	1,100,789.88	1,103,849.42	1,011,571.13
Twenty-eighth New York.....	3,061.46	2,384,077.67	2,387,139.13	2,149,615.52
Total.....	91,422.88	16,413,102.44	16,504,525.32	15,104,113.30
Second North Carolina (old).....				486.17
Fourth North Carolina.....	4,505.82	727,059.00	731,564.82	578,161.58
Fifth North Carolina.....	13,869.98	1,154,169.20	1,168,039.18	946,918.87
Sixth North Carolina.....	50,365.83	473,220.03	523,585.86	428,631.27
Total.....	68,741.63	2,354,448.23	2,423,189.86	1,954,197.89
First Ohio.....	30,456.37	8,989,570.10	9,020,026.47	7,966,784.95
Sixth Ohio.....	33,649.48	3,415,367.03	3,449,016.51	2,991,615.33
Tenth Ohio.....	16,680.97	804,603.08	821,284.05	586,278.61
Eleventh Ohio.....	1,357.67	1,034,917.08	1,936,274.75	1,526,631.77
Eighteenth Ohio.....	6,417.41	953,379.69	959,796.50	823,077.97
Total.....	88,561.90	16,097,836.38	16,180,398.28	13,894,388.63
Oregon.....	5,820.88	182,816.22	188,637.10	150,757.81
First Pennsylvania.....	29,014.58	3,487,700.80	3,516,715.38	3,133,111.88
Ninth Pennsylvania.....	11,686.30	1,742,570.24	1,754,256.54	1,689,976.28
Twelfth Pennsylvania.....	8,598.32	560,792.20	569,390.52	509,177.04
Nineteenth Pennsylvania.....	441.36	225,236.50	225,677.86	154,167.24
Twenty-second Pennsylvania.....	202,110.34	1,890,273.02	2,092,383.36	1,800,403.65
Twenty-third Pennsylvania.....	65,254.12	950,971.03	1,016,225.15	837,521.11
Total.....	317,105.02	8,857,543.79	9,174,648.81	8,124,357.20
Rhode Island.....	936.89	325,706.40	326,643.29	226,221.11
South Carolina.....	4,344.26	119,136.70	123,480.96	98,335.36
Second Tennessee <sup>1</sup> .....	4,302.58	144,398.00	148,700.53	112,117.89
Fifth Tennessee.....	76,462.16	912,406.56	988,868.72	901,237.51
Total.....	80,764.74	1,056,804.56	1,137,569.30	1,013,355.40
First Texas.....	1,129.17	63,196.93	64,326.10	36,965.26
Third Texas <sup>1</sup> .....	908.08	125,446.38	126,354.46	96,903.89
Fourth Texas <sup>1</sup> .....	3,008.98	165,532.98	168,541.96	79,706.43
Total.....	5,046.23	354,176.29	359,222.52	213,575.58
Vermont.....	1,119.34	35,216.20	36,335.54	31,567.24

<sup>1</sup> Includes collections which belong to previous years not before adjusted.

TABLE H.—INTERNAL-REVENUE STAMPS AND ASSESSMENTS, ETC.—Continued.

Districts.	Assessments.	Stamps.	Assessments and stamps.	Cash deposited.
Second Virginia .....	\$3,131.56	\$1,974,817.29	\$1,977,948.85	\$1,575,034.20
Fourth Virginia .....	18,891.32	775,955.89	794,847.21	622,645.13
Sixth Virginia .....	31,039.64	906,384.48	937,424.12	733,320.31
Total .....	53,062.52	3,657,157.66	3,710,220.18	2,930,999.64
West Virginia .....	93,244.86	727,759.17	821,004.03	538,363.67
First Wisconsin .....	625.18	2,692,764.00	2,693,389.18	2,537,555.44
Second Wisconsin .....	447.25	205,954.20	206,401.45	166,560.81
Third Wisconsin .....	1,208.58	316,381.02	317,589.60	270,602.82
Sixth Wisconsin .....	968.55	221,549.07	222,517.62	207,107.40
Total .....	3,249.56	3,436,648.29	3,439,897.85	3,181,826.47

RECAPITULATION BY STATES.

Alabama .....	\$2,748.07	\$109,261.93	\$112,008.00	\$77,341.13
Arkansas .....	4,509.47	139,493.73	144,005.20	96,634.38
California .....	67,989.46	2,536,429.13	2,604,418.59	2,085,163.48
Colorado .....	1,827.57	336,382.08	338,209.65	260,154.86
Connecticut .....	6,908.47	539,375.08	546,283.55	482,084.00
Delaware .....	974.00	272,646.96	273,621.05	283,297.80
Florida .....	410.21	400,148.94	400,559.15	318,098.73
Georgia .....	15,679.32	427,076.50	442,755.82	334,353.02
Illinois .....	37,184.36	25,982,299.04	26,019,483.40	24,881,078.21
Indiana .....	48,099.89	5,114,873.02	5,162,972.91	4,263,288.31
Iowa .....	8,651.82	2,003,732.07	2,012,383.89	1,952,821.90
Kansas .....	6,773.14	292,791.13	299,564.27	211,625.55
Kentucky .....	2,436,379.31	14,105,041.60	16,541,420.91	12,432,374.10
Louisiana .....	1,848.69	622,678.67	624,525.35	544,056.48
Maine .....	3,578.41	74,747.05	78,325.46	50,286.42
Maryland .....	297,314.80	3,256,480.16	3,553,794.96	2,877,429.20
Massachusetts .....	7,730.17	2,775,993.91	2,783,724.08	2,470,131.00
Michigan .....	11,518.73	2,165,082.80	2,176,601.53	1,803,041.00
Minnesota .....	2,045.82	668,447.25	670,493.07	551,807.53
Mississippi .....	2,466.96	65,475.05	67,942.01	43,510.92
Missouri .....	11,807.83	9,321,715.80	9,333,523.63	7,861,769.96
Montana .....	1,170.32	157,345.81	158,516.13	101,158.38
Nebraska .....	2,038.70	2,842,715.88	2,844,754.58	2,394,005.10
Nevada .....	1,960.24	137,002.22	138,962.46	71,890.00
New Hampshire .....	1,303.21	448,990.01	450,293.22	377,562.37
New Jersey .....	41,162.21	5,411,370.38	5,452,532.59	4,602,002.43
New Mexico .....	1,727.02	139,915.05	141,642.07	63,893.35
New York .....	91,422.88	16,413,102.44	16,504,525.32	15,104,113.30
North Carolina .....	68,741.63	2,354,448.23	2,423,189.86	1,954,197.89
Ohio .....	88,561.90	10,097,836.38	16,186,398.28	13,894,388.63
Oregon .....	5,820.88	182,816.22	188,637.10	150,757.81
Pennsylvania .....	317,105.02	8,857,543.79	9,174,648.81	8,124,357.20
Rhode Island .....	936.89	325,706.40	326,643.29	226,231.11
South Carolina .....	4,344.26	119,136.70	123,480.96	98,333.36
Tennessee .....	80,764.74	1,056,804.56	1,137,569.30	1,013,355.40
Texas .....	5,046.23	354,176.29	359,222.52	213,575.58
Vermont .....	1,119.34	35,216.20	36,335.54	31,557.24
Virginia .....	53,062.52	3,657,157.66	3,710,220.18	2,930,999.64
West Virginia .....	93,244.86	727,759.17	821,004.03	538,363.67
Wisconsin .....	3,249.56	3,436,648.29	3,439,897.85	3,181,826.47
	3,830,266.99	133,965,863.58	137,805,130.57	118,932,978.91

TABLE I.—INTERNAL REVENUE EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

District.	Compensation of collector.		Rent, fuel, and lights.	Stationery and other expenses.	Compensation of store-keepers.	Compensation of gaugers.	Total expense of collecting.
	Salary.	Deputies and clerks.					
Alabama .....	\$2,750.00	\$12,536.67	.....	\$131.71	\$963.00	\$1,650.18	\$18,036.56
Arkansas .....	a3,082.71	11,581.60	.....	189.44	11,097.50	1,572.66	27,523.91
First California .....	4,500.00	31,835.67	.....	772.54	9,972.00	19,591.52	66,671.73
Fourth California .....	a3,624.69	15,354.35	\$1,280.00	385.09	5,420.00	8,456.99	34,521.12
Total .....	8,124.09	47,190.02	1,280.00	1,157.63	15,392.00	23,048.51	101,192.85
Colorado .....	3,000.00	10,603.65	1,000.00	136.76	.....	1,612.19	16,352.60
Connecticut .....	a4,121.11	16,118.51	28.00	255.24	2,504.00	4,875.35	27,902.21
Delaware .....	a3,098.13	7,157.14	286.00	55.37	730.00	1,376.59	12,703.23
Florida .....	a3,125.00	8,746.33	587.71	115.72	.....	.....	12,574.76
Georgia .....	3,500.00	39,427.15	.....	353.13	29,402.00	4,908.51	77,590.79
First Illinois .....	4,500.00	27,218.07	.....	553.97	33,360.00	40,659.40	106,291.44
Second Illinois .....	a3,103.83	4,756.67	626.61	276.27	1,187.50	424.16	12,375.04
Fourth Illinois .....	a4,395.61	11,113.94	559.75	129.56	991.50	1,427.70	18,618.06
Fifth Illinois .....	4,500.00	14,753.14	1,157.73	220.77	50,380.00	44,016.11	115,027.75
Eighth Illinois .....	4,463.31	13,014.25	.....	212.60	5,096.00	8,936.56	26,722.72
Thirteenth Illinois .....	a4,500.00	12,612.25	.....	274.40	3,988.00	2,970.71	24,345.36
Total .....	25,462.75	85,468.32	2,344.09	1,667.57	95,003.00	93,434.64	303,330.37
Sixth Indiana .....	4,500.00	11,718.30	212.50	232.81	24,103.00	14,561.89	53,328.00
Seventh Indiana .....	4,500.00	13,349.81	673.86	175.72	5,740.00	7,426.60	31,865.09
Eleventh Indiana .....	a3,003.95	9,813.50	378.39	261.28	.....	1,357.82	14,814.94
Total .....	12,003.95	34,881.61	1,264.75	669.81	29,843.00	23,346.31	102,008.93
Second Iowa .....	4,500.00	11,542.48	990.84	196.42	8,640.00	5,938.46	31,808.20
Third Iowa .....	2,875.00	7,884.77	.....	162.50	.....	998.58	11,908.85
Fourth Iowa .....	2,500.00	4,287.09	359.30	163.16	.....	399.17	7,708.72
Total .....	9,875.00	23,714.34	1,350.14	522.08	8,640.00	7,324.21	51,425.77
Kansas .....	a3,006.40	13,196.78	.....	192.84	1,234.50	103.49	17,733.51
Second Kentucky .....	4,500.00	19,875.84	903.33	299.52	47,499.50	20,524.70	93,602.89
Fifth Kentucky .....	4,500.00	32,092.07	250.00	782.21	164,431.50	55,512.36	258,468.14
Sixth Kentucky .....	4,500.00	17,023.96	.....	557.81	70,491.00	37,722.47	130,295.24
Seventh Kentucky .....	4,500.00	20,217.00	1,043.73	500.25	56,111.00	16,497.80	98,869.78
Eighth Kentucky .....	a4,500.00	15,388.00	600.00	498.00	48,208.00	9,273.98	78,465.96
Total .....	22,500.00	105,496.87	2,797.06	2,637.79	336,739.00	139,531.29	659,702.01
Louisiana .....	3,625.00	20,155.35	.....	149.61	.....	3,964.24	27,894.20
Maine .....	a2,375.00	5,064.23	.....	171.29	.....	.....	7,610.52
Maryland .....	4,500.00	38,406.08	700.00	468.00	36,497.50	24,724.98	105,299.56
Third Massachusetts .....	4,500.00	24,617.92	.....	506.58	21,796.00	16,987.61	68,408.11
Tenth Massachusetts .....	a3,593.56	8,500.00	521.75	160.87	2,712.00	1,825.14	15,313.32
Total .....	8,093.56	31,117.92	521.75	667.45	24,508.00	18,812.75	83,721.43
First Michigan .....	4,500.00	21,096.45	1,451.08	225.14	.....	1,442.67	28,715.34
Fourth Michigan .....	2,875.00	6,624.47	.....	144.05	.....	706.99	10,350.51
Total .....	7,375.00	27,720.92	1,451.08	369.19	.....	2,149.66	39,065.85
Minnesota .....	3,750.00	15,028.46	.....	185.30	.....	1,744.05	20,707.81
Mississippi .....	a2,755.58	9,978.22	.....	101.87	.....	117.55	12,952.72

a Includes commissions on tax-paid spirit stamps.

TABLE I. — INTERNAL REVENUE EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887—  
Continued.

District.	Compensation of collector.		Rent, fuel, and lights.	Stationery and other expenses.	Compensation of store-keepers.	Compensation of gangers.	Total expense of collecting.
	Salary.	Deputies and clerks.					
First Missouri.....	\$4,500.00	\$26,972.85		\$616.90	\$17,593.50	\$20,973.36	\$70,656.61
Fourth Missouri.....	\$3,277.50	7,487.80	\$550.00	93.06	1,371.00		12,779.36
Sixth Missouri.....	\$4,821.61	19,174.26		398.17	15,213.50	8,668.80	48,276.34
Total.....	12,599.11	53,634.91	550.00	1,108.13	34,178.00	29,642.16	131,712.31
Montana.....	3,000.00	11,541.65	693.13	162.84		147.86	15,545.53
Nebraska.....	4,500.00	17,942.85		282.39	9,540.00	7,639.22	39,904.46
Nevada.....	2,750.00	6,236.55	699.00	206.49		718.03	10,610.07
New Hampshire.....	\$3,505.18	4,583.80		151.15	1,388.00	827.37	10,455.50
First New Jersey.....	\$3,185.86	8,398.60	500.00	125.05		849.39	13,056.90
Third New Jersey.....	\$4,500.00	9,502.22	430.00	105.63	3,800.00	4,478.59	23,816.44
Fifth New Jersey.....	\$4,500.00	24,304.40		370.88		2,351.35	31,526.13
Total.....	12,185.86	42,203.22	930.00	601.06	3,800.00	7,679.33	67,399.47
New Mexico.....	2,750.00	8,144.96	689.15	265.34		954.00	12,803.51
First New York.....	4,500.00	31,267.93	4,150.00	370.81	5,632.00	9,076.35	54,997.09
Second New York.....	4,500.00	27,699.16	5,040.99	372.06		23,878.50	61,490.71
Third New York.....	4,500.00	42,528.53	3,750.00	497.90		6,412.20	57,688.63
Fourteenth New York.....	\$4,602.02	15,349.11		336.03		3,114.43	23,401.59
Fifteenth New York.....	\$4,437.94	13,601.16	600.00	228.20		986.06	19,853.36
Twenty-first New York.....	4,500.00	20,296.90	600.00	344.76	32.00	4,064.54	29,833.20
Twenty-eighth New York.....	4,500.00	25,552.04	2,035.14	401.14	5,424.00	11,024.75	48,937.07
Total.....	31,539.96	176,294.83	16,176.13	2,550.90	11,088.00	58,556.83	296,206.65
Fourth North Carolina.....	\$3,979.55	27,735.01	75.00	301.71	6,117.00	5,544.20	43,752.47
Fifth North Carolina.....	\$4,500.00	25,911.55	712.50	281.02	31,101.50	4,587.54	67,094.11
Sixth North Carolina.....	\$4,500.00	25,314.53	425.00	349.12	94,582.00	11,310.18	136,481.45
Total.....	12,979.55	78,961.09	1,212.50	932.47	131,800.50	21,441.92	247,328.03
First Ohio.....	4,500.00	26,528.79		412.18	49,196.00	75,378.10	156,015.07
Sixth Ohio.....	4,500.00	13,985.07	1,023.60	332.67	13,458.00	8,421.44	41,720.78
Tenth Ohio.....	\$3,797.10	13,923.19	1,039.29	347.70	2,740.50	2,202.15	24,049.93
Eleventh Ohio.....	4,500.00	10,150.02	694.91	248.61	9,903.00	6,166.18	31,662.72
Eighteenth Ohio.....	\$4,358.38	18,555.58		437.35	5,441.50	2,868.39	31,661.20
Total.....	21,655.48	83,142.65	2,757.80	1,778.51	80,739.00	95,036.26	285,100.70
Oregon.....	\$3,029.23	10,992.84		213.55	939.00	1,146.87	16,321.49
First Pennsylvania.....	4,500.00	43,133.91		541.94	3,888.00	33,862.92	90,926.77
Ninth Pennsylvania.....	4,500.00	28,477.60	750.00	590.36	22,026.00	2,829.38	59,173.34
Twelfth Pennsylvania.....	\$3,758.00	16,802.92	622.25	309.90	8,728.00	4,221.25	34,440.32
Nineteenth Pennsylvania.....	\$2,916.68	7,933.38		139.93	3,888.00	999.18	15,877.17
Twenty-second Pennsylvania.....	4,500.00	20,453.42	1,265.90	401.59	47,505.00	15,434.72	89,561.13
Twenty-third Pennsylvania.....	\$4,500.00	12,828.97	977.80	363.62	9,806.00	4,642.49	33,118.88
Total.....	24,672.68	129,630.20	3,615.95	2,347.94	100,841.50	61,989.94	323,097.61
Rhode Island.....	\$3,000.41	7,408.48		261.07		481.09	11,151.05
South Carolina.....	\$3,137.62	14,964.53		114.28	7,515.50	1,219.14	26,951.07
Second Tennessee.....	\$3,081.37	13,253.00		167.30	11,260.00	3,389.09	31,150.76
Fifth Tennessee.....	\$4,500.00	25,086.26		617.48	33,959.50	9,927.43	74,090.67
Total.....	7,561.37	38,339.26		784.78	45,219.50	13,316.52	105,241.43
First Texas.....	\$2,501.74	7,892.40	806.20	136.81		2,677.45	14,014.60
Third Texas.....	2,500.00	10,188.60		139.41	184.00	75.17	13,087.18
Fourth Texas.....	\$2,670.67	10,462.93	394.50	197.18	2,337.00	441.61	16,503.89
Total.....	7,672.41	28,543.93	1,200.70	473.40	2,521.00	3,194.23	43,605.67

a Includes commissions on tax-paid spirit stamps.

TABLE I.—INTERNAL REVENUE EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887—Continued.

District.	Compensation of collector.		Rent, fuel, and lights.	Stationery and other expenses.	Compensation of storekeepers.	Compensation of gaugers.	Total expense of collecting.
	Salary.	Deputies and clerks.					
Vermont.....	22,131.57	4,017.56	172.92	60.11	.....	.....	6,382.16
Second Virginia.....	4,500.00	37,107.96	.....	328.56	.....	7,608.12	49,544.64
Fourth Virginia.....	3,997.40	26,004.73	.....	745.69	5,927.50	9,694.19	46,369.51
Sixth Virginia.....	24,500.00	23,825.52	1,339.45	482.61	18,209.50	12,909.72	61,266.80
Total.....	12,997.40	86,938.21	1,339.45	1,556.86	24,137.00	30,212.03	157,180.95
West Virginia.....	24,444.23	17,769.19	444.19	473.45	4,544.00	7,418.53	35,093.59
Third West Virginia (old) ..	.....	387.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	387.67
Total.....	4,831.90	17,769.19	444.19	473.45	4,544.00	7,418.53	35,481.26
First Wisconsin.....	4,500.00	12,617.96	.....	273.04	10,144.00	9,078.85	36,611.85
Second Wisconsin.....	2,750.00	5,100.00	.....	87.18	.....	401.13	8,338.31
Third Wisconsin.....	23,091.19	9,185.66	457.59	131.38	1,565.00	671.84	15,102.66
Sixth Wisconsin.....	2,875.00	6,672.75	373.54	167.04	.....	.....	10,078.33
Total.....	13,216.19	33,576.37	831.13	648.64	11,709.00	10,149.82	70,131.15

aIncludes commissions on tax-paid spirit stamps.

## RECAPITULATION BY STATES.

Alabama.....	\$2,750.00	\$12,536.67	.....	\$131.71	\$968.00	\$1,650.18	\$18,036.56
Arkansas.....	2,082.71	11,581.60	.....	189.44	11,097.50	1,572.66	27,523.91
California.....	8,124.63	47,190.02	\$1,280.00	1,157.63	15,392.00	28,048.51	101,192.85
Colorado.....	3,000.00	10,603.65	1,000.00	136.76	.....	1,612.19	16,852.60
Connecticut.....	4,121.11	16,118.51	28.00	255.24	2,504.00	4,875.35	27,902.21
Delaware.....	3,098.13	7,157.14	286.00	55.37	730.00	1,376.59	12,703.23
Florida.....	3,125.00	8,746.33	587.71	115.72	.....	.....	12,574.76
Georgia.....	3,500.00	39,427.15	.....	353.13	29,402.00	4,908.51	77,590.79
Illinois.....	25,462.75	85,468.32	2,344.09	1,667.57	95,003.00	93,434.64	303,380.37
Indiana.....	12,003.95	34,881.61	1,264.75	609.31	29,843.00	23,346.31	102,008.93
Iowa.....	9,875.00	23,714.34	1,350.14	523.08	8,640.00	7,321.21	51,425.77
Kansas.....	3,006.40	13,196.78	.....	192.34	1,234.50	103.49	17,733.51
Kentucky.....	22,500.00	105,496.87	2,797.06	2,637.79	386,739.00	139,531.29	659,702.01
Louisiana.....	3,625.00	20,155.35	.....	149.61	.....	3,964.24	27,894.20
Maine.....	2,375.00	5,064.23	.....	171.29	.....	.....	7,610.52
Maryland.....	4,500.00	38,406.03	700.00	468.00	36,497.50	24,724.98	105,296.56
Massachusetts.....	8,093.56	31,117.92	521.75	667.45	24,508.00	18,812.75	83,721.43
Michigan.....	7,375.00	27,720.92	1,451.08	369.19	.....	2,149.66	39,065.85
Minnesota.....	3,750.00	15,028.46	.....	185.30	.....	1,744.05	20,707.81
Mississippi.....	2,755.58	9,978.22	.....	101.37	.....	117.55	12,952.72
Missouri.....	12,599.11	53,634.91	550.00	1,108.13	34,178.00	20,642.16	131,712.31
Montana.....	3,000.00	11,541.05	993.18	162.84	.....	147.86	15,645.53
Nebraska.....	4,500.00	17,942.85	.....	282.39	9,540.00	7,639.22	39,004.46
Nevada.....	2,750.00	6,236.55	699.00	206.49	.....	718.03	10,610.07
New Hampshire.....	3,505.18	4,583.80	.....	151.15	1,388.00	827.37	10,455.50
New Jersey.....	12,185.86	42,203.22	930.00	601.06	3,800.00	7,679.33	67,399.47
New Mexico.....	2,750.00	8,144.96	689.15	265.34	.....	954.06	12,803.51
New York.....	31,539.96	176,294.83	16,176.13	2,550.90	11,088.00	58,556.83	296,206.65
North Carolina.....	12,979.55	78,961.09	1,212.50	932.47	131,800.50	21,441.92	247,328.03
Ohio.....	21,655.48	83,142.65	2,757.80	1,778.51	80,739.00	95,036.26	285,109.70
Oregon.....	3,029.23	10,992.84	.....	213.55	939.00	1,146.87	16,321.49
Pennsylvania.....	24,672.68	129,630.20	3,615.95	2,347.34	100,841.50	61,989.94	323,097.61
Rhode Island.....	3,000.41	7,408.48	.....	261.07	.....	481.09	11,151.05
South Carolina.....	3,137.62	14,964.53	.....	114.28	7,515.50	1,219.14	26,951.07
Tennessee.....	7,581.37	38,339.26	.....	784.78	45,219.50	13,316.52	105,241.43
Texas.....	7,672.41	28,543.93	1,200.70	473.40	2,521.00	3,194.23	43,605.07
Vermont.....	2,131.57	4,017.56	172.92	60.11	.....	.....	6,382.16
Virginia.....	12,997.40	86,938.21	1,339.45	1,556.86	24,137.00	30,212.03	157,180.95
West Virginia.....	4,831.90	17,769.19	444.19	473.45	4,544.00	7,418.53	35,481.26
Wisconsin.....	13,216.19	33,576.37	831.13	648.64	11,709.00	10,149.82	70,131.15
Total.....	325,859.80	1,418,457.25	44,922.68	25,169.06	1,112,518.50	711,068.37	3,673,995.66

(No. 14.)

**REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.**

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY  
FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, D. C., November 15, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit, herewith, the report of the business operations of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.

The gratifying increase in the business and receipts of the Post-Office Department caused a corresponding increase in the work of this office; but it gives me pleasure to report that not only has the current work been disposed of, but, in addition to that, the millions of money-orders and postal notes issued and paid in the years prior to 1885 have been assorted, numbered, and filed in the archives.

The investigation of the quarterly returns of those postmasters guilty of making false reports of cancellations has steadily progressed during the year with good results to the Treasury.

This has required the examination of thousands of returns, in many cases running back to 1878.

During the fiscal year more than \$100,000 has been charged back upon the accounts of postmasters, who made such fraudulent returns, and in many cases the money has already been collected, and in the others it is in process of collection.

The business of the office has been transacted under many difficulties, resulting from a lack of a building adapted to the work of the Bureau. The force is scattered in three different buildings, in no one of which is there sufficient space to accommodate either the force engaged upon the postal work or that engaged upon the work of the money-order branch.

Two of these buildings afford only ordinary protection from fire; while of necessity, records containing the money-order accounts of thousands of postmasters and involving millions of dollars, have to be stored therein.

The certainty of the steady increase of the work of the Post-Office Department renders the increase of the force employed in auditing the accounts of that Department equally certain. Proper consideration for the health and comfort of the clerical force of this Bureau, due regard for the safety of the Government records and accounts, the necessity for prompt, accurate, and systematic transaction of the business of this office, all urge me to request that steps be taken to provide a building suited to the work of the office.

Very respectfully,

D. McCONVILLE,  
*Sixth Auditor.*

Hon. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

## APPENDIX.

NOTE.—Much of the summary relating to the duties and work of the different divisions of the office is omitted for want of space, but it can all be found in the pamphlet edition of the Auditor's report.

## ACCOUNTS SUBMITTED FOR SUIT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

	Third quarter, 1886.		Fourth quarter, 1886.		First quarter, 1887.		Second quarter, 1887.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Postal .....	1	\$295.32			21	\$8,815.31	24	\$13,785.14	46	\$22,895.77
Money-order .....	2	24,761.42	2	\$160.17	7	4,493.86	7	7,098.71	18	36,514.16
Falling contractors and bidders .....	2	3,909.22							2	3,909.22
Total .....	5	28,965.96	2	160.17	28	13,309.17	31	20,883.85	66	63,319.15

## AMOUNT COLLECTED IN SUIT CASES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

	Principal.	Interest and costs.	Total.
Postal .....	\$3,552.85	\$1,114.71	\$4,667.56
Money-order .....	9,535.84	1,078.90	10,614.74
Falling bidders and contractors .....	1,644.34	119.80	1,764.14
Total .....	14,733.03	2,313.41	17,046.44

The following table, which has been compiled from the official records, shows the amount of absences by reason of annual leave and sickness during the last three fiscal years :

## ABSENCES DURING FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1885, 1886, AND 1887.

Year ending June 30--	Annual.	Sick.	Aggregate.	
			Total.	Per employé.
1885 .....	Days. 7,898	Days. 5,293	Days. 13,191	38+
1886 .....	7,974	757	8,531	20+
1887 .....	10,037	1,161	11,198	27+

On the 30th of June, 1887, there were borne on the pay-rolls of the office 410 officers and employés, as compared with 417 in the year 1885-'86 and 372 in the fiscal year 1884-'85.



NUMBER OF GENERAL POSTAL ACCOUNTS OF POSTMASTERS, THE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER AND THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE OFFICES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887:

States and Territories.	First, second, and third class offices.				Fourth-class offices.	Total in each State.	Increase.	First, second, and third-class offices.		Fourth-class offices paying railway postal clerks.
	Draft.	Depositories.	Depositing.	Total.	Depositing.			Letter carriers.	Railway postal clerks.	
Alabama	2		17	19	1,514	1,533	29	3	5	1
Alaska					8	8				
Arizona			4	4	139	143	6			1
Arkansas	1	1	15	16	1,229	1,245	45	1	7	2
California			63	64	1,027	1,091	34	5	7	
Colorado			29	30	462	492	2	2	3	
Connecticut		2	53	55	423	478	7	6	6	2
Dakota		1	45	46	978	1,024	32		7	1
Delaware			6	6	129	135	4	1	1	3
District of Columbia			1	1	683	700	19	1	1	2
Florida		1	16	17	539	568	30	1	9	5
Georgia		2	27	29	209	215	14			
Idaho		1	5	6	2,084	2,264	35	12	34	1
Illinois		2	177	180	1,346	1,933	40	7	17	1
Indiana		4	83	87	176	176				
Indian Ter.					1,535	1,660	3	9	28	7
Iowa		4	121	125	1,072	1,784	28	5	25	3
Kansas		1	111	112	1,810	1,849	52	4	9	2
Kentucky		2	37	39	1,691	1,691		1	1	2
Louisiana		1	11	12	912	932	25	1	9	2
Maine		3	36	39	1,013	1,051	17	4	7	1
Maryland		1	18	19	913	932	25	1	9	2
Massachusetts		1	2	123	697	823	16	6	6	
Michigan		4	105	109	1,575	1,684	17	8	17	
Minnesota		2	49	51	1,108	1,159	37	4	17	3
Mississippi		1	23	24	1,046	1,070	51		8	1
Missouri		1	75	76	2,039	2,115	55	5	15	1
Montana		1	11	12	251	263	13		3	
Nebraska		1	73	74	972	1,046	6	2	16	1
Nevada			7	7	124	131	8		2	
New Hampshire		2	30	32	484	516	1	2	7	
New Jersey		1	64	65	723	788	11	7	4	3
New Mexico		1	7	8	203	211			3	
New York		1	6	213	3,019	3,239	28	20	31	5
North Carolina		1	1	23	2,086	2,110	57	2	8	1
Ohio		1	4	133	2,692	2,830	114	12	27	
Oregon		1	13	14	512	526	30	1	2	
Pennsylvania		1	4	167	3,936	4,108	110	16	39	4
Rhode Island		1	10	11	116	127	2	3	1	
South Carolina		1	17	18	879	897	39	1	8	2
Tennessee		3	23	26	1,940	1,966	31	4	9	8
Texas		2	72	74	1,825	1,899	69	6	16	1
Utah		1	4	5	236	241		1	2	
Vermont		2	23	25	495	520		2	7	
Virginia		1	31	32	2,318	2,350	73	4	9	4
Washington			13	13	411	424	39		5	1
West Virginia		1	14	15	1,285	1,300	68	1	5	
Wisconsin		2	75	77	1,428	1,505	16	6	17	
Wyoming		1	4	5	134	139	19			
Total	9	73	2,277	2,359	52,609	54,968	1,419	190	473	71
Increase			117	117	1,257	1,419		9	18	11

\* Decrease.

NUMBER OF CHANGES OF POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

Offices established and re-established.....	3,043
Offices discontinued.....	1,500
New bonds given by postmasters.....	5,181
Miscellaneous changes.....	10,732
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>20,456</b>
Decrease of changes over previous year.....	15,009
Accounts of late postmasters finally stated during the year.....	19,027
Balances due on late postmasters accounts when finally stated.....	\$91,045.86
Accounts of late postmasters unadjusted at close of fiscal year.....	10,989
Decrease in number of late accounts over previous year.....	15,009

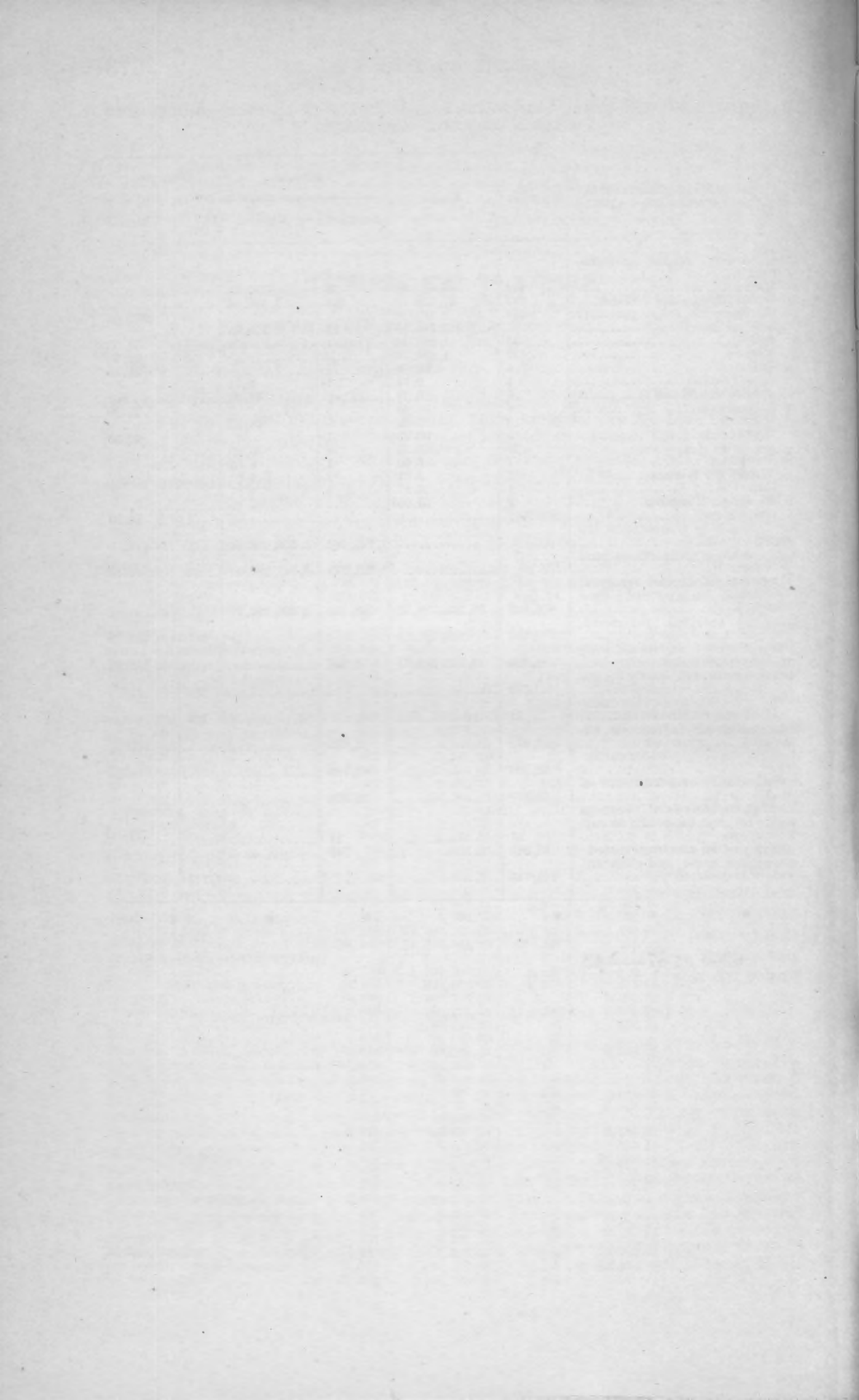
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STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL TRANSACTIONS IN MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

The principal transactions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.	Number.	Value.	Increase.		Decrease.	
			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Weekly statements received, registered, and filed.....	408,668		24,752			
Money-orders issued (domestic).....	9,232,177	\$117,462,660.89	1,291,875	\$3,643,139.68		
Postal notes issued.....	6,307,552	11,768,824.81	308,124	50,814.76		
Money-orders issued (international):						
Canada.....	64,186	1,112,553.95	13,156	243,319.97		
Great Britain and Ireland.....	292,748	3,818,940.59	66,870	921,213.70		
Germany.....	175,213	2,448,353.23	19,787	247,033.04		
Switzerland.....	25,746	437,255.71	7,979	131,845.91		
Italy.....	27,420	702,553.50	4,368	125,816.22		
France.....	12,955	191,141.78	2,329	33,501.24		
Jamaica.....	186	3,035.71		245.59	1	
New Zealand.....	327	6,983.13	66	229.14		
New South Wales.....	274	6,354.31	69	2,597.96		
Victoria.....	303	6,548.24	68	1,336.44		
Belgium.....	1,894	31,088.51	489	5,563.77		
Portugal.....	382	9,090.65	115	3,696.55		
Sweden.....	11,330	216,484.89	5,261	103,011.29		
Tasmania.....	10	122.02			1	\$85.40
Windward Islands.....	149	2,136.52	60	529.90		
Japan.....	303	6,440.11	191	4,140.01		
Cape Colony.....	52	998.92	31	577.67		
Hawaiian Kingdom.....	190	3,151.11	39	459.38		
Queensland.....	42	599.85	15	111.65		
Leeward Islands.....	81	986.66	77	885.14		
Norway.....	1,275	25,982.15	1,275	25,982.15		
Netherlands.....	339	4,728.78	339	4,728.78		
Money-orders paid (domestic).....	9,139,562	116,406,329.38	1,262,249	3,334,339.90		
Postal notes paid.....	6,204,453	11,572,081.27	331,837	59,355.01		
Money-orders paid (international):						
Canada.....	101,333	1,267,267.75	8,826	25,406.36		
Great Britain and Ireland.....	44,194	674,662.68	1,885	18,027.98		
Germany.....	49,929	1,450,744.59	9,097.95	323		
Switzerland.....	6,500	180,477.41	309	6,561.16		
Italy.....	1,374	37,649.21	78	812.38		
France.....	4,036	75,359.98	72			4,531.94
Jamaica.....	2,014	60,389.54	368	9,900.09		
New Zealand.....	1,803	22,235.73			113	1,886.30
New South Wales.....	1,344	24,009.43	108			1,303.93
Victoria.....	1,067	17,087.40	181	1,524.61		
Belgium.....	1,250	34,051.14	94	3,670.54		
Portugal.....	465	19,557.39			89	4,993.59
Sweden.....	1,524	43,850.56	84	3,445.82		
Tasmania.....	147	2,134.55	32	643.17		
Windward Islands.....	1,401	47,691.03	504	23,259.00		
Japan.....	605	12,668.46	346	7,415.34		
Cape Colony.....	237	3,350.01	18	81.67		
Hawaiian Kingdom.....	2,076	30,234.92			78	4,740.72
Queensland.....	373	5,542.63	13			1,550.65
Leeward Islands.....	138	3,286.89	108	2,879.85		
Norway.....	127	3,034.16	127	3,034.16		
Netherlands.....	185	3,418.47	185	3,418.47		
Money-orders repaid (domestic).....	71,265	857,697.28	12,418	44,223.72		
Postal notes repaid.....	81,553	154,686.24	1,969	481.77		

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL TRANSACTIONS IN MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, ETC.—Continued.

The principal transactions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.	Number.	Value.	Increase.		Decrease.	
			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Money-orders repaid (international):						
Canada .....	414	\$6,521.32	30	\$795.75		
Great Britain and Ireland .....	1,033	11,714.18	530	5,548.16		
Germany .....	604	7,184.28			30	\$832.52
Switzerland .....	82	1,445.65	29	779.65		
Italy .....	95	1,383.44			4	571.93
France .....	110	1,455.76			5	93.93
Jamaica .....	4	69.34				33.15
New Zealand .....	1	9.74	1	9.74		
New South Wales .....	5	74.11		48.93		
Victoria .....	6	32.55	3			21.50
Belgium .....	13	182.59	5	54.58		
Portugal .....	5	96.65	1			42.35
Sweden .....	20	316.52	8	38.29		
Tasmania .....	1	6.00	1	6.00		
Windward Islands .....	2	5.01	2	5.01		
Cape Colony .....	1	4.87	1	4.87		
Hawaiian Kingdom .....	2	50.00		44.65		
Queensland .....					1	14.00
Net increase in transactions (issued) .....			1,721,981	5,550,698.54		
Net increase in transactions (paid and repaid) .....			1,621,779	3,543,297.97		
Certificates of deposit received, registered, compared, and checked .....	876,042	98,259,379.82	108,152	2,428,222.97		
Transfers received, registered, compared, and checked .....	9,950	898,791.11			387	440,003.75
Drafts received, registered, compared, and checked .....	34,659	13,843,235.01	2,506			804,195.96
Money-orders withdrawn for examination and returned .....	212				766	
Postal notes withdrawn for examination and returned .....	71				124	
Money-order advices sent for, examined, and returned .....	23,675		5,675			
Money-orders returned for correction .....	82,905		49,780			
Postal notes returned for correction .....	59,370		28,970			
Detailed statements of accounts made for suit cases and to correct errors .....	81		14			
Letters written and transmitted .....	15,045		749			
Commission, error, and other circulars transmitted .....	219,745				1,745	



(No. 15.)

## REPORT OF THE REGISTER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
REGISTER'S OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1887.

SIR: Concerning the operations of this Bureau for the last fiscal year, I respectfully report to you:

That in fulfillment of the duties imposed upon this office by United States Revised Statutes, section 313 and following, and by the various acts of Congress authorizing loans, we have dispatched current work and undertaken ameliorations as hereinafter detailed.

We have been unable to accomplish all that is desirable for symmetrical closure of the accounts of the Department for lack of Departmental orders, legislation, or mandatory law, as specified in my Annual Report for 1885, pages 6 and 7, viz:

"To make clear and adequate to the demands of the future, the debtor and creditor statements require that certain entries should be made regarding the naval pension fund, surplus revenue deposits with certain States, railway bond subsidies, amounts of Revolutionary war debt, purchase of Texas, and sundry other accounts, making \$116,105,031.45, which have been examined and determined. (Finance Report of 1876, page 18.)

It is respectfully suggested that, under Sec. 248 U. S. Revised Statutes, ample power has been conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize and direct to be made entries to correct all errors in public accounts growing out of wrong classification, erroneous entries and neglects to make them at proper times, which do not involve any expenditure of money not authorized by law."

Upon the exercise of this power for the corrections of our accounting in the matters above named, your predecessor in office hesitated because his predecessors had not acted, and requested me to prepare a bill which should authorize and require the necessary exercise of power; and upon my suggestion that it should be worded so as to be simply mandatory, so that it would cast no doubt upon the meaning of the language used in conferring existing statutory powers, this bill was prepared, and submitted in a supplement to my Annual Report for 1886, and with slight amendments is as follows:

*"A BILL to facilitate the business of the Treasury Department."*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: SECTION 1.* That for the purpose of settling the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States there shall be an appropriation account on the proper books of the Treasury Department to be known as the "unavailable-balances" account, to which all unavailable balances, except lapsed appropriations, shall be transferred by warrants based upon the proper settlement of the First Auditor, confirmed by the First Comptroller; and all such transfers heretofore made, other than by warrants, including the amounts deposited with several States by act of June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and all transfers by warrants from one appropriation to another in order to correct existing discrepancies in the loan, interest, and similar accounts, shall be examined, stated, and transferred as herein directed; but all such transfers shall be made in such manner as to debit the persons, State, or account properly chargeable therewith upon the personal-account books of the Register of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. That when money standing to the credit of a disbursing officer, clerk, or agent shall be repaid into the Treasury as "outstanding liabilities," under the provisions of sections three hundred and six to three hundred and ten, both inclusive, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, it shall be covered and credited upon the books of the office in which the officer, clerk, or agent was charged when the advance was made to him; and the Register of the Treasury shall furnish to the Second, Third, Fourth, and Sixth Auditors a transcript of all amounts heretofore covered into the Treasury as repayments of amounts standing to the credit of disbursing officers, clerks, or agents who are charged on their books respectively; and hereafter each of said Auditors shall keep an "outstanding-liabilities" account for the repayments herein referred to on the books of their respective offices, in the manner prescribed in said sections: *Provided*, That this shall apply to all cases where moneys have been or shall be repaid into the Treasury by persons declining to receive or retain them.

SEC. 3. That all unclaimed registered interest on the public debt of the United States and on bonds issued on account of Pacific railways, which has remained unclaimed for a period of two years, shall also be deposited and covered into the Treasury to the credit of the said account of "outstanding liabilities," in the manner provided in said sections, and shall only be paid thereafter in the manner prescribed thereby.

SEC. 4. That all bonds, notes, certificates, and other evidences of debt of the United States which shall have remained unclaimed for twenty-five years from and after the date at which they matured, or were called in for redemption, shall in like manner be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the said "outstanding-liabilities" account, and shall only be drawn therefrom in the manner provided in the said sections of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall keep an accurate account of the several loans of the United States on the books of the Department, and an appropriation account to be known as the "premium and discount" account, which shall be charged with the discount and credited with the premium hereafter accruing on loans in conformity with law; and all loans which have heretofore been sold at a premium or discount may be credited or charged, as the case may require, with the amount thereof, and the amount thus credited or charged shall be carried to the account herein authorized: *Provided*, That the said Secretary shall direct a separate account to be kept both of premium and discount on each loan, if in his judgment it is preferable so to do.

SEC. 6. That whenever Congress shall authorize the issue of bonds, notes, certificates, or other evidences of debt in satisfaction of any claim or demand against the United States, or for which no money shall be received, it shall be the duty of the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to cause an account thereof to be settled in the usual manner, and to direct that the amount found due be paid to the Treasurer of the United States, to be by him deposited in the General Treasury as a subscription on account of said bonds or other evidences of debt; and all cases of this character which have heretofore occurred may, in the discretion of the Secretary, be examined and settled in such a manner as to enable an exact statement of the debt of the United States to be made from the warrant account of receipts and expenditures; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall continue the monthly publication of the statement of the public debt of the United States in the form and way now in use, with such variations therein from time to time as may be required by the varying condition and character of said debt.

SEC. 7. That whenever money has been or shall be erroneously covered into the Treasury of the United States, the Secretary, by warrant, shall correct said erroneous entry, charging the amount to a general appropriation account, to be known as "transfer of moneys erroneously covered"; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the payment from the Treasury of any moneys thus erroneously covered, without specific authority of law."

This bill (S. 2034) was introduced in the Senate by Hon. Mr. Beck and into the House by the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt (H. R. 6831), Forty-eighth Congress.

On the Senate Finance Committee's reference to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, in explanation of its provisions, the following letter was written, which gives some of the principal objects to be accomplished by the proposed legislation:

MAY 6, 1886.

SIR: In response to your indorsement upon the note of the honorable chairman of the Senate Finance Committee of the 27th instant, requesting "as full and complete a statement as possible of the reasons for proposed legislation," etc. (bill S. 2034), and what will be its effect, together with a statement of existing accounts to which the provisions of the bill are to be applied, I respectfully state:

First. That the reason for section 1 are pretty fully set forth in the following extract from Senate Report No. 371, Forty-fourth Congress, p. 3, viz: "All money in the Treasury, wherever it may be placed for disbursement or custody, is charged to the Treasurer of the United States. It is obvious, however, that this money may be lost without fault on the part of the Treasurer, by robbery, accident, defalcation of a subordinate officer, misconduct of depositaries having it in charge, or otherwise. Still, under the law, the Treasurer is responsible, and is charged with these sums. Such a deficit would, in the account of a firm, be a simple, plain entry in the profit and loss account by crediting cash and debiting the defaulter. But from the fact, before stated, that money cannot be taken from the Treasurer except by an appropriation, this course would not be pursued. An account called "unavailables" was created, which was charged with the amounts, and the Treasurer credited in his general account through the statement of an account by the accounting officers. This method of relieving the Treasurer is, your committee are informed, a practice which has grown up, and is not authorized by law, and for some years past has been prohibited by the Comptroller, and has been discontinued. It is plain that the Treasurer should be relieved from this responsibility, and that Congress should in some proper way provide by law for the dropping of these unavailable funds, by authorizing a credit to the Treasurer and a corresponding charge against the defaulting officer who fails to pay the money on demand.

The effect of this section is also to make mandatory a reconciliation of the statements of the principal of the public debt, officially published by the Secretary and Register of the Treasury, which now differ by the amount of the following items, viz:

Old debt outstanding in 1836 .....	\$272, 793. 02
Loan of 1842, discount 1843 .....	42, 417. 80
Treasury notes twice redeemed, 1847 .....	23, 289. 86
War bounty stock, 1849 .....	233, 075. 00
Texan indemnity stock, 1850 .....	5, 000, 000. 00
Mexican indemnity stock, 1850 .....	303, 573. 92
Bonds February 8, 1861, discount 1861 .....	2, 019, 776. 10
Seven-thirty notes, 1861 (canceled), 1864 .....	45, 000. 00
Loan of July and August, 1861, discount 1865 .....	4, 204, 599. 38
Five-twenties of June, 1864 (stolen), 1865 .....	30, 000. 00
Navy pension fund, 1868 .....	1, 000, 000. 00
Lost note of 1860 (twice redeemed), 1868 .....	500. 00
Old demand notes (stolen) 1866 .....	18, 000. 00
Legal-tender (stolen), 1866 .....	6, 000. 00
Two-year notes of 1863, 1871 .....	140. 00
	<hr/>
	13, 199, 165. 08
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Five-twenties of 1865-1866 .....	995, 247. 00
Certificates of indebtedness, 1871 .....	36, 483. 54
Donation from Peters .....	1, 000. 00
	<hr/>
	1, 032, 730. 54
	<hr/>

Amount held for redemption of fractional currency (act of June 21, 1879) .....	8, 375, 934. 00
Pacific Railroad bonds, to be charged to the respective roads .....	64, 623, 510. 00
Discrepancy due to overissue in 1872 .....	250. 00

Most of these items appear in the Senate Report No. 371, Forty-fourth Congress, first session, on pages 25 and 26, and in the Finance Report of 1876, page 18; and in Treasury Department Document No. 818, current year, Statement of the Principal of the Public Debt from 1789 to 1885, etc., herewith.

In addition to the foregoing, as mentioned on page 7 of the Annual Report from this office for 1885, are:

(1) The Navy pension fund, now amounting to \$14,000,000, is carried as an outstanding indebtedness in the public debt statement, while, in fact, the money is in the Treasury, subject only to the provision that an amount equal to three per cent. thereon shall annually be estimated and appropriated for Navy pensions by Congress in the usual way.

(2) The surplus revenue deposits with certain States, under the act of June 23, 1836, amounting to \$23,101,644.91, hitherto and now carried as cash in the hands of the United States Treasurer, and accounted for as "unavailable," while other public depositaries are charged and the Treasurer is credited with the public moneys they have received and receipted for, as have these State depositaries, in the most formal manner.

Under the proposed law, accounts would be opened with the States holding these special deposits, in which they would be debited and the Treasurer credited with their respective holdings.

Section 2 provides an effective avoidance hereafter of the difficulties now existing, in the way of complete and speedy closure of accounts of the Government with various disbursing and other officers and persons having money transactions with it, and simply modifies a former provision of law passed at the instance of the Treasurer of the United States for the better settlement of his accounts. As it now stands, the law has created very great confusion and materially increased the labor of the Department without rendering the business as secure as it should be.

The original law is entirely correct and proper. But one provision of it was based upon the theory that the system of business in the Treasury Department was uniform, simple, and harmonious. This is not the fact, because the several additions to the Department were each created upon an independent basis of its own, and were not made to harmonize with the original organization as draughted by the first Secretary of the Treasury.

Great relief will be experienced in every accounting office by the process here provided for, and at the same time a greater degree of security to the Government from unjust and improper claims on account of business which should have been closed years ago.

There is nothing in this provision which authorizes the expenditure of money, nor is there in any provision of this act. The sole object is to simplify the system of business in the Department and to have the work done with the least labor, the greatest accuracy, and in the promptest manner.

Section 3. At present the Treasurer, at the proper time, draws money to meet the registered interest becoming due on the public debt, and retains that which is not called for, with lists of unpaid interest checks, under custody of clerks who attend to the business. This leaves him responsible for the unpaid money indefinitely. Any one having the lists of unpaid checks might arrange to have them cashed upon fraudulent power of attorney, without likelihood of detection. Section 3 provides a safeguard against this danger, by causing any moneys uncalled for during three years to be covered into the Treasury again by warrant. I suggest that it should be amended by striking out "three" in line 4, and inserting "two," which will give time enough to avoid any practical inconvenience. Claimants of interest unpaid for more than two years will be paid upon a statement of account and warrant, as now provided for the payment of other "outstanding liabilities."

Sections 4, 5, and 6 are designed to improve the present account keeping of the Treasury, and secure a more perfect and detailed history of the transactions to which they apply; their effect will be to make the same mandatory, and will make the books agree with the published statements, and prevent disagreement in future.

Section 4 should be amended by striking out "twenty-five," in line 3, and inserting "ten".

Section 7 provides for the correction of clerical mistakes of entry. It sometimes happens that moneys are covered into the Treasury to an erroneous source of revenue, and the effect of this section will be to secure correction, by the Secretary of the Treasury, without the necessity of legislation, which, for lack of such provision, at present obtains.

As already stated, the effect of this bill being enacted into a law will be to secure the important objects hereinbefore specified, without involving any additional expense to the Government, and all of the changes provided for by section 1 can be effected in a few days.

Herewith I return the letter of the honorable chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, with a copy of S. 2034, with interlineations, showing the amendments recommended hereinbefore stated.

Also transmit copy of Senate report 371, Forty-fourth Congress; Register's annual report for 1885; public-debt statement, etc.; Treasury document 818, Forty-ninth Congress, to which reference has been made herein.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,  
*Register.*

Hon. DANIEL MANNING,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

From this it will be seen that the reports of the Special Senate Committee in 1871-72, and its Finance Committee in 1876, recommended that to be done which this bill provides for.

It should be added that Senator J. J. Ingalls several years ago introduced a bill embracing most of the provisions contained in this, con-



cerning the importance of which, in all my intercourse with members of both Houses, I have never heard any but favorable opinions.

I trust your administration will have the honor, among other things, of accomplishing these important reforms.

The statutes require this office "to keep all accounts of receipts and expenditures of the public money and of all debts due to and from the United States." This last requirement drew my attention to the numerous balances appearing on our books, and dating almost from the origin of the Bureau. Under an order of the House of Representatives a call was made on the Secretary of the Treasury for a report of the balances due to and from the Government in all departments of the service, as required to be kept by this office.

His order for the preparation of this brought two facts into prominence:

(1) The Treasury Department has neglected to provide for obtaining and keeping any debtor and creditor account with any of the numerous disbursing agents under the orders of the War, Navy, Interior proper, and Post-Office Departments.

(2) A report, of 204 pages, containing the statement of balances due to and from the United States among all officers and agents acting under or in connection with all other Departments of the Government, and comprising 18,526 balances.

This report, printed by order of the House, showed balances apparently—

Due to the United States.....	\$25, 809, 194. 40
Due from the United States to sundry persons.....	382, 104. 50
Due from the United States, decedents, trust fund.....	50, 080. 94
Due from the United States, outstanding liabilities, act May 2, 1866....	569, 408. 51
Total.....	1, 001, 593. 95

Soon there came a great demand from all parts of the country, and ere long the limited number of the edition which the House of Representatives ordered for the use of the Treasury Department became exhausted.

But the publication was fruitful in showing—

(1) That many persons had balances of accounts with several appropriations, some for and others against the Government, growing out of the lack of any accounting division charged with concentrating into a single final account all special ones with each person, from which the final status of such person's account could be ascertained and due notice thereof given.

(2) Many of the balances were unclosed because the vouchers and papers had been suspended, or shoved aside by other business, and, for lack of notice to the interested party, never called up by the accounting officers for action.

(3) Other balances were found where, through unexplained casualties, there was a failure duly to credit the party interested, and where, for lack of notice, he had failed to attend to it until the lapse of time was too great to admit of proper rectification.

Another item of book-keeping reform calls for your action. The law requires that the history of all purchases and titles to public lands acquired shall be kept in the office of Solicitor of the Treasury. But the accounts of the costs of the properties and of all improvements thereon are scattered amongst the records of every Department of the Government under the supervision of which the expenditures were made.

For business purposes, in the absence of any Department or Bureau specially charged with these expenditures, the Secretary could have this serious defect supplied by requiring the accounts to be made out and kept by a proper division in the Register's Office, where, under existing law, they ought to come as soon as provision can be made for it.

To prevent the manifold losses, injustices, and defects of the present lack of any provision for the determination and settlement of final balances in this Department; for making out and keeping a complete history of the costs of public buildings and grounds, I earnestly renew my recommendation of last year, that the honorable Secretary urgently commend to Congress the passage of an act of the tenor following, to wit:

"A BILL TO DETERMINE AND SETTLE FINAL BALANCES OF ACCOUNTS DUE TO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there shall be a division in the office of the Register of the Treasury to be known as the "division of balances and settled accounts," in charge of a chief learned in the book and account keeping of the Treasury Department, who shall have two assistants, expert book-keepers, familiar with the duties and details of the Treasury accounts, and such other clerical force as may be necessary.

SEC. 2. That the Register, Sixth Auditor, and Second Comptroller of the Treasury shall prepare statements, with useful explanations, of all balances remaining due to and from the United States from the year seventeen hundred and eighty-nine to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty, as fully as the same appear upon the books of their respective offices, and file the same in said division as soon as practicable after the passage of this act; and thereafter annually, within ninety days after the close of each fiscal year, they shall file in said division like statements of balances on their books for that year, and therewith shall also transmit copies of the same to the Department of Justice, for its action. All such statements of balances, when received in said division under the supervision of the Register, shall be entered in ledgers properly arranged for that purpose. The Department of Justice, within ninety days after the end of each fiscal year, shall transmit to the Register a statement of what has been done as to these balances by that Department. After examination and comparison with the reports from the different Departments, the Register shall cause record to be made on the ledgers in said division against the balances of the results of the suits, compromises, and settlements which have been made.

SEC. 3. That whenever such balances are closed by settlements made by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, they shall be reported to the Register, to enable him to have the balances closed on the books of said division; and where suits have been instituted, or hereafter shall be brought, to recover such balances, the Comptrollers of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Customs, and the Department of Justice shall notify the Register thereof, so that he can cause proper memoranda to be made concerning the same on the books in said division; and said books shall at all times exhibit the condition of each of said balances. The Comptrollers of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Customs shall have the authority, in the exercise of sound discretionary judgment, to cause any of such balances to be closed upon submitting a schedule, with report of reasons, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and receiving his approval, and shall carry the same to the profit and loss accounts; and, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, they may compromise any such balances, and file reports thereof in said division for credit entries.

SEC. 4. That when statements of balances are filed and entered in the books of said division, it shall be the duty of the Register to have notices prepared, and sent to all disbursing officers, collectors of the revenues, receivers of the public moneys, and others, of the balances remaining due by or to them, and on what account. He shall confer and advise with the Comptrollers of the Treasury, Commissioner of Customs, and Department of Justice, and furnish them such information and assistance at his command as may be conducive to the adjustment, collection, and settlement of the balances remaining on the books in his office. He shall transmit annually to Congress, on or before the second Monday in December, a statement from the books in that division showing all new balances, and noting those in suit, those that have gone to judgment, and those that have been compromised.

SEC. 5. That all accounts of the costs and expenses of all public buildings and grounds belonging to the United States, after being entered in the Departments as now provided by law, shall be transmitted to said division, where records shall be made so as to show the cost of each building, light-house, fort, and piece of ground belonging to the Government, and its disposition if sold.

SEC. 6. That the chief of said division shall be entitled to a salary of three thousand dollars a year, and the assistants to a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars a year each.

SEC. 7. That for the purpose of paying the salaries of the chief and the assistants of said division, and carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury."

#### ACCOUNTS OF POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

It seems indispensable again to call attention to the anomaly in our system of account keeping in the Post-Office Department, which, under the provisions of section 236, United States Revised Statutes, comes under the scrutiny of the Secretary of the Treasury.

(1) Of all the vast postal revenues, amounting to upwards of \$50,000,000, none is paid into the Treasury, under a system of accounting which requires all receipts and expenditures to be made by warrant. How can this anomaly be reconciled with existing requirements? Such reconciliation, or the repeal of such requirements of law and regulation, seem imperative.

(2) The present movement of money of the Post-Office Department, outgoing and incoming, is over \$100,000,000, and constantly increasing. It amounts to nearly one-fifth of the Treasury business, and yet there is but one accounting officer responsible for the supervision of the entire business, while there are five Auditors and substantially four Comptrollers to supervise the rest of the business.

It would seem that good account-keeping and good business methods demand this to be remedied.

#### PRESERVATION OF FILES.

It has been brought to the Department's attention in each Annual Report since I have been Register, that our means of performing this duty are wholly inadequate to the necessities of the service. I renew this statement, with, if possible, increased emphasis.

Our rooms for storing files are twelve in number, six in the basement and six in the attic of the building. Of the six in the basement, three open on the south and three into the west hall of that floor. They contain 13,287 square feet of floor space, and 159,056 cubic feet of volume, and are filled with one hundred and eleven file cases, occupying 3,321 square feet of floor and 38,184 cubic feet of space.

The other six file rooms, if halls deserve to be included as rooms, are on the southwest quarter of the attic floor, and contain 6,665 square feet of floor, 52,379 cubic feet of volume, and pine-board shelving, called file-cases, numbering ninety, standing on 2,656 square-feet of floor, and having 21,634 cubic feet of volume. All of these are full or waiting to be filled with files already on hand.

The only room, in all the twelve, that is fit for a Files-room, offering any reasonable security against fire, dust, dirt, and vermin, is Files-room A on the basement floor, wherein the cases are of iron with iron shelving, and doors of the same material. But it contains only 23 cases out of 201 at the disposal of this Bureau.

Having made a special report on this matter to the committee recently appointed by the Secretary, I will only add to what is said above, that in all the 178 file-cases outside of File-room A, *not one* offers any of the guaranties for safe keeping of files demanded by the commonest dictates of business applicable to the archives of a great Government.

I therefore renew my recommendations made in previous reports:

(1) That the present files be examined and separated into those "likely" and those "unlikely" to be called for; that the latter be catalogued and divided into those which may be destroyed and which may be boxed and stored for further orders.

(2) That those "likely to be called for" be put into sheet-metal cases and file boxes, arranged and catalogued by each Bureau, so as to secure the greatest ease and certainty of reference.

(3) That steps be taken for timely provision for future file-rooms, of a character suitable to meet speedily coming demands of the Department Service.

#### MONTHLY DEBT STATEMENT.

In the last annual report from this office it was stated that "since the Register's is the office of final record of all receipts and expenditures of the Government, it ought to be required to make the Monthly Debt Statement." The reasons given are, that being by law the final account keeper of the Government, necessarily having the material therefor, accuracy would be secured, apparently or really, discrepant Public Debt Statements avoided, and the necessity for explanations of such discrepancies to the inquiring business public, as has hitherto happened, would be removed.

This, appearing to be an improvement in our account-keeping methods, tending towards increased security in accuracy and unity of responsibility, is again brought to the honorable Secretary's notice.

It is also respectfully submitted that much needless duplication of work and some expense could be saved by assigning portions of the work in the divisions of the Secretary's Office to the Register's Bureau, with an increased efficiency and unity of responsibility.

The operations in the Register's Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, have been carried on by the Division of Receipts and Expenditures; the Division of Loans; the Division of Notes, Coupons, and Currency, and the Special Division of Interest, Premiums, and Expenses of the Public Debt.

The expenses of the Bureau appear in the table following, showing the annual appropriations and expenditures for the years 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887, in the last columns of which it appears that the total appropriation for the last fiscal year was \$141,677.94, and the total expenditure for the year \$139,094.55.

TABLE A.—ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THIS BUREAU FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1884, 1885, 1886, AND 1887, THE PORTION OF THE SAME ACTUALLY SPENT, AND HOW THE EXPENDITURE WAS DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE DIVISIONS OF WORK.

	1883-'84.	1884-'85.	1885-'86.	1886-'87.
Appropriation .....	\$183, 610. 00	\$183, 610. 00	\$162, 450. 00	\$139, 750. 00 *1, 027. 94
Actual expenditure .....	181, 990. 87	178, 274. 01	150, 889. 78	141, 677. 94 139, 094. 55
Detailed distribution thereof:				
Register and Assistant Register's Office.	10, 184. 67	10, 129. 97	11, 153. 89	11, 244. 29
Receipts and Expenditures	59, 921. 79	60, 500. 47	55, 139. 20	56, 829. 32
Loans .....	42, 551. 41	35, 675. 45	27, 251. 95	23, 469. 87
Note and Coupon	33, 626. 41	37, 335. 32	53, 064. 85	40, 671. 22
Currency (consolidated October 1, 1885)	20, 258. 61	15, 486. 02		
Tonnage .....	7, 790. 60	9, 978. 79		
Interest and Expenses on Loans .....			2, 047. 22	6, 745. 65
Details to other Bureaus .....	7, 557. 88	9, 157. 99	2, 182. 67	134. 20
Total expended .....	181, 990. 87	178, 274. 01	150, 889. 78	139, 094. 55

\*The appropriation for the year 1885-'86 was extended to cover July, 1886, being an increase of \$1,027.94 over \$139,750, the rate for the remainder of the year.

Tables B, C, D, and E exhibit in detail the distribution of these appropriations and the actual outlay in each of the aforementioned years.

TABLE B.—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE, REGISTER'S OFFICE, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884—DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE AND SALARIES.

Divisions.	Register, \$4,000.	Assistant Register, \$2,250.	Chief of Division, \$2,000.	Class 4, \$1,800.	Class 3, \$1,600.	Class 2, \$1,400.	Class 1, \$1,200.	Class \$1,000.	Copyists, \$900.	Messengers, \$840.	Assistant Messengers, \$720.	Laborers, \$660.	Number in each Division.	Salaries.
Office of Register and Assistant Register	1	1				1.00		1.00			1.00	0.93	5.93	\$10,184.67
Receipts and Expenditures			1	9.25	9	6.79	4.21	1.99	7.49	1.00	1.00	3.07	44.80	59,921.79
Loans			1	6.63	4	3.61	7.92	0.66	6.24		1.00	1.00	32.06	42,551.41
Note and Coupon			1	2.04	3	1.00	4.67		16.48			2.00	30.19	33,626.41
Currency			1		1		1.00		16.49		1.00		20.49	20,358.61
Tonnage			1			2.34			2.00		1.00		6.34	7,790.60
Details to other Bureaus				0.08		0.21	1.93	0.33	4.95				7.50	7,557.38
Total expended	1	1	5	18.00	17	14.95	19.73	3.98	53.65	1.00	5.00	7.00	147.31	181,990.87
Appropriation	1	1	5	18.00	17	15.00	20.00	4.00	55.00	1.00	5.00	7.00	149.00	*183,610.00

\* Including \$200 for disbursing clerk.

TABLE C.—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE, REGISTER'S OFFICE, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885—DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE AND SALARIES.

Divisions.	Register, \$4,000.	Assistant Register, \$2,250.	Chief of division, \$2,000.	Class 4, \$1,800.	Class 3, \$1,600.	Class 2, \$1,400.	Class 1, \$1,200.	Class \$1,000.	Copyists, \$900.	Messengers, \$840.	Assistant messengers, \$720.	Laborers, \$660.	Number in each division.	Salaries.
Office of Register and Assistant Register	1	1				1.0		1.0			1.0	1	6.0	\$10,129.97
Receipts and Expenditures			1	9.9	8.1	7.0	5.6	2.0	7.0	1.0	1.0	3	44.8	60,500.47
Loans			1	6.0	4.0	2.6	7.0	.1	3.2		1.0	1	25.9	35,675.45
Note and Coupon			1	2.0	3.9	1.4	5.2		17.2		1.0	1	33.5	37,535.32
Currency			1		.3		1.0	.6	11.7		1.0		15.6	15,496.02
Tonnage			1			3.0	.5		2.7		1.0		8.2	9,978.79
Details to other bureaus					.7		.3	.3	8.2		1.0		9.5	9,157.99
Total expended	1	1	5	17.9	17.0	15.0	19.6	4.0	50.0	1.0	5.0	7	143.5	178,274.01
Appropriation	1	1	5	18.0	17.0	15.0	20.0	4.0	55.0	1.0	5.0	7	149.0	*183,610.00

\*\$200 additional appropriated for disbursing clerk; \$100 used.

TABLE D.—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE, REGISTER'S OFFICE, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1886—DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE AND SALARIES.

Divisions.	Register, \$4,000.	Assistant Register, \$2,250.	Chief of division, \$2,000.	Class 4, \$1,800.	Class 3, \$1,600.	Class 2, \$1,400.	Class 1, \$1,200.	Class \$1,000.	Copyists, \$900.	Messengers, \$840.	Assistant messengers, \$720.	Laborers, \$660.	Number in each division.	Salaries.
Office of Register and Assistant Register	1	1	.28			.98		1	.69		1.54	.35	6.84	\$11,153.89
Receipts and Expenditures			.97	9.55	7.81	6.00	4.06	1	6.40	1.00	.42	3.60	40.81	55,189.20
Loans			1.04	5.50	2.80	1.00	5.60		1.47		.99	.95	19.35	27,251.95
Note, Coupon, and Currency (consolidated Oct. 1, 1885)			1.25	1.92	3.99	2.29	8.52		27.23		1.00	2.99	49.19	53,064.85
Interest and Expenses on loans			.45	.21		.21	.40						1.27	2,047.22
Details to other bureaus			.10		.01	.64	.14		.97		.04		1.90	2,182.87
Total expended	1	1	4.09	17.18	14.61	11.12	18.72	2	36.76	1.00	3.99	7.89	119.36	150,889.78
Appropriation	1	1	5.00	18.00	17.00	12.00	19.00	2	40.00	1.00	4.00	8.00	128.00	162,450.00

TABLE E.—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE, REGISTER'S OFFICE, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887—DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE AND SALARIES.

Divisions.	Register, \$4,000.	Assistant Register, \$2,250.	Chiefs of division, \$2,000.	Class 4, \$1,800.	Class 3, \$1,600.	Class 2, \$1,400.	Class 1, \$1,200.	Class, \$1,000.	Copyists, \$900.	Messengers, \$840.	Assistant messengers, \$720.	Laborers, \$600.	Number in each division.	Salaries.
Office of Register and Assistant Register	1	1			.96	1.04		1			.47	1.00	6.47	\$11,244.29
Receipts and Expenditures			1	9.20	8.00	5.90	7.21	1	4.26	1	1.61	2.59	41.77	56,829.32
Loans			1	4.80	2.00	1.94	3.06		2.00		1.20	.89	16.89	23,469.87
Note, Coupon, and Currency			1	1.98	5.00	1.10	3.08		22.06		.58	2.46	37.26	40,671.22
Interest and Expenses on loans			1	1.00		1.00	.75					.98	4.73	6,745.65
Details to other bureaus						.08	.01						.09	134.20
Total expended	1	1	4	16.98	15.96	11.06	14.11	2	28.32	1	3.86	7.92	107.21	139,094.55
Appropriation	1	1	4	17.00	16.00	11.00	14.00	2	29.00	1	4.00	8.00	108.00	139,750.00
														*1,927.94
														141,677.94

\*The appropriation for the year 1885-'86 was extended to cover July, 1886, being an increase of \$1,927.94 over \$139,750, the rate for the remainder of the year.

TABLE F.—COMPARATIVE AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS OF EVERY GRADE APPROPRIATED FOR, AND THE NUMBER WHO ACTUALLY SERVED IN EACH DIVISION OF THE REGISTER'S OFFICE, AND NUMBERS PAID ON ROLLS, BUT EMPLOYED ELSEWHERE, FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1884, 1885, 1886, AND 1887.

Class.	Register's and Assistant Register's offices.				Division of Receipts and Expenditures.			
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Register, \$4,000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00				
Assistant Register, \$2,250	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00				
Chiefs of divisions, \$2,000			.28		1.00	1.00	.97	1.00
Class 4, \$1,800					9.25	9.90	9.55	9.20
Class 3, \$1,600				.96	9.00	8.10	7.81	8.00
Class 2, \$1,400	1.00	1.00	.98	1.04	6.79	7.00	6.00	5.90
Class 1, \$1,200					4.21	5.60	4.06	7.21
Class \$1,000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.99	2.00	1.00	1.00
Copyists, \$900			.69		7.49	7.00	6.40	4.26
Messengers, \$840					1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Assistant messengers, \$720	1.00	1.00	1.54	.47	1.00	.20	.42	1.61
Laborers, \$600	.93	1.00	.35	1.00	3.07	3.00	3.00	2.59
Total	5.93	6.00	6.84	6.47	44.80	44.80	40.81	41.77

Class.	Division of Loans.				Division of Notes and Coupons (including Currency during 1886, 1887).			
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Register, \$4,000								
Assistant Register, \$2,250								
Chiefs of divisions, \$2,000	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.00
Class 4, \$1,800	6.63	6.00	5.50	4.80	2.04	2.00	1.92	1.98
Class 3, \$1,600	4.00	4.00	2.80	2.00	3.00	3.90	3.90	5.00
Class 2, \$1,400	3.61	2.60	1.00	1.94	1.00	1.40	2.29	1.10
Class 1, \$1,200	7.92	7.00	5.60	3.06	4.67	5.20	8.52	3.08
Class \$1,000	.66	.10						
Copyists, \$900	6.24	3.20	1.47	2.00	16.48	17.20	27.23	22.06
Messengers, \$840								
Assistant messengers, \$720	1.00	1.00	.99	1.20		.60	1.00	.58
Laborers, \$600	1.00	1.00	.95	.89	2.00	2.00	2.99	2.46
Total	32.06	25.90	19.35	16.89	30.19	33.60	49.19	37.26

TABLE F.—COMPARATIVE AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS, ETC.—Continued.

Class.	Division of Currency.		Division of Interest and Expenses on Loans.		Tonnage Division.		Details to other bureaus.			
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Register, \$4,000										
Assistant Register, \$2,250										
Chiefs of divisions, \$2,000	1.00	1.00	.45	1.00	1.00	1.00			.10	
Class 4, \$1,800			.21	1.00			.08			
Class 3, \$1,600	1.00	.30						.70	.01	
Class 2, \$1,400			.21	1.00	2.34	3.00	.21		.64	.08
Class 1, \$1,200	1.00	1.00	.40	.75		.50	1.93	.30	.14	.01
Class \$1,000		.60					.33	.30		
Copyists, \$900	16.49	11.70			2.00	2.70	4.95	8.20	.97	
Messengers, \$840										
Assistant messengers, \$720	1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00			.04	
Laborers, \$660				.98						
Total	20.49	15.66	1.27	4.73	6.34	8.20	7.50	9.50	1.90	.09

Class.	Total on roll of Register's office.				Appropriation for employes in each year.			
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Register, \$4,000	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1	1	1	1
Assistant Register, \$2,250	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1	1	1	1
Chiefs of divisions, \$2,000	5.00	5.00	4.09	4.00	5	5	5	4
Class 4, \$1,800	18.00	17.90	17.18	16.98	18	18	18	17
Class 3, \$1,600	17.00	17.00	14.61	15.96	17	17	17	16
Class 2, \$1,400	14.95	15.00	11.12	11.06	15	15	12	11
Class 1, \$1,200	19.73	19.60	18.72	14.11	20	20	19	14
Class \$1,000	3.98	4.00	2.00	2.00	4	4	2	2
Copyists, \$900	53.65	50.00	36.76	28.32	55	55	40	29
Messengers, \$840	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1	1	1	1
Assistant messengers, \$720	5.00	5.00	3.99	3.86	5	5	4	4
Laborers, \$660	7.00	7.00	7.89	7.92	7	7	8	8
Total	147.31	143.50	119.36	107.21	149	149	128	108

In 1884, and until October 1, 1885, the Currency Division was not under this head. On October 1, 1885, this division was consolidated with the Division of Notes and Coupons, constituting what is now known as the Division of Notes, Coupons, and Currency.

Employés in the Tonnage Division were paid from the appropriation for the Register's Office to June 30, 1885, inclusive, although they had been transferred to the Bureau of Navigation, which was constituted by act of July 5, 1884.

The Division of Interest and Expenses on Loans was constituted by order of the Secretary dated January 4, 1886.

In the above table, clerks detailed from other Bureaus to the Register's office are not included, nor is time taken in excess of leave.

#### DIVISION OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

This division had during the year 41.77 employés, and has—

(1) To keep account of all receipts and expenditures of public moneys and of debts due to and from the United States.

(2) To receive from the Commissioner of Customs and First Comptroller of the Treasury the accounts which shall have been finally adjusted, with their vouchers, certificates, etc., and to preserve the same.

(3) To record all warrants for receipt of moneys into or payments from the Treasury and to certify the same thereon, except those drawn

by the Postmaster-General and those drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions of the Secretaries of War, the Interior (proper), and of the Navy.

(4) To transmit to the Treasury copies of the certificates of balances of accounts adjusted.

(5) To furnish to the proper accounting officers copies of all warrants covering proceeds of Government property where the same may be necessary in the settlement of accounts in their respective offices.

The following shows the relative forces employed in this division during the past two fiscal years:

Years.	No. of employes.	Amount of pay-roll.
1886-'87 .....	41.77	\$56,829.32
1885-'86 .....	40.81	55,189.20
Increase .....	.96	1,640.12

Details of its principal work appear in the subjoined statements, giving—

(1) The receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.

(2) Summary of current work for the fiscal year.

(3) Heads of extra work done during the fiscal year.

To which should be added betterments that have been found possible in regularizing the storage of files on the attic floor.

TABLE G.—CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, GIVING THE RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887, AS SHOWN BY THE BOOKS OF THIS DIVISION.

Balance in Treasury June 30, 1886 (including \$28,101,644.91 on deposit with the States under act June 23, 1836, and \$1,419,734.44 due from United States mints, depositories, and sub-treasuries on account of defaults and deficits .....		\$526,848,755.46
Receipts during fiscal year 1887 :		
Customs .....	\$217,286,893.13	
Internal revenue .....	118,823,391.22	
Sales of public lands .....	9,254,286.42	
Direct tax (State tax act, August 5, 1861) .....	32,892.05	
Revenues, District of Columbia .....	2,327,060.18	
Tax on circulation, etc., national banks .....	2,385,851.18	
Proceeds of Government property .....	262,832.32	
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railroads .....	914,793.13	
Sinking fund, Pacific Railroads .....	1,364,435.87	
Consular fees .....	609,377.71	
Immigrant fund .....	253,402.50	
Custom-house fees .....	748,014.92	
Customs fines, penalties, and forfeitures .....	180,205.41	
Customs emolument fees .....	144,817.53	
Interest on Indian trust-fund stocks .....	25,735.34	
Proceeds sales of Indian lands .....	1,479,028.81	
Reimbursements on account of Indian appropriations .....	339,781.61	
Deposits, expenses surveying public lands .....	94,289.76	
Registers' and receivers' fees .....	1,540,603.05	
Fees on letters patent .....	1,151,666.40	
Sale old court-house and post-office, Philadelphia .....	412,702.95	
Sale old Bridewell Dock, Chicago, Ill .....	205,000.00	
Profits on coinage, deductions, and assays .....	8,928,252.83	
Tax on seal-skins .....	317,452.75	
Soldiers' Home permanent fund .....	1,226,259.47	
Sale ordnance material, powder, and projectiles .....	71,754.22	
Depredations on public lands .....	41,456.99	
Issue of United States notes (legal tender) .....	74,068,000.00	
Issue of certificates of deposit .....	28,480,000.00	
Issue of silver certificates .....	51,852,000.00	
Issue of funded loan of 1907 .....	40,900.00	
Unenumerated .....	995,039.91	
		525,844,177.66
Total assets .....		1,052,692,933.12



## Expenditures during fiscal year 1887:

Customs .....	\$23,795,963.12	
Internal revenue .....	4,070,126.59	
Diplomatic .....	7,104,490.47	
Quarterly salaries .....	603,417.47	
Treasury .....	38,842,337.73	
Judiciary .....	3,527,294.90	
Interior civil .....	7,821,225.81	
War Department .....	38,561,025.85	
Navy Department .....	15,141,126.80	
Interior Department, Indians .....	6,194,522.69	
Interior Department, pensions .....	75,029,101.79	
Interest on public debt .....	43,878,176.53	
Interest on public debt, bonds issued to Pacific railroad companies .....	3,863,400.72	
Redemption of gold certificates .....	9,637,428.00	
Redemption of silver certificates .....	22,286,525.00	
Redemption of United States notes (legal tender) .....	74,068,000.00	
Redemption of certificates of deposit .....	37,900,000.00	
Redemption of 3 per cent. loan of July 12, 1882 .....	127,612,850.00	
Redemption of sundry old loans and notes .....	246,618.15	
Amount allowed by compromise to H. W. Hoffman, United States depository, Baltimore, Md. ....	7,997.64	
		\$539,641,498.76
		<u>512,851,434.36</u>

Included in this balance \$512,851,434.36 are the following unavailable funds, viz:

Amount due from United States mints, depositories, and sub-treasuries (increase of \$200 during fiscal year) .....		1,419,934.44
Amount due from the several States, deposited with them under act June 23, 1836, viz:		
Maine .....	955,838.25	
New Hampshire .....	669,086.79	
Vermont .....	669,086.79	
Massachusetts .....	1,338,173.58	
Connecticut .....	764,670.60	
Rhode Island .....	382,335.30	
New York .....	4,014,520.71	
Pennsylvania .....	2,867,514.78	
New Jersey .....	764,670.60	
Ohio .....	2,007,260.34	
Indiana .....	860,254.44	
Illinois .....	477,919.14	
Michigan .....	286,751.49	
Delaware .....	286,751.49	
Maryland .....	955,838.25	
Virginia .....	2,198,427.99	
North Carolina .....	1,433,757.39	
South Carolina .....	1,051,422.09	
Georgia .....	1,051,422.09	
Alabama .....	669,086.79	
Louisiana .....	477,919.14	
Mississippi .....	382,335.30	
Tennessee .....	1,433,757.39	
Kentucky .....	1,433,757.39	
Missouri .....	382,335.30	
Arkansas .....	286,751.49	
		28,101,644.91
Total unavailable .....		<u>29,521,579.35</u>

The report of the chief shows the current work for the year, viz:

## IN COPY-ROOM SECTION.

Accounts received, stamped, and registered .....	40,044
Accounts copied for warrants .....	26,147
Civil warrants registered and copied .....	35,438
War, Navy, and Interior pay and repay warrants registered .....	23,024
Transfer drafts registered .....	1,153

## IN BOOK-KEEPING SECTION.

Covering, repay, and counter warrants registered .....	15,793
Certificates furnished and requisitions passed .....	20,205
Journal pages covered in journalizing accounts and warrants .....	8,565
Accounts and warrants journalized .....	49,240
Journal entries made .....	114,963
Accounts and warrants posted in personal and appropriation ledgers .....	100,783
Ledger entries made .....	207,827

## IN FILES-ROOM SECTION.

Current accounts received, registered, and filed .....	37,504
Accounts withdrawn from files by auditing officers and others .....	65,829
Accounts returned, checked, and refiled .....	71,571
Accounts and pay warrants arranged and refiled, being overflow from current files-room .....	296,950
Internal-revenue-stamp books folded, cut, tagged, and filed .....	33,100
Accounts transcribed for suits, etc., making 14,686 pages (5,920 pages copied in this section) certified and sealed by the register (Sec. 886, Revised Statutes) .....	317

To this volume of current work in this division has been added the following:

## SPECIAL WORK.

(1) A general "Receipt Ledger" giving under appropriate heads the receipts from all sources into the Treasury for every year from 1789 to June 30, 1886, has been finished.

(2) A similarly arranged "Expenditure Ledger" has been nearly completed. The making of these ledgers has led to much research and labor, but they will more than compensate for the time expended for the invaluable facilities they will afford in future investigations of the receipts and disbursements of the public revenue, by furnishing easy references.

(3) Indexing by names and appropriations of the old ledgers without indices has progressed, several volumes having been completed and others under way. It is incomprehensible how this very necessary matter should have been neglected as the ledgers were being filled with entries.

(4) The "Receipts and Expenditures" for the year 1885 will be finished and ready for transmittal by the meeting of Congress, and that for 1886 is well under way, much of it being now completed. This important work was five years behind when the present chief took charge of the division, the last volume then published being for 1880.

(5) Much time and labor has been expended during the year on the work of examining and correcting the old unbalanced accounts, some of them reaching back to the early history of the Government, which arose in many instances from clerical errors, omissions, misdirections on pay and covering warrants, carelessness in transmitting papers from one office to another, etc.

Information in detail of the receipts from all sources, the expenditures by appropriations, the condition of the public debt, and other statements appertaining to the financial transactions and accounts of the Government, required to be published by the Register, which were prepared in this division, will be found in the appendix. (See pages 713 to 877, inclusive.)

## THE DIVISION OF LOANS.

This division, with 16.89 employés actually at work and a pay-roll of \$23,469.87, has the custody and registration of issues and redemptions of all bonds and evidences of public debt, the custody of blank bonds and certificates, and the preparation of interest, dividend, and coupon-bond schedules.

Its comparative cost for the past and preceding fiscal year is shown below :

Years.	Number of employes.	Amount of pay-roll.
1886-'87 .....	16.89	\$23,469.87
1885-'86 .....	19.35	27,251.95
Decrease .....	*2.46	†3,782.08

\* 12.7 per cent.

† 13.8 per cent.

Its current work is summarized in the following tabular statements with appended explanatory notes.

An impression of the magnitude of the operations of this division in the past may be formed by considering the following statement of the number of volumes of record on hand:

	No. volumes.
Registered canceled bonds .....	2,203
Records of loans prior to 1836 .....	2,020
Records of loans subsequent .....	1,969
Bound volumes of letters and receipts .....	688
Total .....	6,880

The tabular statements herewith transmitted, marked A and B, show, by loans, the total number of bonds and the amounts issued and canceled during the year, aggregating as follows:

Year.	Bonds issued.		Bonds canceled.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1886-'87 .....	34,620	\$171,119,600	106,173	\$325,019,750
1885-'86 .....	39,173	180,987,250	70,753	191,667,950
Decrease .....	4,553	9,867,650		
Increase .....			35,420	133,351,800

The issues show a decrease of 4,553 in the number of bonds, and of \$9,867,650 in amount, as compared with the preceding year.

The number of bonds canceled increased 35,420, representing an increased value of \$133,351,800.

As classified upon the loan account the above amounts were divided as follows:

#### BONDS ISSUED.

Year.	Direct issues.	Exchanges.	Transfers.	Total issued.
1886-'87 .....	\$44,050	\$19,139,700	\$151,935,850	\$171,119,600
1885-'86 .....	62,550	9,623,150	171,301,550	180,987,250

#### BONDS CANCELED.

Year.	Redemptions.	Exchanges.	Transfers.	Total canceled.
1886-'87 .....	\$153,944,200	\$19,139,700	\$151,935,850	\$325,019,750
1885-'86 .....	10,743,250	9,623,150	171,301,550	191,667,950

## TOTAL BONDS HANDLED.

Year.	Number.	Amount.
1886-'87 .....	140,793	\$496,139,350
1885-'86 .....	109,926	372,655,200
Increase .....	30,867	123,484,150

The increase in the total number of bonds handled during the year was 30,867, amounting to \$123,484,150. This shows an increase of 28 per cent. in the number of bonds and of 33 per cent. in amounts.

The amount of Spanish indemnity certificates transferred (see Statement C) was—

1887 .....	\$165,404,58
1886 .....	16,721,14

## BLANK BONDS ON HAND, RECEIVED, AND ISSUED (SEE STATEMENT D).

	Number.	Amount.
Blank bonds on hand July 1, 1886 .....	199,886	\$743,131,650
Blank bonds received during the year .....	570	1,551,000
Total .....	200,456	744,682,650
Issued during year .....	34,620	171,119,600
On hand June 30, 1887 .....	165,836	573,563,050

TABLE SHOWING WHERE OUR OUTSTANDING REGISTERED BONDED DEBT IS HELD—  
THE AMOUNTS HELD AND THE TOTAL THEREOF.

	Foreign.	Treasurer United States, for national banks.	Domestic.	Total.
4 per cent., July 1 .....	\$7,261,850	\$129,792,850	\$484,833,950	\$621,888,650
4½ per cent., September 1 .....	3,739,950	79,141,600	124,099,600	206,981,150
Pacific Railroad, July 1 .....		3,481,000	61,142,512	64,623,512
Total .....	11,001,800	212,415,450	670,076,062	893,493,312

## Of the \$670,076,062 under heading "Domestic"—

Insurance companies hold in round numbers .....	\$55,500,000
Savings banks, institutions, etc., round numbers .....	209,000,000
Individuals, trustees, etc .....	405,576,062
Total .....	670,076,062

Of the entire \$893,493,312 only \$11,001,800, a little over 1.23 per cent., is held abroad.

There are about 48,708 individual and trustee holders, representing \$405,576,062, or an average of \$8,327 each.

The number of accounts for all holders of United States registered bonds is about 52,500, and for holders of the District of Columbia 3.65's and 5 per cent. issue of 1879 is about 500.

The items of work, so far as it has been found possible to state them in tabular form, are shown in the accompanying statement marked E, but a large amount of work requiring 590 days, and which amounted to about one-eighth of the whole time, did not come under any heading of

the classification adopted; nor does it seem possible to adopt one which will cover the many contingencies constantly arising.

The reduction in force from the preceding year (which was about 12½ per cent.), together with the large increase in the current transactions of the office, has required that the whole time of the division be devoted to its regular work, and has given very little opportunity for special duties. The most important of these special undertakings has been a report on the methods of business and work in the division, as requested by the Senate Select Committee, of which Senator Cockrell is chairman, and which was called for by the Secretary under date of March 26, 1887.

The report was intended to give a minute record of the workings of the division, with full statistical details of its transactions from July, 1, 1883, to February 28, 1887, inclusive.

The publication of the large report on the payments made under various French spoliation treaties, which was prepared during the previous year, required the reading of the proof of the extensive statistical tables of which it was mainly composed.

## MAIL.

	Number.
Record of mail received covers folio pages.....	487
Letters received.....	12,322
Miscellaneous letters briefed and recorded.....	4,304
Names indexed.....	6,552
Letters sent.....	12,832
Letters referred.....	433
Receipts checked.....	5,399
Receipts prepared for bonds by registered mail and express. (Cases).....	5,105

## AUTHORITIES FOR TRANSFER OF BONDS.

Examined and approved.....	4,277
Recorded and indexed.....	2,899
Certificates furnished First Auditor.....	335
Authorities called for.....	9,114
Caveat list, number of changes.....	169

## DIVIDENDS.

Addresses changed, number of accounts.....	2,708
Debtor and credit abstracts prepared, number of items.....	34,301
Debtor and credit abstracts examined, number of items.....	34,982
Scheduling and posting calls, number of bonds.....	33,556
Corrected interest schedules furnished printer, folio pages.....	11,344
Manuscript schedules furnished printer, folio pages.....	298
Proof examined, folio pages.....	11,054
Schedules footed, folio pages.....	11,054
Ledgers balanced, number of volumes.....	387
Schedules for drawing and mailing interest sent Treasurer United States, number of checks authorized.....	217,902

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Volumes delivered binder.....	135
Deliveries to and from binder, bonds verified.....	220,578
Bonds numbered on machine.....	74,006
Numericals examined for outstanding bonds, number of pages.....	7,801
Unissued bonds in vault and safe, counted.....	100,207
Miscellaneous footing, folio pages.....	2,710
Unclassified work, number of days engaged.....	590
Jackets examined to verify interest dates.....	25,851
Jackets examined for certificates of deposit.....	12,860

## THE NOTE, COUPON, AND CURRENCY DIVISION.

The division has the record and custody of all redeemed, exchanged, and transferred coupon bonds, redeemed interest checks, coupons, notes, fractional currency, gold and silver certificates, and other redeemed evidences of the public debt.

The following statement shows the force employed in the division and its cost for the last two fiscal years :

Years.	No. of employes.	Amount of pay-roll.
1886-'87.....	37.26	\$40,671.22
1885-'86.....	49.19	53,064.85
Decrease.....	*11.93	†12,393.63

\* 24.25 per cent.

† 23.35 per cent.

The details of this division's work for the last fiscal year are explained and summarized in the following statement and annexed tables.

From these it will be seen that much labor was bestowed in rectifying and perfecting the records of preceding years, work essential to assure speed and accuracy of reference to the papers on file, when required in the transaction of business involving them. The force employed was reduced nearly 25 per cent., while the amount of current work, though somewhat diminished as to coupons and interest checks, and increased by renewed activity in redemptions of coin certificates, fell off by no means to an equal extent.

The annexed tables show the details of this work.

The work other than current proves to be a large and important addition; but notwithstanding this fact, the current work of the year was done promptly and satisfactorily.

This division has also furnished, during the year, detailed assistance to other divisions of the Department, amounting to 368½ days.

There was a decrease in the current receipts of this as compared with last year, except in that of redeemed currency, silver and gold certificates, which were increased by 3,630,860 notes, and also an increase in the number of redeemed, detached coupons scheduled, of 2,254,024.

Many errors were found and corrected. Many vouchers which should be on file are missing; some of them can perhaps be accounted for as having been withdrawn by other divisions of the Department for reference.

This work was continued from last year, and where there was at one time confusion, and where many errors existed we now have system, order, and ease of reference in the files and records.

It will require perhaps the next fiscal year to complete this work. The remaining files to be overhauled, examined, tied into 100's and 1,000's, and labeled, are the gold certificates, temporary loan, and 7.30 notes.

A comparative statement of work performed in the division during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1886, and June 30, 1887, showing the in-

crease and decrease of work in the several departments of the divisor, is given below :

Years.	Work.	Number.	Amount.
1887.....	Treasury notes received, etc.....	4, 726	\$39, 088, 780. 00
1886.....	do.....	6, 863	58, 008, 550. 00
	Decrease.....	2, 137	18, 920, 770. 00
1887.....	Interest checks received, etc.....	297, 237	51, 141, 987. 17
1886.....	do.....	481, 299	70, 952, 568. 20
	Decrease.....	184, 062	19, 810, 581. 03
1887.....	Redeemed United States bonds received, etc.....	216, 066	92, 419, 400. 00
1886.....	do.....	452, 899	296, 220, 650. 00
	Decrease.....	236, 833	203, 801, 250. 00
1887.....	Detached redeemed coupons arranged, registered, etc.....	6, 627, 193	.....
1886.....	do.....	8, 725, 779	.....
	Decrease.....	2, 098, 586	.....
1887.....	Detached redeemed coupons scheduled, etc.....	4, 545, 570	.....
1886.....	do.....	2, 291, 546	.....
	Increase.....	2, 254, 024	.....
1887.....	United States notes, gold and silver certificates.....	19, 518, 349	105, 164, 061. 00
1886.....	do.....	15, 885, 489	102, 363, 991. 00
	Increase.....	3, 630, 860	2, 800, 070. 00

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE AND DECREASE FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.

	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
In number of employes.....		25
In amount expended.....		23
In Treasury notes, etc.....		31
In interest checks.....		38
In redeemed United States bonds.....		52
In redeemed coupons arranged, registered, etc.....		24
In redeemed coupons scheduled, etc.....	98	.....
In United States notes, gold and silver certificates, etc.....	23	.....

DIVISION OF INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF LOANS.

This is a special division organized by the Department's letter of January 4, 1886, for a much needed special investigation.

The following statement shows the organization appropriated for, and the actual expenditure during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.

The appropriation is for :

1 chief.....	\$2, 000
1 clerk, class 4.....	1, 800
1 clerk, class 2.....	1, 400
2 clerks, class 1.....	1, 200
1 messenger, at.....	660
Total, per annum, appropriation.....	8, 260

The following shows the number actually employed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, and the year preceding:

	Number of employes.	Amount of pay-roll.
1886-'87 .....	4. 73	\$6, 745. 65
From January 4 to June 30, 1886 .....	1. 27	2, 047. 22
Increase .....	3. 46	4, 698. 43

The delay last year in beginning work was one hundred days, waiting for provision of needful room for desks and material for the clerical work.

The results of the work being a necessary part of the history of the public debt, to be kept in this office, and other reasons, brought its operations under this office, but it is not a part of our organization, and was not therefore called upon for report under the special Senate committee's last request.

But it will be proper to say that after the issuance of the order for the work, one hundred days elapsed before the room for its work was ready, so that it began about the 1st of May, 1886.

Since that time its extremely moderate force has been drawn upon most in the Secretary's and Treasurer's offices, taking Messrs. Caron and Manson away for many weeks.

Nevertheless, decided progress has been made, in spite of the intricacies of the investigation due to the neglect to classify the interest payments according to loans under which they accrued in all except two or three small loans until 1871, all entries of payment having been made under one general account, entitled "Interest on the Public Debt." All the heavy interest payments on the great war loans had thus been treated.

Out of this grew disregard of the classes of interest payment in the settlement of accounts, and confusion in the statement of accounts of coupon payments stated by the First Auditor's and First Comptroller's offices. A like confusion was found to exist in the case of covering warrants, bringing into the Treasury interest accrued on bonds after printing and before issuance. In 1867, the faces of these warrants were inaccurate and misleading, to the extent of over five millions of dollars in the amount of \$6,681,805.53. Interest payments on loans have been so mixed that in the case of two they have not found data of record sufficient to separate them. Commissions have been charged to interest and premiums; interest and commissions have been charged to profits on purchases of bonds at a discount; premium has been taken up as accrued interest; accrued interest deducted from discount, where sales were so made; coin and currency payments intermingled, etc.

These are samples of what make persistent and careful labor indispensable in the operations of this division, and render difficult a tabular or numerical statement of results.

But it may be said that in the course of careful research demanded, it was impracticable to employ the full force of clerks, but now the way seems clearer to unobstructed progress, and the evidences of success are gratifying.

In closing this report of this last year's work, it is a pleasure to say to you that the employes of this Bureau have displayed a cheerful, spirited devotion to duty, worthy of high commendation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,  
*Register.*

HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*



## STATEMENTS.

## LOAN DIVISION.

## A.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES BONDS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

Loans.	Direct issue.	Exchanges.	Transfers.	Bonds issued.	Total issued.
3 per cents of 1882 ..... R.	-----	-----	\$5,905,250	1,232	\$5,905,250
4 per cent. consols, 1907.. { C.	\$12,100	-----	2,100	708	14,200
{ R.	28,800	\$12,362,750	84,499,350	19,554	96,891,900
4½ per cent. funded, 1891... R.	-----	6,440,950	51,430,150	11,790	57,871,100
Pacific railroads ..... R.	-----	-----	9,004,000	1,472	9,004,000
5 per cent. funded D. C. .... R.	-----	6,000	5,000	11	11,000
3.65 per cent. funded D. C. { C.	1,150	-----	-----	14	1,150
{ R.	2,009	329,000	1,090,000	469	1,421,000
Total.....	44,050	19,139,700	151,935,850	34,620	171,119,600

## B.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES BONDS CANCELED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

Loans.	Redemptions.	Exchanges.	Transfers.	Total No. bonds.	Total canceled.
3 per cents of 1882 ..... R.	\$153,622,250	-----	\$5,905,250	27,584	\$159,527,500
4 per cent. consols of 1907. { C.	-----	\$12,362,750	2,100	26,890	12,365,850
{ R.	-----	-----	84,499,350	27,438	84,499,350
4½ per cent. funded of 1891 { C.	-----	6,440,950	-----	7,778	6,440,950
{ R.	-----	-----	51,430,150	12,945	51,430,150
Pacific railroads ..... R.	-----	-----	9,004,000	1,510	9,004,000
July and August, 1861, 3½ per cent. .... R.	-----	-----	-----	16	35,550
March 3, 1863, 3½ per cent. ... R.	35,550	-----	-----	7	10,500
5 per cent. funded, 3½ per cent. .... R.	10,500	-----	-----	-----	-----
{ C.	63,650	-----	-----	38	63,750
{ R.	2,000	6,000	-----	8	8,000
5 per cent. funded D. C. ... { C.	3,000	-----	5,000	8	8,000
{ R.	1,150	329,000	-----	1,131	830,150
3.65 per cent. funded D. C. { C.	2,000	-----	1,090,000	444	1,092,000
{ R.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1861, February 8, 6 per cent. .... R.	2,000	-----	-----	2	2,000
1861, July and August, 6 per cent. .... R.	3,250	-----	-----	9	3,250
1863, March 3, 6 per cent. ... R.	26,000	-----	-----	27	26,000
{ C.	3,400	-----	-----	7	3,400
{ R.	10,350	-----	-----	15	10,350
1881, funded 5 per cent. .... R.	11,550	-----	-----	24	11,550
1862, February 25, 6 per cent. .... R.	23,000	-----	-----	19	23,000
{ C.	1,500	-----	-----	8	1,500
{ R.	800	-----	-----	4	800
1864, June 30, 6 per cent. ... C.	200	-----	-----	4	200
1864, 10-40's, 5 per cent. .... R.	650	-----	-----	7	650
{ C.	3,000	-----	-----	3	3,000
{ R.	8,000	-----	-----	12	8,000
1865, March 3, 6 per cent. ... R.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1865, consols, 6 per cent. ... R.	30,950	-----	-----	46	30,950
{ C.	2,000	-----	-----	2	2,000
1867, consols, 6 per cent. ... C.	71,850	-----	-----	168	71,850
{ R.	2,250	-----	-----	6	2,250
1868, consols, 6 per cent. ... R.	3,150	-----	-----	11	3,150
Oregon war debt ..... C.	100	-----	-----	2	100
Total.....	153,944,200	19,139,700	151,935,850	106,173	325,019,750

## C.—TRANSACTIONS IN SPANISH INDEMNITY BONDS (act of Congress June 7, 1836).

Year.	Issued on transfers.		Canceled on transfers.	
	No. bonds.	Amount.	No. bonds.	Amount.
1887.....	16	\$165,404.58	15	\$165,404.58
1886.....	5	16,721.14	5	16,721.14

## D.—GENERAL SUMMARY OF UNISSUED BONDS.

	Number.	Amount.
On hand July 1, 1886:		
Coupon bonds.....	9,076	\$1,057,200
Registered bonds.....	188,234	739,456,400
District of Columbia bonds.....	2,576	2,618,050
	199,886	743,181,650
New bonds received:		
District of Columbia bonds.....	570	1,551,000
Grand total.....	200,456	744,682,650

## Accounted for as follows :

	Number.	Amount.
Issued year 1886-'87:		
Coupon bonds.....	108	\$14,200
Registered bonds.....	34,018	169,672,250
District of Columbia bonds.....	494	1,433,150
	34,620	171,119,600
On hand June 30, 1887:		
Coupon bonds.....	8,968	1,043,000
Registered bonds.....	154,216	569,784,150
District of Columbia bonds.....	2,652	2,735,900
Total.....	165,836	573,563,050
Grand total.....	200,456	744,682,650

## E.—WORK PERFORMED BY THE LOAN DIVISION OF THE REGISTER'S OFFICE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

Loans.	Preparations for record.				
	Issues.			Canceled.	
	Jackets.	Bonds cut out.	Bonds inscribed and examined.	Cases indorsed.	Bonds counted and coupons or assignments examined.
1891, funded 4½ per cent.....	265	11,760	11,760	2,678	20,723
1907, consols 4 per cent.....	766	19,662	19,554	4,564	54,328
1882, 3 per cent.....		1,232	1,232	4,570	27,584
Pacific Railroads.....		1,472	1,472	206	1,510
Matured loans.....				203	437
District of Columbia bonds.....	48	494	480	172	1,591
Miscellaneous.....		16	16	9	15
Total.....	1,079	34,636	34,514	12,402	106,188

## E.—WORK PERFORMED BY THE LOAN DIVISION, ETC.—Continued.

Loans.	Records.						
	Journals, Dr. and Cr.		Ledgers.			Numericals.	
	Bonds entered.	Bonds examined.	Ledger items posted.	Loan account items posted.	Items examined.	Bonds entered.	Bonds examined.
1891, funded 4½ per cent. ....	32,483	32,479	11,721	5,263	12,036	21,718	20,275
1907, consols 4 per cent. ....	73,900	74,067	20,567	9,344	26,096	53,802	69,311
1882, 3 per cent. ....	28,816	28,816	3,206	4,407	5,646	25,258	44,427
Pacific Railroads .....	2,982	2,982	1,278	.....	997	1,485	1,534
Matured loans .....	437	79,553	.....	18	41,864	423	.....
District of Columbia bonds...	2,085	2,085	343	181	524	1,657	1,131
Miscellaneous .....	31	31	570	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>140,824</b>	<b>220,013</b>	<b>37,685</b>	<b>19,213</b>	<b>87,163</b>	<b>104,343</b>	<b>136,678</b>

Deliveries from vault to clerks..... \$171,352,400  
 Canceled bonds delivered to note and coupon division..... 85,272,950

## NOTE, COUPON, AND CURRENCY DIVISION.

I.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES, GOLD CERTIFICATES, AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, RECEIVED, COUNTED, ARRANGED, REGISTERED, AND REGISTRATION EXAMINED BY COMPARISON WITH THE NUMERICAL REGISTERS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

Authorizing act.	Report numbers (inclusive).	Number.	Amount.
<i>One-year 5-per cent. Treasury notes.</i>			
Act March 3, 1863 .....	1 to 13	42	\$760
<i>Two-year 5-per cent. Treasury notes.</i>			
Act March 3, 1863:			
Issued without coupons .....	1 to 5	4	300
Issued with coupons .....	1	1	50
<i>Three-year 6-per cent. compound-interest notes.</i>			
Acts March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864 .....	1 to 12	281	6,350
<i>Three-year 7-30 Treasury notes.</i>			
Acts June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865 .....	29588 to 257810	11	800
<i>Gold certificates.</i>			
Act March 3, 1863 .....	29589 to 257807	172	50,520
<i>Currency certificates of deposit.</i>			
Act June 8, 1872:			
Series A .....	29754	1	5,000
Series D .....	257809	4	40,000
Series B .....	29590 to 257809	425	2,125,000
Series E .....	29590 to 257809	3,686	36,880,000
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>4,627</b>	<b>39,088,780</b>
For year ending June 30, 1886 .....		<b>6,863</b>	<b>58,009,550</b>
<b>Decrease .....</b>		<b>2,236</b>	<b>18,920,770</b>

II.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF INTEREST CHECKS OF VARIOUS LOANS ON HAND JULY 1, 1886, AND RECEIVED IN FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887, AND NUMBER COUNTED, REGISTERED, AND REGISTRATION EXAMINED BY COMPARISON WITH THE NUMERICAL REGISTERS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

Loans.	Report numbers (inclusive).	To be counted.	To be registered.	To be compared with registers.	Amount.
On hand July 1, 1886:					
Consols of 1907, 4 per cent.....	248431 to 251905	92, 057	92, 057	92, 057	\$12, 172, 844. 00
Received in Fiscal Year:					
July 17 and August 5, 1861, continued 3½ per cent.....	252810	1	1	1	. 87
March 3, 1863, continued 3½ per cent.	254120 to 255543	5	5	5	21. 87
Funded loan of 1881:					
5 per cent.....	253172 to 253765	3	3	3	25. 62
Final dividend.....	252173	1	1	1	14. 01
Continued 3½ per cent.....	252305 to 257782	34	34	34	225. 59
July 12, 1882, 3 per cent.....	253447 to 258324	8, 333	8, 333	8, 333	3, 150, 861. 53
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent.....	251757 to 257031	47, 458	47, 458	47, 458	8, 997, 329. 75
Consols of 1907, 4 per cent.....	252132 to 257939	166, 886	166, 886	166, 886	24, 747, 821. 00
Pacific railways.....	252649 to 258211	5, 817	5, 817	5, 817	5, 800, 876. 08
District of Columbia:					
3.65 per cent.....	252244 to 257943	1, 406	1, 406	1, 406	619, 210. 45
Funded.....	252680 to 256640	152	152	152	84, 725. 00
Total.....		322, 153	322, 153	322, 153	55, 523, 955. 77
Number counted.....		311, 480			
Number registered.....			310, 840		
Number examined.....			297, 237		51, 245, 094. 97
On hand July 1, 1887.....		10, 673	11, 313	24, 916	4, 278, 860. 80
In fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.....		311, 480	310, 840	297, 237	51, 245, 094. 97
In fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.....		481, 299	481, 299	481, 299	70, 952, 568. 20
Decrease.....		160, 819	170, 459	184, 062	19, 707, 473. 23

III.—NUMBER OF REDEEMED DETACHED COUPONS, OF VARIOUS LOANS, ON HAND JULY 1, 1886; THE NUMBER THAT WERE RECEIVED IN CURRENT FISCAL YEAR; THE NUMBER THAT WERE COUNTED TO VERIFY COMPTROLLER'S SCHEDULES; THE NUMBER THAT WERE ARRANGED NUMERICALLY AND COUNTED; THE NUMBER REGISTERED, EXAMINED, SCHEDULED, AND TRANSFERRED TO LEDGER DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

	To be counted to verify Comptroller's schedules.	To be arranged numerically and counted.	To be entered in numerical register.	To be compared with numerical register.	To be scheduled by loans, dates, and denominations.	To be entered in ledger.
On hand July 1, 1886.....	255, 141	438, 439	1, 321, 214	2, 035, 774	2, 569, 482	3, 648, 348
Received in fiscal year ending June 30, 1887 (report Nos., inclusive, 29569 to 29753 and 252244 to 257747).	1, 404, 575	1, 404, 575	1, 404, 575	1, 404, 575	1, 404, 575	1, 404, 575
Total.....	1, 659, 716	1, 843, 014	2, 725, 789	3, 440, 349	3, 974, 057	5, 047, 923
Counted to verify Comptroller's schedules (to 257747).....	1, 659, 716					
Arranged numerically and counted (to 257518).....		1, 648, 844				
Registered (to 256412).....			2, 191, 501			
Examined (to 29707).....				2, 786, 848		
Scheduled.....					2, 569, 482	
Entered in ledger.....						1, 976, 088
On hand July 1, 1887.....		104, 170	534, 288	653, 501	1, 404, 575	4, 071, 835

## III.—NUMBER OF REDEEMED DETACHED COUPONS, ETC.—Continued.

	Arranged numerically and counted.	Registered.	Examined.	Scheduled.	Entered in ledger.
In fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.....	1, 648, 844	2, 191, 501	2, 786, 848	2, 569, 482	1, 976, 088
In fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.....	2, 736, 026	2, 902, 440	3, 087, 313	1, 682, 706	608, 840
Decrease .....	1, 087, 182	710, 939	300, 465	.....	.....
Increase.....	.....	.....	.....	886, 776	1, 367, 248

## IV.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF REDEEMED UNITED STATES COUPON BONDS AND NUMBER OF ATTACHED COUPONS EXAMINED, COUNTED, ENTERED IN BLOTTERS, TRANSFERRED TO THE NUMERICAL REGISTERS, AND SCHEDULED IN DUPLICATE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

Loan.	Case numbers (inclusive.)	Number of bonds.	Amount of bonds.	Number of coupons attached.
Act February 8, 1861.....	} E. 665 to 770 R. 1 to 611 T. 12	1, 155	\$1, 155, 000	4, 591
		3, 521	3, 521, 000	2, 796
		1	1, 000	13
Act March 2, 1861 (Oregon war debt) .....	} R. 1 to 263 T. 1 to 124	3, 108	1, 086, 900	13, 763
		1, 312	450, 500	16, 945
Acts July 17 and August 5, 1861.....	R. 2086 to 2095	14	2, 050	8
Act February 25, 1862:				
First series .....	R. 40243 to 40631	46	16, 050	916
Second series .....	R. 40244 to 40635	104	37, 750	2, 146
Third series .....	R. 40245 to 40664	109	46, 550	1, 803
Fourth series .....	R. 40239 to 40663	380	147, 150	5, 710
Act March 3, 1863.....	R. 1013 to 1015	6	1, 500	.....
Act June 30, 1864.....	R. 9202 to 9205	8	4, 300	111
Act March 3, 1864, 10-40s.....	R. 5030 to 5078	107	66, 100	4, 359
Act March 3, 1865:				
First series .....	R. 10826 to 11006	287	150, 950	4, 822
Second series .....	R. 44820 to 44843	33	13, 900	542
Third series .....	R. 25899 to 47434	79, 928	30, 546, 700	1, 273, 267
Fourth series .....	R. 4618 to 4623	60	12, 250	1, 137
Funded loan of 1881 .....	R. 2944 to 2949	18	8, 100	.....
District of Columbia, 3.65s.....	E. 951 to 955	119	10, 000	9, 046
Louisville and Portland Canal Company.....	R. 254057	4	4, 000	.....
Funded loan of 1891 .....	E. 2791 to 2996	6, 162	5, 133, 650	119, 069
Consols of 1907 .....	} E. 6931 to 16302 T. 5	119, 580	50, 002, 700	10, 851, 040
		4	1, 300	329
Total .....	.....	216, 066	92, 419, 400	12, 312, 413
For year ending June 30, 1886.....	.....	452, 899	296, 220, 650	3, 519, 081
Decrease .....	.....	236, 833	203, 801, 250	.....
Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	8, 793, 332

V.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES NOTES, DEMAND NOTES, SILVER CERTIFICATES, GOLD COIN CERTIFICATES, 4 PER CENT. REFUNDING CERTIFICATES PAYABLE TO BEARER, AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY EXAMINED, COUNTED, CANCELED, AND DESTROYED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

	Number.	Amount.	Total amount.
United States notes:			
New issue.....	37, 723	\$402, 490	
Series 1869.....	324, 081	4, 492, 108	
Series 1874.....	59, 445	1, 347, 980	
Series 1875.....	391, 875	4, 470, 780	
Series 1878.....	542, 272	14, 111, 000	
Series 1880.....	16, 897, 120	48, 837, 738	
United States demand notes.....	28	240	\$73, 662, 096-240
United States silver certificates:			
Series 1878, Washington.....	17, 555	658, 500	
Series 1880, Washington.....	865, 933	20, 133, 880	
Series 1886, Washington.....	227, 324	376, 009	
Series 1878, New York.....	6, 537	229, 100	
Series 1880, New York.....	33, 788	433, 220	
Series 1878, San Francisco.....	534	29, 550	21, 860, 250
United States gold certificates:			
Series 1882, Washington.....	9, 627	593, 350	
Series 1882, New York.....	88, 240	9, 009, 900	9, 603, 250
United States 4 per cent. refunding certificates.....	3, 275	32, 750	32, 750
United States fractional currency.....	30, 992	5, 466	5, 466
Total.....	19, 516, 349		105, 164, 061
For year ending June 30, 1886.....	15, 885, 489		102, 863, 991
Excess over the year 1886.....	3, 630, 860		2, 800, 070

VI.—WORK PERFORMED OTHER THAN CURRENT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

	Report numbers (inclusive).	Counted.	Compared with registers.
Interest checks, consols of 1907, 4 per cent.....	217235 to 239659	640, 276	640, 276
Currency certificates of deposit:			
Series A.....	26140 to 29300	9, 042	9, 042
Series D.....	26140 to 29300	15, 144	15, 144
Certificates of indebtedness, act March 1, 1862:			
First issue.....	11132 to 27560	43, 856	222, 328
Second issue.....	18373 to 24530		24, 746
Irregular issue.....	11124 to 13075		13
Total.....		708, 318	911, 549

	Tied into 100s and 1,000s.	Labeled.	Number.	Amount.
Interest checks, consols of 1907, 4 per cent.....	640, 276	640, 276	640, 276	\$119, 792, 593. 01
Currency certificates of deposit:				
Series A.....	9, 042	9, 042	9, 042	45, 210, 000. 00
Series D.....	15, 144	15, 144	15, 144	151, 440, 000. 00
Certificates of indebtedness, act March 1, 1862:				
First issue.....	222, 328	222, 328	222, 328	497, 000, 000. 00
Second issue.....	24, 746	24, 746	24, 746	63, 158, 000. 00
Irregular issue.....	13	13	13	1, 591, 241. 65
Total.....	911, 549	911, 549	911, 549	878, 191, 834. 66
Entries in the numerical registers examined to ascertain the numbers of outstanding bonds and notes of various loans.....			10, 211, 088	
Coupons recounted.....			123, 020	
Number of days copying warrants and accounts in connection with the Alabama claims.....			368½	

VII.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF REDEEMED UNITED STATES COUPON BONDS AND NUMBER OF ATTACHED COUPONS THAT, AFTER EXAMINATION, REGISTRATION, ETC., HAVE BEEN DELIVERED TO THE DESTRUCTION COMMITTEE TO BE BURNED OR MACERATED.

Loan.	Case numbers (inclusive).	Number of bonds.	Amount of bonds.	Number of coupons attached.
Act March 31, 1848 .....	{ E. 1 to 60 R. 1 to 459	263 6, 606	\$372, 000 7, 862, 000	961 68, 289
Total .....		6, 869	8, 234, 000	69, 250
Act June 14, 1858 .....	{ E. 1 to 169 R. 1 to 397 T. 1 to 92	3, 810 13, 596 1, 578	3, 810, 000 13, 596, 000 1, 578, 000	49, 780 1, 440 17, 051
Total .....		18, 984	18, 984, 000	68, 271
Act June 22, 1860 .....	{ E. 1 to 45 R. 1 to 22 T. 1 to 7	735 937 59	735, 000 937, 000 59, 000	6, 641 653 254
Total .....		1, 731	1, 731, 000	7, 548
Act February 8, 1861 .....	{ E. 1 to 664 T. 1 to 11	3, 851 155	3, 851, 000 155, 000	108, 739 4, 124
Total .....		4, 006	4, 006, 008	112, 863
Acts July 17 and August 5, 1861 .....	{ E. 1 to *4285 T. 1	98, 530 1	73, 434, 800 1, 000	2, 824, 449 27
Total .....		98, 531	73, 435, 800	2, 824, 476
Act February 25, 1862, first series .....	{ E. 2 to 3514 R. 1 to 9821 T. 2 to 343	25, 728 158, 618 3, 166	16, 475, 400 82, 282, 800 1, 030, 900	823, 639 3, 174, 245 87, 484
Total .....		187, 512	99, 789, 500	4, 085, 368
Act February 25, 1862, second series .....	{ E. 2 to 3632 R. 1 to 17942 T. 1 to 349	25, 390 176, 153 4, 137	15, 288, 400 83, 087, 750 1, 204, 850	815, 342 3, 273, 039 113, 595
Total .....		205, 680	99, 581, 000	4, 201, 976
Act February 25, 1862, third series .....	{ E. 2 to 3739 R. 1 to 29559 T. 2 to 346	21, 636 155, 420 2, 763	13, 555, 900 84, 939, 900 710, 350	677, 318 2, 519, 050 74, 609
Total .....		179, 819	99, 206, 150	3, 270, 977
Act February 25, 1862, fourth series .....	{ E. 1 to 3845 R. 1 to 39680 T. 3 to 351	40, 004 234, 621 4, 707	22, 695, 650 128, 365, 550 1, 449, 300	1, 151, 568 3, 293, 484 128, 368
Total .....		279, 332	152, 510, 500	4, 573, 420
Act March 3, 1863 .....	E. 1 to 2607	46, 876	35, 625, 150	1, 409, 387
Act March 3, 1864, 10-40s .....	{ E. 1 to 5246 R. 1 to 3 T. 1 to 86	169, 575 1, 998 1, 479	100, 143, 800 1, 501, 500 1, 230, 500	10, 275, 523 145, 717 98, 524
Total .....		173, 052	102, 875, 800	10, 519, 764
Act June 30, 1864 .....	{ E. 1 to 3153 R. 1 to 8474 T. 1 to 24	82, 974 73, 136 333	65, 132, 850 49, 493, 400 288, 000	2, 967, 079 1, 535, 779 10, 671
Total .....		156, 443	114, 914, 250	4, 513, 529
Act March 3, 1865, first series, May and Nov. ...	{ E. 1 to 2930 R. 1 to 10826 T. 1 to 13	67, 223 160, 198 257	52, 567, 850 125, 280, 000 214, 200	2, 296, 144 2, 844, 761 9, 117
Total .....		227, 678	178, 062, 050	5, 150, 022

\* Except case No. 3241, which is on file.

## VII.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF REDEEMED UNITED STATES COUPON BONDS, AND NUMBER OF ATTACHED COUPONS, ETC.—Continued.

Loan.	Case numbers (inclusive).	Number of bonds.	Amount of bonds.	Number of coupons attached.
Act March 3, 1865, second series, consols .....	{ E. 1 to 5409	148,278	\$86,820,050	4,443,247
	{ R. 1 to 304	99,182	52,790,950	2,689,744
	{ T. 1 to 8	243	233,050	8,009
Total .....		247,703	139,844,050	7,141,000
Act March 3, 1865, third series, consols 1867 .....	{ E. 1 to 4638	190,584	67,587,150	6,259,733
	{ R. 1 to 244	64,896	25,144,700	2,052,279
	{ T. 1 to 21	253	215,350	9,043
Total .....		255,733	92,947,200	8,321,055
Act March 3, 1865, fourth series, consols 1868 .....	{ E. 1 to 1437	34,996	13,209,000	1,189,928
	{ R. 1 to 104	4,827	1,259,850	154,418
Total .....		39,823	14,468,850	1,344,341
Funded loan of 1881 .....	{ E. 1 to 1897	54,435	48,162,700	1,804,130
	{ T. 1 to 9	151	151,000	5,746
Total .....		54,586	48,313,700	1,809,876
District of Columbia 3.65s .....	E. 1 to 616	22,982	8,692,000	2,180,017
Funded loan of 1891 .....	E. 1 to 1136	38,735	33,784,150	2,090,488
Consols of 1907 .....	{ E. 1 to 3240	116,927	94,632,300	13,142,617
	{ T. 1	50	50,000	5,900
Total .....		116,977	94,682,300	13,148,517

## RECAPITULATION.

Loan.	Number of bonds.	Amount of bonds.	Number of coupons attached.
Act March 31, 1848 .....	6,869	\$8,234,000	69,250
Act June 14, 1858 .....	18,984	18,984,000	65,271
Act June 22, 1860 .....	1,731	1,731,000	7,548
Act February 8, 1861 .....	4,006	4,006,000	112,863
Acts July 17 and August 5, 1861 .....	98,531	73,435,800	2,824,476
Act February 25, 1862:			
First series .....	187,512	99,789,500	4,085,368
Second series .....	205,680	99,581,000	4,201,976
Third series .....	179,819	99,206,150	3,270,977
Fourth series .....	279,332	152,510,500	4,573,420
Act March 3, 1863 .....	46,876	35,625,150	1,409,387
Act March 3, 1864, 10-40s .....	173,052	102,875,800	10,519,764
Act June 30, 1864 .....	156,443	114,014,250	4,513,529
Act March 3, 1865:			
First series, May and November .....	227,678	178,062,050	5,150,022
Second series, consols 1865 .....	247,703	139,844,050	7,141,000
Third series, consols 1867 .....	255,733	92,047,200	8,321,055
Fourth series, consols 1868 .....	39,823	14,468,850	1,344,341
Funded loan of 1881 .....	54,586	48,313,700	1,809,876
District of Columbia 3.65s .....	22,982	8,692,000	2,180,017
Funded loan of 1891 .....	38,735	33,784,150	2,090,488
Consols of 1907 .....	116,977	94,682,300	13,148,517
Total .....	2,363,052	1,421,687,450	76,842,145



VIII.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF REDEEMED UNITED STATES BONDS AND NUMBER OF ATTACHED COUPONS THAT HAVE BEEN EXAMINED, REGISTERED, AND SCHEDULED IN DUPLICATE, AND ARE ON FILE IN THE NOTE, COUPON, AND CURRENCY DIVISION, JUNE 30, 1887.

Loan.		Case numbers (inclusive).	Number of bonds.	Amount of bonds.	Number of coupons attached.	
Act February 8, 1861 .....	{	E.	665 to 770	1,155	\$1,155,000	4,591
		R.	1 to 611	3,521	3,521,000	2,796
		T.	12	1	1,000	13
Total .....			4,677	4,677,000	7,400	
Act July 17 and August 5, 1861 .....	{	E.	4286 to 3241	1	50	24
		E.	1 to 5320	21,700	14,692,750	88,563
		R.	1 to 2095	38,089	25,414,050	44,704
		E. E.	1 to 2479	33,365	23,971,500	.....
T.	2 to 4	20	19,000	210		
Total .....			93,172	64,097,350	133,501	
Act February 25, 1862:						
First series .....	{	R.	9938 to 40631	800	191,700	15,048
		T.	338	1	500	.....
Second series .....	{	R.	18755 to 40635	1,245	334,200	21,404
Third series .....	{	R.	30421 to 40664	1,946	711,550	27,543
Fourth series .....	{	R.	39695 to 40663	995	323,200	13,444
Total .....			4,987	1,567,150	77,439	
Act March 3, 1863 .....	{	E.	2608 to 3118	6,626	4,395,400	26,535
		R.	1 to 1015	13,702	9,794,900	17,907
		E. E.	1 to 1099	9,467	7,846,950	.....
Total .....			29,795	21,537,250	44,242	
Act March 3, 1864, 10-40s .....	{	E.	5247 to 5579	4,770	3,082,650	215,208
		R.	4 to 5078	72,490	49,715,050	3,220,538
		T.	87 to 89	26	20,000	1,503
Total .....			77,286	52,823,700	3,437,249	
Act June 30, 1864 .....	R.	8475 to 9205	1,082	471,800	19,235	
Act March 3, 1865, first series, May and November .....	{	T.	14 to 25	103	\$100,150	3,241
		R.	10826 to 11006	287	150,950	4,822
Total .....			390	251,100	8,063	
Act March 3, 1865, second series, con- sols 1865 .....	{	E.	5410 to 6857	62,743	29,555,750	943,234
		R.	305 to 44843	229,853	112,699,800	3,234,502
		T.	9 to 28	219	208,150	6,772
Total .....			292,815	142,463,700	4,184,508	
Act March 3, 1865, third series, consols 1867 .....	{	E.	4639 to 7200	100,286	47,715,650	1,774,251
		R.	245 to 47434	358,468	172,141,900	5,729,543
Total .....			458,754	219,857,550	7,503,794	
Act March 3, 1865, fourth series, con- sols 1868 .....	{	E.	1438 to 1785	5,081	1,794,000	105,151
		R.	105 to 4623	46,024	20,881,950	814,308
		T.	1 to 5	7	2,000	245
Total .....			51,112	22,677,950	919,704	
Funded loan of 1881 .....	{	E.	1898 to 4840	171,382	137,255,550	1,120,876
		R.	1 to 2949	72,315	55,878,450	180,719
		E. E.	1 to 3681	141,020	108,494,500	.....
		T.	10 to 12	509	3,501,000	15,290
Total .....			385,226	305,129,500	1,316,885	
District of Columbia 3.65s .....	{	E.	617 to 955	6,700	2,558,000	560,764
		R.	J to 31	692	290,650	61,714
Total .....			7,392	2,848,650	622,478	
Funded loan of 1891 .....	E.	1137 to 2996	47,360	40,141,550	1,673,806	

## VIII.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF REDEEMED BONDS, ETC.—Continued.

Loan.	Case numbers (inclusive).	Number of bonds.	Amount of bonds.	Number of coupons attached.						
Consols of 1907.....	<table border="0"> <tr><td>E.</td><td>3241 to 10302</td></tr> <tr><td>R.</td><td>1 to 11</td></tr> <tr><td>T.</td><td>2 to 5</td></tr> </table>	E.	3241 to 10302	R.	1 to 11	T.	2 to 5	269, 034	\$115, 616, 100	26, 557, 195
		E.	3241 to 10302							
		R.	1 to 11							
T.	2 to 5									
995	950, 000	108, 454								
19	5, 050	1, 667								
Total.....		270, 048	116, 571, 150	26, 667, 316						
Louisville and Portland Canal Co....	<table border="0"> <tr><td>Assets.</td><td>19947 to 254057</td></tr> <tr><td>R.</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Assets.	19947 to 254057	R.		425	425, 000	610		
		Assets.	19947 to 254057							
R.										
		1, 170	1, 170, 000	321						
Total.....		1, 595	1, 595, 000	931						

## RECAPITULATION.

Loan.	Number of bonds.	Amount of bonds.	Number of coupons attached.
Act February 8, 1861.....	4, 677	\$4, 677, 000	7, 400
Act July 17 and August 5, 1861.....	93, 172	64, 097, 350	133, 501
Act February 25, 1862:			
First series.....	801	192, 200	15, 048
Second series.....	1, 245	334, 200	21, 404
Third series.....	1, 946	711, 550	27, 543
Fourth series.....	995	329, 200	13, 444
Act March 3, 1863.....	29, 795	21, 537, 250	44, 242
Act March 3, 1864, 10 <sup>00</sup> s.....	77, 286	52, 823, 700	3, 437, 249
Act June 30, 1864.....	1, 082	471, 800	19, 235
Act March 3, 1865:			
First series, May and November.....	390	251, 100	8, 063
Second series, consols 1865.....	292, 815	142, 463, 700	4, 184, 508
Third series, consols 1867.....	458, 754	219, 857, 550	7, 503, 794
Fourth series, consols 1868.....	51, 112	22, 677, 950	919, 704
Funded loan of 1881.....	385, 226	305, 129, 500	1, 316, 885
District of Columbia 3-65s.....	7, 392	2, 848, 650	622, 478
Funded loan of 1891.....	47, 360	40, 141, 550	1, 673, 806
Consols of 1907.....	270, 048	116, 571, 150	26, 667, 316
Louisville and Portland Canal Company.....	1, 595	1, 595, 000	931
Total.....	1, 725, 691	996, 710, 400	46, 616, 551

CONSOLIDATED RECAPITULATION OF REDEEMED UNITED STATES BONDS AND NUMBER OF ATTACHED COUPONS THAT HAVE BEEN DELIVERED TO THE DESTRUCTION COMMITTEE AND OF THOSE ON FILE IN THE NOTE, COUPON, AND CURRENCY DIVISION JUNE 30, 1887.

Loan.		Case numbers (inclusive).	Number of bonds.	Amount of bonds.	Number of coupons attached.
Act March 31, 1848.....	E.	1 to 60	263	\$372,000	961
	R.	1 to 459	6,606	7,862,000	68,289
Act June 14, 1858 .....	E.	1 to 169	3,810	3,810,000	49,780
	R.	1 to 397	13,596	13,596,000	1,440
Act June 22, 1860 .....	T.	1 to 92	1,578	1,578,000	17,051
	E.	1 to 45	785	735,000	6,641
Act February 8, 1861.....	R.	1 to 22	937	937,000	653
	T.	1 to 7	59	59,000	254
Act July 17 and August 5, 1861 .....	E.	1 to 770	5,006	5,006,000	113,330
	R.	1 to 611	3,521	3,521,000	2,796
Act February 25, 1862, first series ..	T.	1 to 12	156	156,000	4,137
	E.	1 to 5320	120,231	88,127,600	2,913,036
Act July 17 and August 5, 1861 .....	R.	1 to 2095	38,086	25,414,050	44,704
	E. E.	1 to 2479	33,365	23,971,500	.....
Act February 25, 1862, second series ..	T.	1 to 4	21	20,000	237
	E.	2 to 3514	25,728	16,475,800	823,639
Act February 25, 1862, third series ..	R.	1 to 40631	159,418	82,474,500	3,189,293
	T.	2 to 343	3,167	1,031,400	87,484
Act February 25, 1862, fourth series ..	E.	2 to 3632	25,390	15,288,400	815,342
	R.	1 to 40635	177,398	83,421,950	3,294,443
Act February 25, 1862, fifth series ..	T.	1 to 349	4,137	1,204,850	113,595
	E.	2 to 3739	21,636	13,555,900	677,318
Act February 25, 1862, sixth series ..	R.	1 to 40664	157,366	85,651,450	2,546,593
	T.	2 to 346	2,763	710,350	74,609
Act February 25, 1862, seventh series ..	E.	1 to 3845	40,004	22,695,650	1,151,568
	R.	1 to 40663	235,616	128,694,750	3,306,928
Act March 3, 1863.....	T.	3 to 351	4,707	1,449,300	128,368
	E.	1 to 3118	53,502	40,020,550	1,435,722
Act March 3, 1864, 10-40s .....	R.	1 to 1015	13,702	9,794,900	17,907
	E. E.	1 to 1099	9,467	7,346,950	.....
Act March 3, 1864, 10-40s .....	R.	1 to 5579	174,345	103,226,450	10,490,731
	E.	1 to 5078	74,488	51,216,550	3,360,255
Act June 30, 1864 .....	T.	1 to 89	1,505	1,256,500	100,027
	E.	1 to 3153	82,974	65,132,850	2,967,079
Act March 3, 1865, first series, May and November.	R.	1 to 9205	74,218	49,965,200	1,555,014
	T.	1 to 24	333	238,000	10,671
Act March 3, 1865, second series, consols 1865.	E.	1 to 2930	67,223	52,567,850	2,296,144
	R.	1 to 11006	160,485	125,430,950	2,840,583
Act March 3, 1865, third series, consols 1867.	T.	1 to 25	360	314,350	12,358
	E.	1 to 6857	211,021	116,375,800	5,386,481
Act March 3, 1865, fourth series, consols 1868.	R.	1 to 44843	329,035	165,490,750	5,924,246
	T.	1 to 28	462	441,200	14,781
Funded loan of 1881.....	E.	1 to 7200	290,870	115,302,800	8,033,984
	R.	1 to 47434	423,364	197,286,600	7,781,822
District of Columbia 3.65s .....	T.	1 to 21	253	215,350	9,043
	E.	1 to 1785	40,077	15,003,000	1,295,079
Funded loan of 1891 .....	R.	1 to 4623	50,851	22,141,800	968,721
	T.	1 to 5	7	2,000	245
Consols of 1907 .....	E.	1 to 4840	225,817	185,418,250	2,925,006
	R.	1 to 2949	72,315	55,878,450	180,719
Louisville and Portland Canal Co..	T.	1 to 12	660	3,652,000	21,036
	E. E.	1 to 3681	141,020	108,494,500	.....
Assets.	E.	1 to 955	29,682	11,250,000	2,740,781
	R.	1 to 31	692	290,650	61,714
Total .....	E.	1 to 2996	86,095	73,925,700	3,764,294
	R.	1 to 10302	385,961	210,248,400	39,699,812
Total .....	R.	1 to 11	995	950,000	108,454
	T.	1 to 5	69	55,050	7,567
Total .....	R.	19947 to 254057	1,170	1,170,000	321
	Assets.	.....	425	425,000	610
Total .....			4,088,743	2,418,397,850	123,458,696

R.—Redemptions; *i. e.*, paid at maturity or under "calls."

E.—Exchanges; *i. e.*, conversion into registered stock.

T.—Transfers; *i. e.*, exchange of a perfect for a mutilated bond, or of a large denomination for smaller ones, or *vice versa*.

E. E.—Exchange extensions; *i. e.*, conversion into registered stock at a lower rate of interest.

S. R.—Statistical redemption; *i. e.*, retired before issue.

The following redeemed United States coupon bonds, after having been entered in the numerical registers of the Note, Coupon, and Currency Division, are now on file in the Loan Division of the Register's Bureau :

Loan.	Case numbers (inclusive).	Number of bonds.	Amount of bonds.	Number of coupons attached.
Act April 15, 1842 .....	{ R. 1 to 365	2,315	\$1,773,000	.....
	{ E. 1 to 229		1,558,000	.....
Act September 9, 1850 (Texan indemnity) ..	R. 1 to 138	4,826	4,826,000	33,153
Act March 2, 1861 (Oregon war debt) ....	{ R. 1 to 263	3,108	1,086,900	13,763
	{ T. 1 to 124	1,312	450,500	16,945
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>11,561</b>	<b>9,694,400</b>	<b>63,861</b>

The following United States coupon bonds were delivered to the destruction committee by the Loan Division of the Register's Bureau to be destroyed *statistically*, after having been entered in the numerical registers of the Note, Coupon, and Currency Division :

Loan.	Case numbers (inclusive).	Number of bonds.	Amount of bonds.
Act April 15, 1842 .....	S. R.	1	98
Act June 30, 1864 .....	S. R.	1	1,000
Act March 3, 1865:			
First series, May and November .....	S. R.	1	450
Third series, consols 1867 .....	S. R.	1 and 2	4,495
Fourth series, consols, 1868 .....	S. R.	1	1,174
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>7,217</b>	<b>5,428,000</b>

S. R.—Statistical redemptions; †, e., retired before issue.

**IX.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT (FACE VALUE) OF REDEEMED (DETACHED) COUPONS RECEIVED IN THE NOTE, COUPON, AND CURRENCY DIVISION UP TO JUNE 30, 1887.**

[All except those reported "on hand July 1, 1887," in Statement III have been arranged numerically, counted, registered, registration examined by a comparison with the numerical registers, scheduled, and schedules transferred to ledger, as shown by the books of this division.]

Authorizing act.	Number of coupons.	Amount.
Act April 15, 1842 .....	42,268	\$1,994,580.00
Act March 3, 1843 .....	26,657	860,925.00
Act March 31, 1848 .....	222,212	7,664,010.00
Act September 9, 1850 (Texan indemnity) .....	107,805	2,695,125.00
Act June 14, 1858 .....	459,372	11,484,300.00
Act June 22, 1860 .....	26,318	657,950.00
Act February 8, 1861 .....	213,653	6,409,590.00
Act March 2, 1861 (Oregon war) .....	123,553	1,758,128.00
Act July 17 and August 5, 1861 .....	3,503,039	73,323,828.00
Act July 17, 1861 (old 7.30s) .....	2,326,771	23,652,537.42½
Act February 25, 1862 .....	15,300,118	238,349,340.00
Act March 3, 1863 (6 per cent.) .....	1,076,886	23,128,457.00
Act March 3, 1863 (two-year 5 per cent.) .....	878,988	7,168,556.25
Act March 3, 1864 (10-40s) .....	2,647,955	46,501,698.97
Act June 30, 1864 .....	1,597,919	82,665,235.50
Act March 3, 1865:		
First series .....	8,516,829	82,293,331.50
Second series, consols 1865 .....	8,181,518	121,047,518.00
Third series, consols 1867 .....	11,669,247	161,039,222.50
Fourth series, consols 1863 .....	1,283,385	16,336,575.50
Act June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865 (7.30s) .....	12,835,173	123,329,439.17
Act July 8, 1870 (certificates of indebtedness) .....	6,102	122,040.00
Louisville and Portland Canal Company .....	16,349	490,470.00
District of Columbia:		
Fifty-year 3.65, funded .....	426,802	2,912,585.02½
Six per cent., permanent improvement .....	168,477	2,017,626.00
Seven per cent., permanent improvement .....	21,954	413,322.00
Twenty-year, funding .....	62,800	583,654.50
Thirty-year, funding .....	16,376	328,773.00
Ten-year, Bowen .....	3,099	16,821.00
Water stock .....	7,057	246,995.00
Market stock .....	2,036	30,516.50
Steam force pump .....	10	182.50
Five per cent., twenty-year, funding .....	12,640	288,685.00
Funded loan of 1881 (5 per cent.) .....	10,231,441	96,728,727.13
Funded loan of 1891 (4½ per cent.) .....	3,451,496	30,767,005.00
Consols of 1907 (4 per cent.) .....	12,582,738	58,057,478.50
Total .....	93,049,043	1,175,365,228.96½

NOTE.—Until February, 1867, no Comptroller's schedules were received with these coupons, and recent references to those received prior to that date indicate that they were not accurately classified under their respective loans; but it is believed that in aggregate number and face value this statement is in the main correct.

X.—REDEEMED UNITED STATES NOTES AND CERTIFICATES WHICH, AFTER REGISTRATION, HAVE BEEN DESTROYED OR ARE ON FILE IN THE NOTE, COUPON, AND CURRENCY DIVISION, JUNE 30, 1887.

	Lot number.	Report number.	Denominations.								Amount.
			\$10.	\$20.	\$50.	\$100.	\$500.	\$1,000.	\$5,000	\$10,000.	
Seven-thirty Treasury notes* (act July 17, 1861):											
Dated August 19, 1861.....					71,641	90,000	24,200	22,922	1,089		\$53,049,050.00
Dated October 1, 1861.....					82,365	103,075	46,391	37,998	1,871		84,974,250.00
Dated October 1, 1861, issued on warrants.....					527	1,066	1,117	1,380			2,071,450.00
Total issue.....					154,533	194,141	71,708	62,300	2,960		140,094,750.00
Redeemed.....		11228 to 29344			154,487	194,101	71,703	62,293	2,960		140,078,950.00
Outstanding.....					46	40	5	7			15,800.00
Seven-thirty Treasury notes, act June 30, 1864 (first series):											
Printed.....					639,000	617,000	189,076	143,048	6,244		362,456,000.00
Not issued.....					249,953	49,796	15,075	22,261	1,995		57,250,750.00
Destroyed, having been received in exchange for other denominations.....					389,047	567,204	174,001	120,787	4,249		305,205,250.00
						5	23	10	5		47,000.00
Burned with a captured train.....					389,047	567,199	173,978	120,777	4,244		305,158,250.00
					10	30	13	10			20,000.00
Canceled.....					389,037	567,169	173,965	120,767	4,244		305,138,250.00
					25,085	1,130	2,299	2,239	78		5,145,750.00
Issue.....					363,952	566,059	171,666	118,528	4,166		299,892,500.00
Redeemed.....		19741 to 257810			363,665	565,807	171,648	118,523	4,166		299,840,950.00
Outstanding.....					287	232	18	5			51,550.00
Seven-thirty Treasury notes, act March 3, 1865 (second series):											
Printed.....					186,251	339,773	175,800	180,272	4,090		331,911,850.00
Destroyed, having been received in exchange for other denominations.....					3,325	1,546	118	307	45		911,850.00
Issue.....					182,926	338,227	175,682	179,965	4,045		331,000,000.00
Redeemed.....		19248 to 257543			182,867	338,100	175,563	179,962	4,045		330,966,850.00
Outstanding.....					59	127	29	3			33,150.00



**X.—REDEEMED UNITED STATES NOTES AND CERTIFICATES WHICH, AFTER REGISTRATION, HAVE BEEN DESTROYED, OR ARE ON FILE, ETC.—**  
Continued.

	Lot number.	Report number.	Denominations.							Amount.	
			\$10.	\$20.	\$50.	\$100.	\$500.	\$1,000.	\$5,000.		\$10,000.
<b>Three-year 6 per cent. compound-interest notes, act March 3, 1863:</b>											
Issue.....			87,536		54,960	39,444	20,852				\$17,993,760.00
Destroyed statistically.....			2,696		14,780	268	4,404				2,993,760.00
Redeemed and destroyed.....	5 to 591		84,940		40,180	39,176	16,448				15,000,000.00
Outstanding.....			84,742		40,115	39,114	16,439				14,984,070.00
			198		65	62	9				15,930.00
<b>Three-year 6 per cent. compound-interest notes, act June 30, 1864:</b>											
Issue.....			2,240,984	1,506,292	1,161,520	411,500	114,840	39,420			248,601,680.00
Destroyed statistically.....			18,984	8,692	4,320	700	40	20			669,680.00
Lost in wreck of steamship <i>Golden Rule</i> , May 30, 1865.....			2,224,000	1,497,600	1,157,200	410,800	114,800	39,400			247,932,000.00
Redeemed and destroyed*.....	1 to 592		2,224,000	1,497,600	1,157,200	410,800	114,800	38,400			246,932,000.00
Outstanding.....			2,221,636	1,495,570	1,155,839	410,504	114,781	38,394			246,754,610.00
			2,364	2,030	1,361	296	19	6			177,390.00
<b>Gold certificates, act March 3, 1863:</b>											
Issue.....				42,000		116,449	18,000	60,000	64,600	2,500	429,604,900.00
Redeemed and destroyed.....	1 to 524			45,820		116,195	17,988	59,979	64,588	2,500	429,448,902.00
Redeemed and on file.....		26008 to 257807		2,180		254	12	21	12		156,000.00
Outstanding.....				2,160		183	11	14	12		141,000.00
				20		71	1	7			15,000.00
<b>Gold certificates, act March 3, 1863, series 1870:</b>											
Issue.....							36,000	47,500	21,000	20,000	370,500,000.00
Redeemed and destroyed.....	1 to 167						12,424	21,238	8,131	7,600	144,105,000.00
Redeemed and on file.....		26008 to 257807					23,576	26,262	12,869	12,400	226,395,000.00
							23,558	26,222	12,863	12,396	226,276,000.00



Destroyed in Chicago fire .....							18	40	6	4	119,000.00	
Outstanding .....							18	38	6	4	2,000.00	
Gold certificates, act March 3, 1863, series 1871:												
Issue .....											5,000,000.00	
Redeemed and destroyed .....	1 to 91						50,000				952,800.00	
Redeemed and on file .....		26008 to 257807					40,472				4,047,200.00	
Destroyed in Chicago fire .....							40,416				4,041,600.00	
Outstanding .....							56				5,600.00	
Gold certificates, act March 3, 1863, series 1875:												
Issue .....											200.00	
Redeemed .....		26758 to 257807					2				5,400.00	
Outstanding .....							54					
Gold certificates, act March 3, 1863, special:												
Issue .....											143,029,400.00	
Redeemed .....		26758 to 257807					35,894	11,688	14,381	5,977	8,933	140,789,800.00
Outstanding .....							35,463	11,583	14,222	5,906	8,770	
Three per cent. certificates, acts March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868:												
Issue .....											33,000,580.46	
Redeemed .....		26088									33,000,580.46	
Outstanding .....							431	105	159	71	163	2,239,600.00
Four per cent. refunding certificates, act February 26, 1879:												
Payable to order:												
Issue .....											85,155,000.00	
Redeemed .....		23326 to 26043								5,831	5,600	85,150,000.00
Outstanding .....										1		5,000.00
Payable to bearer:												
Issue .....											58,500.00	
Redeemed .....	338 to 10018	27591 to 29375					5,850					58,080.00
Outstanding .....							5,808					420.00
Payable to bearer:												
Issue .....											39,954,250.00	
Redeemed .....	1 to 10102	27590 to 257806					3,995,425					39,779,020.00
Outstanding .....							3,977,902					175,230.00
Outstanding .....							17,523					

\* Including \$910 (17 of \$10 and 37 of \$20) burned in safe of Adams Express Company on railroad.

NOTE.—It should be remembered that the Register's Office is the last to receive the redeemed securities of the Government, and therefore the amounts reported as "redeemed" will be less than the actual redemptions by the amount *in transitu*, and the amounts reported as "outstanding" correspondingly increased.

Date	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance
1880				
Jan 1	Balance forward			
Jan 15	...			
Jan 30	...			
Feb 15	...			
Feb 28	...			
Mar 15	...			
Mar 31	...			
Apr 15	...			
Apr 30	...			
May 15	...			
May 31	...			
Jun 15	...			
Jun 30	...			
Jul 15	...			
Jul 31	...			
Aug 15	...			
Aug 31	...			
Sep 15	...			
Sep 30	...			
Oct 15	...			
Oct 31	...			
Nov 15	...			
Nov 30	...			
Dec 15	...			
Dec 31	...			

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DIVISION STATEMENT.

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1887.

### From Customs.

	Tonnage.	Duties on imports.
J. P. Donworth, collector, Aroostook, Me		\$22,750.10
D. F. Davis, late collector, Bangor, Me	\$131.31	50,443.84
C. W. Roberts, collector, Bangor, Me	46.95	30,790.00
F. B. Torry, collector, Bath, Me	88.21	150,258.14
E. Redman, collector, Frenchman's Bay, Me	61.94	197.08
I. M. Boardman, late collector, Belfast, Me	136.56	1,508.91
E. Cushing, collector, Belfast, Me	50.88	88.01
N. B. Nutt, late collector, Passamaquoddy, Me	494.24	37,217.60
S. D. Leavitt, collector, Passamaquoddy, Me	394.00	43,755.10
J. L. Pierce, collector, Machias, Me	103.59	
George Parcher, collector, Saco, Me	2.64	
E. Sprague, late collector, Waldoborough, Me	471.72	116.62
J. E. Moore, collector, Waldoborough, Me	140.40	79.13
S. J. Anderson, collector, Portland, Me	7,474.24	832,401.07
C. A. Spofford, collector, Castine, Me	30.47	128.47
R. T. Rundlett, collector, Wiscasset, Me	79.71	421.00
P. C. Wiggin, collector, Kennebunk, Me		157.52
A. A. Hanscom, collector, Portsmouth, N. H.	182.49	1,074.70
B. B. Smalley, collector, Vermont, Vt	537.32	683,284.75
F. B. Goss, collector, Barnstable, Mass	201.87	43.68
L. Saltonstall, collector, Boston, Mass	44,543.78	22,957,854.15
J. Brady, jr., collector, Fall River, Mass	44.43	46,119.18
J. A. P. Allen, late collector, New Bedford, Mass		4,567.00
W. Howland, collector, New Bedford, Mass	420.48	24,284.58
F. A. Osgood, collector, Marblehead, Mass	80.37	2,625.81
S. P. Coffin, collector, Edgartown, Mass	618.75	
A. A. Gardner, collector, Nantucket, Mass	5.00	
W. H. Huse, late collector, Newburyport, Mass	14.04	242.74
George W. Jackman, collector, Newburyport, Mass	50.04	1,393.96
S. H. Doten, late collector, Plymouth, Mass		10,643.85
P. Cobb, collector, Plymouth, Mass	23.19	67,012.98
R. T. Dodge, collector, Salem, Mass	371.19	20,494.64
D. S. Presson, collector, Gloucester, Mass	1,350.93	8,110.56
J. McWilliams, collector, Providence, R. I.	479.37	221,148.41
J. H. Cozzins, collector, Newport, R. I.	82.29	1,122.69
W. Goddard, collector, Fairfield, Conn	28.41	1,938.73
C. C. Hubbard, collector, Middletown, Conn		237,554.30
J. C. Byxbee, collector, New Haven, Conn	423.27	243,396.88
B. R. Tate, collector, New London, Conn	72.93	14,679.76
H. A. Hall, collector, Stonington, Conn	14.46	1,197.76
A. D. Bissell, collector, Buffalo, N. Y.		964,997.38
E. L. Hedden, late collector, New York, N. Y.	40,214.73	25,595,115.08
D. Magone, collector, New York, N. Y.	203,215.38	120,563,473.64
G. W. Warren, late collector, Cape Vincent, N. Y.		21,853.92
H. E. Moore, collector, Cape Vincent, N. Y.		7,345.00
C. E. Morris, late collector, Genesee, N. Y.		293,753.52
J. W. Martin, collector, Genesee, N. Y.		15,600.00
O. W. Cutler, collector, Niagara, N. Y.	820.26	358,127.33
W. H. Daniels, collector, Oswegatchie, N. Y.	155.49	235,637.59
I. B. Poucher, collector, Oswego, N. Y.	722.28	629,322.02
H. Reed, collector, Champlain, N. Y.	1,551.51	323,800.46
A. D. Cole, collector, Albany, N. Y.		103,647.58
F. M. Porch, collector, Bridgeton, N. J.	33.00	
O. Kelly, collector, Perth Amboy, N. J.	2,124.24	146,828.80
W. A. Baldwin, collector, Newark, N. J.	306.57	1,702.03
J. Cadwalader, collector, Philadelphia, Pa	64,161.60	17,813,517.84
D. O. Barr, collector, Pittsburgh, Pa		553,373.01
R. H. Arbuckle, collector, Erie, Pa		5,445.74
H. F. Pickels, collector, Delaware, Del	433.92	15,352.50
J. B. Groome, collector, Baltimore, Md	35,651.79	2,994,770.48
R. L. Croyley, collector, District of Columbia	75.81	20,674.48
O. H. Russell, collector, Richmond, Va	493.12	40,047.47
Carried forward	409,230.19	196,444,501.83

## STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

<i>From Customs—Continued.</i>		Tonnage.	Duties on imports.
Brought forward.....		\$409,220.17	\$106,444,501.82
W. R. Mayo, collector, Norfolk, Va.....		4,061.10	31,581.96
B. P. Lee, collector, Yorktown, Va.....		2,922.57	56,301.31
J. P. Robinson, collector, Alexandria, Va.....		110.95	732.88
A. C. Egarter, collector, Wheeling, W. Va.....			5,496.30
C. H. Robinson, collector, Wilmington, N. C.....		8,136.46	19,922.73
J. A. Richardson, collector, Pamlico, N. C.....		18.75	1,708.42
T. D. Jeway, collector, Charleston, S. C.....		5,587.71	30,010.60
H. W. Richardson, collector, Beaufort, S. C.....		1,699.61	429.79
T. F. Johnson, late collector, Savannah, Ga.....		422.25	3,698.82
J. F. Wheaton, collector, Savannah, Ga.....		9,481.86	26,717.91
J. E. Dart, collector, Brunswick, Ga.....		3,429.85	1,720.76
A. W. Wallace, collector, Atlanta, Ga.....			3,444.86
E. A. McWhorter, collector, Saint Mary's, Ga.....		43.44	
W. A. Mahoney, collector, Fernandina, Fla.....		377.00	261.10
J. V. Harris, collector, Key West, Fla.....		1,141.74	716,538.47
J. F. McDonnell, collector, Saint Mark's, Fla.....		33.18	
E. Hopkins, collector, Saint John's, Fla.....		156.42	1,759.21
J. J. McGuire, late collector, Pensacola, Fla.....		8,492.04	3,508.50
S. A. Moreno, collector, Pensacola, Fla.....		5,421.86	4,209.85
J. E. Grady, collector, Apalachicola, Fla.....		876.63	718.13
F. E. Witzell, late collector, Saint Augustine, Fla.....		4.00	
T. B. Genover, collector, Saint Augustine, Fla.....		10.20	20.69
W. G. Clarke, collector, Mobile, Ala.....		2,549.70	19,148.25
T. M. Favre, collector, Pearl River, Miss.....		1,592.46	2,385.87
W. T. Carrington, collector, Teché, La.....		2.90	22.91
B. F. Jonas, collector, New Orleans, La.....		34,599.45	2,312,937.16
C. C. Sweeney, collector, Galveston, Tex.....		5,924.44	165,525.33
J. Magoffin, collector, Paso del Norte, Tex.....		32.64	51,871.15
C. L. Thulkeld, collector, Saluria, Tex.....			32,527.57
C. F. Bailey, collector, Corpus Christi, Tex.....			48,381.48
J. J. Cocke, collector, Brazos, Tex.....		18.66	29,350.44
G. A. Hesson, late collector, Memphis, Tenn.....			4,956.54
T. T. Tobin, collector, Memphis, Tenn.....			16,959.48
G. S. Gillespie, collector, Chattanooga, Tenn.....			8,571.85
J. T. Gotbright, collector, Louisville, Ky.....			316,842.67
C. Rude, collector, Sandusky, Ohio.....		9.16	566.49
J. J. Finch, collector, Sandusky, Ohio.....			8,318.93
J. B. Battelle, collector, Miami, Ohio.....		119.84	20,026.46
W. Caldwell, collector, Cincinnati, Ohio.....			1,245,476.11
W. J. McKinnie, collector, Cuyahoga, Ohio.....		179.61	293,983.09
A. M. Kuhn, collector, Indianapolis, Ind.....			100,271.42
A. F. Saburger, collector, Chicago, Ill.....		31.71	4,604,320.03
Robert Branch, collector, Galena, Ill.....			1.00
W. Livingstone, jr., collector, Detroit, Mich.....		193.87	295,748.44
D. J. Campan, collector, Detroit, Mich.....		87.70	161,000.00
C. H. Call, collector, Superior, Mich.....		127.54	6,621.62
W. L. Bancroft, late collector, Huron, Mich.....		91.89	27,146.54
W. Hartsuff, collector, Huron, Mich.....			8,419.54
C. A. Ward, collector, Huron, Mich.....		16.27	169,430.80
C. Krez, collector, Milwaukee, Wis.....		17.43	249,027.57
F. J. Phelps, collector, La Crosse, Wis.....			1.53
A. Guemon, collector, Minnesota, Minn.....			97,559.36
J. Farrington, acting collector, Minnesota, Minn.....			160,181.30
H. B. Moore, collector, Duluth, Minn.....		11.70	4,352.01
R. Armstrong, collector, Dubuque, Iowa.....			907.29
R. D. Lancaster, collector, Saint Louis, Mo.....			1,620,119.46
James Hunter, late collector, Saint Joseph, Mo.....			88,212.02
J. V. Linde, collector, Saint Joseph, Mo.....			16,718.70
J. Burns, collector, Kansas City, Mo.....			172,362.14
R. C. Jordan, collector, Omaha, Nebr.....			26,597.16
J. H. P. Voorhees, collector, Denver, Col.....			75,845.20
T. A. Cummings, collector, Montana and Idaho.....			490.23
J. Hobson, collector, Oregon, Oregon.....		3,154.23	79,371.66
F. W. Shurtleff, collector, Willamette, Oregon.....		3,278.93	194,642.22
A. W. Bash, late collector, Puget Sound, Wash.....			1,823.21
H. F. Bescher, late collector, Puget Sound, Wash.....		3,789.80	13,996.11
W. M. Harned, late collector, Puget Sound, Wash.....		1,642.71	3,442.40
Q. A. Brooks, collector, Puget Sound, Wash.....		1,990.20	15,037.54
P. French, collector, Sitka, Alaska.....		52.81	2,853.40
J. W. Cafferty, late collector, Sitka, Alaska.....			351.35
W. H. Sears, late collector, San Francisco, Cal.....			.08
J. S. Hager, collector, San Francisco, Cal.....		40,901.79	6,696,225.07
W. H. Pratt, collector, Humboldt, Cal.....		197.24	2,040.12
G. A. Johnson, late collector, San Diego, Cal.....		267.19	6,024.44
T. J. Arnold, collector, San Diego, Cal.....		1,009.81	21,498.00
J. K. Briery, late collector, Wilmington, Cal.....		1,483.11	22,191.30
George Hurds, collector, Wilmington, Cal.....		3,146.64	67,654.33
		*563,177.82	216,723,715.31
Amount received from tonnage, as above.....			563,177.82

Total receipts from customs..... 217,286,893.13

\* This amount includes \$986,37 receipts from "unclaimed merchandise."

## STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

*From Sales of Public Lands.*

Brought forward .....		\$217, 286, 893. 13
M. H. Maynard, receiver of public moneys, Marquette, Mich .....	\$91	472. 41
L. G. Willcox, late receiver of public moneys, Detroit, Mich .....	4, 836.	84
J. M. Welch, receiver of public moneys, Detroit, Mich .....	2, 573.	54
G. B. Brooks, late receiver of public moneys, East Saginaw, Mich .....	3, 268.	97
B. M. Thompson, receiver of public moneys, East Saginaw, Mich .....	1, 405.	56
J. C. Dexter, late receiver of public moneys, Ionia, Mich .....		542. 12
W. H. C. Mitchell, late receiver of public moneys, Reed City, Mich .....	6, 409.	51
E. N. Fitch, receiver of public moneys, Reed City, Mich .....	3, 161.	48
E. B. Sanders, receiver of public moneys, Warsaw, Wis .....	129,	357. 62
A. A. Heald, receiver of public moneys, Falls Saint Croix, Wis .....	2, 607.	63
F. T. Boyd, receiver of public moneys, Ashland, Wis .....	123,	098. 80
N. Thatcher, late receiver of public moneys, Menasha, Wis .....		296. 79
J. H. Jones, late receiver of public moneys, Menasha, Wis .....	3, 676.	48
P. O'Malley, receiver of public moneys, Menasha, Wis .....	18, 147.	23
S. S. Kepler, receiver of public moneys, Eau Claire, Wis .....	27, 416.	82
O. C. Hals, receiver of public moneys, La Crosse, Wis .....	1, 900.	00
H. W. Stone, late receiver of public moneys, Benson, Minn .....	1, 998.	73
D. F. McDermott, receiver of public moneys, Benson, Minn .....	6, 035.	07
L. K. Aaker, receiver of public moneys, Crookston, Minn .....	41, 925.	69
S. Luze, late receiver of public moneys, Duluth, Minn .....	3, 229.	92
E. G. Swanstrom, receiver of public moneys, Duluth, Minn .....	259,	782. 35
W. B. Mitchell, late receiver of public moneys, Saint Cloud, Minn .....	1, 738.	87
C. F. McDonald, receiver of public moneys, Saint Cloud, Minn .....	125,	537. 74
H. Hill, late receiver of public moneys, Greenleaf, Minn .....	1, 274.	14
P. K. Wiser, receiver of public moneys, Tracy, Minn .....	5, 382.	08
P. H. Stolberg, late receiver of public moneys, Taylor's Falls, Minn .....	20, 832.	33
E. A. Umland, receiver of public moneys, Taylor's Falls, Minn .....	5, 524.	64
L. L. Anne, receiver of public moneys, Fergus Falls, Minn .....	9, 596.	50
A. Railson, late receiver of public moneys, Redwood Falls, Minn .....	1, 070.	30
B. Gordon, receiver of public moneys, Redwood Falls, Minn .....		506. 86
A. Peterson, receiver of public moneys, Worthington, Minn .....	3, 236.	47
J. C. Braden, late receiver of public moneys, Litchfield, Minn .....		38. 06
J. Kern, receiver of public moneys, Saint Peter, Minn .....		668. 22
J. R. Thornton, receiver of public moneys, Camden, Ark .....	81, 688.	48
A. L. King, receiver of public moneys, Harrison, Ark .....	47, 954.	12
J. F. Fagan, late receiver of public moneys, Little Rock, Ark .....		9. 69
John T. Cox, late receiver of public moneys, Little Rock, Ark .....		231. 17
A. J. Quindley, receiver of public moneys, Little Rock, Ark .....	16, 737.	60
J. C. Austin, late receiver of public moneys, Dardanelle, Ark .....		643. 85
H. M. Jacoway, receiver of public moneys, Dardanelle, Ark .....	137, 100.	94
M. D. McHenry, receiver of public moneys, Des Moines, Iowa .....	1, 057.	95
J. J. Hoge, receiver of public moneys, Booneville, Mo .....	6, 405.	43
W. R. Edgar, receiver of public moneys, Ironton, Mo .....	8, 886.	09
J. Dumars, late receiver of public moneys, Springfield, Mo .....	3, 744.	99
W. G. Hobbs, receiver of public moneys, Springfield, Mo .....	8, 985.	18
W. C. Jordan, receiver of public moneys, Montgomery, Ala .....	266, 106.	50
W. H. Tancre, receiver of public moneys, Huntsville, Ala .....	83, 490.	46
J. F. Rollins, late receiver of public moneys, Gainesville, Fla .....	38, 977.	73
Z. T. Crawford, receiver of public moneys, Gainesville, Fla .....	21, 257.	39
A. N. Kimball, late receiver of public moneys, Jackson, Miss .....	1, 441.	98
W. McLaurin, receiver of public moneys, Jackson, Miss .....	162, 743.	44
J. M. Martin, receiver of public moneys, New Orleans, La .....	114, 297.	27
A. E. Leme, receiver of public moneys, Natchitoches, La .....	193, 339.	73
E. Spaulding, receiver of public moneys, Topeka, Kans .....		753. 95
T. Wrong, late receiver of public moneys, Concordia, Kans .....		2, 979. 78
A. A. Carnahan, receiver of public moneys, Concordia, Kans .....	11, 723.	23
H. M. Bickel, receiver of public moneys, Larned, Kans .....	101, 227.	07
R. R. Hays, late receiver of public moneys, Kirwin, Kans .....	33, 078.	12
A. J. Harris, receiver of public moneys, Kirwin, Kans .....	123, 337.	61
H. W. Young, receiver of public moneys, Independence, Kans .....		1, 000. 00
H. S. Cunningham, late receiver of public moneys, Salina, Kans .....	6, 237.	12
O. F. Searl, receiver of public moneys, Salina, Kans .....	23, 619.	44
W. H. Pilkinton, receiver of public moneys, Wa Keeney, Kans .....	523, 802.	51
S. L. Gilbert, receiver of public moneys, Wichita, Kans .....	19, 729.	20
T. Scott, receiver of public moneys, Oberlin, Kans .....	373, 793.	63
A. J. Horsington, late receiver of public moneys, Garden City, Kans .....		1. 84
S. Thanbouser, receiver of public moneys, Garden City, Kans .....	881, 731.	27
H. C. Bransteller, receiver of public moneys, Bois City, Idaho .....	17, 636.	70
A. J. Shaw, receiver of public moneys, Lewiston, Idaho .....	21, 748.	62
J. Montgomery, receiver of public moneys, Oxford, Idaho .....	35, 611.	25
J. L. Waters, receiver of public moneys, Halley, Idaho .....	16, 069.	80
J. F. Legale, late receiver of public moneys, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho .....	745.	25
J. McClure, receiver of public moneys, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho .....	293.	54
E. R. Fogg, receiver of public moneys, Beatrice, Nebr .....	1, 901.	83
H. D. Root, late receiver of public moneys, Lincoln, Nebr .....	2, 487.	41
E. T. Hudson, receiver of public moneys, Lincoln, Nebr .....		600. 00
W. Anyan, late receiver of public moneys, Grand Island, Nebr .....	26, 618.	41
A. H. Baker, receiver of public moneys, Grand Island, Nebr .....	138, 994.	01
J. W. Tucker, late receiver of public moneys, Valentine, Nebr .....		7. 73
S. G. Glover, receiver of public moneys, Valentine, Nebr .....	290, 131.	77
T. W. Tipton, receiver of public moneys, Bloomington, Nebr .....	72, 739.	09
W. B. Lambert, receiver of public moneys, Neligh, Nebr .....	82, 898.	03

Carried forward .....

4, 914, 085. 90 217 286, 893 13

## STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued

## From Sales of Public Lands—Continued.

Brought forward .....	\$4,914,085.96	\$217,286,893.13
O. Shannon, late receiver of public moneys, North Platte, Nebr .....	161,554.43	
J. Treacy, receiver of public moneys, North Platte, Nebr .....	67,325.00	
S. Parker, late receiver of public moneys, Niobrara, Nebr .....	168,871.16	
A. B. Charde, receiver of public moneys, Niobrara, Nebr .....	18,691.60	
C. F. Babcock, late receiver of public moneys, McCook, Dak .....	141,340.74	
J. Steinmetz, receiver of public moneys, McCook, Dak .....	251,423.74	
B. E. Hutchinson, late receiver of public moneys, Aberdeen, Dak .....	28,634.38	
L. A. Burke, receiver of public moneys, Aberdeen, Dak .....	195,036.92	
R. Lowry, late receiver of public moneys, Huron, Dak .....	1.00	
E. W. Miller, receiver of public moneys, Huron, Dak .....	246,798.63	
J. F. McKinnie, late receiver of public moneys, Deadwood, Dak .....	1,000.00	
J. LaFabre, receiver of public moneys, Deadwood, Dak .....	104,183.10	
T. F. Singiser, receiver of public moneys, Nutchell, Dak .....	99,378.55	
D. T. Bramble, receiver of public moneys, Watertown, Dak .....	150,652.28	
F. M. Zeibach, receiver of public moneys, Yankton, Dak .....	49,868.16	
N. Gilmour, late receiver of public moneys, Bismarck, Dak .....	7,026.61	
W. H. Francis, late receiver of public moneys, Bismarck, Dak .....	.91	
D. W. Hutchinson, receiver of public moneys, Bismarck, Dak .....	59,748.41	
W. J. Anderson, receiver of public moneys, Grand Forks, Dak .....	127,983.00	
E. C. Gearey, receiver of public moneys, Fargo, Dak .....	74,086.64	
A. O. Whipple, late receiver of public moneys, Devil's Lake, Dak .....	22,774.37	
S. S. Smith, receiver of public moneys, Devil's Lake, Dak .....	90,518.04	
J. M. Ellis, receiver of public moneys, Denver, Colo .....	234,737.51	
J. B. Kilbourn, receiver of public moneys, Pueblo, Colo .....	132,623.04	
F. J. Leonard, late receiver of public moneys, Gunnison, Colo .....	2,340.80	
M. L. Allison, receiver of public moneys, Gunnison, Colo .....	50.00	
F. H. Shrock, receiver of public moneys, Lamar, Colo .....	16,045.07	
E. L. Salisbury, receiver of public moneys, Leadville, Colo .....	25,960.14	
S. I. Lorah, receiver of public moneys, Central City, Colo .....	14,815.33	
W. S. Hickox, late receiver of public moneys, Durango, Colo .....	2,915.84	
E. T. Pettman, receiver of public moneys, Durango, Colo .....	15,663.58	
C. D. Peck, receiver of public moneys, Lake City, Colo .....	0,980.32	
C. A. Coryell, receiver of public moneys, Del Norte, Colo .....	17,629.54	
J. W. Rosa, receiver of public moneys, Glenwood Springs, Colo .....	10,278.65	
M. M. Bane, late receiver of public moneys, Salt Lake City, Utah .....	230.25	
H. C. Wallace, receiver of public moneys, Salt Lake City, Utah .....	66,078.41	
J. T. Carlin, late receiver of public moneys, Bozeman, Mont .....	12,125.69	
W. A. Jones, receiver of public moneys, Bozeman, Mont .....	7,311.66	
Z. T. Burton, late receiver of public moneys, Helena, Mont .....	395.04	
E. Ballou, late receiver of public moneys, Helena, Mont .....	202.23	
H. S. Howell, receiver of public moneys, Helena, Mont .....	152,268.02	
A. Hall, receiver of public moneys, Miles City, Mont .....	2,946.64	
L. O. Knapp, receiver of public moneys, Santa Fé, N. Mex .....	19,899.14	
J. Brown, receiver of public moneys, Las Cruces, N. Mex .....	49,162.76	
S. C. Wright, late receiver of public moneys, Carson City, Nev .....	85.00	
C. N. Noteware, late receiver of public moneys, Carson City, Nev .....	500.00	
H. M. Clarke, late receiver of public moneys, Carson City, Nev .....	576.76	
E. James, receiver of public moneys, Carson City, Nev .....	570.00	
W. O. Mills, receiver of public moneys, Eureka, Nev .....	1,500.00	
W. M. Townsend, receiver of public moneys, Lakeview, Oregon .....	45,377.62	
J. T. Outhouse, receiver of public moneys, La Grande, Oregon .....	58,802.42	
J. G. Pillsbury, receiver of public moneys, Oregon City, Oregon .....	15,143.25	
A. C. Jones, receiver of public moneys, Roseburg, Oregon .....	14,065.00	
C. N. Thornbury, late receiver of public moneys, The Dalles, Oregon .....	58,304.85	
T. W. Slusher, receiver of public moneys, The Dalles, Oregon .....	13,978.92	
S. W. Brown, late receiver of public moneys, Vancouver, Wash .....	33.33	
J. O'Keane, receiver of public moneys, Vancouver, Wash .....	15,488.64	
J. Cushman, late receiver of public moneys, Olympia, Wash .....	19.25	
J. R. Hayden, receiver of public moneys, Olympia, Wash .....	107,231.49	
A. Reed, late receiver of public moneys, Walla Walla, Wash .....	4.00	
James Braden, receiver of public moneys, Walla Walla, Wash .....	38,826.43	
H. S. Howlett, receiver of public moneys, North Yakima, Wash .....	77,595.82	
M. G. Barney, receiver of public moneys, Spokane Falls, Wash .....	35,909.66	
C. Thomas, late receiver of public moneys, Prescott, Ariz .....	6,059.60	
D. J. Sullivan, receiver of public moneys, Prescott, Ariz .....	5,356.91	
D. H. Wallace, late receiver of public moneys, Tucson, Ariz .....	17,500.30	
F. W. Smith, receiver of public moneys, Tucson, Ariz .....	20,560.85	
A. T. Lewis, <i>ex officio</i> receiver of public moneys, Sitka, Alaska .....	375.00	
W. T. Shaffer, receiver of public moneys, Evanston, Wyo .....	21,090.30	
W. M. Garrard, receiver of public moneys, Cheyenne, Wyo .....	202,985.48	
William Caffrey, late receiver of public moneys, Cheyenne, Wyo .....	212.71	
T. H. Bell, receiver of public moneys, Visalia, Cal .....	80,217.86	
M. J. Cody, receiver of public moneys, Bodie, Cal .....	15,347.98	
A. W. Eibeshutz, receiver of public moneys, Independence, Cal .....	6,089.40	
J. W. Haverstick, receiver of public moneys, Los Angeles, Cal .....	121,464.91	
T. J. Sherwood, receiver of public moneys, Marysville, Cal .....	17,040.32	
C. H. Chamberlain, late receiver of public moneys, San Francisco, Cal .....	399.44	
J. W. Leigh, receiver of public moneys, San Francisco, Cal .....	254,542.60	
W. H. Bickford, receiver of public moneys, Shasta, Cal .....	38,094.79	
A. Miller, late receiver of public moneys, Susanville, Cal .....	243.10	
G. W. Meylert, late receiver of public moneys, Susanville, Cal .....	411.33	

Carried forward .....

4,080,751.80 217,286,893.13

## STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

*From Sales of Public Lands—Continued.*

Brought forward .....	\$9,080,751.80	\$217,286,803.13
F. G. Wood, late receiver of public moneys, Susanville, Cal .....	12,275.83	
A. Wood, receiver of public moneys, Susanville, Cal .....	25,740.00	
J. E. Budd, receiver of public moneys, Shasta, Cal .....	28,267.19	
C. F. Gardner, receiver of public moneys, Sacramento, Cal .....	30,278.36	
S. Cooper, late receiver of public moneys, Humboldt, Cal .....	2,566.02	
R. W. Hutchens, receiver of public moneys, Humboldt, Cal .....	74,417.22	
		9,251,386.42

*From Internal Revenue.*

Commissioner of Internal Revenue .....	7,777.08	
Treasurer of the United States .....	954.57	
E. W. Booker, collector, Alabama .....	77,158.63	
F. Widmer, late collector 2d Alabama .....	200.00	
T. H. Simms, collector, Arkansas .....	96,608.78	
R. W. Wishard, late collector 3d Arkansas .....	25.60	
A. Ellis, collector 1st California .....	1,790,636.94	
E. Barnett, collector 4th California .....	291,728.10	
J. S. Wolfe, late collector, Colorado .....	159,732.38	
J. T. Benedict, collector, Colorado .....	400,422.48	
A. Troupe, collector, Connecticut .....	480,542.30	
J. W. Causey, collector, Delaware .....	263,297.80	
S. C. Thompson, late collector, Florida .....	234,594.85	
W. Walker, collector, Florida .....	83,503.88	
T. C. Crenshaw, jr., collector, Georgia .....	354,231.52	
J. S. Fannin, late collector 3d Georgia .....	121.50	
R. Stone, collector 1st Illinois .....	8,851,922.56	
A. Welch, collector 2d Illinois .....	241,270.22	
M. Kelly, collector 4th Illinois .....	857,801.42	
G. A. Wilson, collector 5th Illinois .....	13,648,320.14	
T. Cooper, collector 8th Illinois .....	1,137,526.11	
J. T. Harper, late collector 8th Illinois .....	782.14	
W. B. Anderson, collector 13th Illinois .....	577,798.62	
W. D. H. Hunter, collector 6th Indiana .....	2,810,845.09	
T. Hanlon, late collector 7th Indiana .....	192,222.73	
M. D. Manson, collector 7th Indiana .....	976,277.94	
J. O'Henderson, collector 11th Indiana .....	260,703.67	
W. C. Thompson, late collector 2d Iowa .....	1,267,615.96	
D. W. Stewart, collector 2d Iowa .....	262,337.16	
A. R. Dixon, acting collector 2d Iowa .....	144,529.81	
B. Webster, collector 3d Iowa .....	188,707.90	
W. C. Stanberry, late collector 6th Iowa .....	1,182.17	
A. H. Kuhlencier, collector 4th Iowa .....	87,551.18	
N. F. Acers, collector, Kansas .....	211,625.55	
H. Wood, collector 2d Kentucky .....	1,042,056.63	
A. Cox, collector 5th Kentucky .....	5,261,819.79	
George H. Davison, collector 6th Kentucky .....	4,141,841.13	
J. F. Robinson, collector 7th Kentucky .....	1,295,634.19	
T. S. Bronston, collector 8th Kentucky .....	702,022.36	
F. S. Shields, collector, Louisiana .....	543,748.98	
O. A. Rice, late collector 2d Louisiana .....	307.50	
J. B. Redman, collector, Maine .....	43,309.40	
C. H. Chase, late collector, Maine .....	6,877.02	
J. H. Sellman, late collector, Maryland .....	1,012,650.95	
J. K. Roberts, collector, Maryland .....	1,804,777.86	
F. S. Hunt, late collector 2d Mississippi .....	125.95	
E. W. Banks, collector, Mississippi .....	43,302.65	
D. J. Welch, late collector, Montana .....	36,413.75	
James Shields, collector, Montana .....	64,745.83	
E. F. Pillsbury, late collector 3d Massachusetts .....	164,859.30	
J. E. Fitzgerald, collector 3d Massachusetts .....	1,949,120.92	
T. J. Pratt, collector 10th Massachusetts .....	357,150.68	
J. B. Maloney, collector 1st Michigan .....	1,592,016.34	
George N. Davis, collector 4th Michigan .....	211,024.66	
A. Biermann, collector, Minnesota .....	551,867.53	
F. Barnum, collector 1st Missouri .....	6,227,287.62	
C. Voorhis, collector 4th Missouri .....	332,367.75	
C. E. Hasbrook, collector 6th Missouri .....	1,301,629.70	
S. W. Fisher, late collector, New Mexico .....	16,970.69	
J. P. McGroatey, collector, New Mexico .....	46,922.66	
G. W. Post, late collector, Nebraska .....	853,969.99	
S. H. Calhoun, collector, Nebraska .....	1,540,035.11	
A. S. Killman, collector, Nevada .....	71,817.25	
C. Page, collector, New Hampshire .....	377,562.37	
T. M. Ferrill, collector 1st New Jersey .....	209,232.20	
M. H. Vanderveer, collector 3d New Jersey .....	646,497.53	
S. Klotz, collector 5th New Jersey .....	3,740,888.73	
R. Black, collector 1st New York .....	3,208,195.07	
J. A. Sullivan, collector 2d New York .....	1,539,034.98	
M. H. Treadwell, late collector 2d New York .....	266.81	
M. Freidsam, collector 3d New York .....	5,572,258.80	
Carried forward .....	81,705,842.38	226,541,179.55

## STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

## From Internal Revenue—Continued.

Brought forward .....	\$81,705,842.38	\$226,541,179.50
C. S. Clay, late collector 13th New York .....	7.06	
I. Hess, collector 14th New York .....	684,242.15	
S. J. Tilden, jr., collector 15th New York .....	938,921.78	
W. A. Beach, collector 21st New York .....	1,011,571.13	
H. S. Pierce, late collector 28th New York .....	706,812.97	
J. A. Hanlon, collector 28th New York .....	1,442,802.55	
George P. Peck, late collector 2d North Carolina .....	486.17	
W. H. Yarborough, collector 4th North Carolina .....	578,161.58	
A. J. Boyd, collector 5th North Carolina .....	943,293.19	
C. Dowd, collector 6th North Carolina .....	427,811.39	
W. T. Bishop, collector 1st Ohio .....	7,966,784.95	
C. J. Knecht, collector 6th Ohio .....	2,991,615.83	
J. F. Kemler, late collector 10th Ohio .....	851,011.58	
G. L. Johnson, collector 10th Ohio .....	235,267.23	
J. W. Newman, collector 11th Ohio .....	1,533,584.17	
J. H. Farley, collector 18th Ohio .....	823,077.97	
J. Whiteaker, collector, Oregon .....	150,757.81	
F. Gerker, collector 1st Pennsylvania .....	3,133,111.88	
J. F. McGonigle, collector 9th Pennsylvania .....	1,689,976.28	
C. B. Staples, collector 12th Pennsylvania .....	509,177.04	
J. Schlandecker, collector 19th Pennsylvania .....	154,142.04	
J. Dowlin, collector 22d Pennsylvania .....	1,778,412.21	
E. A. Bigler, collector 23d Pennsylvania .....	837,521.11	
C. H. Henshaw, collector, Rhode Island .....	226,231.11	
D. F. Bradley, collector, South Carolina .....	98,335.36	
H. L. Nowell, late collector 2d Tennessee .....	144.77	
N. Gregg, collector 2d Tennessee .....	111,973.12	
C. T. Hillman, collector 5th Tennessee .....	901,237.51	
S. B. Cooper, collector 1st Texas .....	36,804.38	
R. N. Lane, late collector 3d Texas .....	258.75	
Charles E. Norris, late collector 3d Texas .....	477.27	
I. G. Seavey, collector 3d Texas .....	94,639.52	
S. D. Wood, late collector 4th Texas .....	339.68	
R. M. Henderson, collector 4th Texas .....	79,366.75	
G. S. Speer, collector, Vermont .....	31,557.24	
A. L. Ellet, collector 2d Virginia .....	1,575,034.20	
G. M. Helms, collector 4th Virginia .....	622,645.13	
H. S. Sheppard, collector 6th Virginia .....	728,362.07	
J. T. McGraw, collector, West Virginia .....	538,363.67	
E. C. Wall, collector 1st Wisconsin .....	2,537,555.44	
A. C. Parkinson, collector 2d Wisconsin .....	166,560.81	
A. O. Wells, collector 3d Wisconsin .....	270,306.72	
J. M. Morrow, collector 6th Wisconsin .....	208,749.47	
R. D. Huntsberry <i>et al.</i> .....	58.50	
		118,823,391.22

## From Consular Fees.

C. M. Allen, consul, Bermuda .....	1,893.00
D. Atwater, consul, Tahiti .....	712.50
T. Adamson, consul-general, Panama .....	773.97
W. G. Allen, consul, Piedad Negras .....	406.76
W. A. Anderson, consul-general, Montreal .....	4,590.25
Appropriation account .....	64.85
L. T. Adams, consul, Geneva .....	837.50
H. C. C. Astwood, consul, San Domingo .....	705.00
H. L. Atherton, consul, Pernambuco .....	710.50
W. L. Alden, consul-general, Rome .....	386.25
H. C. Armstrong, consul-general, Rio de Janeiro .....	2,085.94
T. Abenheim, vice-consul, Stuttgart .....	24.87
E. F. Bonham, consul-general, Calcutta .....	4,199.00
E. L. Baker, consul, Buenos Ayres .....	1,339.00
W. C. Burchard, consul, Rnaton and Truxillo .....	201.50
L. D. Beylord, consul, Kingston .....	942.50
G. T. Bromley, consul, Tientsin .....	402.50
W. J. Black, consul, Nuremberg .....	3,373.08
J. M. Birch, consul, Nagasaki .....	176.75
P. L. Bridges, consul, Montevideo .....	857.50
L. A. Bergholz, consul, Chinkiang .....	335.72
J. H. Brigham, consul, Paso del Norte .....	3,292.45
A. Bertrand, consul, St. John's .....	864.00
D. N. Burke, consul, Puerto Cabello .....	514.00
W. A. Brown, consul, San Juan del Norte .....	575.00
A. A. Brown, consul, Clifton .....	125.00
E. H. Bryan, consul, Lyons .....	3,940.57
O. Bischoff, consul, Sonneberg .....	3,235.22
S. Bird, consul, La Guayra .....	665.50
S. Bernardi, vice-consul, Florence .....	367.29
C. Bartlett, consul, Guadeloupe .....	179.00
J. M. Bennett, vice-consul, Sierra Leone .....	35.00
H. M. Brent, consul, Callao .....	162.50
E. Bissinger, consul, Beirut .....	262.50

Carried forward .....

39,236.57 345,364,570.77



## STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

*From Consular Fees—Continued.*

Brought forward .....	\$39,236.57	\$345,364,570.71
Brown, Shipley & Co., bankers, London .....	201,174.52	
James Buckley, vice-consul, Prescott .....	262.50	
J. M. Bailey, consul, Hamburg .....	15.50	
A. Badeau, late consul-general, Havana .....	3,137.02	
G. E. Bullock, consul, Annaberg .....	204.50	
S. G. W. Benjamin, minister, Persia .....	5.00	
E. P. Beauchamp, commercial agent, St. Galle .....	590.04	
W. H. Bruce, vice commercial agent, Levuka .....	2.50	
F. Bertram, vice-consul, Aix la Chapelle .....	113.23	
F. E. Barentzin, vice-consul, Martinique .....	79.25	
C. M. Belknap, vice-consul, Hamilton .....	256.50	
H. C. Crouch, consul, Milan .....	307.32	
P. Carroll, consul, Palermo .....	4,600.09	
J. T. Child, minister, Siam .....	10.50	
W. S. Crowell, consul, Amoy .....	1,415.50	
J. B. Carbo, vice-consul, Cienfuegos .....	294.25	
J. P. Cowles, jr., vice-consul, Foochow .....	717.90	
R. S. Chilton, commercial agent, Goderich .....	1,449.00	
B. Carnes, vice-consul, Colou .....	712.50	
R. T. Clayton, consul, Para .....	1,279.00	
E. Conroy, consul, San Juan, Porto Rico .....	347.50	
G. C. Campbell, commercial agent, Gaboon .....	5.00	
F. M. Cheney, consul, Zanzibar .....	102.50	
E. Camphausen, consul, Naples .....	1,044.50	
G. L. Catlin, consul, Zurich .....	2,610.87	
N. D. Cemanas, vice-consul-general, Cairo .....	150.00	
J. Cardwell, consul-general, Cairo .....	64.50	
S. W. Dabney, consul, Fayal .....	110.50	
G. M. Dean, consul, Port Stanley .....	162.82	
F. F. Dufois, consul, Havre .....	3,679.00	
T. W. Downs, consul, Quebec .....	539.00	
J. Devlin, consul, Ontario .....	2,832.50	
J. Dittmer, vice-consul, Stettin .....	149.60	
E. J. Davee, consul, Smyrna .....	145.00	
L. J. Dupre, consul, San Salvador .....	7.50	
A. J. DeZoyk, late vice-consul, Turin .....	107.00	
D. M. Dunn, consul, Valparaiso .....	159.88	
J. M. Duke, consul, San Salvador .....	170.00	
L. M. Dawson, late consul, Barranquilla .....	78.89	
W. G. Emmert, consul, Smyrna .....	2,228.13	
D. Eckstein, consul, Amsterdam .....	2,634.54	
H. A. Ehringer, consul, Cienfuegos .....	704.50	
J. Ewing, late consul, Annaberg .....	100.00	
J. Eddy, commercial agent, Chatham .....	82.38	
C. Ewers, consul, Windsor .....	71.93	
B. J. Franklin, consul, Hankow .....	282.58	
P. Figyolmesy, consul, Demarara .....	596.06	
B. F. Farnham, consul, Bombay .....	642.50	
J. Falkenbach, consul, Barmen .....	3,246.36	
O. Faber, vice-consul, Maracaibo .....	27.17	
A. F. Fay, consul, Stettin .....	228.81	
A. Frances, commercial agent, Port Stanley .....	532.00	
W. C. Fox, consul, Branswick .....	148.74	
J. Fletcher, consul, Genoa .....	1,948.50	
B. Folsom, consul, Sheffield .....	1,318.63	
E. O. Fechet, late consul, Paso del Norte .....	238.91	
G. Foster, consul, Elberfeld .....	142.70	
G. Gade, consul, Christiania .....	747.75	
C. T. Grellet, vice-consul, Algiers .....	28.25	
G. B. Goodwin, consul, Annaberg .....	208.59	
C. R. Greathouse, consul, A'pia .....	4,297.92	
B. Greenebaum, consul, A'pia .....	128.25	
George Gifford, consul, Basle .....	2,781.44	
W. F. Gunnell, consul, Bradford .....	5,695.46	
H. Gillman, consul, Jerusalem .....	10.00	
W. A. Garesche, consul, Martinique .....	351.75	
H. W. Gilbert, consul, Trieste .....	1,430.99	
W. Green, consul-general, Kanagawa .....	5,903.53	
T. T. Gamble, consul, Auckland .....	14.42	
F. R. Grist, vice-consul, Venice .....	116.00	
S. Gontier, consul, Cape Haytien .....	645.00	
G. W. Griffin, consul, Sydney .....	1,075.87	
W. Hirning, vice-consul, Prague .....	2,283.25	
D. W. Hewing, consul, Tegucigalpa .....	17.51	
J. W. Harper, consul, Munich .....	1,192.08	
E. J. Hale, consul, Manchester .....	7,439.26	
W. C. Hall, consul, Prescott .....	306.50	
J. D. Hoff, consul, Vera Cruz .....	2,544.00	
F. P. Hastings, vice-consul-general, Honolulu .....	1,967.50	
F. W. Hyndman, vice-consul, Charlottetown .....	237.00	
A. N. Hathaway, consul, Nice .....	25.00	

Carried forward .....

323,011.49 345,364,570.71

## STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

## From Consular Fees—Continued.

Brought forward .....	\$323, 011. 49	\$345, 364, 570. 77
E. L. Hamilton, vice-consul, Apla.....	26. 50	
T. E. Heenan, consul, Odessa.....	113. 50	
W. Hill, consul, Port Sarnia.....	347. 50	
T. W. Howard, consul, Montevideo.....	55. 36	
G. H. Horstman, consul, Nuremberg.....	33. 80	
T. W. Hotchkiss, commercial agent, Ottawa.....	5, 782. 50	
W. Humwell, vice-consul, Munich.....	8. 71	
W. E. Howard, consul, Toronto.....	53. 94	
G. E. Hoskinson, consul, Kingston.....	275. 00	
F. A. Herbert, vice-consul, Cologne.....	623. 89	
D. K. Hobart, consul, Windsor.....	247. 00	
G. H. Heap, consul-general, Constantinople.....	1, 004. 75	
M. A. Hopkins, consul-general, Liberia.....	52. 50	
O. Hatfield, consul, Batavia.....	460. 61	
J. B. Hughes, consul, Birmingham.....	4, 200. 04	
D. H. Ingraham, consul, Cadiz.....	500. 00	
E. Jussen, consul-general, Vienna.....	4, 075. 35	
C. E. Jackson, consul, Antigua.....	340. 50	
W. S. Jones, consul, Messina.....	1, 671. 02	
T. C. Jones, consul, Funchal.....	73. 00	
T. R. Jernigan, consul, Osaka and Hiogo.....	3, 979. 71	
J. H. Jinks, late commercial agent, Windsor.....	607. 41	
C. Jonas, consul, Prague.....	637. 83	
H. A. Johnson, consul, Venice.....	318. 00	
E. Johnson, consul, Pictou.....	144. 00	
E. R. Jones, consul, Cardiff.....	392. 50	
C. B. Johnston, vice-consul, Port Sarnia.....	460. 00	
C. P. Kimball, consul, Stuttgart.....	3, 002. 88	
W. J. Knight, vice-consul, Cape Town.....	12. 50	
W. Koster, Jr, consul, Mannheim.....	73. 25	
H. M. Keim, consul, Charlottetown.....	560. 50	
J. D. Kennedy, consul-general, Shanghai.....	6, 338. 99	
R. Kolster, vice-consul, Puerto Cabello.....	397. 50	
H. S. Lassar, consul, Port Stanley.....	6. 00	
A. Loening, consul, Bremen.....	2, 784. 88	
W. W. Lang, consul, Hamburg.....	5, 236. 27	
C. S. Le Boutillieu, vice-consul, Gaspé Basin.....	5. 50	
L. A. Lathrop, consul, Bristol.....	1, 248. 50	
G. Lucke, consul, Sherbrooke.....	1, 765. 87	
E. D. Linn, consul, Piedras Negras.....	686. 43	
J. Low, consul, Clifton.....	582. 50	
E. E. Lane, consul, Tunstall.....	359. 48	
R. Letcher, consul, Rio Grande do Sul.....	141. 50	
J. A. Lewis, consul, Sierra Leone.....	42. 50	
E. P. C. Lewis, consul-general, Portugal.....	440. 50	
J. S. Mosby, consul, Hong-Kong.....	2, 117. 33	
W. Morey, consul, Ceylon.....	373. 00	
J. C. Monaghan, consul, Mannheim.....	1, 790. 72	
J. T. Mason, consul, Dresden.....	3, 901. 64	
H. C. Marston, consul, Malaga.....	1, 649. 70	
C. R. McCall, vice-consul-general, Rio de Janeiro.....	619. 56	
D. M. Mullen, commercial agent, Sagua la Grande.....	740. 00	
W. H. Moffett, consul, Athens.....	61. 00	
C. L. Mitchell, vice-consul, Piedras Negras.....	165. 00	
F. A. Matthews, consul, Tangiers.....	10. 00	
J. Mueller, consul, Frankfort.....	3, 921. 17	
H. F. Merritt, Aix la Chapelle.....	1, 417. 04	
B. Mackey, consul, Rio Grande do Sul.....	778. 45	
J. M. Morgan, consul-general, Melbourne.....	535. 11	
J. Murray, consul, St. John, N. B.....	4, 497. 71	
F. H. Mason, consul, Marseilles.....	14, 416. 86	
G. H. Murphy, vice-consul, Chemnitz.....	24. 01	
J. L. McGaskell, consul, Dublin.....	1, 927. 62	
O. Malmros, consul, Leith.....	1, 361. 50	
G. L. Mayer, consul, Nuevo Laredo.....	57. 24	
G. F. Mosher, consul, Sonneberg.....	35. 42	
D. A. McKinley, consul, Honolulu.....	242. 75	
N. A. McDonald, vice-consul, Bangkok.....	2. 50	
E. A. Merritt, consul-general, London.....	1, 819. 40	
O. McGove, consul-general, Guayaquil.....	905. 00	
T. J. McLane, consul, Nassau.....	834. 50	
S. Merrill, consul, Jerusalem.....	28. 00	
S. R. Miller, consul, Leipsic.....	1, 576. 72	
J. A. MacKnight, consul, St. Helena.....	13. 50	
F. Nachod, vice-consul, Leipsic.....	847. 69	
J. R. Noonan, vice-consul, Pictou.....	33. 00	
M. J. Neumarck, consul, Lyons.....	1, 769. 23	
R. S. Newton, vice-consul, St. Paul da Loanda.....	16. 74	
H. Pease, consul, Santiago, Cape Verde Islands.....	12. 50	
M. Polachek, consul, Ghent.....	1, 151. 22	
F. H. Pierce, consul, Matanzas.....	620. 00	
Carried forward .....	423, 554. 79	345, 364, 570. 77

## STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

*From Consular Fees—Continued.*

Brought forward .....	\$423, 554. 79	\$345, 364, 570. 77
T. T. Prentiss, consul, Port Louis.....	39. 00	
M. H. Phelan, consul-general, Halifax.....	1, 929. 25	
J. J. Piatt, consul, Cork.....	479. 06	
J. S. Potter, consul, Crefeld.....	7, 191. 56	
G. O. Prince, vice-consul-general, St. Petersburg.....	492. 50	
E. H. Plumacher, consul, Maracaibo.....	2, 069. 03	
B. J. Pridgeon, consul, Piedras Negras.....	50. 39	
S. B. Packard, consul, Liverpool.....	1, 167. 54	
B. F. Peixotto, consul, Lyons.....	790. 00	
J. W. Porch, consul-general, Mexico.....	32. 50	
W. Y. Patch, consul, St. Stephen.....	465. 00	
J. H. Putnam, consul-general, Honolulu.....	1, 931. 01	
W. A. Prellar, vice-consul, Rio Grande do Sul.....	261. 50	
B. S. Parker, consul, Sherbrooke.....	186. 71	
J. L. Parish, late consul, Chemnitz.....	619. 15	
L. Perrone, consul, Measius.....	236. 61	
D. L. Pringle, secretary legation, Guatemala.....	245. 00	
W. P. Pierce, consul, Cienfuegos.....	428. 00	
N. E. Pressley, vice-consul, Tampico.....	237. 50	
A. Roberts, consul, Hamilton.....	1, 378. 40	
G. W. Roosevelt, consul, Bordeaux.....	5, 287. 29	
J. W. Romeyn, consul, Valparaiso.....	62. 65	
A. Richman, consul, Milan.....	832. 42	
F. Raine, consul-general, Berlin.....	7, 132. 07	
C. T. Russell, consul, Liverpool.....	14, 538. 53	
M. Remberg, vice-consul, Guayaquil.....	509. 00	
E. D. Roper, jr., vice-consul, Zanzibar.....	97. 00	
H. B. Ryder, consul, Copenhagen.....	680. 00	
G. D. Robertson, consul, Verviers and Liege.....	1, 994. 44	
L. G. Reed, consul, Barbadoes.....	1, 155. 31	
G. E. Rice, vice-consul, Kanagawa.....	442. 16	
W. W. Robinson, consul, Tamatave.....	11. 00	
A. Rhodos, late consul, Elberfeld.....	107. 85	
O. E. Reemer, consul, Santiago de Cuba.....	947. 50	
N. K. Sargent, consul, Turk's Island.....	302. 50	
G. W. Savage, consul, Belfast.....	3, 619. 21	
J. W. Siler, consul, Cape Town.....	285. 00	
V. A. Sartori, consul, Leghorn.....	1, 757. 92	
R. J. Stevens, consul, Victoria.....	1, 974. 50	
H. Stockton, consul, Rotterdam.....	1, 429. 85	
L. Stroube, vice-consul, Bremen.....	639. 82	
C. Seymour, consul, Canton.....	1, 861. 00	
A. G. Studer, consul, Singapore.....	1, 008. 80	
J. Schocleaf, consul, Tunstall.....	1, 899. 63	
J. Smith, consul, Nottingham.....	1, 841. 50	
J. A. Sutter, jr., consul, Acapulco.....	360. 50	
W. Slade, consul, Brussels.....	3, 255. 73	
H. J. Sprague, consul, Gibraltar.....	426. 50	
F. H. Scheuch, consul, Barcelona.....	325. 00	
R. Schneider, consul, Crefeld.....	559. 77	
J. A. Sprague, vice-consul-general, Havana.....	2, 161. 41	
A. D. Shaw, consul, Manchester.....	474. 68	
J. V. R. Swann, vice-consul, St. Petersburg.....	364. 50	
P. Staub, consul, St. Galle.....	1, 035. 84	
V. V. Smith, consul, St. Thomas.....	59. 50	
W. Schoenle, consul, Barmen.....	247. 91	
J. H. Stewart, consul, Antwerp.....	2, 741. 00	
W. P. Sutton, consul-general, Matamoros.....	523. 00	
H. A. Shackelford, consul, Nantes.....	305. 21	
G. H. Scidmore, vice-consul-general, Shanghai.....	1. 21	
J. H. Snyth, consul, Liberia.....	126. 24	
H. L. Slight, consul, Prescott.....	254. 29	
E. J. Smithers, vice-consul, Chinkiang.....	187. 75	
H. Tolke, vice-consul-general, Guatemala.....	120. 00	
G. C. Tanner, consul, Chemnitz.....	4, 004. 86	
M. A. Turner, consul, St. Thomas.....	308. 50	
Sir Ronald Thompson, in charge legation, Persia.....	5. 00	
M. H. Twitchell, consul, Kingston.....	1, 309. 00	
Treasurer United States.....	70. 55	
J. W. Taylor, consul, Winnipeg.....	591. 00	
J. Turner, consul, Amherstburg.....	1, 201. 42	
F. W. Tomkinson, vice-consul, Tunstall.....	465. 58	
J. E. W. Thompson, consul-general, Hayti.....	1, 091. 50	
W. Thomson, consul, Southampton.....	277. 50	
L. A. Touhey, vice-consul, Turin.....	89. 52	
F. H. Underwood, consul, Glasgow.....	4, 608. 28	
J. Visser, vice-consul, Rotterdam.....	630. 66	
J. G. Voigt, consul, Manila.....	838. 50	
J. F. Van Ingen, consul, Talcahuano.....	15. 00	
F. H. Wigfall, consul, Leeds.....	2, 996. 71	
J. B. Weaver, consul, Bahia.....	820. 75	
Carried forward .....	527, 605. 76	345, 364, 570. 77

## STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

*From Consular Fees—Continued.*

Brought forward.....	\$527,605.76	\$345,364,570.77
T. M. Waller, consul-general, London.....	12,715.55	
R. E. Withers, vice-consul, Hong-Kong.....	6,537.78	
George Walker, consul-general, Paris.....	16,675.13	
W. L. Welsh, consul, Florence.....	1,574.09	
A. B. Wood, consul, Belfast.....	4,721.17	
R. O. Williams, consul-general, Havana.....	18,766.17	
T. R. Welsh, consul, Hamilton.....	341.00	
I. G. Worden, consular agent, Wallaceburg.....	165.82	
G. S. Williamson, consul, Nottingham.....	2,685.11	
B. Winchester, consul-general, Switzerland.....	845.00	
C. B. Webster, consul, Sheffield.....	3,043.80	
J. Whelan, consul, Fort Erie.....	1,219.00	
J. Worthington, consul, Malta.....	70.75	
W. D. Warner, consul, Cologne.....	2,852.07	
R. M. Whitney, vice-consul, Tamatave.....	15.50	
C. W. Wagner, consul, Toronto.....	5,256.46	
F. R. Webb, vice-consul, Auckland.....	367.50	
D. B. Warner, consul, St. John.....	290.76	
C. M. Ward, consul-general, Rome.....	175.00	
J. F. Winter, consul, Rotterdam.....	28.82	
J. Wilson, consul, Brussels.....	127.17	
J. M. Wilson, consul, Milan.....	2.54	
A. Willard, consul, Guaymas.....	415.50	
R. K. Wright, jr., consul, Colon.....	2,212.86	
L. J. Walker, consular agent, Dunfermline.....	72.89	
J. C. A. Wingate, consul, Foochow.....	147.50	
P. McB. Young, consul-general, St. Petersburg.....	251.01	
E. Young, consul, Windsor.....	196.00	

609,377.71

*From Steamboat Fees.*

R. H. Arbnckle, collector, Erie, Pa.....	10.00
J. A. P. Allen, collector, New Bedford, Mass.....	21.50
R. Armstrong, collector, Dubuque, Iowa.....	18.55
J. C. Byrbee, collector, New Haven, Conn.....	20.00
James Brady, jr., collector, Fall River, Mass.....	10.00
W. L. Bancroft, collector, Huron, Mich.....	368.70
W. A. Baldwin, collector, Newark, N. J.....	35.50
A. D. Bissell, collector, Buffalo, N. Y.....	10.00
J. B. Bettle, collector, Miami, Ohio.....	40.95
H. F. Beecher, Puget Sound, Wash.....	251.10
C. Borner, collector, Galena, Ill.....	29.50
J. M. Boardman, collector, Belfast, Me.....	10.00
C. H. Call, collector, Superior, Mich.....	237.00
A. D. Cole, collector, Albany, N. Y.....	78.75
J. Cadwalader, collector, Philadelphia, Pa.....	35.40
J. W. Cobbs, collector, Paducah, Ky.....	10.00
W. G. Clarke, collector, Mobile, Ala.....	6.00
W. T. Carrington, collector, Teche, La.....	10.00
D. F. Davis, collector, Bangor, Me.....	40.00
J. E. Dart, collector, Brunswick, Ga.....	27.55
W. H. Daniels, collector, Oswegatchie, N. Y.....	40.00
S. H. Doten, collector, Plymouth, Mass.....	15.00
A. G. Egarter, collector, Wheeling, W. Va.....	170.15
J. Farrington, acting collector, Minnesota, Minn.....	5.00
P. French, collector, Alaska.....	52.05
A. Guemon, collector, Minnesota.....	414.30
J. E. Grady, collector, Apalachicola, Fla.....	26.50
G. A. Hessen, collector, Memphis, Tenn.....	40.00
R. M. T. Hunter, collector, Tappahannock, Va.....	10.00
C. C. Hubbard, collector, Middletown, Conn.....	72.30
J. Hobson, collector, Oregon.....	94.75
J. V. Harris, collector, Key West, Fla.....	20.95
E. L. Hedden, collector, New York, N. Y.....	1,154.20
W. H. Huse, collector, Newburyport, Mass.....	20.00
J. J. Higgins, collector, Natchez, Miss.....	24.80
J. S. Hager, collector, San Francisco, Cal.....	10.00
T. F. Johnson, collector, Savannah, Ga.....	5.00
R. C. Jordan, collector, Omaha, Nebr.....	18.85
C. Krez, collector, Milwaukee, Wis.....	36.20
O. Kelly, collector, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	31.15
H. Lawson, collector, Eastern, Md.....	10.00
R. D. Lancaster, collector, Saint Louis, Mo.....	73.50
J. J. McGuire, collector, Pensacola, Fla.....	30.00
D. Magone, collector, New York, N. Y.....	30.00
W. J. McKinnie, collector, Cuyahoga, Ohio.....	553.30
J. McWilliams, collector, Providence, R. I.....	20.00
H. B. Moore, collector, Duluth, Minn.....	80.00
N. B. Nutt, collector, Passamaquoddy, Me.....	30.00
F. A. Osgood, collector, Marblehead, Mass.....	20.00
F. J. Phelps, collector, La Crosse, Wis.....	158.65

Carried forward.....

4,536.15 345,973,948.48

## STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

*From Steamboat Fees—Continued.*

Brought forward .....	\$4, 536. 15	\$345, 973, 948. 48
J. L. Pierce, collector, Machias, Me.....	10. 00	
H. W. Richardson, collector, Beaufort, S. C.....	40. 00	
J. P. Robinson, collector, Alexandria, Va.....	40. 00	
C. H. Robinson, collector, Wilmington, N. C.....	52. 00	
R. T. Rundlett, collector, Wiscasset, Me.....	10. 00	
J. A. Richardson, collector, Pamlico, N. C.....	30. 00	
C. Reede, collector, Sandusky, Ohio.....	60. 00	
C. C. Sweeney, collector, Galveston, Tex.....	20. 00	
F. N. Shurtleff, collector, Willamette, Oreg.....	196. 50	
B. B. Smalley, collector, Providence, R. I.....	10. 00	
L. Saltontall, collector, Boston, Mass.....	75. 00	
E. Sprague, collector, Waldoborough, Me.....	35. 30	
G. G. Savage, collector, Cherrystone, Va.....	10. 00	
A. F. Seabarger, collector, Chicago, Ill.....	40. 00	
J. W. Short, collector, Vicksburg, Miss.....	40. 00	
C. A. Spofford, collector, Castine, Me.....	10. 00	
T. B. Shannon, late collector, San Francisco, Cal.....	2. 00	
H. N. Trumbull, collector, Stonington, Conn.....	41. 45	
J. Tiltcn, collector, Great Egg Harbor, N. J.....	10. 00	
F. B. Torrey, collector, Bath, Me.....	51. 90	
B. R. Tate, collector, New London, Conn.....	5. 00	
C. H. Vaughan, collector, Sag Harbor, N. Y.....	74. 55	
D. O. Watson, collector, Michigan, Mich.....	565. 45	
B. H. Ward, collector, Georgetown, S. C.....	25. 00	
F. E. Witzell, collector, Saint Augustine, Fla.....	45. 00	
G. W. Warren, collector, Cape Vincent, N. Y.....	181. 90	
C. B. Watson, collector, Southern Oregon.....	130. 00	
C. A. Ward, collector, Huron, Mich.....	10. 00	

- 6, 377. 20

*From Registers and Receivers' Fees.*

L. K. Aaker, receiver of public moneys, Crookston, Minn.....	17, 556. 81	
L. L. Aune, receiver of public moneys, Fergus Falls, Minn.....	5, 753. 05	
W. J. Anderson, receiver of public moneys, Grand Forks, Dak.....	17, 484. 33	
M. L. Allison, receiver of public moneys, Gunnison, Colo.....	187. 50	
W. Anyan, receiver of public moneys, Grand Island, Nebr.....	2, 401. 08	
W. H. Bickford, receiver of public moneys, Shasta, Cal.....	6, 758. 50	
J. E. Budd, receiver of public moneys, Stockton, Cal.....	6, 161. 35	
J. H. Bell, receiver of public moneys, Vassalia, Cal.....	26, 685. 92	
B. F. Burch, receiver of public moneys, Oregon City, Oregon.....	768. 29	
James Browne, receiver of public moneys, Las Cruces, N. Mex.....	6, 039. 31	
T. W. Burchmoll, receiver of public moneys, Leadville, Colo.....	728. 00	
D. T. Bramble, receiver of public moneys, Watertown, Dak.....	22, 874. 88	
H. M. Bickel, receiver of public moneys, Larned, Kans.....	17, 085. 52	
G. B. Brooks, receiver of public moneys, East Saginaw, Mich.....	778. 00	
L. T. Boyd, receiver of public moneys, Bayfield, Wis.....	5, 922. 63	
C. F. Babcock, receiver of public moneys, McCook, Nebr.....	15, 898. 05	
M. G. Barney, receiver of public moneys, Spokane Falls, Wash.....	17, 438. 78	
J. Braden, receiver of public moneys, Walla Walla, Wash.....	10, 342. 17	
H. C. Bransteller, receiver of public moneys, Boise City, Idaho.....	4, 896. 59	
A. H. Baker, receiver of public moneys, Grand Island, Nebr.....	12, 970. 61	
L. A. Burke, receiver of public moneys, Aberdeen, Dak.....	13, 766. 12	
M. M. Dane, late receiver of public moneys, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	138. 00	
M. J. Cody, receiver of public moneys, Bodie, Cal.....	1, 521. 75	
S. Cooper, receiver of public moneys, Humboldt, Cal.....	234. 00	
H. S. Cunningham, receiver of public moneys, Salina, Kans.....	557. 43	
J. T. Corin, receiver of public moneys, Bozeman, Mont.....	10, 724. 37	
A. B. Charde, receiver of public moneys, Niobrara, Neb.....	1, 720. 47	
C. A. Coryell, receiver of public moneys, Del Norte, Colo.....	7, 020. 58	
A. A. Carnahan, receiver of public moneys, Concordia, Kans.....	3, 089. 48	
Z. T. Crawford, receiver of public moneys, Gainesville, Fla.....	8, 540. 68	
F. S. De Mers, receiver of public moneys, Fargo, Dak.....	4, 038. 16	
J. Dumars, receiver of public moneys, Springfield, Mo.....	2, 233. 05	
W. R. Edgar, receiver of public moneys, Ironton, Mo.....	6, 771. 82	
J. Mc. Ellis, receiver of public moneys, Denver, Colo.....	111, 106. 57	
A. W. Eiberschutz, receiver of public moneys, Independence, Cal.....	600. 00	
E. R. Fogg, receiver of public moneys, Beatrice, Nebr.....	450. 20	
E. N. Fitch, receiver of public moneys, Reed City, Mich.....	103. 71	
C. F. Gardner, receiver of public moneys, Sacramento, Cal.....	7, 564. 26	
E. C. Gearly, receiver of public moneys, Fargo, Dak.....	21, 306. 83	
W. M. Garrard, receiver of public moneys, Cheyenne, Wyo.....	17, 885. 22	
S. L. Gilbert, receiver of public moneys, Wichita, Kans.....	3, 231. 31	
N. Gilmour, receiver public of moneys, Bismarck, Dak.....	4, 428. 57	
S. G. Glover, receiver of public moneys, Valentine, Nebr.....	46, 651. 83	
B. Gordon, receiver of public moneys, Redwood Falls, Minn.....	967. 40	
W. S. Hickox, receiver of public moneys, Durango, Colo.....	1, 527. 79	
J. R. Hayden, receiver of public moneys, Olympia, Wash.....	30, 208. 99	
J. J. Hoge, receiver of public moneys, Booneville, Mo.....	4, 035. 64	
R. W. Hutchins, receiver of public moneys, Humboldt, Cal.....	3, 993. 77	
J. W. Haverstick, receiver of public moneys, Los Angeles, Cal.....	21, 873. 14	
R. E. Hutchinson, receiver of public moneys, Aberdeen, Dak.....	5, 810. 60	

Carried forward .....

540, 335. 31 345, 980, 325. 08

## STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

## From Registers and Receivers' Fees—Continued.

Brought forward .....	\$540,335.31	\$345,980,325.68
R. R. Hays, receiver of public moneys, Kirwin, Kans.....	4,021.00	
A. A. Heald, receiver of public moneys, Falls Saint Croix, Wis.....	2,684.71	
A. Hall, receiver of public moneys, Miles City, Mont.....	6,065.44	
H. S. Howell, receiver of public moneys, Helena, Mont.....	31,603.83	
L. S. Howlett, receiver of public moneys, Yakima, Wash.....	21,333.11	
O. C. Hals, receiver of public moneys, La Crosse, Wis.....	1,166.05	
A. J. Harris, receiver of public moneys, Kirwin, Kans.....	12,164.49	
D. W. Hutchinson, receiver of public moneys, Bismarck, Dak.....	10,400.27	
E. G. Hobbs, receiver of public moneys, Springfield, Mo.....	12,308.18	
W. T. Hudson, receiver of public moneys, Lincoln, Nebr.....	593.99	
W. A. Imes, receiver of public moneys, Bozeman, Mont.....	2,151.37	
A. C. Jones, receiver of public moneys, Helena, Mont.....	6,009.75	
W. C. Jordan, receiver of public moneys, Montgomery, Ala.....	23,534.87	
H. M. Jacobway, receiver of public moneys, Dardenelle, Ark.....	6,702.36	
J. H. Jones, receiver of public moneys, Menasha, Wis.....	230.45	
E. James, receiver of public moneys, Carson City, Nev.....	1,201.00	
J. B. Kilbourne, receiver of public moneys, Pueblo, Colo.....	39,218.48	
A. I. King, receiver of public moneys, Harrison, Ark.....	17,852.24	
L. O. Knapp, receiver of public moneys, Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	7,254.09	
S. S. Kepler, receiver of public moneys, Eau Claire, Wis.....	2,318.27	
J. W. Leigh, receiver of public moneys, San Francisco, Cal.....	27,059.27	
A. E. Lemea, receiver of public moneys, Natchitoches, La.....	3,732.39	
S. I. Lorah, receiver of public moneys, Central City, Colo.....	3,623.97	
F. J. Leonard, receiver of public moneys, Gunnison, Colo.....	1,398.54	
J. F. Legale, receiver of public moneys, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.....	519.90	
J. LaFabre, receiver of public moneys, Deadwood, Dak.....	7,226.48	
W. B. Lambert, receiver of public moneys, Neligh, Nebr.....	11,991.65	
J. M. Martin, receiver of public moneys, New Orleans, La.....	8,433.71	
W. McLauren, receiver of public moneys, Jackson, Miss.....	12,075.25	
W. O. Mills, receiver of public moneys, Eureka, Nev.....	2,821.45	
M. H. Maynard, receiver of public moneys, Marquette, Mich.....	5,755.09	
E. W. Miller, receiver of public moneys, Huron, Dak.....	23,750.56	
W. H. C. Mitchell, receiver of public moneys, Reed City, Mich.....	1,643.72	
D. L. McDermott, receiver of public moneys, Benson, Minn.....	2,585.50	
C. F. Macdonald, receiver of public moneys, Saint Cloud, Minn.....	6,895.49	
W. D. McHenry, receiver of public moneys, Des Moines, Iowa.....	612.00	
J. Montgomery, receiver of public moneys, Oxford, Idaho.....	7,036.40	
W. J. McClure, receiver of public moneys, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.....	1,017.90	
J. T. Onthouse, receiver of public moneys, La Grande, Oregon.....	12,675.53	
J. O'Keane, receiver of public moneys, Vancouver, Wash.....	4,945.80	
P. O'Malley, receiver of public moneys, Menasha, Wis.....	723.98	
W. H. Pilkinton, receiver of public moneys, Wa Keeney, Kans.....	94,249.69	
C. D. Peck, receiver of public moneys, Lake City, Colo.....	1,451.00	
E. T. Pittman, receiver of public moneys, Durango, Colo.....	4,336.42	
A. Peterson, receiver of public moneys, Worthington, Minn.....	2,815.61	
S. Parker, receiver of public moneys, Niobrara, Nebr.....	12,162.63	
J. G. Pillsbury, receiver of public moneys, Oregon City, Oregon.....	7,877.49	
A. J. Quindly, receiver of public moneys, Little Rock, Ark.....	8,403.32	
J. F. Rollins, receiver of public moneys, Gainesville, Fla.....	3,786.84	
J. W. Ross, receiver of public moneys, Glenwood Springs, Colo.....	4,241.57	
A. Railson, receiver of public moneys, Redwood Falls, Minn.....	1,555.90	
H. D. Root, receiver of public moneys, Lincoln, Nebr.....	541.37	
W. A. J. Sparks, Commissioner General Land Office.....	6.00	
T. J. Sherwood, receiver of public moneys, Marysville, Cal.....	3,316.72	
T. Scott, receiver of public moneys, Oberlin, Kans.....	47,600.63	
O. Shannon, receiver of public moneys, North Platte, Nebr.....	50,530.81	
E. L. Salisbury, receiver of public moneys, Leadville, Colo.....	3,731.96	
T. W. Slusher, receiver of public moneys, The Dalles, Oregon.....	2,027.50	
T. F. Singiser, receiver of public moneys, Mitchell, Dak.....	17,737.93	
H. W. Stone, receiver of public moneys, Benson, Minn.....	835.54	
E. G. Swanson, receiver of public moneys, Duluth, Minn.....	13,138.07	
P. H. Stolberg, receiver of public moneys, Taylor's Falls, Minn.....	1,252.77	
A. Y. Shaw, receiver of public moneys, Lewiston, Idaho.....	4,155.78	
W. T. Shaffer, receiver of public moneys, Evanston, Wyo.....	2,285.93	
E. B. Sanders, receiver of public moneys, Wausau, Wis.....	3,104.78	
C. Spalding, receiver of public moneys, Topeka, Kans.....	471.11	
O. F. Searl, receiver of public moneys, Salina, Kans.....	6,180.56	
S. S. Smith, receiver of public moneys, Devil's Lake, Dak.....	8,105.54	
J. Stinemetz, receiver of public moneys, McCook, Nebr.....	20,216.24	
F. W. Smith, receiver of public moneys, Tucson, Ariz.....	4,053.52	
D. J. Sullivan, receiver of public moneys, Prescott, Ariz.....	3,400.00	
F. H. Schrock, receiver of public moneys, Lamar, Colo.....	72,331.82	
C. Thomas, receiver of public moneys, Prescott, Ariz.....	2,044.64	
W. M. Townsend, receiver of public moneys, Lakeview, Oregon.....	8,085.78	
S. Thanhauser, receiver of public moneys, Garden City, Kans.....	112,651.19	
W. H. Tanore, receiver of public moneys, Huntsville, Ala.....	16,015.77	
J. Treacy, receiver of public moneys, North Platte, Nebr.....	24,675.00	
J. R. Thornton, receiver of public moneys, Camden, Ark.....	11,783.44	
T. W. Tipton, receiver of public moneys, Bloomington, Nebr.....	6,769.42	
C. N. Thornberry, receiver of public moneys, The Dalles, Oregon.....	15,789.51	
B. M. Thompson, receiver of public moneys, East Saginaw, Mich.....	348.23	
Carried forward .....	1,409,261.32	345,980,325.68

## STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

*From Registers and Receivers' Fees—Continued.*

Brought forward .....	\$1,499,261.32	\$345,980,325.68
E. A. Umland, receiver of public moneys, Taylor's Falls, Minn. ....	726.55	
J. S. Waters, receiver of public moneys, Halley, Idaho .....	3,492.50	
F. G. Ward, receiver of public moneys, Susanville, Cal .....	1,952.79	
S. C. Wright, receiver of public moneys, Carson City, Nev .....	588.00	
D. H. Wallace, receiver of public moneys, Tucson, Ariz. ....	2,028.25	
T. Wrong, receiver of public moneys, Concordia, Kans. ....	677.24	
P. K. Wiser, receiver of public moneys, Tracy, Minn. ....	2,660.91	
A. O. Whipple, receiver of public moneys, Devil's Lake, Dak. ....	4,401.63	
H. C. Wallace, receiver of public moneys, Salt Lake City, Utah .....	13,510.94	
L. G. Willcox, receiver of public moneys, Detroit, Mich .....	108.08	
A. Wood, receiver of public moneys, Susanville, Cal .....	2,990.88	
J. M. Welch, receiver of public moneys, Detroit, Mich .....	313.97	
H. W. Young, receiver of public moneys, Independence, Kans .....	605.79	
F. M. Zeibach, receiver of public moneys, Yankton, Dak .....	7,284.20	
		1,540,603.05

*From Marine Hospital Tax, 1887.*

C. A. Arthur, collector, New York, N. Y. ....	8.92	
H. F. Beecher, collector, Puget Sound, Wash .....	5.00	
J. Collins, collector, Bristol, R. I. ....	.19	
P. French, Alaska, Alaska .....	5.09	
E. L. Hedden, collector, New York, N. Y. ....	29.60	
G. A. Hessen, collector, Memphis, Tenn .....	42.50	
B. F. Jonas, collector, New Orleans, La .....	27.41	
H. B. Moore, collector, Duluth, Minn. ....	4.12	
D. Magone, collector, New York, N. Y. ....	76.40	
J. L. Pierce, collector, Machias, Me. ....	16.37	
T. F. Tobin, collector, Memphis, Tenn. ....	6.93	
C. B. Watson, collector, Oregon, Oregon .....	.59	
F. E. Wilsell, collector, Saint Augustine, Fla .....	1.09	
		224.21

*From Relief of Sick and Disabled Seamen.*

D. Magone, collector, New York, N. Y. ....	1,605.70	
J. S. Hager, collector, San Francisco, Cal .....	1,717.20	
N. J. Reddiok, clerk eastern district North Carolina .....	12.93	
		3,335.83

*From Labor, Drayage, and Storage.*

S. J. Anderson, collector, Portland, Me .....	3,012.43	
James Burns, collector, Kansas City, Mo .....	310.17	
A. D. Bissell, collector, Buffalo, N. Y. ....	93.60	
J. B. Battelle, collector, Miami, Ohio .....	8.00	
D. O. Barr, collector, Pittsburgh, Pa .....	420.15	
C. F. Bailey, collector, Corpus Christi, Tex .....	355.42	
O. W. Cutler, collector, Niagara, N. Y. ....	117.90	
E. L. Cropley, collector, Georgetown, D. C. ....	104.20	
J. Cadwalader, collector, Philadelphia, Pa .....	6,094.90	
W. Caldwell, collector, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	2,946.40	
J. J. Cocke, collector, Brazos, Tex .....	193.60	
A. D. Cole, collector, Albany, N. Y. ....	101.71	
W. G. Clark, collector, Mobile, Ala .....	95.80	
D. J. Campan, collector, Detroit, Mich .....	1,144.56	
R. F. Dodge, collector, Salem, Mass .....	2.75	
W. H. Daniels, collector, Oswegatchie, N. Y. ....	68.50	
A. C. Egarter, collector, Wheeling, W. Va. ....	59.30	
J. Farrington, acting collector, Minnesota, Minn. ....	47.25	
J. T. Gotbright, collector, Louisville, Ky .....	539.93	
A. Guernon, collector, Minnesota, Minn .....	37.60	
J. B. Groome, collector, Baltimore, Md .....	2,544.83	
C. C. Hubbard, collector, Hartford, Conn .....	413.65	
J. V. Harris, collector, Key West, Fla .....	1,487.06	
E. L. Hedden, collector, New York, N. Y. ....	5,756.18	
J. S. Hager, collector, San Francisco, Cal .....	1,608.15	
G. A. Hesson, collector, Memphis, Tenn. ....	15.70	
J. Hunter, collector, Saint Joseph, Mo. ....	25.42	
T. F. Johnson, collector, Savannah, Ga .....	.50	
B. F. Jonas, collector, New Orleans, La .....	602.85	
T. D. Jervey, collector, Charleston, S. C. ....	398.60	
A. M. Kuhn, collector, Indianapolis, Ind .....	190.75	
W. Livingstone, collector, Detroit, Mich .....	1,031.02	
R. D. Lancaster, collector, Saint Louis, Mo .....	1,040.05	
J. V. Linde, collector, Saint Joseph, Mo .....	8.80	
W. J. McKinnee, collector, Cuyahoga, Ohio .....	279.25	
W. R. Mayo, collector, Norfolk, Va .....	.20	
J. McWilliams, collector, Providence, R. I. ....	302.17	
W. H. McLyman, collector, Miami, Ohio .....	1.25	
D. Magone, collector, New York, N. Y. ....	22,483.58	
Carried forward .....	58,944.18	847,524,488.77

## STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued

*From Labor, Drayage, and Storage—Continued.*

Brought forward.....	\$53,944.18	\$347,524,488.77
I. B. Poncher, collector, Oswego, N. Y.....	2,811.76	
H. F. Pickels, collector, Delaware, Del.....	16.00	
C. H. Robinson, collector, Wilmington, N. C.....	57.24	
C. C. Sweeney, collector, Galveston, Tex.....	856.80	
L. Saltonstall, collector, Boston, Mass.....	15,051.19	
T. F. Tobin, collector, Memphis, Tenn.....	45.50	
F. B. Torrey, receiver of public moneys, Bath, Me.....	139.50	
O. L. Threlkeld, receiver of public moneys, Saluria, Tex.....	52.40	
J. Van Der Linde, receiver of public moneys, Saint Joseph, Mo.....	9.76	
J. F. Wheaton, receiver of public moneys, Savannah, Ga.....	14.42	

72,998.75

*Services of United States Officers, 1886.*

W. L. Bancroft, collector, Huron, Mich.....	628.30
D. F. Davis, collector, Bangor, Me.....	15.25
A. Guernon, collector, Minnesota, Minn.....	93.00
E. L. Hedden, collector, New York, N. Y.....	5,994.00
J. S. Hager, collector, San Francisco Cal.....	7.74
B. F. Jonas, collector, New Orleans, La.....	360.90
O. Kelly, collector, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	90.00
D. Magone, collector, New York, N. Y.....	124.00
D. S. Presson, collector, Gloucester, Mass.....	234.62
A. F. Seeburger, collector, Chicago, Ill.....	181.40

7,729.21

*Services of United States Officers, 1887.*

R. H. Arbuckle, collector, Erie, Pa.....	18.00
S. J. Anderson, collector, Portland, Me.....	2,188.90
T. J. Arnold, collector, San Diego, Cal.....	348.00
A. D. Bissell, collector, Buffalo, N. Y.....	2,083.27
C. F. Bailey, collector, Corpus Christi, Tex.....	86.16
J. P. Brierly, collector, Wilmington, Cal.....	330.00
J. C. Byxbee, collector, New Haven, Conn.....	469.00
W. L. Bancroft, collector, Huron, Mich.....	557.70
J. Cadwalader, collector, Philadelphia, Pa.....	19,454.48
O. W. Cutler, collector, Niagara, N. Y.....	5,180.10
W. Caldwell, collector, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	90.70
J. J. Cooke, collector, Brazos, Tex.....	3.00
W. G. Clark, collector, Mobile, Ala.....	27.50
D. J. Campan, collector, Detroit, Mich.....	628.40
W. H. Daniels, collector, Oswegatchie, N. Y.....	1,412.02
D. F. Davis, collector, Bangor, Me.....	86.56
J. Farrington, acting collector, Minnesota, Minn.....	1,005.00
J. T. Gotbright, collector, Louisville, Ky.....	720.00
F. B. Goss, collector, Barnstable, Mass.....	437.50
J. B. Grooms, collector, Baltimore, Md.....	12,660.35
A. Guernon, collector, Minnesota, Minn.....	545.24
J. E. Grady, collector, Apalachicola, Fla.....	44.00
E. L. Hedden, collector, New York, N. Y.....	12,174.17
J. S. Hager, collector, San Francisco, Cal.....	15,190.31
J. V. Harris, collector, Key West, Fla.....	3,350.10
W. Hartanff, collector, Huron, Mich.....	465.00
George Hinds, collector, Wilmington, Cal.....	1,208.00
T. F. Johnson, collector, Savannah, Ga.....	44.83
B. F. Jonas, collector, New Orleans, La.....	5,509.50
G. A. Johnson, collector, San Diego, Cal.....	57.00
T. D. Jervey, collector, Charleston, S. C.....	52.00
O. Kelley, collector, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	500.00
W. Livingston, Jr., collector, Detroit, Mich.....	414.60
R. D. Lancaster, collector, Saint Louis, Mo.....	371.00
B. P. Lee, collector, Yorktown, Va.....	438.00
S. D. Leavitt, collector, Passamaquoddy, Me.....	2.26
C. E. Morris, collector, Genesee, N. Y.....	550.60
J. McWilliams, collector, Providence, R. I.....	730.00
J. W. Martin, collector, Genesee, N. Y.....	49.40
J. Magoffin, collector, Paso del Norte, Tex.....	1,258.64
W. K. Mayo, collector, Norfolk, Va.....	72.00
F. D. Moore, collector, Duluth, Minn.....	45.00
D. Magone, collector, New York, N. Y.....	105,716.00
S. A. Marcus, acting collector, Pensacola, Fla.....	129.00
D. S. Presson, collector, Gloucester, Mass.....	783.86
H. F. Pickels, collector, Delaware, Del.....	5.00
M. H. Pratt, collector, Humboldt, Cal.....	6.00
E. Redman, collector, Frenchman's Bay, Me.....	144.00
R. T. Rundlet, collector, Wiscasset, Me.....	72.00
C. C. Sweeney, collector, Galveston, Tex.....	323.54
B. B. Smalley, collector, Vermont, Vt.....	4,520.96
L. Saltonstall, collector, Boston, Mass.....	31,189.36
A. F. Seeburger, collector, Chicago, Ill.....	2,516.10
E. Sprague, collector, Waldoborough, Me.....	1.00

Carried forward.....

242,163.41 347,605,216.73



## STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

*Services of United States Officers, 1887—Continued.*

Brought forward .....	\$242, 163. 41	\$347, 605, 216. 73
B. R. Tate, collector, New London, Conn .....	69. 25	
J. F. Wheaton, collector, Savannah, Ga. ....	382. 85	
C. A. Ward, collector, Huron, Mich .....	6, 830. 30	
		249, 445. 81

*From Weighing Fees.*

S. J. Anderson, collector, Portland, Me .....	114. 80	
C. F. Bailey, collector, Corpus Christi, Tex .....	10. 10	
J. Burns, collector, Kansas City, Mo .....	47. 40	
D. O. Barr, collector, Pittsburgh, Pa .....	388. 81	
A. D. Bissell, collector, Buffalo, N. Y .....	2. 63	
J. Cadwalader, collector, Philadelphia, Pa .....	4, 396. 22	
W. G. Clark, collector, Mobile, Ala .....	2. 00	
J. J. Cocke, collector, Brazos, Tex .....	46. 50	
J. B. Groome, collector, Baltimore, Md .....	13. 96	
J. S. Hager, collector, San Francisco, Cal .....	8, 974. 02	
E. L. Hedden, collector, New York, N. Y .....	16, 447. 90	
B. F. Jonas, collector, New Orleans, La .....	320. 94	
F. D. Jervey, collector, Charleston, S. C .....	7. 80	
D. Magone, collector, New York, N. Y .....	73, 562. 39	
J. McWilliams, collector, Providence, R. I .....	1. 20	
W. R. Mayo, collector, Norfolk, Va .....	3. 00	
L. Saltonstall, collector, Boston, Mass .....	8, 506. 89	
C. C. Sweeney, collector, Galveston, Tex .....	65. 25	
A. F. Seeburger, collector, Chicago, Ill .....	40. 92	
		112, 952. 23

*From Customs Officers' Fees, 1886.*

E. L. Hedden, collector, New York, N. Y .....	656. 70	
F. J. Phelps, collector, LaCrosse, Wis .....	8. 30	
		665. 00

*From Customs Officers' Fees, 1887.*

S. J. Anderson, collector, Portland, Me .....	6, 088. 82	
J. Cadwalader, collector, Philadelphia, Pa .....	21, 871. 49	
J. B. Groome, collector, Baltimore, Md .....	11, 223. 41	
E. L. Hedden, collector, New York, N. Y .....	29, 516. 13	
J. S. Hager, collector, San Francisco, Cal .....	16, 811. 35	
B. F. Jonas, collector, New Orleans, La .....	9, 805. 21	
J. Magoffin, collector, Paso del Norte, Tex .....	836. 00	
D. Magone, collector, New York, N. Y .....	156, 123. 41	
L. Saltonstall, collector, Boston, Mass .....	38, 053. 24	
A. F. Seeburger, collector, Chicago, Ill .....	10, 309. 70	
		300, 638. 76

*From Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures—Customs, 1886.*

H. F. Beecher, collector, Puget Sound, Wash .....	5, 340. 64	
C. F. Bailey, collector, Corpus Christi, Tex .....	82. 30	
C. H. Call, collector, Superior, Mich .....	50. 00	
J. J. Cocke, collector, Brazos, Tex .....	28. 53	
W. H. Daniels, collector, Oswegatchie, N. Y .....	55. 69	
J. E. Dart, collector, Brunswick, Ga .....	10. 00	
E. L. Hedden, collector, New York, N. Y .....	7. 50	
B. F. Jonas, collector, New Orleans, La .....	40. 04	
J. Magoffin, collector, Paso del Norte, Tex .....	462. 17	
W. J. McKinnie, collector, Cuyahoga, Ohio .....	216. 15	
A. Putnam, collector, Middletown, Conn .....	34. 80	
W. H. Pratt, collector, Humboldt, Kans .....	. 50	
H. W. Richardson, collector, Beaufort, S. C .....	. 63	
O. L. Threlkeld, collector, Saluria, Tex .....	771. 70	
		7, 100. 65

*From Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures—Customs, 1885 and prior years.*

T. B. Johnson, collector, Charleston, S. C .....		7. 50
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*From Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures—Customs, 1887.*

R. H. Arbuckle, collector, Erie, Pa .....	2. 44	
S. J. Anderson, collector, Portland, Me .....	11. 85	
T. J. Arnold, collector, San Diego, Cal .....	105. 05	
A. H. Abell, collector, Dunkirk, N. Y .....	10. 33	
A. D. Bissell, collector, Buffalo, N. Y .....	462. 38	
Q. A. Brooks, collector, Puget Sound, Wash .....	10, 375. 20	
W. A. Baldwin, collector, Newark, N. J .....	40. 40	
J. B. Batelle, collector, Miami, Ohio .....	309. 99	
C. F. Bailey, collector, Corpus Christi, Tex .....	1, 304. 87	
H. F. Beecher, collector, Puget Sound, Wash .....	1, 064. 74	
Carried forward .....	13, 687. 25	848, 276, 026. 68

## STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

## From Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures—Customs, 1887—Continued.

Brought forward .....	\$13,687.25	\$348,276,026.68
J. C. Byxbee, collector, New Haven, Conn .....	119.57	
W. G. Clark, collector, Mobile, Ala .....	44.64	
W. Caldwell, collector, Cincinnati, Ohio .....	14.80	
J. C. Caldwell, collector, Philadelphia, Pa .....	1,277.14	
R. L. Croyley, collector, Georgetown, D. C .....	31.65	
J. J. Cocke, collector, Brazos, Tex .....	1,088.47	
A. D. Cole, collector, Albany, N. Y .....	50.85	
O. W. Cutler, collector, Niagara, N. Y .....	585.05	
J. H. Cozzens, collector, Perth Amboy, N. J .....	605.00	
C. H. Call, collector, Superior, Mich .....	266.11	
J. Collins, collector, Brunswick, Ga .....	209.00	
D. J. Campan, collector, Detroit, Mich .....	417.24	
R. F. Dodge, collector, Salem, Mass .....	10.00	
J. P. Donworth, collector, Aroostook, Me .....	1,496.83	
W. H. Daniels, collector, Oswegatchie, N. Y .....	70.69	
J. E. Dart, collector, Brunswick, Ga .....	125.00	
S. H. Doten, collector, Plymouth, Mass .....	3.12	
P. French, collector, Alaska, Alaska .....	173.57	
J. Farrington, acting collector, Minnesota, Minn .....	73.34	
T. M. Faire, collector, Pearl River, Miss .....	5.00	
George Frazee, collector, Burlington, Iowa .....	.90	
J. B. Groom, collector, Baltimore, Md .....	2,067.70	
A. Guernon, collector, Minnesota, Minn .....	91.45	
J. E. Grady, collector, Apalachicola, Fla .....	10.00	
J. T. Gotbright, collector, Louisville, Ky .....	214.58	
F. B. Goss, collector, Barnstable, Mass .....	100.00	
W. Goddard, collector, Fairfield, Conn .....	67.63	
J. S. Hager, collector, San Francisco, Cal .....	70,061.97	
C. C. Hubbard, collector, Middletown, Conn .....	39.90	
E. L. Hedden, collector, New York, N. Y .....	4,543.38	
J. V. Harris, collector, Key West, Fla .....	4,302.85	
A. A. Hanscom, collector, Portsmouth, N. H .....	545.18	
W. H. Huse, collector, Newburyport, Mass .....	160.43	
G. A. Hessen, collector, Memphis, Tenn .....	5.00	
W. M. Harned, late acting collector, Puget Sound, Wash .....	1,901.67	
J. Hobson, collector, Oregon, Oreg .....	53.06	
T. Ireland, collector, Annapolis, Md .....	10.00	
T. D. Jervey, collector, Charleston, S. C .....	46.90	
T. B. Johnston, collector, Charleston, S. C .....	25.00	
B. F. Jonas, collector, New Orleans, La .....	2,375.16	
G. W. Jackman, collector, Newburyport, Mass .....	50.00	
R. C. Jordan, collector, Omaha, Nebr .....	25.00	
C. Krez, collector, Milwaukee, Wis .....	262.05	
A. M. Kuhr, collector, Indianapolis, Ind .....	3.75	
W. Livingstone, jr., collector, Detroit, Mich .....	467.44	
R. D. Lancaster, collector, Saint Louis, Mo .....	552.34	
S. D. Leavett, collector, Passamaquoddy, Me .....	558.20	
B. P. Lee, collector, Yorktown, Va .....	5.65	
C. E. Morris, collector, Genesee, N. Y .....	81.72	
W. J. McKinnie, collector, Cuyahoga, Ohio .....	341.58	
J. Magoffin, collector, Paso del Norte, Tex .....	3,509.75	
J. M. Mercer, collector, Burlington, Iowa .....	12.50	
W. R. Mayo, collector, Norfolk, Va .....	102.50	
J. J. McClure, collector, Pensacola, Fla .....	18.68	
D. Magone, collector, New York, N. Y .....	20,795.47	
C. Mann, collector, Vicksburg, Miss .....	50.00	
H. B. Moore, collector, Duluth, Minn .....	10.00	
J. E. Moore, collector, Waldoborough, Me .....	27.32	
J. McWilliams, collector, Providence, R. I .....	71.82	
N. B. Nutt, collector, Passamaquoddy, Me .....	119.24	
D. S. Pressen, collector, Gloucester, Mass .....	52.50	
W. H. Pratt, collector, Humboldt, Cal .....	50.00	
H. F. Pickels, collector, Delaware, Del .....	10.78	
J. L. Pierce, collector, Machias, Me .....	20.00	
I. B. Poncher, collector, Oswego, N. Y .....	3.25	
W. Reed, collector, Champlain, N. Y .....	2,189.26	
C. H. Robinson, collector, Wilmington, N. C .....	30.00	
Ø. H. Russell, collector, Richmond, Va .....	54.00	
H. W. Richardson, collector, Beaufort, S. C .....	.63	
C. E. Robinson, collector, Albemarle, N. C .....	20.00	
C. C. Sweeney, collector, Galveston, Tex .....	122.94	
A. F. Seeburger, collector, Chicago, Ill .....	8,628.33	
L. Saltonstall, collector, Boston, Mass .....	2,878.45	
B. R. Smalley, collector, Vermont, Vt .....	1,734.94	
E. Sprague, collector, Waldoborough, Me .....	4.20	
F. N. Shurtleff, collector, Willamette, Oregon .....	1,453.13	
A. L. Threlkeld, collector, Sahrria, Tex .....	1,142.46	
James Tilton, collector, Great Egg Harbor, N. J .....	5.00	
P. E. Tate, collector, New London, Conn .....	15.00	
J. H. P. Voorhis, collector, Denver, Colo .....	20.50	
G. W. Warren, collector, Cape Vincent, N. Y .....	12.00	
Carried forward .....	152,600.46	348,276,026.68

## STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

*From Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures—Customs, 1887—Continued.*

Brought forward.....	\$152,600.46	\$348,276,026.68
D. O. Watson, collector, Michigan, Mich.....	276.80	
J. F. Wheaton, collector, Savannah, Ga.....	70.00	
C. A. Ward, collector, Huron, Mich.....	140.00	
B. H. Ward, collector, Georgetown, S. C.....	10.00	
		153,097.26

*From Emolument Fees—Customs, 1885 and prior years.*

J. Bookwalter, collector, Minnesota.....	40.06	
D. Egan, collector, Key West, Fla.....	25.58	
G. A. Johnson, collector, San Diego, Cal.....	153.58	
D. W. McClung, collector, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	152.10	
C. T. Osborn, collector, Superior, Mich.....	33.28	
C. Rude, collector, Sandusky, Ohio.....	89.92	
		494.52

*From Emolument Fees—Customs, 1886.*

J. Bookwalter, collector, Minnesota, Minn.....	622.98	
A. D. Bissell, collector, Buffalo, N. Y.....	25,986.40	
D. O. Barr, collector, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3,751.53	
J. B. Battelle, collector, Miami, Ohio.....	6.68	
J. E. Brierly, collector, Wilmington, Cal.....	1,018.14	
C. F. Bailey, collector, Corpus Christi, Tex.....	56.20	
W. L. Bancroft, collector, Huron, Mich.....	1,434.28	
O. W. Cutler, collector, Niagara, N. Y.....	587.05	
J. J. Cocke, collector, Brazos Santiago, Tex.....	201.00	
C. H. Call, collector, Superior, Mich.....	352.50	
W. Caldwell, collector, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	12,474.11	
J. P. Donworth, collector, Aroostook, Me.....	1,309.72	
W. H. Daniels, collector, Oswegatchie, N. Y.....	6,089.71	
D. F. Davis, collector, Bangor, Me.....	574.87	
B. Flagler, late collector, Niagara, N. Y.....	7,633.94	
A. Guernon, collector, Minnesota, Minn.....	1,311.86	
J. T. Gotbright, collector, Louisville, Ky.....	369.42	
C. C. Hubbard, collector, Middletown, Conn.....	807.79	
G. A. Johnson, collector, San Diego, Cal.....	43.91	
J. C. Jewell, collector, Evansville, Ind.....	200.00	
C. Krez, collector, Milwaukee, Wis.....	2,744.45	
R. D. Lancaster, collector, Saint Louis, Mo.....	13,732.88	
W. Livingston, jr., collector, Detroit, Mich.....	5.89	
C. E. Morris, collector, Genesee, N. Y.....	2,663.11	
W. J. McKinnie, collector, Cuyahoga, Ohio.....	452.81	
H. D. Moore, collector, Duluth, Minn.....	1.93	
N. B. Nutt, collector, Passamaquoddy, Me.....	1,057.74	
D. S. Presson, collector, Gloucester, Mass.....	70.54	
A. Putnam, collector, Middletown, Conn.....	5,700.55	
I. B. Poucher, collector, Oswego, N. Y.....	16,063.53	
C. H. Robinson, collector, Wilmington, N. C.....	43.15	
W. Reed, collector, Champlain, N. Y.....	2,226.15	
E. Sprague, collector, Waldborough, Me.....	369.08	
F. N. Shurtleff, collector, Willamette, Oreg.....	5,362.20	
B. B. Smalley, collector, Vermont, Vt.....	2,255.94	
C. M. Whitney, collector, Saint Louis, Mo.....	2,644.15	
D. O. Watson, collector, Michigan, Mich.....	108.88	
		120,335.16

*From Emolument Fees—Customs, 1887.*

T. J. Arnold, collector, San Diego, Cal.....	78.75	
J. C. Byxbee, collector, New Haven, Conn.....	278.93	
J. R. Brierly, collector, Wilmington, Cal.....	747.74	
W. L. Bancroft, collector, Huron, Mich.....	424.43	
H. F. Beecher, collector, Puget Sound, Wash.....	220.88	
W. S. Carrington, collector, Teche, La.....	1.90	
D. J. Campen, collector, Detroit, Mich.....	1,706.78	
O. W. Cutler, collector, Niagara, N. Y.....	3,516.85	
D. F. Davis, collector, Bangor, Me.....	1,126.06	
J. Farrington, acting collector, Minnesota, Minn.....	988.55	
A. Guernon, collector, Minnesota, Minn.....	2.00	
W. M. Harned, late acting collector, Puget Sound, Wash.....	1,548.50	
W. Hartsuff, collector, Huron, Mich.....	306.00	
G. A. Johnson, collector, San Diego, Cal.....	167.62	
W. Livingston, jr., collector, Detroit, Mich.....	1,728.29	
R. D. Lancaster, collector, Saint Louis, Mo.....	.60	
B. P. Leé, collector, Richmond, Va.....	138.90	
W. J. McKinnie, collector, Cuyahoga, Ohio.....	73.91	
C. E. Morris, collector, Genesee, N. Y.....	41.70	
H. B. Moore, collector, Duluth, Minn.....	67.96	
J. J. McGuire, collector, Pensacola, Fla.....	349.77	
S. A. Mareno, acting collector, Pensacola, Fla.....	609.34	
		14,125.46

Carried forward ..... 14,125.46 348,549,953.62

## STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

*From Emolument Fees—Customs, 1887—Continued.*

Brought forward.....	\$14, 125. 46	\$348, 549, 953. 62
N. B. Nutt, collector, Passamaquoddy, Me.....	732. 48	
D. S. Presson, collector, Gloucester, Mass.....	298. 05	
W. Reed, collector, Champlain, N. Y.....	8, 241. 24	
E. Sprague, collector, Waldoborough, Me.....	361. 23	
B. B. Smalley, collector, Vermont, Vt.....	16. 15	
C. C. Sweeney, collector, Galveston, Tex.....	74. 44	
J. Van Der Linde, collector, Saint Joseph, Mo.....	7. 80	
D. O. Watson, collector, Michigan, Mich.....	133. 00	
		23, 987. 85

*From Immigrant Fund.*

S. J. Anderson, collector, Portland, Me.....	775. 50	
T. J. Arnold, collector, San Diego, Cal.....	3. 50	
Q. A. Brooks, collector, Puget Sound, Wash.....	3. 00	
H. F. Beecher, collector, Puget Sound, Wash.....	7. 00	
J. C. Byrbee, collector, New Haven, Conn.....	3. 00	
J. Cadwalader, collector, Philadelphia, Pa.....	15, 566. 00	
W. G. Clark, collector, Mobile, Ala.....	. 50	
J. B. Groome, collector, Baltimore, Md.....	17, 640. 50	
F. B. Goss, collector, Barnstable, Mass.....	25. 50	
J. V. Harris, collector, Key West, Fla.....	3, 181. 00	
E. L. Hedden, collector, New York, N. Y.....	25, 405. 50	
W. Howland, collector, Beaufort, N. C.....	240. 50	
J. S. Hager, collector, San Francisco, Cal.....	7, 117. 00	
J. Hobson, collector, Oregon, Oreg.....	. 50	
W. M. Harned, collector, Puget Sound, Wash.....	2. 50	
E. Hopkins, collector, Saint John's, Fla.....	45. 00	
B. F. Jonas, collector, New Orleans, La.....	1, 210. 50	
T. D. Jervy, collector, Charleston, S. C.....	3. 50	
B. P. Lee, collector, Richmond, Va.....	127. 50	
D. Magone, collector, New York, N. Y.....	168, 403. 00	
J. J. McGuire, collector, Pensacola, Fla.....	16. 00	
S. A. Mareno, acting collector, Pensacola, Fla.....	6. 50	
J. McWilliams, collector, Providence, R. I.....	. 50	
C. H. Robinson, collector, Wilmington, N. C.....	1. 00	
C. C. Sweeney, collector, Galveston, Tex.....	231. 50	
L. Saltonstall, collector, Boston, Mass.....	18, 409. 50	
F. M. Shurtleff, collector, Willamette, Oreg.....	3. 50	
B. K. Tate, collector, New London, Conn.....	1. 00	
J. F. Wheaton, collector, Savannah, Ga.....	2. 00	
		258, 402. 50

*From Shipping Fees.*

C. H. Alley, commissioner, Pascagoula, Miss.....	3. 00	
J. Babson, commissioner, Bath, Maine.....	438. 50	
H. Bash, commissioner, Port Townsend, Wash.....	179. 00	
A. M. Bullock, commissioner, Norfolk, Va.....	107. 50	
D. H. Drummond, commissioner, Portland, Me.....	70. 00	
T. M. Favre, collector, Pearl River, Miss.....	18. 00	
H. C. Hathaway, commissioner, New Bedford, Mass.....	58. 00	
E. T. Hunt, commissioner Pensacola, Fla.....	45. 50	
B. L. Nichols, commissioner, Providence, R. I.....	72. 00	
J. A. O'Brien, commissioner, Philadelphia, Pa.....	403. 00	
P. Ravessies, commissioner, Mobile, Ala.....	2. 50	
J. C. Reed, commissioner, New York, N. Y.....	215. 50	
J. S. Ranlett, commissioner, Rockland, Me.....	62. 00	
E. O. Smith, commissioner, Bath, Me.....	51. 00	
C. P. Upshur, commissioner, Astoria, Oreg.....	75. 50	
		1, 801. 00

*From Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures—Judiciary.*

H. E. Andrews, clerk, western district Tennessee.....	91. 15	
A. R. Ayers, clerk, district Washington Territory.....	25. 00	
E. F. Bishop, clerk, district Colorado.....	1, 154. 20	
N. C. Butler, clerk, district Indiana.....	703. 44	
A. E. Buck, clerk, northern district Ohio.....	395. 00	
W. H. Bradley, clerk, northern district Illinois.....	1, 078. 42	
R. Butler, clerk, district Wyoming.....	12. 10	
L. T. Baxter, clerk, middle district Tennessee.....	602. 94	
S. H. Brooks, assistant treasurer United States.....	74. 80	
B. R. Cowen, clerk, southern district Ohio.....	229. 72	
H. C. Cowles, clerk, western district North Carolina.....	21. 15	
J. E. D. Cousins, marshal, eastern district Missouri.....	87. 70	
M. D. Converse, clerk, southern district Illinois.....	1, 824. 19	
J. T. Cox, late receiver of public moneys, Little Rock, Ark.....	22. 05	
J. W. Chew, clerk, district Maryland.....	167. 56	
S. B. Crail, clerk, district Kentucky.....	96. 82	
J. Cushman, late receiver of public moneys, Olympia, Wash.....	7. 70	
R. M. Clarke, late receiver of public moneys, Carson City, Nev.....	21. 63	
Carried forward.....	6, 615. 57	348, 834, 144. 97

## STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

*From Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures—Judiciary—Continued.*

Brought forward .....	\$6,615.57	\$348,834,144.97
D. J. Davison, clerk, eastern district Michigan .....	266.64	
A. H. Davis, clerk, district Maine .....	98.62	
E. S. Dundy, jr., clerk, district Nebraska .....	1,500.03	
E. B. Dodge, clerk, district Arizona .....	89.30	
L. B. Dellicker, clerk, district West Virginia .....	98.25	
R. L. Davis, clerk, district Montana .....	244.30	
H. N. Doak, clerk, district Washington Territory .....	44.12	
B. W. Etheridge, clerk, western district Tennessee .....	618.43	
E. D. Frank, clerk, district Nebraska .....	730.10	
J. F. Fagen, late receiver of public moneys, Little Rock, Ark. ....	28.35	
J. H. Farks, marshal, northern district Texas .....	628.30	
T. Griffith, clerk, southern district New York .....	13.96	
R. L. Goodrich, clerk, eastern district Arkansas .....	565.40	
C. B. Germain, clerk, northern district New York .....	3.40	
S. Hoffman, clerk, district California .....	30.00	
M. D. Henderson, clerk, second judicial district .....	205.81	
E. L. Hedden, collector customs, New York, N. Y. ....	12.25	
S. H. Hays, clerk, district Idaho .....	701.10	
C. H. Hill, clerk, district Massachusetts .....	1,357.22	
E. R. Hunt, clerk, district Louisiana .....	1,000.00	
O. B. Hillis, clerk, district Minnesota .....	75.00	
H. H. Henderson, clerk, district West Virginia .....	2,893.25	
O. H. Holt, clerk, district Dakota .....	75.05	
J. K. Jeffrey, clerk, district Wyoming .....	1,898.29	
G. E. Johnson, clerk, district Vermont .....	1,287.00	
W. H. Jones, clerk, district Dakota .....	60.25	
J. A. Jones, clerk, southern district Illinois .....	141.06	
E. Kurtz, clerk, eastern district Wisconsin .....	70.00	
W. H. King, clerk, southern district Georgia .....	59.85	
J. N. Kerns, marshal, eastern district Pennsylvania .....	50.00	
J. Kern, late receiver of public moneys, Saint Peter, Minn. ....	39.12	
R. H. Lamson, clerk, district Oregon .....	834.13	
E. A. Locke, clerk, southern district Florida .....	10,563.51	
H. K. Love, clerk, southern district Iowa .....	1,000.66	
C. S. Lincoln, clerk, eastern district Pennsylvania .....	346.95	
D. Magone, collector customs, New York, N. Y. ....	2.12	
A. W. McCullough, clerk, northern district Alabama .....	123.16	
R. Martinez, marshal, district New Mexico .....	1,759.98	
A. A. Marion, clerk, United States courts .....	56.32	
S. C. McCandless, clerk, western district Pennsylvania .....	51.34	
E. R. Mason, clerk, southern district Iowa .....	158.21	
W. K. Meade, marshal, Tucson, Ariz. ....	185.00	
T. Muffley, clerk, district Montana .....	110.00	
A. McGehee, clerk, district Mississippi .....	361.70	
J. Y. Moore, clerk, district West Virginia .....	100.00	
J. McFarland, clerk, district Montana .....	189.15	
W. H. McCarmey, late collector internal revenue, third Massachusetts. ....	90.72	
J. F. McKenna, receiver of public moneys, Deadwood, Dak. ....	20.00	
W. B. Mitchell, late receiver of public moneys, Saint Cloud, Minn. ....	30.00	
E. E. Marven, clerk, District of Columbia .....	155.08	
R. H. Norton, clerk, district Montana .....	1,763.85	
R. G. O'Brien, clerk, district Washington Territory .....	137.62	
T. A. Perkins, clerk, district Utah .....	2,318.60	
W. P. Preble, clerk, district Maine .....	492.85	
J. W. Payne, clerk, district North Carolina .....	258.09	
L. D. F. Poore, late receiver of public moneys, Watertown, Dak. ....	25.00	
A. J. Ricks, clerk, northern district Ohio .....	1,443.24	
L. Rowe, clerk, district New Jersey .....	447.41	
N. J. Reddick, clerk, eastern district North Carolina .....	62.40	
W. C. Robards, clerk, western district Texas .....	99.85	
J. E. Read, clerk, western district North Carolina .....	77.61	
G. C. Rives, clerk, eastern district Texas .....	27.20	
W. A. Spencer, clerk, district Minnesota .....	867.76	
J. Seavey, clerk, district Washington Territory .....	1,044.42	
W. H. Shaw, clerk, district North Carolina .....	30.00	
G. M. Steams, attorney, district Massachusetts .....	100.00	
Secretary of the Treasury .....	24.85	
L. Schmidt, clerk, western district Missouri .....	2,359.84	
L. S. B. Sawyer, clerk, district California .....	183.65	
J. A. Sullivan, collector internal revenue second district New York .....	44.50	
Saint Louis and New Orleans Anchor Line .....	5.31	
B. H. Tatem, clerk, eastern district Montana .....	52.20	
N. W. Trimble, clerk, southern district Alabama .....	390.81	
Treasurer United States .....	1,744.60	
M. A. Treadwell, late collector internal revenue second district New York .....	6.40	
A. F. Van Duzee, clerk, northern district Iowa .....	148.18	
F. Widmer, collector internal revenue second district Alabama .....	61.51	
A. A. Wilson, marshal, District of Columbia .....	5.00	
S. Wheeler, clerk, district Arkansas .....	525.51	
J. E. Walker, clerk, district Arizona .....	16.00	
Carried forward .....	52,458.31	348,834,144.97

## STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

*From Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures—Judiciary—Continued.*

Brought forward .....	\$52,458.31	\$348,834,144.97
J. R. Wilkins, clerk, district Utah .....	444.96	
J. C. Wilson, clerk, district Kansas .....	102.85	
J. W. Wheaton, clerk, district Louisiana .....	3.00	
A. S. Worthington, attorney, District of Columbia .....	58.83	
S. A. Walker, United States attorney .....	32.59	
J. M. Zane, clerk, district Utah .....	6,450.30	

50,550.84

*From Emolument Fees—Judiciary.*

T. Boles, late marshal, western district Arkansas .....	834.42	
S. Bell, clerk, eastern district Pennsylvania .....	2,444.26	
J. D. Bennett, attorney, southern district Alabama .....	207.60	
N. C. Butler, clerk, district Indiana .....	2,503.59	
W. H. Bradley, clerk, northern district Illinois .....	10,029.69	
J. E. Boyd, attorney, western district North Carolina .....	78.02	
J. E. Bryant, late marshal, northern district Georgia .....	10.97	
B. R. Cowan, clerk, southern district Ohio .....	537.80	
R. H. Crittendon, marshal, district Kentucky .....	1,050.15	
R. M. Douglas, marshal, district North Carolina .....	2,072.85	
W. P. Fishback, clerk, district Indiana .....	500.00	
T. Griffith, clerk, southern district New York .....	8,146.06	
H. C. Geisburg, clerk, western district Missouri .....	1,515.43	
J. E. Hagood, clerk, district South Carolina .....	19.19	
J. M. Hinds, late marshal, northern district Alabama .....	1,270.85	
E. R. Hunt, clerk, district Louisiana .....	101.00	
S. Hoffman, clerk, northern district California .....	24.40	
H. M. Hinsdell, clerk, western district Michigan .....	6.03	
S. H. Lyman, clerk, southern district New York .....	7,472.38	
(I. S. Lincoln, clerk, eastern district Pennsylvania .....	459.08	
R. J. Meigs, clerk, District of Columbia .....	238.79	
J. H. McKenny, clerk, Supreme Court United States .....	5,554.25	
S. C. McCandless, clerk, district Pennsylvania .....	4.73	
M. T. McMahon, marshal, southern district New York .....	1,227.58	
A. B. Norton, late marshal, district Texas .....	475.42	
S. D. Oliphant, clerk, district New Jersey .....	201.37	
D. B. Kussell, late marshal, eastern district Arkansas .....	66.87	
T. H. Reeves, late marshal, eastern district Tennessee .....	29.40	
A. P. Selby, clerk, District of Columbia .....	1,242.07	
G. P. Sanger, attorney, district Massachusetts .....	38.83	
L. S. B. Sawyer, clerk, district California .....	6.20	
E. M. Seabrook, clerk, district South Carolina .....	274.95	
A. A. Wilson, marshal, District of Columbia .....	1,122.80	
J. C. J. Williams, attorney, eastern district Tennessee .....	925.89	

50,692.92

*From Proceeds of Government Property.*

Treasury Department .....	44,100.02	
War Department:		
Civil .....	6,882.98	
Ordnance .....	10,407.40	
Medical and hospital .....	2,102.30	
Quartermaster's Department .....	142,964.47	
Adjutant-General's Office .....	1,663.85	
Signal Service .....	1,979.96	
State, War, and Navy Department Building .....	29.53	
Expenses of Recruiting .....	7.25	
Military Reservation, Fort Leavenworth .....	229.68	
Engineer's Department .....	13,350.95	
Navy Department:		
Civil .....	264.19	
Yards and Docks .....	196.43	
Construction and Repair .....	2,847.11	
Provisions and Clothing .....	2,902.34	
Marine .....	420.05	
Navigation .....	57.90	
Steam Engineering .....	153.11	
Naval Academy .....	45.75	
Medicine and Surgery .....	78.49	
Equipment and Recruiting .....	6,269.88	
Miscellaneous:		
Consular service .....	59.93	
Streets .....	122.75	
House of Representatives .....	308.50	
Public Printer .....	5,837.63	
State Department .....	3,196.41	
Court of Alabama Claims .....	1,474.68	
Agricultural Department .....	1,176.65	
Department of Justice .....	986.42	

Carried forward .....

250,206.61 348,044,388.73

## STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

*From Proceeds of Government Property—Continued.*

Brought forward .....	\$250,206.61	\$348,944,388.73
Miscellaneous—Continued.		
Interior Department .....	8,650.70	
Geological Survey .....	872.70	
General Land Office .....	1,613.33	
National Museum .....	136.91	
Indians .....	1,330.57	
Pensions .....	21.50	
		262,832.32
Direct tax .....		32,892.05
Mileage of examiners .....		3,585.16
Soldiers' Home permanent fund .....		1,226,259.47

*From Pacific Railroad Company.*

Sinking fund, Union Pacific Railroad bonds .....	1,016,825.88	
Sinking fund, Central Pacific Railroad bonds .....	347,609.99	
Reimbursement of interest, Union Pacific Railroad bonds .....	528,520.09	
Reimbursement of interest, Central Pacific Railroad bonds .....	282,030.22	
Kansas Pacific Railroad Company .....	94,772.52	
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company .....	7,720.65	
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company .....	41,738.35	
Central Pacific Railroad Company .....	10,011.30	
		2,279,229.00

*From Indian Lands.*

Interest on Indian trust-fund stocks .....	25,735.34	
Indian trust-fund .....	2,000.00	
Reimbursement account, survey Omaha Indian lands .....	3,886.63	
Reimbursement account, survey Otoe and Misouria Indian lands .....	5,000.00	
Proceeds, Osage ceded lands .....	263.18	
Proceeds, Osage Indian lands .....	1,178,390.17	
Proceeds, Omaha Indian lands .....	48,489.31	
Proceeds, Umatilla Indian lands .....	896.30	
Proceeds, Kansas Indian lands .....	13,169.40	
Proceeds, Otoe and Misouria Indian lands .....	30,605.12	
Proceeds, Pawnee Indian lands .....	20,624.10	
Proceeds, Indian reservation in Minnesota and Dakota .....	13,773.08	
Proceeds, Uto Indian lands .....	132,053.87	
Proceeds, Cherokee Indian lands .....	405.55	
Interest on deferred payments, etc .....	41,358.73	
Reimbursements on account, appropriations to meet interest on non-paying stocks .....	162,870.00	
Reimbursements on account, value of reservation purchased for Pawnees .....	176,911.61	
		1,855,432.39

*Public Debt.*

United States notes .....	74,068,000.00	
Silver certificates .....	51,852,000.00	
Funded loan of 1907 .....	40,900.00	
Certificates of deposits .....	28,480,000.00	
		154,440,900.00

Revenues, District of Columbia:		
General fund .....	2,111,391.50	
Water fund .....	195,936.88	
Washington special-tax fund .....	15,832.89	
Redemption tax-lien certificates .....	949.18	
Redemption assessment certificates .....	960.17	
Washington redemption fund .....	339.90	
Sales of bonds of guaranty fund .....	34,811.74	
Amount due contractors .....		
United States share of excess .....	1,638.19	
Redemption of Pennsylvania Avenue paving certificates .....	1,649.06	
United States share revenues, Reform School .....	1,887.70	
United States share revenues, Ind. Home .....	49.31	
United States share fees for inspecting gas and meters .....	342.25	
Police relief fund .....	4,962.09	
Firemen's relief fund .....	1,035.00	
		2,371,786.46
Sales of ordnance material, War Department .....	28,864.62	
Sales of ordnance material, Navy Department .....	31,405.32	
Powder and projectiles, War Department .....	11,484.28	
		71,754.22
Profits on coinage .....	564,485.72	
Profits on coinage, standard silver dollar .....	8,302,437.49	
Deductions on bullion deposits .....	60,871.12	
Assays and examination of ores .....	1,458.50	
		8,929,252.83
Carried forward .....		520,418,312.63

## STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

## Public Debt—Continued.

Brought forward .....	\$520,418,312.63	
Tax on circulation of national banks .....	2,985,851.18	
Fees on letters patent .....	1,151,666.40	
Deposits for surveying public lands .....	94,289.76	
Depredations on public lands .....	41,456.99	
Water and ground rents, Hot Springs .....	4,705.00	
Reimbursement by national-bank redemption agency:		
Salaries, office of Treasurer, 1886 .....	18,839.45	
Salaries, office of Treasurer, 1887 .....	54,477.07	
Salaries, office Comptroller of Currency, 1886 .....	3,205.48	
Salaries, office Comptroller of Currency, 1887 .....	10,986.37	
Contingent expenses, office of Treasurer, national currency .....	79,178.17	
		166,686.54
Reimbursement account, salaries office Commissioner Internal Revenue, 1886 .....	206.10	
Reimbursement account, salaries office Commissioner Internal Revenue, 1887 .....	2,268.95	
		2,475.05
Reimbursement for increasing water supply .....	35,169.10	
By District of Columbia, account, interest, etc .....	19,873.17	
Damage to United States steamer Juniata .....	70.00	
Right of way to Kensington and Tacony Railroad Company .....	4,500.00	
Dividend paid by Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va. ....	5,065.62	
Navy pension fund .....	5.00	
Interest on Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad bonds .....	20,000.00	
Interest on East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad .....	3,800.00	
Payment by East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company .....	95,000.00	
Reimbursement by District of Columbia, completion of sewerage system .....	141,619.41	
Revenues Yellowstone National Park .....	1,232.00	
Spanish indemnity fund .....	28,500.00	
Tax on seal-skins .....	317,452.75	
Sale of old Bridewell dock lot, Chicago, Ill. ....	205,000.00	
Sale of old court-house and post-office, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	412,702.95	
Sale of United States custom-house lot, Eastport, Me. ....	2,679.25	
Balance of State appropriation for improving Muskingum River, Ohio .....	7,233.20	
Coupons found over in settlement of account of assistant treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	10.00	
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor .....	47,143.62	
Trust fund, etc., support of free schools in South Carolina .....	1,951.48	
Passport fees .....	35,278.14	
Rent of public buildings .....	20,153.03	
Interest on debts due the United States .....	9,123.81	
Conscience fund .....	10,655.93	
Assessments on owners for deaths on shipboard .....	960.00	
Unexpended receipts, United States military telegraph lines .....	17,562.31	
Premium on drafts .....	45,651.99	
Copying fees, General Land Office .....	12,503.65	
Copyright fees .....	22,595.00	
Unexplained balances in disbursing accounts .....	.98	
Sale of property, internal-revenue laws .....	948.00	
Rent of property, internal-revenue laws .....	301.87	
Work done by Bureau of Engraving and Printing .....	35,089.41	
Work done in public shops .....	99.95	
Rebate of interest .....	504.22	
Reimbursement by Edgar Speiden, etc .....	243.30	
Forfeiture by contractors .....	2,166.64	
Soldiers' hand-books lost .....	14.85	
Interest on deposits and premiums on exchange .....	14,774.76	
Court fees paid to Government employés .....	51.75	
Consular court fines .....	110.92	
Board of patients at Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum .....	60.00	
Fund for relief of refugees and freedmen .....	408.40	
Life-Saving Service .....	.50	
Work done by Coast Survey .....	118.30	
Redemption of property, act June 8, 1872 .....	55.58	
Gain by exchange .....	53.78	
Proceeds, gold captured from counterfeiters .....	48.69	
Damage to Fourteen-Foot Bank light-vessel .....	90.00	
Penalty under national banking law .....	100.00	
Total receipts .....		525,844,177.66



BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, AND THE AMOUNTS CARRIED TO THE SURPLUS FUND DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887, TOGETHER WITH THE UNEXPENDED BALANCES ON JUNE 30, 1887, WHICH ARE TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR IN THE NEXT ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
		Vol.	Page or section.							
<b>TREASURY.</b>										
Salaries and mileage of Senators.....	1885			\$4,670.42			\$4,670.42		\$4,670.42	
Do.....	1886			2,000.00		\$68.80	2,068.80			\$2,068.80
Do.....	1887	24	172		\$413,000.00		413,000.00	\$413,000.00		
Salaries, officers and employes of Senate	1884			4,233.19			4,233.19		4,233.19	
Do.....	1885			2,499.73			2,499.73		2,499.73	
Do.....	1886			1,850.12		15.04	1,865.16	102.69		1,762.47
Do.....	1887	24	172	7,728.34	311,710.48		319,438.82	317,828.91		1,609.91
Contingent expenses, Senate:										
Clerks to Senators.....	1884			2,408.00			2,408.00		2,408.00	
Do.....	1885			8,310.00			8,310.00		8,310.00	
Do.....	1887	24	174		12,500.00		12,500.00	12,500.00		
Stationery and newspapers.....	1885	24	285		11.50		11.50	11.50		
Horses and wagons.....	1886	24	285		1,253.35	16.85	1,270.20	1,253.35		16.85
Do.....	1887	24	174		3,000.00	35.09	3,035.09	3,000.00		35.09
Fuel for heating apparatus.....	1884			613.83			613.83		613.83	
Do.....	1885	24	285		20.77		20.77	20.77		
Do.....	1887	24	174		7,000.00	5.57	7,005.57	7,000.00		5.57
Furniture and repairs.....	1884			357.48			357.48		357.48	
Do.....	1885			2.00			2.00		2.00	
Do.....	1886	24	285		1,806.00	13.48	1,813.48	1,802.50		10.98
Do.....	1887	24	174		5,000.00	12.20	5,012.20	5,000.00		12.20
Folding documents.....	1884			45.35			45.35		45.35	
Do.....	1885			22.50			22.50		22.50	
Do.....	1886	24	285		2,500.00	1.25	2,501.25	2,500.00		1.25
Do.....	1887	24	074		2,000.00	1.60	2,001.60	2,000.00		1.60
Materials for folding.....	1886					.01	.01			.01
Do.....	1887	24	174		4,500.00		4,500.00	4,500.00		
Expenses of special and select committees.....	1884			4.32			4.32		4.32	
Do.....	1885			6,296.95			6,296.95	642.20	5,654.75	
Do.....	1886			901.13		446.00	1,347.13	1,280.57		66.56
Do.....	1887	24	174, 549		40,000.00	699.21	40,699.21	32,199.21		8,500.00
Miscellaneous items.....	1884			3,401.92			3,401.92		3,401.92	
Do.....	1885			3,267.45			3,267.45	1,500.00	1,767.45	
Do.....	1886	24	285	1,500.00	17,000.00	1,324.52	19,824.52	17,029.84		2,794.68
Do.....	1887	24	174		15,000.00		15,000.00	15,000.00		
Carried forward.....				50,512.73	836,296.10	2,639.62	889,448.45	838,171.54	34,390.94	16,885.97

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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TREASURY—continued.										
Brought forward				\$50,512.73	\$836,296.10	\$2,639.62	\$869,448.45	\$838,171.54	\$34,390.94	\$16,885.97
Contingent expenses Senate—continued.										
Salaries Capitol police	1887	24	174		18,300.00		18,300.00	18,297.50		2.50
Capitol police contingent fund	1885			50.00			50.00		50.00	
Do	1886			9.25			9.25			9.25
Do	1887	24	174		50.00		50.00			50.00
Packing boxes	1887	24	174		870.00		870.11	870.00		.11
Postage	1887	24	174		200.00	.11	200.00	200.00		
Reporting proceedings and debates, Senate	1887	24	174		25,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00		
Compiling Congressional Directory, Senate	1887	24	174		1,200.00		1,200.00	1,200.00		
Payment to Beverly Hudnell, laborer, Senate		24	286	153.53	145.00		298.53	145.00	153.53	
Investigation of epidemic diseases				14,687.75			14,687.75		14,687.75	
Payment to W. P. Canaday, Sergeant-at-Arms, Senate; hire of horse and wagon		24	285		921.20		921.20	921.20		
Payment to Charles B. Reade for Senate Manual		24	285		1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00		
Payment to Christopher Phillips, Senate		24	286		41.00		41.00	41.00		
Payment to special policemen, Senate		24	286		189.00	18.00	207.00	189.00		18.00
Payment to widow of Hon. T. A. Hendricks, Senate		24	285		8,750.00		8,750.00	8,750.00		
Payment to widow of Hon. John F. Miller, Senate		24	285		4,931.50		4,931.50	4,931.50		
Services and expenses joint commission on signal service and surveys, Senate		24	286		1,828.00	337.50	2,165.50	1,828.00		337.50
Salaries and mileage of Members and Delegates, House of Representatives	1885			11,970.45			11,970.45		11,970.45	
Do	1886			29,630.18			29,630.18	2,660.40		26,969.78
Do	1887	24	174		1,805,624.00		1,805,624.00	1,664,379.40		141,244.60
Salaries, officers and employes House of Representatives	1884			565.76			565.76		565.76	
Do	1885	24	286,287	3,288.23	232.26		3,520.49	272.26	3,288.23	
Do	(1885) 1886	24	287	54.91	893.08		947.99	893.08	54.91	
Do	1886	24	286,287	875.88	1,321.94	4,604.01	6,801.83	2,375.00		4,426.83
Do	1887	24	174	7,131.57	869,297.93		376,429.50	376,429.50		
Contingent expenses, House of Representatives:										
Stationery and newspapers	1884			1,375.00			1,375.00		1,375.00	
Do	1884					2,087.21	2,087.21		2,087.21	

Do.....	(1884/1885)	24	287	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00			
Do.....	1885			899.90		899.90	505.60	394.30		
Do.....	1886	24	287	17,625.00	250.00	17,875.00	17,625.00		250.00	
Do.....	1887	24	177		47,625.00	47,625.00	46,688.00		937.00	
Fuel for heating apparatus.....	1885					180.26	180.26	180.26		
Do.....	1886			500.00		500.00	119.62		380.38	
Do.....	1887	24	177		7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00			
Furniture and fixtures.....	1885					1,203.77		1,203.77		
Do.....	1886			2,987.00		2,987.00			2,987.00	
Do.....	1887	24	177		10,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00	
Materials for folding.....	1884			3,012.19		3,012.19		3,012.19		
Do.....	1885	24	288		666.91	666.91	666.91			
Do.....	1886			4,000.00		4,000.00	3,954.62		45.38	
Do.....	1887	24	176		16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00			
Packing boxes.....	1887	24	177		2,987.00	2,987.00	2,987.00			
Miscellaneous items.....	1884			5,308.01		5,308.01		5,308.01		
Do.....	1884*					637.06	637.06	637.06		
Do.....	1885	24	288		2,000.00	2,000.00	1,036.56		963.44	
Do.....	1886	24	288	3,000.00	2,736.00	5,736.00	4,020.86		1,715.04	
Do.....	1887	24	177		30,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00		10,000.00	
Salaries, Capitol police.....	1886			2.45		2.45			2.45	
Do.....	1887	24	174		18,300.00	18,300.00	18,300.00			
Contingent fund, Capitol police.....	1885			50.00		50.00		50.00		
Do.....	1886			50.00		50.00			50.00	
Do.....	1887	24	174		50.00	50.00			50.00	
Postage, House of Representatives.....	1885			11.00		11.00		11.00		
Do.....	1886	24	287		65.00	26.00	91.00	65.00	26.00	
Do.....	1887	24	174		325.00	325.00	325.00			
Investigation of epidemic diseases, House of Representatives.....				17,006.93		17,006.93		17,006.93		
Select Committee on Steel-Producing Works of the United States, House of Representatives.....				4,029.94		4,029.94		4,029.94		
Payment to William H. Smith, assistant in library of House of Representatives.....				74.66		74.66		74.66		
Payment to widow of Hon. J. W. Schaackelford, House of Representatives.....				730.29		730.29	730.29			
Payment to Harry Barton, House of Representatives.....		24	287		600.00	600.00	600.00			
Payment to Thomas Bell, laborer, House of Representatives.....		24	286		352.00	352.00	352.00			
Payment to Charles Carter, House of Representatives.....		24	287		60.00	60.00	60.00			
Payment to A. Vangender, House of Representatives.....		24	288		300.00	300.00	300.00			
Payment to Henry H. Smith, journal clerk, House of Representatives.....		24	288		500.00	500.00	500.00			
Carried forward.....				179,592.61	3,217,282.92	11,733.54	3,408,609.07	3,095,725.94	100,531.90	212,351.23

\*1884 and prior years.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED, JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

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Special objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
		Vol.	Page or section.							
<b>TREASURY—Continued.</b>										
Brought forward .....				\$179,592.61	\$3,217,282.92	\$11,733.54	\$3,408,609.07	\$3,095,725.94	\$100,531.90	\$212,351.23
Payment to family of Charles S. Trenton, House of Representatives .....		24	287		250.00		250.00	250.00		
Payment to widow of Hon. W. A. Duncan, House of Representatives .....		24	287		6,000.00		6,000.00	6,000.00		
Payment to widow of Hon. Reuben Ellwood, House of Representatives .....		24	287		8,429.18		8,429.18	8,429.18		
Payment to widow of Hon. Joseph Rankin, House of Representatives .....		24	287		5,580.71		5,580.71	5,580.71		
Payment to widow of Hon. William H. Cole, House of Representatives .....		24	287		3,458.00		3,458.00	3,458.00		
Payment for contesting seats in Congress, House of Representatives .....		24	286		14,351.75		14,351.75	14,351.75		
Compiling reports of committees of Congress, House of Representatives .....		24	345		7,750.00		7,750.00	7,750.00		
Relief of David Webster, House of Representatives .....		24	750		302.80		302.80	302.80		
Relief of John Ellis, messenger, House of Representatives .....		24	875		210.00		210.00	210.00		
Relief of Beanfort Lee and others, House of Representatives .....		24	876		960.00		960.00	960.00		
Salaries, Office of Public Printer .....	1887	24	177		15,300.00		15,300.00	14,595.45		704.55
Contingent expenses, Office of Public Printer .....	1885			781.25			781.25	5.10	776.15	
Do .....	1886			1,000.00			1,000.00	366.20		633.80
Do .....	1887	24	177		3,000.00	401.05	3,401.05	3,400.00		1.05
Removal and storage of certain material, Government Printing Office .....				11,600.00		621.77	12,221.77	8,500.00		3,721.77
Publication of Tenth Census reports .....				64,708.71		1,098.80	65,807.51	65,807.51		
Protecting Public Printing Office from fire .....	1887	24	255		8,000.00	712.61	8,712.61	3,000.00		5,712.61
Public printing and binding .....	1884*					3,380.61	3,380.61		3,380.61	
Do .....	1885			66,025.28		280.87	66,306.15	15,010.02	51,296.13	
Do .....	1886			291,669.85		38,930.04	330,599.89	278,500.02		52,099.87
Do .....	{1886}	24	288		5,850.00		5,850.00	5,850.00		
Do .....	{1887}	24	288,353		2,180,000.00	108,244.26	2,288,244.26	2,247,898.43		40,345.83
Printing annual report (1885) Bureau of Animal Industry .....	1887			19,876.39		1,741.31	21,617.70	15,563.24		6,054.46
Printing second annual report of Commissioner of Labor* .....		24	648		19,994.30	207.07	20,201.37	9,000.00		11,201.37

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

Printing first annual report of Commissioner of Labor*	24	344		19,083.20	2,918.04	22,001.24	14,231.39		7,769.85	
Printing Annual Report (1883) of Commissioner of Agriculture			120,697.93			120,697.93		120,697.93		
Printing Annual Report (1884) of Commissioner of Agriculture			10,669.21			10,669.21		10,669.21		
Printing Annual Report (1885) of Commissioner of Agriculture			166,649.80		3,014.24	169,664.04	84,880.80		84,783.24	
Printing Annual Report (1886) of Commissioner of Agriculture	24	347		200,000.00	3,292.77	203,292.77	39,620.13		163,672.64	
Printing Annual Bulletins (1887) Bureau of Ethnology	24	349		3,000.00	486.14	3,486.14	2,434.70		1,051.44	
Salaries, Library of Congress	1885		198.88			198.88	1.40	197.48		
Do.	1886		320.00			320.00	320.00			
Do.	1887	24	177	38,560.00		38,560.00	38,560.00			
Contingent expenses, Library of Congress	1884*				658.86	658.86		658.86		
Do.	1886		500.00			500.00			500.00	
Do.	1887	24	177	1,500.00		1,500.00	500.00		1,000.00	
Increase of Library of Congress	1884*				111.76	111.76		111.76		
Do.	1887	24	177	10,000.00		10,000.00	6,500.00		3,500.00	
Joint Select Committee to provide additional accommodations of Library of Congress.					2.90	2.90		2.90		
Publication of the Peter Force collection of manuscripts	24	177	4,000.00	2,500.00		6,500.00	1,500.00		5,000.00	
Works of art for the Capitol.	24	254		10,000.00		10,000.00	8,500.00		1,500.00	
Salaries, Botanic Garden	1881		4.52			4.52	4.52			
Do.	1885				.30	.30		.30		
Do.	1886				.10	.10		.10		
Do.	1887	24	177	12,772.50		12,772.50	12,772.50			
Improving buildings, Botanic Garden	1885				16.93	16.93		16.93		
Do.	1886		1.82		6.36	8.18			8.18	
Do.	1887	24	254	5,500.00		5,500.00	5,500.00			
Improving Botanic Garden	1885				9.30	9.30		9.30		
Do.	1886				2.09	2.09			2.09	
Do.	1887	24	177	5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00			
Salaries, judges, etc., Court of Claims	1885		450.00			450.00		450.00		
Do.	1887	24	254, 208	31,040.00		31,040.00	30,930.00		110.00	
Reporting decisions, Court of Claims	1887	24	208	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00			
Contingent expenses, Court of Claims	1886				.36	.36			.36	
Do.	1887	24	208	3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00			
Payment of judgments, Court of Claims	1887	24	275 to 285	17,670.03	694,994.70	712,664.73	566,264.23		146,400.50	
Conveying votes of electors for President and Vice-President.				202.30		202.30		202.30		
Dedication of the Washington Monument.				2,916.90		2,916.90		2,916.90		
Salary of the President	1887	24	178	50,000.00		50,000.00	50,000.00			
Salary of the Vice-President.	1885			3,361.07		3,361.07		3,361.07		
Do.	1886			3,078.81		3,078.81			3,078.81	
Do.	1877	24	178	252.70		252.70				
Carried forward				965,975.36	6,584,922.76	177,872.08	7,728,770.20	6,682,286.72	295,279.73	751,203.75

\* And prior years.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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TREASURY—continued.										
Brought forward				\$965,975.36	\$6,584,922.76	\$177,872.08	\$7,728,770.20	\$6,662,236.72	\$295,279.73	\$751,203.75
Compensation of President of the Senate	1887	24	178		2,747.30		2,747.30	2,499.99		247.31
Salaries, Executive Office	1885			2,258.59			2,258.59		2,258.59	
Do	1886			2,564.00		3,202.30	5,766.30			5,766.30
Do	1887	24	178		34,050.85	3,086.23	37,137.08	33,500.00		3,637.08
Contingent expenses, Executive Office	1885			3.33			3.33		3.33	
Do	1886			1,500.00		1,848.81	3,348.81			3,348.81
Do	1887	24	178		8,000.00		8,000.00	5,200.00		2,800.00
Salaries, Civil Service Commission	1885			71.75			71.75		71.75	
Do	1886			742.00			742.00			742.00
Do	1887	24	178		24,511.23	243.80	24,755.03	24,044.46		710.57
Traveling expenses, Civil Service Commission	1885			1,322.62			1,548.87		1,548.87	
Do	1886			500.00			500.00	48.28		451.72
Do	1887	24	178		4,000.00		4,000.00	3,500.00		500.00
Contingent expenses, Civil Service Commission	1885	24	259	2.25	73.62	402.95	478.82		405.20	73.62
Do	1886			889.74		1.00	890.74	565.09		325.65
Do	1887	24	178		3,000.00	108.37	3,108.37	565.09		
Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases				265,440.00		1,139.00	266,579.00	48,526.80		218,052.20
Salaries, Department of State	1885			1,035.88			1,035.88		1,035.88	
Do	1886			9.06		52.18	61.24			61.24
Do	1887	24	178		115,248.08		115,248.08	113,106.98		2,141.10
Proof-reading, Department of State	1885					22.58	22.58		22.58	
Do	1886			80.00		28.33	108.33			108.33
Do	1887	24	178		1,280.00		1,280.00	1,200.00		80.00
Stationery, furniture, etc., Department of State	1881			7.50			7.50		7.50	
Do	1885					313.95	313.95		313.95	
Do	1886					1.11	1.11			1.11
Do	1887	24	178		5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00		
Books, maps, etc., Department of State	1885					2.57	2.57		2.57	
Do	1886					.67	.67			.67
Do	1887	24	178		2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00		
Lithographing, Department of State	1885					119.48	119.48		119.48	
Do	1887	24	178		1,200.00		1,200.00	1,200.00		
Contingent expenses, Department of State	1883			663.01			663.01		663.01	
Do	1884			435.36			435.36		435.36	
Do	1885			1.75		1,257.90	1,259.65		1,259.65	
Do	1885	24	256		517.61	.58	518.19	515.83		2.36
Do	1886			500.00		398.02	898.02			898.02

Do.....	1887	24	179	4,800.00		4,800.00	4,700.00	100.00
Editing, publishing, and distributing annual and Revised Statutes.....		24	179	444.66	6.29	4,450.95	4,000.00	444.66
Duplicate of certain French and American medals*.....				12.24		12.24		12.24
Editing Digest of International Law.....		24	345	7,500.00		7,500.00	7,500.00	
Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World.....		24	238	56,500.00	11,924.61	68,424.61	68,424.61	
Editing Revised and Annual Statutes*.....		24	601	4,000.00		4,000.00	4,000.00	
Medal to John F. Slater, of Connecticut.....		24	341	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	
National monument at Plymouth, Mass.....		24	18	15,000.00		15,000.00		15,000.00
Transmission of certain books and mementoes to National Lincoln Monument Association, of Springfield, Ill.....		21	519	82.18		82.18	82.18	
Salaries, office Secretary of the Treasury.....	1885			7,843.53		7,843.53	7,843.53	
Do.....	1886			26,391.00		26,391.00		26,391.00
Do.....	1887	24	181	501,011.19		501,011.19	490,000.00	11,011.19
Salaries, office Supervising Architect.....	1885			260.86		260.86	260.86	
Do.....	1886			1,820.00		1,820.00		1,820.00
Do.....	1887	24	181	18,220.00		18,220.00	16,900.00	1,320.00
Salaries, office First Comptroller.....	1885			529.88		529.88	529.88	
Do.....	1886			1,020.00	1,266.43	2,286.43		2,286.43
Do.....	1887	24	181	86,997.97		86,997.97	86,300.00	697.97
Salaries, office Second Comptroller.....	1885			1,257.23		1,257.23	1,257.23	
Do.....	1886			3,120.00	797.04	3,917.04		3,917.04
Do.....	1887	24	181	103,675.07		103,675.07	102,500.00	1,175.07
Salaries, office Commissioner of Customs.....	1885			679.52		679.52	679.52	
Do.....	1886	24		1,930.00	370.83	2,300.83		2,300.83
Do.....	1887	24	182	49,430.00		49,430.00	49,430.00	
Salaries, office First Auditor.....	1885			1,093.77		1,093.77	1,093.77	
Do.....	1886			2,310.00	1,311.70	3,621.70	2.50	3,619.20
Do.....	1887	24	182	88,810.00		88,810.00	88,810.00	
Salaries, office Second Auditor.....	1885			4,522.40		4,522.40	4,522.40	
Do.....	1886			22,490.00	534.31	23,024.31	82.68	22,941.63
Do.....	1887	24	182	271,258.66		271,258.66	257,250.00	14,008.66
Salaries, office Second Auditor, accounts of Soldiers' Home.....		24	182	6,043.80		6,043.80	5,865.68	178.12
Salaries, office Second Auditor, repairing rolls.....		24	182	21,000.00		21,000.00	20,125.00	875.00
Salaries, office Second Comptroller, accounts Soldiers' Homes.....		24	181	3,022.00	103.00	3,125.00	3,125.00	
Additional clerks, adjusting accounts of Soldiers' Home.....		24	181	53.31	849.27	903.79	902.58	1.21
Salaries, office Third Auditor.....	*1883	24	289	91.34		91.34	91.34	
Do.....	1885			1,074.80		1,074.80	1,074.80	
Do.....	1886			17,210.00	1,972.37	19,182.37		19,182.37
Do.....	1887	24	182	203,107.09		203,107.09	198,000.00	5,107.09
Additional compensation, Third Auditor's Office.....				3,754.72		3,754.72		3,754.72
Carried forward.....				1,341,820.12	8,232,950.02	208,615.95	9,783,386.09	8,335,394.09
							321,137.67	1,126,854.33

\* And prior years.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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TREASURY—continued.										
Brought forward .....				\$1,341,820.12	\$3,232,950.02	\$203,615.95	\$9,782,386.09	\$8,335,394.09	\$321,137.67	\$1,126,854.33
Salaries, office Fourth Auditor .....	1885			145.60			145.60		145.60	
Do .....	1886			390.00		1,355.57	1,745.57			1,745.57
Do .....	1887	24	182		69,390.00		69,390.00	69,390.00		
Salaries, office Fifth Auditor .....	1885			68.39			68.39		68.39	
Do .....	1886			1,610.00		357.04	1,967.04			1,967.04
Do .....	1887	24	182		47,610.00		47,610.00	47,610.00		
Salaries, office Sixth Auditor .....	1885			9,107.09			9,107.09		9,107.09	
Do .....	1886			39,478.32		833.90	40,312.22	49.63		40,262.59
Do .....	1887	24	183		501,977.18		501,977.18	498,000.00		3,977.18
Salaries, office Treasurer .....	1885			6,855.51			6,855.51		6,855.51	
Do .....	1886			12,600.00		1,455.13	14,055.13	32.25		14,022.88
Do .....	1887	24	183		272,438.18		272,438.18	269,234.30		3,203.88
Salaries, office Treasurer (national currency, reimbursable) .....	1885			4,944.61			4,944.61		4,944.61	
Do .....	1886			5,060.00		1,177.81	6,237.81			6,237.81
Do .....	1887	24	183		77,442.19		77,442.19	73,500.00		3,942.19
Salaries, office Register .....	1885			5,335.99			5,335.99		5,335.99	
Do .....	1886			2,950.00			2,950.00			2,950.00
Do .....	1887	24	183		141,677.94		141,677.94	141,677.94		
Salaries, office Comptroller of the Currency .....	1885			1,445.53			1,445.53		1,445.53	
Do .....	1886			6,620.00		5.33	6,625.33			6,625.33
Do .....	1887	24	183		103,120.00		103,120.00	98,500.00		4,620.00
Salaries, office Comptroller (of the national currency, reimbursable) .....	1885			63.57			63.57		63.57	
Do .....	1886			2,820.00		257.01	3,077.01			3,077.01
Do .....	1887	24	184		16,820.00		16,820.00	15,400.00		1,420.00
Examination of national banks and bank plates .....	1885			1,840.00			1,840.00		1,840.00	
Do .....	1886			1,180.23		438.00	1,618.23			1,618.23
Do .....	1887	24	183		2,000.00		2,000.00	250.00		1,750.00
Salaries, office Life-Saving Service .....	1885			625.93			625.93		625.93	
Do .....	1887	24	185		38,480.00		38,480.00	38,480.00		
Salaries, office Light-House Board .....	1885			429.28			429.28		429.28	
Do .....	1886					250.86	250.86			250.86
Do .....	1887	24	184, 227		*35,700.00		35,700.00	35,700.00		
Salaries, office Commissioner of Internal Revenue .....	1885			9,764.92			9,764.92		9,764.92	
Do .....	1886			32,590.00		1,189.95	33,779.95	9.78		33,770.17
Do .....	1887	24	186, 343, 345		261,177.39		261,177.39	252,000.00		9,177.39



Salaries, office Commissioner of Internal Revenue, reimbursable.....	1885			46.20			46.20	46.20		
Do.....	1886			2,500.02			2,500.02		2,500.02	
Do.....	1887	24	186		5,000.00		5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	
Salaries, office Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.....	1885			(†)						
Do.....	1887			27,620.00			27,620.00	27,620.00		
Salaries, office Supervising Inspector-General, Steam-boat Inspection Service.....	1887			10,140.00			10,140.00	10,140.00		
Salaries, Bureau of Navigation.....	1886			2,680.00			2,680.00		2,680.00	
Do.....	1887	24	185		29,396.98		29,396.98	27,360.00	2,096.98	
Salaries, Bureau of Statistics.....	1885			230.55			230.55		230.55	
Do.....	1886			1,040.00		513.53	1,553.53		1,553.53	
Do.....	1887	24	184		46,100.77		46,100.77	46,100.77		
Salaries, Secret Service Division.....	1886					191.28	191.28		191.28	
Do.....	1887	24	185		12,980.00	6.70	12,986.70	12,856.12	130.58	
Collecting statistics relating to commerce.....	1885			2.33			2.33		2.33	
Do.....	1886			2,000.00		664.98	2,664.98		2,664.98	
Do.....	1887	24	184		5,500.00		5,500.00	1,000.00	4,500.00	
Salaries, office of Standard Weights and Measures.....	1887	24	185		3,744.36		3,744.36	3,744.36		
Contingent expenses, office of Standard Weights and Measures.....	1885			41.88		395.00	436.88		436.88	
Do.....	1886			606.75			606.75	6.75	600.00	
Do.....	1887	24	185		1,100.00		1,100.00	500.00	600.00	
Additional compensation for services in issue of ¾ per cent. bonds.....						3.12	3.12		3.12	
Contingent expenses, Treasury Department: Stationery.....	1884					2,295.66	2,295.66		2,295.66	
Do.....	1885			4,120.96			4,120.96		4,120.96	
Do.....	1886			5,171.85		3,478.41	8,650.26	4,092.95	4,557.31	
Do.....	1887	24	186		80,000.00	43,634.20	73,634.20	72,092.14	1,542.06	
Binding and newspapers.....	1884					14.68	14.68		14.68	
Do.....	1885					657.86	657.86		657.86	
Do.....	1886			375.00			375.00	9.18	365.82	
Do.....	1887	24	186		2,500.00	10.37	2,510.37	2,510.37		
Investigation of accounts and traveling expenses.....	†1884					599.44	599.44		599.44	
Do.....	1885					159.84	159.84		159.84	
Do.....	1886			219.60			219.60	49.71	169.89	
Do.....	1887	24	186		1,000.00		1,000.00	580.00	420.00	
Freight, telegrams, etc.....	†1883	24	289		11.59		11.59	11.59		
Do.....	1885					1,351.71	1,351.71		1,351.71	
Do.....	1886			901.99			901.99		901.99	
Do.....	1887	24	186		3,500.00	1.57	3,501.57	2,600.00	901.57	
Rent.....	†1884					1,470.00	1,470.00		1,470.00	
Do.....	1886			350.00			350.00		350.00	
Do.....	1887	24	186		8,625.00		8,625.00	8,625.00		
Carried forward.....				1,545,792.22	9,950,241.60	271,384.90	11,767,418.72	10,097,566.93	373,153.32	1,296,698.47

\* Transferred to Marine Hospital Service, customs ledger.

†19,220 transferred from "Supplies of light-houses," customs ledger.

‡ And prior years.

## BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriation.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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TREASURY—continued.										
Brought forward.....				\$1,545,792.22	\$9,950,241.60	\$271,384.90	\$11,767,418.72	\$10,097,566.93	\$373,153.32	\$1,296,698.47
Continued:										
Horses and wagons.....	1885					2,324.88	2,324.88		2,324.88	
Do.....	1886			1,200.00			1,200.00	22.53		1,177.47
Do.....	1887	24	186		4,000.00		4,000.00	2,389.20		1,630.80
Ice.....	1885					838.76	838.76		838.76	
Do.....	1886			1,500.00			1,500.00			1,500.00
Do.....	1887	24	186		3,500.00		3,500.00	2,290.00		1,210.00
File-holders and cases.....	*1884					86.47	86.47		86.47	
Do.....	1885			2,000.00		1,098.23	3,098.23		3,098.23	
Do.....	1886			656.19			656.19	656.19		
Do.....	1887	24	186		7,000.00		7,000.00	4,070.00		2,930.00
Fuel, etc.....	*1884					3,791.18	3,791.18		3,791.18	
Do.....	1885			4,000.00		3,263.42	7,263.42		7,263.42	
Do.....	1886			2,000.00			2,000.00			2,000.00
Do.....	1887	24	186		10,000.00	5.00	10,005.00	8,800.00		1,205.00
Gas, etc.....	*1884					1,239.45	1,239.45		1,239.45	
Do.....	1885					40.95	40.95		40.95	
Do.....	1887	24	186		14,000.00		14,000.00	14,000.00		
Carpets and repairs.....	1885					272.44	272.44		272.44	
Do.....	1886			2,393.92			2,393.92	268.21		2,125.71
Do.....	1887	24	186		7,500.00	1,521.20	9,021.20	9,021.20		
Furniture, etc.....	1885			455.80		699.51	1,155.31		1,155.31	
Do.....	1886			5,890.96		135.87	6,026.83	221.29		5,805.54
Do.....	1887	24	186		14,500.00	73.50	14,573.50	8,244.85		6,328.65
Miscellaneous items.....	*1884					1,778.05	1,778.05		1,778.05	
Do.....	1885					650.00	650.00		650.00	
Do.....	1886			2,891.99		3.49	2,895.48	128.85		2,766.63
Do.....	1887	24	186		10,000.00	13.73	10,013.73	6,959.07		3,054.71
Postage, Treasury Department.....	1885			489.95			489.95		489.95	
Do.....	1887	24	186		250.00		250.00			250.00
Postage to Postal Union countries, Treasury Department.....	1885			845.00			845.00		845.00	
Do.....	1886					95.00	95.00			95.00
Do.....	1887	24	186		2,060.00		2,060.00	2,000.00		
Library, Treasury Department.....	1885					198.30	198.30		198.30	
Do.....	1887	24	186		40.00		40.00	40.00		
Expenses of the national currency.....	*1883	24	289		2,200.00		2,200.00	2,200.00		
Do.....	1885			80.34			80.34		80.34	

Do.....	1886			28,024.70		960.00	29,884.70			29,884.70
Do.....	1887	24	234			20,000.00	20,000.00	15,247.79		4,752.21
Contingent expenses, national currency, re-imbursable, office of Treasurer		18	399			57,099.99	57,099.99	57,099.99		
Distinctive paper for United States securities	1885			10.40			10.40		10.40	
Do.....	1886			30,761.85		3,846.94	34,608.79	158.23		34,450.56
Do.....	1887	24	234,353			47,000.00	47,584.10	47,450.00		134.10
Storage of silver.....				1,707.28		44.65	1,751.93		1,751.93	
Storage of silver, transportation		24	235	7,000.00		50,000.00	57,000.00			57,000.00
Storage of silver dollars.....	(†)					3.75	3.75	3.75		
Transportation of gold coin.....		24	235	45,486.00		10,000.00	55,486.00			55,486.00
Transportation of silver coin.....		24	234	40,827.96		75,000.00	115,827.96	43,354.44		72,473.52
Transportation of minor coins.....	1887	24	234			5,000.00	5,000.00	3,846.10		1,153.90
Special witness of destruction of United States securities.....	1887	24	234			1,435.00	130.00	1,565.00	1,565.00	
Sealing and separating United States securities.....	1887	24	234			1,200.00	1,200.00	427.80		772.20
Loss on recoinage of minor coins.....	1887	24	235			4,000.00	4,000.00	3,974.09		25.91
Recoinage of gold and silver coins.....	1885			1,770.39			1,770.39		1,770.39	
Do.....	1886			86.63			86.63			86.63
Do.....	1887	24	235,353			15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00		
Vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings	*1883	24	289			8.82	8.82	8.82		
Do.....	*1884					6,416.16	6,416.16		6,416.16	
Do.....	1885			996.50			996.50	18.95	977.55	
Do.....	1886			15,000.00			15,000.00	13,000.00		2,000.00
Do.....	1887	24	236			50,000.00	50,000.00	49,013.75		986.25
Plans for public buildings.....	†1884					15.00	15.00	15.00		
Do.....	*1884					320.40	320.40		320.40	
Do.....	1885			71.21			71.21		71.21	
Do.....	1886			115.75			278.03	393.75		.03
Do.....	1887	24	236			2,500.00	384.80	2,884.80	2,605.00	379.80
Lands and other property of the United States	1885			325.37			325.37	10.00	315.37	
Do.....	1886			700.00			700.00	134.98		565.02
Do.....	1887	24	237			1,000.00	1,000.00	258.21		741.79
Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes	1885			1,721.50			1,721.90	174.00	1,547.90	
Do.....	1886					3,572.14	3,572.14	1,205.35		2,366.79
Do.....	1887	24	237			60,000.00	60,646.02	59,659.79		986.23
Refunding taxes illegally collected under direct-tax laws prior to July 1, 1883		24	289,298			4,604.28	4,604.28	4,604.28	4,604.28	
Do.....		R. S.	3689			291.29	291.29	291.29	291.29	
Refunding money for lands redeemed under direct tax laws		R. S.	3689			217.84	217.84	217.84	217.84	
Refunding to National Banking Associations excess of duty	1883	24	290			968.13	968.13	968.13	968.13	
Refund to James E. Slaughter for wreck of monitor <i>Tecumseh</i>		24	289			61.25	61.25	61.25	61.25	
Carried forward.....				1,745,702.31	10,431,218.20	306,716.37	12,483,636.88	10,480,125.90	410,487.36	1,593,023.62

\* And prior years.

† Transfer account.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amount carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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TREASURY—continued.										
Brought forward				\$1,745,702.31	\$10,431,218.20	\$306,716.37	\$12,483,636.88	\$10,480,125.90	\$410,487.36	\$1,593,023.62
Expenses incurred under act relating to Chinese		24	261,235		6,209.24		6,209.24	2,095.94		4,113.30
North American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution		24	237	186.41	40,000.00		40,186.41	39,823.71		362.70
International Exchange, Smithsonian Institution	1887	24	236		10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00		
Smithsonian Institution				448,358.49			448,358.49		448,358.49	
Expenses of Smithsonian Institution		R. S.	3,689		42,180.00		42,180.00	42,180.00		
Propagation of food-fishes	1883	24	289		3.90		3.90	3.90		
Do.	1884	24	262	1,644.12	18.16		1,662.28		1,644.12	18.16
Do.	1885	24	262	2,112.77	803.08	235.74	3,151.59	816.47	2,335.12	
Do.	1886	24		20,750.00		27.71	20,777.71	13,867.40		6,910.31
Do.	1887	24	236		222,040.00		222,040.00	208,077.18		13,962.82
Expenses of inquiry respecting food-fishes	1885			84.77			84.77		84.77	
Illustrations for report on food-fishes	1885			.06			.06		.06	
Steam vessels, food-fishes	1885	24	236	303.77	27,500.00		27,803.77	10,000.00		17,803.77
Fish hatchery, Duluth, Minn.		24	236		10,000.00		10,000.00	500.00		9,500.00
Salaries and expenses, National Board of Health.		24	289	322,204.52	60.00		322,264.52	60.00	322,204.52	
Do.	1886			310.32			310.32	307.25		3.07
Do.	1887	24	236		424.66		424.66	424.66		
World's Industrial Exposition at New Orleans, La.				1,823.34		18,299.81	20,123.15	2,705.32		17,417.83
Final aid to the World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition of 1884, at New Orleans, La.				8,704.80			8,704.80	8,704.80		
Southern Exposition, Louisville, Ky.						295.56	295.56		295.56	
Industrial Exposition, Cincinnati, Ohio.						26.40	26.40			26.40
To promote the education of the blind.				2,500.00		12,500.00	15,000.00	10,000.00		5,000.00
Awards for services in connection with the illness and death of President Garfield				12,706.99			12,706.99	2,500.00	10,206.99	
Portrait of the late Hon. John A. Logan	24		488		500.00		500.00	210.08		289.92
Portrait of the late Reuben Ellwood	24		340		500.00		500.00	400.75	99.25	
Portrait of the late Thomas A. Hendricks	24		288,340		950.00		950.00	826.35	123.65	
Portrait of the late John F. Miller	24		123		500.00		500.00	415.88	84.12	
Portrait of the late Joseph Rankin	24		344		500.00		500.00	431.50	68.50	
Portrait of the late Michael Hahn	24		344		500.00		500.00	471.82	28.18	
Portraits of the late Abraham Dowdney, John Arnot, jr., Lewis Beach, William T. Price, William H. Cole, and Austin Pike.	24		646		3,000.00		3,000.00	208.08		2,791.92

Engraving of the statue of James A. Garfield	1887	24	344		500.00		500.00	477.00	23.00	
Trust-fund interest for the support of free schools in South Carolina	1887	17	600	503.75	1,951.48		2,455.23	1,889.50		565.73
Custody of dies, rolls, and plates	1887	24	235		6,227.10		6,227.10	6,227.10		
Salaries, Bureau of Engraving and Printing	1885			1,149.10			1,149.10		1,149.10	
Do	1886			5,547.50		885.65	6,433.15			6,433.15
Do	1887	24	186		18,068.30		18,068.30	17,450.00		618.30
Labor and expenses of Bureau of Engraving and Printing	1884					2,200.00	2,200.00		2,200.00	
Do	1885			72,971.30			72,971.30	5.00	72,966.30	
Do	1886			157,360.11		18,453.49	175,813.60	45.78		175,767.82
Do	1887					39,000.00	39,000.00	39,000.00		
Compensation of employes, Bureau of Engraving and Printing	1887	24	227		327,740.00		327,740.00	327,740.00		
Plate printing, Bureau of Engraving and Printing	1887	24	227		307,380.00		307,380.00	307,380.00		
Materials and miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing	1887	24	227		141,820.00	1,179.40	142,999.40	141,820.00		1,179.40
Outstanding liabilities				487,177.72		52,016.58	539,194.30	40,591.46		498,202.84
Sinking fund, Union Pacific Railroad Company		20	55,56	263,631.72	1,016,825.88	456,450.00	1,736,907.60	1,659,850.50		77,057.10
Sinking fund, Central Pacific Railroad Company		20	55,56	2,152,397.56	347,609.99	478,752.50	2,978,760.05	2,880,214.92		98,545.13
Salaries, office assistant United States treasurer:										
Baltimore, Md	1885			374.60			374.60		374.60	
Do	1887	24	187		21,600.00		21,600.00	21,599.70		30
Boston, Mass	1885			87.43			87.43		87.43	
Do	1887	24	187		36,060.00		36,060.00	36,060.00		
Chicago, Ill	1885			601.60			601.60		601.60	
Do	1886			65.19			65.19		65.19	65.19
Do	1887	24	187		23,200.00		23,200.00	23,118.46		81.54
Cincinnati, Ohio	1887	24	187		16,509.04		16,509.04	16,448.80		60.24
New Orleans, La	1885			82.40			82.40		82.40	
Do	1887	24	188		13,690.00		13,690.00	13,690.00		
New York, N. Y	1885			3,209.36			3,209.36		3,209.36	
Do	1886			5,393.23			5,454.28			5,454.28
Do	1887	24	234,188		174,856.03	61.05	174,856.03	172,434.21		2,421.82
Philadelphia, Pa	1886			14.44			14.44		14.44	14.44
Do	1887	24	188		36,417.70	106.29	36,523.99	36,417.70		106.29
Saint Louis, Mo	1885			59.30			59.30		59.30	
Do	1886			720.00			737.90			737.90
Do	1887	24	188		15,921.15		16,273.57	16,212.42		61.15
San Francisco, Cal	1885						782.95	782.95		
Do	1886			692.94			692.94	692.94		
Do	1887	24	189		27,120.00		27,120.00	27,120.00		
Salaries special agents, independent treasury	1885					7.00	7.00		7.00	
Carried forward				5,719,431.9	13,330,403.91	1,388,366.82	20,438,202.65	16,622,825.43	1,276,780.78	2,538,596.44

\* And prior years.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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TREASURY—continued.										
Brought forward				\$5,719,431.92	\$13,330,403.91	\$1,888,366.82	\$20,438,202.65	\$16,622,825.43	\$1,276,780.78	\$2,538,596.44
Salaries, special agents, independent treasury.	1886			2,000.00			2,000.00	65.26		1,934.74
Do.	1887	24	189		4,000.00		4,000.00	4,000.00		
Checks and drafts, independent treasury	1885			900.77			900.77		900.77	
Do.	1886			1,839.80			1,839.80	1,839.80		
Paper for checks and drafts, independent treasury	1887	24	189		8,000.00		8,000.00	7,349.21		650.79
Contingent expenses, independent treasury.	1885			2,550.17		981.28	3,481.45	25.55	3,455.90	
Do.	*1884					145.71	145.71		145.71	
Do.	1886			25,828.91		34.32	25,863.23	9,563.30		16,309.93
Do.	1887	24	234		70,000.00	774.14	70,774.14	48,071.03		22,703.11
Salaries, office Director of the Mint.	1885			433.68			433.68		433.68	
Do.	1886	24	260	940.00	500.00	810.16	1,750.16	500.00		1,250.16
Do.	1887	24	185		28,024.93		28,024.93	28,024.93		
Contingent expenses, office Director of the Mint.	1885	24	260	894.94	5.25		900.19	5.25	894.94	
Do.	1886	24	260	4,105.79	657.80	447.39	5,210.98	1,890.94		3,320.04
Do.	1887	24	186		8,000.00	149.45	8,149.45	5,202.39		2,947.06
Freight on bullion and coin, mints and assay offices	1885			4,258.82			4,258.82		4,258.82	
Do.	1886			6,723.27			6,723.27	168.00		6,555.27
Do.	1887	24	234		7,500.00		7,500.00	1,562.67		5,937.33
Salaries, mint at Carson	1885			281.51			281.51		281.51	
Do.	1886			19,150.00		54.88	19,204.88			19,204.88
Do.	1887	24	189		29,550.00		29,550.00	11,900.00		17,650.00
Wages of workmen, mint at Carson.	1886			50,950.00		114.50	51,064.50	150.00		50,914.50
Do.	1887	24	190		60,000.00		60,000.00	17,900.00		42,100.00
Contingent expenses, mint at Carson.	1885			2,759.71			2,759.71	21.13	2,738.58	
Do.	1886			22,195.95		813.46	23,009.41			23,009.41
Do.	1887	24	190		25,000.00		25,000.00	2,500.00		22,500.00
Salaries, mint at Denver.	1885			234.98			234.98		234.98	
Do.	1886			250.00		449.70	699.70	185.40		514.30
Do.	1887	24	190		10,950.00	167.20	11,117.20	11,089.60		27.60
Wages of workmen, mint at Denver.	1885			1,561.25			1,561.25		1,561.25	
Do.	1886			3,100.00		164.25	3,264.25	25.60		3,238.65
Do.	1887	24	190		14,000.00	77.00	14,077.00	13,800.00		277.00
Contingent expenses, mint at Denver.	1885			892.82			892.82		892.82	
Do.	1886			1,947.11		816.56	2,763.67	41.14		2,722.53
Do.	1887	24	190		6,000.00	459.42	6,459.42	5,966.60		492.82
Salaries, mint at New Orleans	1885			3.43			3.43		3.43	

Do	1886				87.68	87.68			87.68
Do	1887	24	190		31,950.00	31,950.00			
Wages of workmen, mint at New Orleans	1885			2.70				2.70	
Do	1886					41.71			3.75
Do	1887	24	190		74,000.00	74,000.00			
Contingent expenses, mint at New Orleans	1885			31.03				31.03	
Do	1886			2.04					2,103.39
Do	1887	24	190		35,000.00	35,000.00			
Salaries, mint at Philadelphia	1885			876.09				876.09	
Do	1886					2,767.11			2,767.11
Do	1887	24	189		41,550.00	41,550.00			
Wages of workmen, mint at Philadelphia	1885			5,069.19				5,069.19	
Do	1886			731.85		1,472.66			2,204.51
Do	1887	24	189		293,000.00	2,109.38		295,109.38	
Contingent expenses, mint at Philadelphia	1885			2,561.32				2,561.32	
Do	1886			49.95		31,080.63		2.59	
Do	1887	24	189		100,000.00	109.70		100,109.70	31,078.04
Salaries, mint at San Francisco	1887	24	189		41,900.00			41,900.00	
Wages of workmen, mint at San Francisco	1885			25,020.25				25,020.25	
Do	1886			59,642.65		702.76		60,345.41	60,345.41
Do	1887	24	189		170,000.00			170,000.00	319.62
Contingent expenses, mint at San Francisco	1885			42,495.36				42,495.36	
Do	1886			7,538.65		7,434.31		14,972.96	14,893.05
Do	1887	24	189		40,000.00			40,000.00	260.97
Salaries, assay office, Boise City, Idaho	1885			.03				.03	
Do	1886					.08		.08	.08
Do	1887	24	190		3,000.00			3,000.00	
Wages and contingent expenses, assay office, Boise City, Idaho	1885	24	260		38.31			38.31	1.63
Do	1886			27.17				27.17	2.63
Do	1887	24	190		5,000.00			5,000.00	94.16
Salaries, assay office, Charlotte, N. C.	1887	24	191		2,750.00			2,750.30	
Wages and contingent expenses, assay office, Charlotte, N. C.	1885			711.55				711.55	
Do	1886			607.19		267.21		874.40	851.27
Do	1887	24	191		2,000.00			2,000.00	280.90
Salaries, assay office, Helena	1886					23.35		1,719.10	23.35
Do	1887	24	190		7,700.00			7,700.00	
Wages of workmen, assay office, Helena	1885	24	260	86.25	447.00			533.25	25.00
Do	1886					352.81		352.81	352.81
Do	1887	24	190		12,000.00			12,000.00	
Contingent expenses, assay office, Helena	1884	24	260		8.14			8.14	
Do	1885	24	260	58.50	120.49	422.00		598.99	403.25
Do	1886			280.94		781.26		1,062.20	531.70
Do	1887	24	190		6,000.00			6,000.00	7.59
Salaries, assay office, New York	1886					421.20		421.20	421.20
Do	1887	24	190		39,250.00			39,250.00	
Wages of workmen, assay office, New York	1885			1,635.00				1,635.00	
Carried forward				6,020,660.54	14,508,305.83	1,444,403.53	21,973,369.90	17,702,382.30	1,371,475.19
									2,899,512.41

\* And prior years.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1887.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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TREASURY—continued.										
Brought forward				\$6,020,660.54	\$14,508,305.83	\$1,444,408.53	\$21,973,369.90	\$17,702,382.30	\$1,371,475.19	\$2,899,512.41
Wages of workmen, assay office, New York	1886			1,900.00		190.50	2,090.50			2,090.50
Do	1887	24	190		25,000.00		25,000.00	23,420.60		1,580.00
Contingent expenses, assay office, New York	1885			896.49			896.49		896.49	
Do	1886			1,090.69		2,291.84	3,382.53			3,382.53
Do	1887	24	190		10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00		
Salaries, assay office, Saint Louis	1887	24	190		3,500.00		3,500.00	3,500.00		
Wages and contingent expenses, assay office, Saint Louis	1885			1,799.99			1,799.99		1,799.99	
Do	1886			1,094.70		23.87	1,118.57			1,118.57
Do	1887	24	190		3,000.00		3,000.00	2,108.78		891.22
Contingent expenses, mints and assay offices	1881	24	289		78.00		78.00	78.00		
Parting and refining bullion				184,436.57		176,879.29	361,315.86	175,350.00		185,965.86
Coinage of standard silver dollars		20	25		206,422.17	.19	206,422.36	206,422.36		
Territory of Alaska:										
Salaries, governor, etc	1885			3,233.10			3,233.10		3,233.10	
Do	1886			7,231.31			7,231.31	2,899.09		4,532.22
Do	1887	24	191		20,500.00		20,500.00	13,546.21		6,953.79
Contingent expenses	1887	24	191		2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00		
Arizona:										
Salaries, governor, etc	1885					230.00	230.00		230.00	
Do	1886			1,594.50		333.34	1,927.84	1,594.50		333.34
Do	1887	24	191		13,900.00		13,900.00	9,710.04		4,189.96
Legislative expenses	1885			1,809.04			1,809.04		1,809.04	
Do	1886			42.75		300.57	343.32			343.32
Do	1887	24	191		25,700.00		25,700.00	23,600.00		2,100.00
Contingent expenses	1883	24	289		230.00		230.00	230.00		
Do	1887	24	191		500.00		500.00	375.00		125.00
Territory of Dakota:										
Salaries, governor, etc	1885			59.18			59.18		59.18	
Do	1886			3,606.33			3,606.33	3,581.90		24.43
Do	1887	24	191		22,400.00		22,400.00	19,942.67		2,457.43
Legislative expenses	1885			1,611.24			1,611.24		1,611.24	
Do	1886			8.47		289.78	298.25			298.25
Do	1887	24	191		42,400.00		42,400.00	42,400.00		
Contingent expenses	1887	24	191		500.00		500.00	500.00		
Territory of Idaho:										
Salaries, governor, etc	1886			1,100.43			1,100.43	741.75		358.68
Do	1887	24	191		13,400.00		13,400.00	11,297.40		2,102.60
Legislative expenses	1887	24	191		27,045.00		27,045.00	27,045.00		



Contingent expenses	1887	24	191	500.00		500.00	500.00			
Territory of Montana:										
Salaries, governor, etc	1885			188.38		188.38		188.38		
Do	1886			1,313.65		1,313.65	733.59		580.06	
Do	1887	24	192		16,400.00	16,400.00	12,700.20		3,699.80	
Legislative expenses	1885			1,110.01		1,110.01		1,110.01		
Do	1886			21.16		1.61	22.77		22.77	
Do	1887	24	192		22,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00		250.00	
Do	1887	24	192		500.00	500.00	250.00		250.00	
Territory of New Mexico:										
Salaries, governor, etc	1885			832.43		832.43		502.75	329.68	
Do	1886			3,135.33		3,135.33	2,393.45		741.88	
Do	1887	24	192		13,900.00	13,900.00	11,506.55		2,393.45	
Legislative expenses	1887	24	192		20,990.00	16.07	21,006.07	21,006.07		
Contingent expenses	1885			56.62			56.62		56.62	
Do	1887	24	192		500.00		500.00	500.00		
Territory of Utah:										
Salaries, governor, etc	1885			487.51		487.51		487.51		
Do	1886			741.75		741.75	741.75			
Do	1887	24	192		13,400.00	13,400.00	11,578.92		1,821.08	
Legislative expenses	1885			4.91		4.91		4.91		
Do	1886			4,000.00		172.68	4,172.68	1,000.00	3,172.68	
Do	1887	24	192		1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00		
Contingent expenses	1886					76.00	76.00	76.00		
Do	1887	24	192		500.00		500.00	500.00		
Compensation and expenses officers of elections	1885			2,605.94		2,605.94		2,605.94		
Do	1886			16,000.00		16,434.70	7,200.00		9,234.70	
Do	1887	24	192		25,000.00	434.70	25,000.00	23,800.00	1,200.00	
Utah Commission:										
Contingent expenses	1885			54.53		54.53		54.53		
Do	1886			2,300.00		604.61	2,904.61	30.60	2,874.01	
Do	1887	24	192		10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00		
Compensation	1887	24	192		25,000.00		25,000.00	24,850.54	149.46	
Territory of Washington:										
Salaries, governor, etc	1886			2,089.00		2,089.00	2,089.00			
Do	1887	24	192		16,400.00		16,400.00	13,454.14	2,945.86	
Legislative expenses	1885			19.67			19.67		19.67	
Do	1886					33.03	33.03		33.03	
Do	1887	24	192		1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00		
Contingent expenses	1887	24	192		500.00		500.00	500.00		
Territory of Wyoming:										
Salaries, governor, etc	1885			545.10		545.10		545.10		
Do	1886			897.25		897.25	897.25			
Do	1887	24	193		13,400.00		13,400.00	12,658.21	741.79	
Legislative expenses	1886					855.99	855.99		855.99	
Do	1887	24	193		1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00		
Contingent expenses	1887	24	193		500.00		500.00	500.00		
Carried forward				6,268,578.57	15,107,871.00	1,627,137.60	28,003,587.17	18,467,993.92	1,386,516.58	3,149,076.67

\*And prior years.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specified objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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TREASURY—continued.										
Brought forward .....				\$6,268,578.57	\$15,107,871.00	\$1,627,137.60	\$23,003,587.17	\$18,467,993.92	\$1,386,516.58	\$3,149,076.67
District of Columbia:										
General expenses.....	1879	23	62		1,560.70		1,560.70	1,560.70		
Improvement and repairs.....	1880	23	62		189.22		189.22	189.22		
Do.....	{1880}	23	62		11,986.86		11,986.86	11,986.86		
Do.....	{1881}	23	62							
Do.....	1882	23	62		324.77		324.77	324.77		
Do.....	*1882			1,998.51			1,998.51		1,998.51	
Do.....	1883	23	62	34.96	43,388.45		43,423.41	43,423.41		
Do.....	*1883	24	264		44.36		44.36	44.36		
Do.....	*1884					37.24	37.24		37.24	
Do.....	1884	23	62		847.66		847.66	847.66		
Do.....	1885	24	264	2,500.50	200.84		2,701.34	215.58	2,485.76	
Do.....	1886			100.00		902.42	1,002.42	104.10		898.32
Do.....	1887	24	132		440,000.00	10,334.36	450,334.36	450,333.46		.90
Do.....	{1887}	24	573		534,000.00		534,000.00	50,000.00		484,000.00
Do.....	{1888}									
Constructing, repairing, and maintaining bridges.....	1881	23	62		7.02		7.02	7.02		
Do.....	1882	23	62		2.56		2.56	2.56		
Do.....	1883	23	62		12.57		12.57	12.57		
Do.....	1884	23	62		36.80		36.80	36.80		
Do.....	1885			14.30			14.30		14.30	
Do.....	1886			171.92		15.31	187.23	171.92		15.31
Bridges.....	1887	24	132		12,660.00		12,660.00	12,660.00		
Washington aqueduct.....	1881	23	62		190.53		190.53	190.53		
Do.....	1882	23	62		677.09		677.09	677.09		
Do.....	1887	24	132		20,000.00		20,000.00	20,000.00		
Water fund.....				70,904.04			70,904.04			70,904.04
Water department (reimbursable).....	1885	20	102		8.00		8.00	8.00		
Do.....	1886	20	102		58,431.45	1,615.82	60,047.27	60,047.27		
Do.....	1887	20	102	19,940.09	111,497.43	111.48	131,549.00	131,549.00		
Do.....	{1887}	20	102		25,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00		
Do.....	{1888}									
Refunding water rents and taxes.....		20	102		1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00		
Washington Asylum (support).....	1885			176.51			176.51	5.75	170.76	
Do.....	1886					547.56	547.56			547.56
Do.....	1887	24	132,133		53,885.00					
Washington Asylum (buildings and grounds).....	1881	23	62		17.77		53,885.00	53,885.00		17.77

Do	1883	23	62		3.75		3.75		3.75		
Washington Asylum (buildings)	1886					162.33					162.33
Do	1887	24	132		3,500.00		3,500.00		3,500.00		
Relief of the poor	1882	23	62		1,096.15		1,096.15		1,096.15		
Do	1883	23	62		165.46		165.46		165.46		
Do	1884	23	62		394.09		394.09		394.09		
Do	1885				1,384.11		1,384.11		1,384.11		
Do	1886				4.15		687.15			1,384.11	691.30
Do	1887	24	133			15,000.00		15,000.00	15,000.00		
Employment of the poor—filling up grounds							16.79		16.79		16.79
St. John's Church Orphanage	1887	24	133		1,500.00		1,500.00		1,500.00		
Buildings, Washington Hospital for											
Foundings	1887	24	133		3,500.00		3,500.00		3,500.00		
Buildings, St. Rose Industrial School	1887	24	133		5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00		
Buildings, House of the Good Shepherd	1887	24	133		5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00		
Buildings, Association for Works of Mercy	1887	24	134		5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00		
Buildings, National Homeopathic Hospital Association	1887	24	134		5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00		
Salaries and contingent expenses, offices	1881	23	62		1,677.40		1,677.40		1,677.40		
Do	1882	23	62		1,455.68		1,455.68		1,455.68		
Do	1883				830.93		830.93		11.45		819.48
Do	1884	24	263		199.88	259.74	459.62		459.62		
Do	1884	23	62				49.40				49.40
Do	1885	24	263		1,458.41	402.82	1,861.23		661.41		1,199.82
Do	1886				59.34		1,696.98		2.24		
Do	1887	24	130, 131				1,637.64				1,694.74
Public schools	1880	23	62		84.00		84.00		84.00		
Do	1881	23	62		2,341.18		2,341.18		2,341.18		
Do	1882	23	62		150.00	383.51	533.51		533.51		
Do	1883				3,809.39		3,809.39		152.96		3,656.43
Do	1883	24	264			4.50	4.50		4.50		
Do	1884				2,819.44		2,819.44		1,409.72		1,409.72
Do	1885	24	264		3,561.16	2,418.33	5,979.49		2,418.99		3,560.50
Do	1886	24	264		99.42	600.00	9,468.98		10,168.40		10,168.40
Do	1887	24	136, 264			524,250.00	57.81		524,307.81		57.81
Buildings and grounds, public schools		23	62			849.26	849.26		849.26		
Do	1883						1,061.93		1,061.93		
Do	1884	23	62						1,061.93		
Do	1885				100.00				100.00		
Do	1886	24	263, 264			1,130.13	.09		1,130.22		.09
Do	1887	24	136, 264			75,000.00			75,000.00		
Do	1887	24	575, 576			238,000.00			238,000.00		118,000.00
Do	1888								120,000.00		
Metropolitan police	1880	23	62				29.19		29.19		
Do	1881	23	62				499.80		499.80		
Carried forward					6,378,895.63	17,474,081.00	1,652,781.98	25,505,758.61	20,266,121.74	1,403,419.40	3,836,217.47

\*And prior years.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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TREASURY—continued.										
Brought forward .....				\$6,378,895.63	\$17,474,081.00	\$1,652,781.98	\$25,505,758.61	\$20,266,121.74	\$1,403,419.40	\$3,836,217.47
District of Columbia—Continued.										
Metropolitan police .....	1882	23	62		146.59		146.59	146.59		
Do .....	1883	23	62	525.52	1,787.22		2,312.74	2,312.74		
Do .....	1884	23	62	440.00	313.11		753.11	753.11		
Do .....	1885			2,024.78			2,024.78		2,024.78	
Do .....	1886			.20		818.02	818.22			818.22
Do .....	1887	24	134, 135		339,280.00		339,280.00	339,280.00		
( Buildings, metropolitan police .....	1885			331.18			331.18		331.18	
Do .....	1886	24	263		1,397.18	2.50	1,399.68	1,360.90		38.78
Do .....	1887	24	134, 135		5,500.00		5,500.00	5,500.00		
Police station-houses .....				6.62			6.62		6.62	
Police relief fund .....		20	102		4,962.09		4,962.09	4,962.09		
Fire department .....	1880	23	62		8.19		8.19	8.19		
Do .....	1881	23	62		34.49		34.49	34.49		
Do .....	1882	23	62		78.17		78.17	78.17		
Do .....	1883			589.35			589.35	559.17	30.18	
Do .....	1884			807.36			807.36	401.70	405.66	
Do .....	1884					209.25	209.25		209.25	
Do .....	1885			1,465.16			1,465.16		1,465.16	
Do .....	1886			10.00		742.26	752.26			752.26
Do .....	1887	24	135		116,420.00		116,420.00	116,420.00		
Buildings, fire department .....				49.54			49.54		49.54	
New engine house for engine No. 5 .....				1,660.05			1,660.05			1,660.05
Firemen's relief fund .....		20	102		1,035.00		1,035.00	1,035.00		
Telegraph and telephone service .....	1883	24	62		347.71		347.71	347.71		
Do .....	1884	24	62		27.53		27.53	27.53		
Do .....	1885			116.94			116.94		116.94	
Do .....	1886					50.90	50.90			50.90
Do .....	1887	24	135		15,840.00		15,840.00	15,840.00		
Health department .....		23	62		75		75	75		
Do .....	1882	23	62		85.27		85.27	85.27		
Do .....	1883	23	62		71.90		71.90	71.90		
Do .....	1884	23	62		40.05		40.05	40.05		
Do .....	1886			150.01			150.01	3.00	147.01	
Do .....	1886					622.50	622.50	9.50		613.00
Do .....	1887	24	137		42,280.00		42,280.00	42,280.00		
Courts .....	1881	23	62		1,704.04		1,704.04	1,704.04		
Do .....	1882	23	62		1,466.25		1,466.25	1,466.25		
Do .....	1883	23	62	310.69	255.96		566.65	566.65		

Do.	1883*	24	264		15.00		15.00	15.00		
Do.	1884			2,255.68			2,255.68	1,127.84		
Do.	1885			1,182.62			1,182.62		1,127.84	
Do.	1886	24	264		1,000.00	787.02	1,787.02	2.50	1,182.62	
Do.	1887	24	135,136		16,218.00	10.00	16,228.00	16,218.00		1,785.12
Payment of referees, Court of Claims				1,580.00			1,580.00	350.00		10.00
Streets	1880	23	62		159.81		159.81	159.81		1,230.00
Do.	1881	23	62		3,404.95		3,404.95	3,404.95		
Do.	1882	23	62		240.01		240.01	240.01		
Do.	1883	23	62	7.08	938.17		945.25	945.25		
Do.	1884	23	62	40.28	595.60		635.88	635.88		
Do.	*1884					38.35	36.35			38.35
Do.	1885	24	264	1,128.43	96.45		1,224.88	99.68	1,125.20	
Do.	1886			1,034.01		1,034.04	2,068.05	2,068.05		
Do.	1887	24	134		299,000.00	939.96	299,939.96	299,000.00		939.96
Do.	{1887}									
Do.	{1888}	24	573,574		436,500.00		436,500.00	45,000.00		391,500.00
Washington Asylum	1881	23	62		20.59		20.59	20.59		
Do.	1882	23	62		27.07		27.07	27.07		
Georgetown Almshouse	1881	23	62		4.23		4.23	4.23		
Do.	1882	23	62		.50		.50	.50		
Do.	1883	23	62		6.55		6.55	6.55		
Do.	1884	23	62		3.30		3.30	3.30		
Do.	1885			11.50			11.50			11.50
Do.	1886					11.50	11.50			11.50
Do.	1887	24	133		1,800.00		1,800.00	1,800.00		
Government Hospital for the Insane	1881	23	62		48.93		48.93	48.93		
Do.	1882	23	62		48.75		48.75	48.75		
Do.	1887	24	133		75,132.00		75,132.00	75,132.00		
Transportation of paupers and prisoners	1881	23	62		90.68		90.68	90.68		
Do.	1882	23	62		27.56		27.56	27.56		
Do.	1883	23	62		123.41		123.41	123.41		
Do.	1884	23	62		146.52		146.52	146.52		
Do.	1885			455.88			455.88		455.88	
Do.	1886			500.00		128.92	628.92			628.92
Do.	1887	24	133		4,000.00	8.75	4,008.75	3,000.00		1,008.75
Reform School	1882	23	62		166.84		166.84	166.84		
Do.	1883	23	62		65.55		65.55	65.55		
Do.	1884	25	62		11.80		11.80	11.80		
Do.	1885			.36			.36			.36
Do.	1886					150.37	150.37			150.37
Do.	1887	24	133		36,616.00		36,616.00	30,616.00		6,000.00
Buildings, Reform School	1885			.83			.83		.83	
Do.	1886					192.58	192.58			192.58
Do.	1887	24	252		19,500.00		19,500.00	5,500.00		14,000.00
Columbia Hospital for Women and Ly-	1881	23	62		3.66		3.66	3.66		
ing-in Asylum	1882	23	62		3.99		3.99	3.99		
Do.										
Carried forward				6,395,579.70	18,903,178.42	1,658,527.50	26,957,285.62	21,287,531.44	1,412,146.30	4,257,607.88

\*And prior years.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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TREASURY—continued.										
Brought forward				\$6,395,579.70	\$18,933,178.42	\$1,658,527.50	\$26,957,285.62	\$21,287,531.44	\$1,412,146.30	\$4,257,607.88
District of Columbia—Continued.										
Columbia Hospital for women and Lying-in Asylum	1884	23	62		156.86		156.86	156.86		
Do	1887	24	133		15,000.00	3,227.50	18,227.50	18,227.50		
Payment of taxes assessed on property of Columbia Hospital for Women				31.20			31.20		31.20	
Children's Hospital	1885			.30			.30		.30	
Do	1887	24	133		5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00		
St. Ann's Infant Asylum	1885			.10			.10		.10	
Do	1886			2.12		1.00	3.12	1.00		2.12
Do	1877	24	133		5,000.00	.30	5,000.40	5,000.00		.40
Industrial Home School	1881	23	62		3.59		3.59	3.59		
Do	1882	23	62		.23		.23	.23		
Do	1887	24	133		10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00		
Buildings, Industrial Home School	1887	24	133		3,500.00		3,500.00	3,500.00		
National Association Colored Women and Children	1887	24	133		9,000.00		9,000.00	9,000.00		
Buildings, National Association Colored Women and Children	1884	23	62		5.82		5.82	5.82		
Do	{1885}			.95			.95		.95	
Do	{1886}									
Women's Christian Association	1885			3.00					3.00	
Do	1887	24	133		4,000.00		4,000.00	4,000.00		
Markets	1881	23	62		196.00		196.00	196.00		
Do	1882	23	62		261.29		261.29	261.29		
Do	1883	23	62		189.82		189.82	189.82		
Salaries and contingent expenses, sinking-fund office	1887	24	131		2,700.00		2,700.00	2,475.00		225.00
Interest and sinking fund	1887	24	137		1,213,947.97	44,610.00	1,258,557.97	1,258,557.97		
Miscellaneous expenses.	1881	23	62		8,400.66		8,400.66	8,400.66		
Do	1882	23	62		918.73		918.73	918.73		
Do	1883	23	62	23.37	544.58		567.95	567.95		
Do	1884					15.00	15.00		15.00	
Do	1884	23	62		731.09		731.09	731.09		
Do	1885	24	264	390.81	1,009.30		1,400.11	1,011.15	388.96	
Do	1886			2,164.00			2,164.00	66.81		2,097.19
Do	1887	24	136-137		9,600.00		9,600.00	9,600.00		
Miscellaneous and contingent expenses	1880	23	62		22.59		22.59	22.59		
Contingent expenses	1881	23	62		3,958.99		3,958.99	3,958.99		

Do.....	1882	23	62	708.85		708.85	708.85			
Do.....	1883	23	62	3,474.97		3,474.97	3,474.97			
Do.....	1884	23	62	4,433.00		4,433.00	4,433.00			
Do.....	1885			3,565.10		3,565.10		3,565.10		
Do.....	1886			2,436.00					4,345.00	
Do.....	1887	24	137		5,000.00	1,909.00	5,000.00	1,900.00	3,100.00	
Expenses of assessing real property.....	1886			141.95			141.95		141.95	
Do.....	1887			1,081.48		4.75	1,086.23	1,081.48	4.75	
Judgments.....	1880	23	62		107.28		107.28			
Do.....	1881	23	62		182.70		182.70			
Do.....	1882	23	62		161.49		161.49			
Do.....	1883	23	62		161.49		16,762.73	16,762.73		
Payment of legal obligations.....	1879	24	264		16,762.73		16,762.73			
Do.....	1880			60,160.87		18.30	60,179.17	29,761.51	80,417.66	
Surplus fund.....				4.00			4.00		4.00	
Refunding taxes.....	20	102		2,794.85	212.04		3,006.39	3,006.39		
Washington redemption fund.....	20	102		415.27	339.90	6.39	761.56	713.26	48.30	
Washington special-tax fund.....	20	102		3,663.74	15,832.89		19,496.65	16,100.01	3,396.62	
Redemption of tax-lien certificates.....	20	102		913.24	949.18		1,862.42	1,716.30	146.12	
Interest on 3.65 bonds.....	21	466			1,327.19		1,327.19	1,327.19		
Guarantee fund.....	20	102		872.66	34,811.74		35,184.40	33,608.89	1,575.51	
Completion of the sewerage system.....	24	264		25,009.53	20,000.00	3.00	45,012.53	45,012.53		
Redemption of Pennsylvania avenue paving certificates.....	20	102		819.20	1,649.66		2,468.86		2,468.86	
Redemption of Pennsylvania avenue paving scrip.....				535.37			535.37		535.37	
Redemption of certain funded indebtedness.....				281,500.00			281,500.00		281,500.00	
Redemption of assessment certificates.....	20	102		216.54	960.17		1,176.71	987.50	189.21	
To maintain public order in.....				580.48			580.48		580.48	
Purchase and reconstruction of Aqueduct Bridge.....	24	85			240,000.00		240,000.00	121,000.00	119,000.00	
Education of feeble-minded children.....	1885	24	264		708.49		708.49			
Do.....	1886	24	264		2,500.00		2,500.00	2,148.74	351.26	
Constructing vault, mint at San Francisco, Cal.....						2,640.64			2,640.64	
Fuel, lights, and water for public buildings.....	1887	24	236		600,000.00		600,000.00	423,854.61	176,145.39	
Heating apparatus for public buildings.....	1887	24	236		135,000.00		135,000.00	105,063.74	29,936.26	
Heating apparatus for new public buildings.....	24	511,512			190,000.00		190,000.00	25,000.00	165,000.00	
Inspector of furniture and other furnishings for public buildings.....	1887	24	235		5,000.00		5,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00	
Furniture and repairs of same for public buildings.....	1887	24	235		150,000.00	1,338.79	151,338.79	80,801.85	70,536.94	
Pay of assistant custodians and janitors.....	1887	24	235		400,000.00		400,000.00	386,000.00	14,000.00	
Smithsonian Institution building repairs.....	24	512			15,000.00		15,000.00	15,000.00		
Salaries, Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	1886			278.59			278.59		278.59	
Carried forward.....				6,779,889.57	22,045,030.53	1,712,514.31	30,537,434.41	23,951,998.09	1,781,710.23	4,854,716.18

\*And prior years.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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TREASURY--continued.										
Brought forward .....				\$6, 779, 889. 57	\$22, 045, 030. 53	\$1, 712, 514. 31	\$30, 537, 434. 41	\$23, 951, 066. 00	\$1, 731, 710. 23	\$4, 854, 716. 18
Salaries, Coast and Geodetic Survey .....	1887	24	230, 233	-----	248, 411. 49	-----	248, 411. 49	248, 411. 49	-----	-----
Party expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey .....	1885			1, 330. 87	-----	212. 83	1, 543. 70	20. 80	1, 522. 90	-----
Do .....	1885*	24	261	-----	518. 70	-----	518. 70	518. 70	-----	-----
Do .....	1886			428. 42	-----	-----	428. 42	184. 95	-----	243. 47
Do .....	1887	24	229, 230	-----	130, 163. 70	-----	130, 163. 70	129, 616. 40	-----	547. 30
Transcontinental work, Coast and Geodetic Survey .....	1885			179. 47	-----	-----	179. 47	-----	179. 47	-----
Do .....	1886			249. 48	-----	6. 32	255. 80	255. 80	-----	-----
Do .....	1887	24	230	-----	20, 000. 00	-----	20, 000. 00	19, 768. 70	-----	241. 30
Points for State surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey .....	1885	24	261	2. 09	350. 50	-----	352. 59	350. 50	2. 09	-----
Do .....	1887	24	230	-----	8, 000. 00	-----	8, 000. 00	8, 000. 00	-----	-----
Repairing vessels, Coast Survey .....	1885			714. 24	-----	-----	714. 24	-----	714. 24	-----
Do .....	1886			111. 40	-----	-----	111. 40	111. 40	-----	-----
Do .....	1887	24	233	-----	25, 000. 00	-----	25, 000. 00	25, 000. 00	-----	-----
Publishing observations, Coast and Geodetic Survey .....	1885			33. 07	-----	-----	33. 07	-----	33. 07	-----
Do .....	1887	24	233	-----	5, 560. 00	-----	5, 560. 00	5, 560. 00	-----	-----
General expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey .....	1883*	24	261	-----	75. 00	-----	75. 00	75. 00	-----	-----
Do .....	1885	24	261	364. 77	1, 498. 33	60. 00	1, 923. 10	1, 498. 33	424. 77	-----
Do .....	1886			1, 475. 26	-----	-----	1, 475. 26	-----	-----	1, 475. 26
Do .....	1887	24	233	-----	45, 000. 00	105. 68	45, 105. 68	45, 105. 68	-----	-----
Coast and Geodetic Survey, western division .....	1883			10. 78	-----	-----	10. 78	-----	10. 78	-----
Do .....	1883*	24	289	-----	8. 00	-----	8. 00	-----	-----	8. 00
Steam launch, Coast Survey .....	1887	24	230	-----	3, 500. 00	-----	3, 500. 00	3, 500. 00	-----	-----
Observations, eclipse of the sun .....				29. 77	-----	-----	29. 77	-----	29. 77	-----
Salaries, office Secretary of War .....	1885			1, 149. 04	-----	-----	1, 149. 04	-----	1, 149. 04	-----
Do .....	1886			800. 00	-----	86. 45	886. 45	24. 73	-----	861. 72
Do .....	1887	24	193	-----	111, 850. 00	11, 139. 67	122, 989. 67	121, 850. 00	-----	1, 139. 67
Salaries, office Adjutant-General .....	1885			13, 930. 76	-----	-----	13, 930. 76	-----	13, 930. 76	-----
Do .....	1886			14, 700. 00	-----	1, 081. 54	15, 781. 54	-----	-----	15, 781. 54
Do .....	1887	24	193	-----	703, 700. 00	70, 660. 35	774, 360. 35	761, 000. 00	-----	13, 360. 35
Salaries, office Inspector-General .....	1886			133. 34	-----	-----	133. 34	-----	-----	133. 34
Do .....	1887	24	193	-----	3, 720. 00	350. 00	4, 070. 00	4, 070. 00	-----	-----
Salaries, office Quartermaster-General .....	1885			2, 557. 39	-----	-----	2, 557. 39	-----	2, 557. 39	-----
Do .....	1886			11, 655. 00	-----	1, 100. 48	12, 755. 48	-----	-----	12, 755. 48
Do .....	1887	24	194	-----	193, 396. 42	20, 491. 07	213, 887. 49	210, 320. 00	-----	3, 567. 49
Salaries, office Commissary-General .....	1885			224. 49	-----	-----	224. 49	-----	224. 49	-----



Do.....	1886			240.00		51.85	291.85			291.85
Do.....	1887	24	194		43,730.00	444.99	44,174.99	43,945.65		229.34
Salaries, office Surgeon-General.....	1885			24,551.61			24,551.61		24,551.61	
Do.....	1886			21,080.00		904.89	21,984.89			21,984.89
Do.....	1887	24	194		513,778.63	31,659.23	545,437.86	528,700.00		16,737.86
Salaries, office Paymaster-General.....	1885			200.31			200.31		200.31	
Do.....	1886			2,910.00		56.82	2,966.82			2,966.82
Do.....	1887	24	194		58,321.50	1,910.01	60,231.51	59,520.00		711.51
Salaries, office Military Justice.....	1885			64.99			64.99		64.99	
Do.....	1886			33.27			33.27			33.27
Do.....	1887	24	193		13,260.00	215.00	13,475.00	13,475.00		
Salaries, office Chief of Engineers.....	1885			123.52			123.52		123.52	
Do.....	1886			270.00		8.89	278.89			278.89
Do.....	1887	24	195		23,240.00	505.96	23,745.96	23,745.96		
Salaries, office Chief of Ordnance.....	1885			471.24			471.24		471.24	
Do.....	1886			5.00		17.82	22.82			22.82
Do.....	1887	24	194		44,860.00	665.00	45,525.00	45,189.24		335.76
Salaries, office Publication of Records of the Rebellion.....	1885			1,435.59			1,435.59		1,435.59	
Do.....	1886			890.00		25.96	915.96			915.96
Do.....	1887	24	195		27,796.16	749.84	28,546.00	27,775.00		771.00
Salaries, office Signal Office.....	1885			309.69			309.69		309.69	
Do.....	1886					106.93	106.93			106.93
Do.....	1887	24	193		40,660.00	966.28	41,626.28	40,126.28		1,500.00
Salaries, office Superintendent, etc., building corner, Seventeenth and F streets.....	1885			239.34			239.34		239.34	
Do.....	1886			68.75			68.75			68.75
Do.....	1887	24	195		7,903.65	235.66	8,139.31	7,978.97		160.34
Compensation and expenses of agents, Quar- termaster's Department.....	1885			88.31			88.31		88.31	
Do.....	1886			2,700.00		1,185.16	3,885.16			3,885.16
Do.....	1887	24	194		12,000.00	1,932.08	13,932.08	13,932.08		
Stationery, War Department.....	1885			5,038.16			5,038.16		5,038.16	
Do.....	1886			3,431.64		3,314.35	6,745.99	4,209.00		2,536.99
Do.....	1887	24	195		25,000.00	6,935.19	31,935.19	31,878.00		57.19
Postage to Postal-Union countries, War Department.....	1885			422.00			422.00		422.00	
Do.....	1887	24	195		2,500.00	1,220.00	3,720.00	3,720.00		
Rent of buildings, War Department.....	1885			260.00			260.00	26.66	233.34	
Do.....	1886			800.00		70.00	870.00			870.00
Do.....	1887	24	195		40,427.39	10,105.02	50,532.41	50,532.41		
Contingent expenses, War Department.....	1884	24	265		13.73		13.78	13.78		
Do.....	1885			287.84		2.64	290.48	15.31	275.17	
Do.....	1886			6,500.00		1,065.59	7,565.59	7,395.10		170.49
Do.....	1887	24	195		59,000.00	12,280.53	71,280.53	71,008.69		272.44
Salaries employes public buildings and grounds.....	1885			157.83			157.83		157.83	
Do.....	1886					.27	.27			.27
Carried forward.....				6,902,548.30	24,458,273.78	1,894,444.66	33,255,266.74	26,509,427.01	1,786,070.33	4,959,769.40

\* And prior years.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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TREASURY—continued.										
Brought forward				\$6,902,548.30	\$24,458,273.78	\$1,834,444.66	\$33,255,266.74	\$26,509,427.01	\$1,786,070.33	\$4,959,769.40
Salaries, employes public buildings and grounds	1887	24	195		45,507.90		45,507.90	45,507.90		
Contingent expenses, public buildings and grounds	1885			2.00			2.00		2.00	
Do	1886					15.73	15.73			15.73
Do	1887	24	195		500.00		500.00	500.00		
Rent of office, public buildings and grounds	1887	24	195		900.00		900.00	900.00		
Improvement and care of public grounds	1885			1,689.96			1,689.96		1,689.96	
Do	1886			300.00		583.08	883.08			883.08
Do	1887	24	244		64,200.00		64,200.00	64,200.00		
Repairs, fuel, etc., Executive Mansion	1885	24	265	1.61	135.50		137.11	135.50	1.61	
Do	1886			600.00		114.52	714.52			714.52
Do	1887	24	244		29,000.00		29,000.00	29,000.00		
Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion	1885			58.93			58.93		58.93	
Do	1886			600.00		605.31	1,205.31			1,205.31
Do	1887	24	245		14,000.00		14,000.00	14,000.00		
Repairs to water-pipes and fire-plugs	1885			37.98			37.98		37.98	
Do	1886					60.03	60.03			60.03
Do	1887	24	245		2,500.00		2,500.00	2,500.00		
Telegraph to connect the Capitol with the Departments and Government Printing Office	1886					.11	.11			.11
Do	1887	24	245		1,250.00		1,250.00	1,250.00		
Salaries, office superintendent of State, War, and Navy Department building	1885			564.27			564.27		564.27	
Do	1886			1,297.20		29.63	1,326.83			1,326.83
Do	1887	24	196		89,920.00		89,920.00	88,800.00		1,120.00
Fuel, lights, etc., of State, War, and Navy Department building	1886					3.20	3.20			3.20
Do	1887	24	196		34,000.00		34,000.00	34,000.00		
Building for State, War, and Navy Departments		24	245	180,292.62	500,000.00		680,292.62	355,000.00		325,292.62
Building for Army Medical Museum and Library		24	245, 531	163,300.00	45,550.00	20,337.60	229,187.60	85,502.44		143,685.16
Completing the Washington Monument		24	245, 531	12,000.00	107,000.00		119,000.00	22,000.00		97,000.00
Statue to the memory of General La Fayette and compatriots				48,000.00		491.62	48,491.62	2,000.00		46,491.62
Erection of a monumental column at Yorktown, Va.					5,176.74		5,176.74			5,176.74

Transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries	1885			291.75			291.75		291.75	
Do	1886			100.00		87.75	187.75			187.75
Do	1887	24	249		100.00		100.00	100.00		
Support and medical treatment of transient paupers	1886			1,250.00			1,250.00	1,250.00		
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients	1887	24	249		15,000.00		15,000.00	13,750.00		1,250.00
Maintenance of Garfield Hospital	1886					.87	.87			.87
Do	1887	24	249		10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00		
Erection of fish-ways at Great Falls				9,376.31			9,376.31	3,800.00		5,576.31
Elevator, Winder's Building	1885			93.30			93.30		93.30	
Unveiling statue of Admiral Du Pont				4.33			4.33		4.33	
Unveiling statue of James A. Garfield		24	618		1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00		
Pedestal for statue of James A. Garfield				29,982.75			29,982.75	29,500.00		482.75
Removal of statue of Gen. John A. Rawlins		24	51		500.00		500.00	500.00		
Bridge across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River		24	412		110,000.00		110,000.00	1,000.00		109,000.00
Increasing the water supply of the District of Columbia		24	265	217,293.07	555,003.00		772,293.07	348,000.00		424,293.07
Increasing the water supply of the District of Columbia, preservation of tunnel				5,000.00			5,000.00			5,000.00
Salaries, office Secretary of the Navy	1885			378.84			378.84		378.84	
Do	1886			4,391.51			4,391.51			4,391.51
Do	1887	24	196		59,453.57	16.63	59,470.20	58,648.98		821.22
Salaries, office of Judge-Advocate-General U. S. Navy	1885			29.39			29.39		29.39	
Do	1887	24	198		6,460.00		6,460.00	6,460.00		
Salaries, Bureau of Yards and Docks	1887	24	197		11,980.00		11,980.00	11,980.00		
Do	1886			146.80			146.80			146.80
Salaries, Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting	1885			70.90			70.90		70.90	
Do	1886	24	197		14,780.00		14,780.00	14,757.96		22.04
Salaries, Bureau of Navigation	1885			300.34			300.34		300.34	
Do	1886			343.15			343.15			343.15
Do	1887	24	197		11,340.00		11,340.00	11,161.41		178.59
Salaries, Bureau of Ordnance	1885			24.45			24.45		24.45	
Do	1887	24	198		8,980.00		8,980.00	8,980.00		
Salaries, Bureau of Construction and Repair	1887	24	198		13,844.11		13,844.11	13,180.00		664.11
Salaries, Bureau of Steam Engineering	1887	24	198		12,490.00		12,490.00	12,240.00		250.00
Salaries, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing	1885			203.00			203.00		203.00	
Do	1886			2,721.61			2,721.61			2,721.61
Do	1887	24	198		17,580.00		17,580.00	16,551.97		1,028.03
Salaries, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	1885			124.03			124.03		124.03	
Do	1886			10.00			10.00			10.00
Do	1887	24	198		9,460.00		9,460.00	9,460.00		
Salaries, Nautical Almanac Office	1885			17.39			17.39		17.39	
Do	1886			136.48		3.75	140.23			140.23
Do	1887	24	197		23,880.00		23,880.00	23,452.24		427.76
Salaries, Hydrographic Office	1885			516.10			516.10		516.10	
Carried forward				7,589,275.11	26,275,084.86	1,916,794.49	35,781,154.46	27,850,995.41	1,790,478.90	6,139,680.15

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes,		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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TREASURY—continued.										
Brought forward.....				\$7,589,275.11	\$26,275,084.86	\$1,916,794.49	\$35,781,154.46	\$27,850,995.41	\$1,790,478.90	\$6,139,680.15
Salaries, Hydrographic Office.....	1886			591.04			591.04			591.04
Do.....	1887	24	197		45,798.85		45,798.85	42,611.42		3,187.43
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses Hydrographic Office.....	1885			1,426.32			1,426.32	32.88	1,393.44	
Do.....	1886			2,652.56		761.34	3,413.90	3,239.77		174.13
Do.....	1887	24	197, 198		36,300.00	1,774.67	38,074.67	34,500.00		3,774.67
Miscellaneous expenses Hydrographic Office.....	1884	24	267		89.49		89.49	89.49		
Salaries, Naval Observatory.....	1887	24	198		18,120.00		18,120.00	18,120.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses Naval Observatory.....	1883*	24	290		499.80		499.80	499.80		
Do.....	1884	24	267		2.39		2.39	2.39		
Do.....	1885			365.85			365.85		365.85	
Do.....	1886			500.00		9.00	509.00	267.45		241.55
Do.....	1887	24	198		9,336.00		9,336.00	8,836.00		500.00
Salaries, office Naval Records of the Rebellion.....	1885			595.29			595.29		595.29	
Do.....	1886			242.00			242.00			242.00
Do.....	1887	24	197		2,640.00		2,640.00	2,142.13		497.87
Library, Navy Department.....	1884*	24	267		538.39		538.39	538.39		
Do.....	1885			63.44			63.44		63.44	
Do.....	1886			95.95		111.02	206.97	140.25		66.72
Do.....	1887	24	198		1,000.00		1,000.00	900.00		100.00
Contingent expenses, Navy Department.....	1884	24	267		198.96		198.96	94.50		104.46
Do.....	1885	24	266	3.00	20.65	14.56	38.21	35.21	3.00	
Do.....	1886					108.85	108.85	89.37		19.48
Do.....	1887	24	199		11,000.00		11,000.00	10,506.00		494.00
Salaries, Post-Office Department.....	1884			380.01			380.01		380.01	
Do.....	1885			6,212.38			6,212.38		6,212.38	
Do.....	1886			10,620.00		2,824.50	13,444.50			13,444.50
Do.....	1887	24	205, 206		718,513.43		718,513.43	708,000.00		10,513.43
Contingent expenses, Post-Office Department:										
Stationery.....	1884			67			67		67	
Do.....	1885			86.70			86.70		86.70	
Do.....	1886			2,600.00			2,600.00	695.19		4,021.92
Do.....	1887	24	207		13,000.00	2,117.11	13,000.00	7,500.00		5,500.00
Fuel.....	1885			167.93			167.93		167.93	
Do.....	1886			800.00		446.06	1,246.06	3.40		1,242.66
Do.....	1887	24	207		8,000.00		8,000.00	7,000.00		1,000.00

Gas.....	1884			57.73			57.73		57.73		
Do.....	1885			1,268.06			1,268.06		1,268.06		
Do.....	1886			1,600.00		66.89	1,666.89				1,666.89
Do.....	1887	24	207		6,200.00		6,200.00	4,200.00			2,000.00
Plumbing and gas fixtures.....	1885			7.51			7.51		7.51		
Do.....	1886			700.00		365.70	1,065.70				1,065.70
Do.....	1887	24	207		3,000.00		3,000.00	2,000.00			1,000.00
Telegraphing.....	1885			3,019.07			3,019.07		3,019.07		
Do.....	1886			2,500.00		179.21	2,679.21	.28			2,678.93
Do.....	1887	24	207		3,500.00		3,500.00	2,500.00			1,000.00
Carpets.....	1885			523.39			523.39		523.39		
Do.....	1886			3,000.00		829.40	3,829.40	1,500.00			2,329.40
Do.....	1887	24	207		4,000.00		4,000.00	2,500.00			1,500.00
Painting.....	1883			2.25			2.25		2.25		
Do.....	1884			17.40			17.40		17.40		
Do.....	1885			37.78			37.78		37.78		
Do.....	1886			2,200.00		392.44	2,592.44	300.00			2,292.44
Do.....	1887	24	207		4,000.00		4,000.00	3,500.00			500.00
Furniture.....	1884			5.50			5.50		5.50		
Do.....	1885			1,159.98			1,159.98		1,159.98		
Do.....	1886			6,100.00		516.29	6,616.29				6,616.29
Do.....	1887	24	207		6,000.00		6,000.00	2,000.00			4,000.00
Horses and wagons.....	1885			435.49			435.49		435.49		
Do.....	1886			400.00		112.03	512.03				512.03
Do.....	1887	24	207		1,500.00		1,500.00	1,200.00			300.00
Hardware.....	1884			55.13			55.13		55.13		
Do.....	1885			98.78			98.78		98.78		
Do.....	1886			500.00		665.19	1,165.19				1,165.19
Do.....	1887	24	207		1,700.00		1,700.00	1,100.00			600.00
Miscellaneous items.....	1886			2,300.00		1,187.57	3,487.57	1,300.00			2,457.57
Do.....	1887	24	207		13,000.00		13,000.00	9,000.00			4,000.00
Rent.....	1886			750.00			750.00		750.00		750.00
Do.....	1887	24	207		14,000.00		14,000.00	14,000.00			
Purchase of Official Postal Guides.....	1884			78.85			78.85		78.85		
Do.....	1885			2,578.31			2,578.31		2,578.31		
Do.....	1886			14,484.00		807.40	15,291.40				15,291.40
Do.....	1887	24	207		18,000.00		18,000.00	18,000.00			
Publication of Post-route Maps.....	1883			110.50			110.50		110.50		
Do.....	1884			17.40			17.40		17.40		
Do.....	1885			154.90			154.90		154.90		
Do.....	1886			4,132.50		1,511.46	5,643.96	390.50			5,253.46
Do.....	1887	24	207		15,000.00		1,957.00	14,500.00			2,457.00
Publication of a new edition of the Postal Laws and Regulations.....				17,475.00			17,475.00		17,475.00		17,475.00
Payment to E. A. Grant, late postmaster at Fargo, Dak., for clerk hire.....		24	273		6,950.00		6,950.00	6,950.00			
Postage, Post-Office Department.....	1886					51.50	51.50				51.50
Do.....	1887	24	207		500.00		500.00	500.00			
Carried forward.....				7,682,447.78	27,237,492.82	1,933,603.68	36,853,544.28	28,782,154.83	1,809,375.64	6,262,013.81	

\*And prior year.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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TREASURY—continued.										
Brought forward.....				\$7,682,447.78	\$27,237,492.82	\$1,933,663.68	\$36,853,544.28	\$28,782,154.83	\$1,809,375.64	\$6,262,013.81
Deficiency in the postal revenues.....	1883*	24	{ 297,302 306,308}		887,697.04		387,697.04	387,697.04		
Do.....	1884*					467,366.52	467,366.52		467,366.52	
Do.....	1884	24	272		110,274.88		110,274.88	110,274.88		
Do.....	1886	24	272, 92, 570		2,191,304.67		2,191,304.67	2,191,304.67		
Do.....	1887	24	92, 570		4,279,336.98		4,279,336.98	4,279,336.98		
Relief of Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Gulf Railroad Company mail transportation.....		24	342		1,783.50		1,783.50	1,783.50		
Mail transportation, Pacific railroads.....	1885	20	420		1,407.48		1,407.48	1,407.48		
Do.....	1886	20	420		358,994.62		358,994.62	358,994.62		
Do.....	1887	20	420		878,773.50		878,773.50	878,773.50		
Salaries, Department of Agriculture.....	1885			32.20			32.20		32.20	
Do.....	1886			590.00		252.58	842.58			842.58
Do.....	1887	24	100, 104		142,890.00		142,890.00	140,500.00		2,390.00
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry.....	1886*			137,327.40		4,450.23	141,777.63	6,237.40	135,540.23	
Do.....	1887	24	103		100,000.00	40.50	100,040.50	100,040.50		
Do.....	{1887 1888}	24	499		100,000.00		100,000.00	22,000.00		78,000.00
Collecting agricultural statistics.....	1885			13.41			13.41		13.41	
Do.....	1886			18,993.50		4,000.00	22,993.50	16,645.16		6,348.34
Do.....	1887	24	103		65,000.00		65,000.00	61,000.00		4,000.00
Purchase and distribution of valuable seeds.....	1885			16.18			16.18		16.18	
Do.....	1886					19.76	19.76			19.76
Do.....	1887	24	102		100,000.00		100,000.00	100,000.00		
Improvement of grounds, Department of Agriculture.....	1885			.85			.85		.85	
Do.....	1886	24	273		969.10	52.22	1,021.32	969.10		52.22
Experimental garden, Department of Agriculture.....	1885			326.58			326.58		326.58	
Do.....	1886			400.00		39.03	439.03	318.00		121.03
Experimental garden and grounds, Department of Agriculture.....	1887	24	102		23,200.00		23,200.00	22,000.00		1,200.00
Furniture, cases, and repairs, Department of Agriculture.....	1885			18.97		33.76	52.73		52.73	
Do.....	1886			1,000.00		195.39	1,195.39	1,000.00		195.39
Do.....	1887	24	103		8,125.00		8,125.00	8,100.00		25.00
Library, Department of Agriculture.....	1885			110.52			110.52		110.52	
Do.....	1886					82.97	82.97			82.97

Do	1887	24	199		1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00		
Museum, Department of Agriculture	1886					1.12	1.12			1.12
Do	1887	24	102		1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00		
Laboratory, Department of Agriculture	1885			653.03			653.03		653.03	
Do	1886			4,052.00		628.23	4,680.23	4,570.34		109.89
Do	1887	24	101		6,000.00		6,000.00	5,000.00		1,000.00
Investigating the history of insects injurious to agriculture	1884	24	273		2.82		2.82			2.82
Do	1885			54.80			54.80		54.80	
Do	1886			965.45			965.45	893.31		72.14
Investigating the history and habits of insects	1887	24	101		15,000.00		15,000.00	14,857.20		142.80
Experiments in the manufacture of sugar	1887	24	101		94,000.00		94,000.00	78,586.77		15,413.23
Botanical investigations and experiments	1887	24	101		5,000.00		5,000.00	4,851.95		148.05
Pomological information	1887	24	101		3,000.00		3,000.00	1,510.25		1,489.75
Investigating the adulteration of food	1887	24	101		1,000.00		1,000.00	700.00		300.00
Investigations in ornithology and mammalogy	1887	24	101		10,000.00		10,000.00	9,001.40		998.60
Reclamation of arid and waste lands	1887	24	104	1,287.38	5,000.00		6,287.38			6,287.38
Report on forestry	1885			12.64			12.64		12.64	
Do	1886			2,000.00			2,000.00	1,828.43		171.57
Do	1887	24	103		8,000.00		8,000.00	7,419.25		580.75
Silk culture	1885			83.87			83.87		83.87	
Do	1886			300.00			300.00	296.50		3.50
Do	1887	24	101		15,000.00	864.81	15,864.81	15,000.00		864.81
Postage, Department of Agriculture	1885			43.02			43.02		43.02	
Do	1886			1,000.00		443.80	1,443.80			1,443.80
Do	1887	24	104		4,000.00		4,000.00	3,500.00		500.00
Contingent expenses, Department of Agriculture	1885			17.25		120.55	137.80		137.80	
Do	1886			500.00		149.49	649.49	587.11		62.38
Do	1887	24	104		15,000.00		15,000.00	15,000.00		
Tea culture	1886			1,000.00		186.33	1,186.33			1,186.33
Do	1887	24	104		2,000.00		2,000.00	1,500.00		500.00
Experiments in the culture of tea	(1884)			1.10			1.10		1.10	
Investigating European statistical methods	(1885)				1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00		
Salaries and expenses, reporter Supreme Court		22	254		8,700.00		8,700.00	8,700.00		
Salaries, justices, etc		24	208		93,500.00		93,500.00	92,208.82		1,291.18
Salaries, circuit judges United States courts	1885			358.66			358.66		358.66	
Do	1886			247.25			247.25	32.97		214.28
Do	1887	24	208		54,000.00		54,000.00	54,000.00		
Salaries, district judges United States courts	1885			3,776.88			3,776.88		3,776.88	
Do	1886			365.31			365.31			365.31
Do	1887	24	208		203,500.00	104.62	203,604.62	203,439.89		164.73
Salaries, retired United States judges	1886				40,675.47		40,675.47	40,675.47		
Salaries, district attorneys	1885			541.31			541.31	115.80	425.51	
Carried forward				7,858,536.84	36,574,627.88	2,412,635.59	46,845,800.31	38,038,813.12	2,418,381.07	6,888,005.52

\*And prior years.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPEDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1888.
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TREASURY—continued.										
Brought forward				\$7,858,536.84	\$36,574,627.88	\$2,412,635.59	\$46,845,800.31	\$38,088,813.12	\$2,418,381.67	\$6,388,695.52
Salaries, district attorney	1886			1,238.08			1,238.08	580.09		657.99
Do	1887	24	208		20,100.00	16.67	20,116.67	17,885.47		2,231.20
Salaries, district marshals	1885			894.06			894.06	371.85	522.11	
Do	1886			1,723.10			1,723.10	849.78		873.32
Do	1887	24	208		12,700.00		12,700.00	8,978.99		3,721.01
Salaries, justices and judges supreme court District of Columbia	1887	24	208		24,500.00		24,500.00	24,081.01		418.99
Salaries, steamboat-inspection service		24	80		204,500.00		204,500.00	204,500.00		
Contingent expenses, steamboat-inspection service	*1881			.25			.25	.25		
Do	*1883	24	303		36.03		36.03			36.03
Do				281,633.01	6,377.20	882.01	288,892.22	37,701.63		251,190.59
Payment of surplus proceeds of lands sold for direct taxes				138,404.98			138,404.98	712.47		137,692.51
Salaries and expenses, special inspectors of foreign steam-vessels		22	347		23,231.91		23,231.91	23,231.91		
Refunding the national debt, 4 per cent				102,074.32			102,074.32		102,074.32	
Refunding the national debt, 4½ per cent				8,802.46			8,802.46		8,802.46	
Refunding the national debt, 5 per cent				7,062.49			7,062.49		7,062.49	
Monument to Baron DeKalb, at Annapolis, Md.				10,000.00			10,000.00	10,000.00		
Monument to Thomas Jefferson, at Monticello, Va.				1,647.17			1,647.17	19.04		1,628.13
Monument to mark the birthplace of George Washington				23,717.30			23,717.30			23,717.30
Monument at Washington's headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y.				24,350.00		344.04	24,694.04	694.04		24,000.00
Monument to commemorate the revolutionary battle of Bennington, Vt.				40,000.00			40,000.00	40,000.00		
Payment to New York Herald for advertising.				113.20			113.20		113.20	
Canceling and redeeming internal revenue stamps				933.65			933.65		933.65	
Payment to State of California 15 per cent. of direct tax				5,607.91			5,607.91		5,607.91	
Refund to evicted purchasers of real estate under direct tax law				812.00			812.00		812.00	
Publishing historical documents relating to early French discoveries in the Northwest and on the Mississippi (contract)		17	513		1,206.50		1,206.50	1,206.50		



Payment for lands sold for direct taxes.....	R. S.	3, 689		1, 612. 36		1, 612. 36		1, 612. 36	
Relief of B. B. Connor & Brothers .....	24	467, 468		4, 420. 32		4, 420. 32		4, 420. 32	
Relief of William H. Randle .....	24	884		400. 00		400. 00		400. 00	
Relief Alexander K. Shepard .....	24	853		14, 458. 04		14, 458. 04		14, 458. 04	
Relief of Phoenix National Bank of New York City .....	24	877		29, 624. 35		29, 624. 35		29, 624. 35	
Relief of V. F. Gorrisen .....	24	821		245. 33		245. 33		245. 33	
Relief of Susan A. Wamack, adm'x of Ste- phen M. Farish .....	24	822		159. 29		159. 29		159. 29	
Relief of Ann B. Hubbard, adm'x of Edward Hubbard .....	24	822		336. 41		336. 41		336. 41	
Relief of R. P. Thompson .....	24	787		338. 00		338. 00		338. 00	
Relief of John Taggart .....	24	822		30. 64		30. 64		30. 64	
Relief of Elias B. Moore .....	24	830		325. 00		325. 00		325. 00	
Relief of Henry Neal .....	24	925		120. 00		120. 00		120. 00	
Relief of James W. Goodrich .....	24	923		403. 97		403. 97		403. 97	
Relief of E. B. Dawson .....	24	918		66. 52		66. 52		66. 52	
Relief of H. C. Wilkey .....	24	919		307. 87		307. 87		307. 87	
Relief of Alexander Worrall .....	24	970		676. 33		676. 33		676. 33	
Relief of Frank Shutt .....	24	919		193. 40		193. 40		193. 40	
Relief of J. R. McGoldrick .....	24	903		77. 00		77. 00		77. 00	
Relief of David W. Low .....	24	918		603. 90		603. 90		603. 90	
Relief of Francis M. Bell .....	24	917		525. 41		525. 41		525. 41	
Relief of Lysander H. Carroll .....	24	917		194. 24		194. 24		194. 24	
Relief of James R. Marrs .....	24	906		126. 00		126. 00		126. 00	
Relief of Frances W. Dyer, adm'x of W. P. Dyer .....	24	915		100. 00		100. 00		100. 00	
Relief of B. S. James .....	24	899		408. 03		408. 03		408. 03	
Construction and repairs of buildings in Alaska .....	24	222	11, 000. 00	4, 000. 00		15, 000. 00			15, 000. 00
Court-house, post-office, etc., Aberdeen, Miss.			65, 895. 27			65, 895. 27			25, 344. 11
Post-office, court-house, etc., Auburn, N. Y.			149, 960. 99			149, 960. 99			94, 704. 03
Court-house, post-office, etc. (site and build- ing), Augusta, Ga .....	24	511		50, 000. 00		50, 000. 00		23. 54	49, 976. 46
Post-office, court-house, etc., Augusta, Me.			128, 793. 98			128, 793. 98		25, 419. 05	103, 374. 93
Court-house, post-office, etc., Abingdon, Va.	24	444		47, 376. 27	25, 000. 00	72, 376. 27		178. 00	72, 198. 27
Post-office and sub-treasury, Boston, Mass.			952. 47			952. 47		159. 04	
Post-office, court-house, etc., Baltimore, Md.	24	222, 509	237, 303. 78	537, 000. 00		774, 303. 78		190, 572. 60	583, 731. 18
Court-house, Baltimore, Md.					100. 00	100. 00		100. 00	
Post-office, etc., Brooklyn, N. Y.	24	423	101, 609. 10	1, 278, 594. 12		1, 380, 203. 22		96, 211. 60	1, 283, 991. 62
Post-office, court-house, etc. (site and build- ing), Binghamton, N. Y.	24	487		150, 000. 00		150, 000. 00			150, 000. 00
Court-house, post-office, etc. (site and build- ing), Chattanooga, Tenn.	24	222, 517		150, 000. 00		150, 000. 00		50. 35	149, 949. 65
Court-house, post-office, etc., Charleston, W. Va.			738. 70			738. 70			738. 70
Court-house, post-office, etc., Clarksburg, W. Va.	24	170	45, 881. 17	35, 000. 00		80, 881. 17		22, 451. 16	58, 430. 01
Carried forward .....			9, 297, 062. 55	39, 152, 626. 05	2, 413, 978. 31	50, 863, 666. 91	38, 895, 764. 64	2, 545, 222. 64	9, 422, 679. 5

\* Prior to July 1.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
		Vol.	Page or section.							
<b>TREASURY—continued.</b>										
Brought forward				\$9,297,062.55	\$39,152,626.05	\$2,413,978.31	\$50,863,666.91	\$38,895,764.69	\$2,545,222.64	\$9,422,679.58
Court-house, post-office, etc., Columbus, Ohio				99,230.76		4,358.65	103,589.41	64,474.83		39,114.58
Court-house, post-office, etc. (approaches), Columbus, Ohio		24	222		6,000.00		6,000.00	3,500.00		2,500.00
Post-office, court-house, etc. (site), Charleston, S. C.		24	394		100,000.00		100,000.00			100,000.00
Post-office, court-house, etc. (building), Charleston, S. C.		24	394		200,000.00		200,000.00			200,000.00
Post-office, etc., Council Bluffs, Iowa				136,054.51			136,054.51	43,931.00		92,123.51
Court-house and post-office, Carson City, Nev.				88,701.20			88,701.20	8,642.20		80,059.00
Court-house and post-office, Covington, Ky.				9,428.20			9,428.20		9,428.20	
Post-office, court-house, etc., Concord, N. H.				112,100.25			112,100.25	63,578.00		48,522.25
Post-office, court-house, etc. (approaches), Concord, N. H.		24	456		9,000.00		9,000.00			9,000.00
Post-office, etc. (site and building), Dayton, Ohio.		24	544		150,000.00		150,000.00			150,000.00
Court-house, post-office, etc., Dallas, Tex.		24	54	40,514.17	25,000.00		65,514.17	31,301.52		34,212.65
Court-house, post-office, etc. (approaches), Dallas, Tex.		24	510		5,000.00		5,000.00			5,000.00
Court-house, post-office, etc., Danville, Va.		24	510	232.98	2,000.00		2,232.98	732.98		1,500.00
Court-house, post-office, etc., Denver, Colo.		24	510	62,176.95	25,000.00		87,176.95	10,006.82		77,170.13
Court-house, post-office, etc., Des Moines, Iowa		24	106	122,879.85	153,000.00		275,879.85	43,817.56		232,062.29
Court-house, post-office, etc., Detroit, Mich.		24	222,510	179,739.81	75,000.00	3,501.92	258,241.73	3,870.58		254,371.15
Court-house, post-office, etc. (approaches), Erie, Pa.		24	222	107,292.89	50,000.00		157,292.89	55,708.67		102,584.22
Court-house, post-office, etc. (approaches), Erie, Pa.		24	510		5,000.00		5,000.00			5,000.00
Court-house, post-office, etc., Fort Scott, Kans.		24	370	49,932.10	40,000.00		89,932.10	6,050.60		83,881.50
Court-house, post-office, etc. (approaches and heating apparatus), Fort Scott, Kans.		24	222		12,000.00		12,000.00			12,000.00
Court-house, post-office, etc., Fort Wayne, Ind.				108,941.15			108,941.15	43,167.66		65,773.49
Court-house, post-office, etc., Fort Smith, Ark.				100,000.00			100,000.00	8,505.63		91,494.37
Court-house, post-office, etc. (heating apparatus, elevator, and approaches), Fort Wayne, Ind.		24	222		15,000.00		15,000.00	500.00		14,500.00
Court-house, post-office, etc., Frankfort, Ky.		24	106	11,137.48	15,000.00		26,137.48	21,233.65		4,903.83

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Court-house, post-office, etc., Greensborough, N. C.	24	158	10,063.09	9,000.00		19,063.09	18,193.10		869.99
Court-house, post-office, etc., Hannibal, Mo.	24	105	30,364.59	37,000.00		67,364.59	22,565.36		44,799.23
Court-house, post-office, etc. (approaches), Hannibal, Mo.	24	510		4,000.00		4,000.00			4,000.00
Post-office (site and building), Houston, Tex.	24	511		25,000.00		25,000.00			25,000.00
Court-house, post-office, etc., Harrisonburgh, Va.	24	510	28,120.07 14.84	40,000.00	8,350.76	76,470.83 14.84	35,065.18		41,405.65
Court-house, post-office, etc., Harrisburg, Pa.								14.84	
Court-house, post-office, etc. (site and building), Huntsville, Ala.	24	417		50,000.00		50,000.00			50,000.00
Court-house, post-office, etc., Jackson, Tenn.	24	19	3,583.69	7,000.00		10,583.69	9,711.17		872.52
Court-house, post-office, etc., Jackson, Miss.					32.92	32.92			32.92
Court-house, post-office, etc., Jefferson City, Mo.			30,040.88		.16	30,041.04	23,916.22		6,124.82
Court-house, post-office, etc. (approaches), Jefferson City, Mo.	24	222		7,500.00		7,500.00			7,500.00
Court-house, post-office, etc. (site and building), Jefferson, Tex.	24	511		25,000.00		25,000.00			25,000.00
Post-office, etc., Jersey City, N. J.			249.15			249.15			249.15
Court-house, post-office, etc., Keokuk, Iowa.	24	142	92,673.50	40,000.00		132,673.50	26,046.13		106,627.37
Court-house, post-office, etc., Key West, Fla.			99,864.05			99,864.05	6,030.48		93,833.57
Court-house, post-office, etc. (foundation), Key West, Fla.	24	510		8,000.00		8,000.00	1,000.00		7,000.00
Court-house, post-office, etc., La Crosse, Wis.	24	510	87,780.70	50,000.00		137,780.70			137,780.70
Court-house, post-office, etc. (site and building), Los Angeles, Cal.	24	510		50,000.00		50,000.00			50,000.00
Court-house, post-office, etc., Leavenworth, Kans.			139,260.15			139,260.15	88,543.45		50,716.70
Court-house, post-office, etc. (approaches), Leavenworth, Kans.	24	223		4,500.00		4,500.00			4,500.00
Court-house, post-office, etc. (sewer), Leavenworth, Kans.	24	223		14.03		14.03			14.03
Post-office, etc., Lexington, Ky.			127,658.83			127,658.83	21,656.06		106,002.77
Post-office, etc. (approaches and heating apparatus), Lexington, Ky.	24	223		13,000.00		13,000.00			13,000.00
Court-house, post-office, etc., Lincoln, Nebr.			180.54			180.54	175.00	5.54	
Court-house, post-office, etc. (repairs of walk and furniture), Lincoln, Nebr.	24	223		500.00		500.00	310.00		190.00
Court-house, post-office, etc., Little Rock, Ark.			727.88			727.88		727.88	
Court-house, post-office, etc., Louisville, Ky.	24	223, 510	304,137.16	400,000.00	11,215.80	715,352.96	136,849.42		578,503.54
Court-house, post-office, etc., Lynchburgh, Va.			61,307.72			61,307.72	28,130.78		33,176.94
Court-house, post-office, etc. (approaches), Lynchburgh, Va.	24	223		7,500.00		7,500.00			7,500.00
Court-house, post-office, etc., Macon, Ga.	24	223	61,599.40	50,000.00		111,599.40	49,272.88		62,326.52
Court-house, post-office, etc. (approaches), Macon, Ga.	24	510		4,000.00		4,000.00			4,000.00
Court-house, post-office, etc., Manchester, N. H.	24	510	61,350.68	100,000.00		161,350.68	7,825.25		153,525.43
Carried forward			11,665,001.77	40,971,640.08	2,441,438.52	55,078,080.37	39,779,876.87	2,555,890.10	12,742,804.40

REGISTER.

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BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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TREASURY—continued.										
Brought forward .....				\$11,665,001.77	\$40,971,640.08	\$2,441,438.52	\$55,078,080.37	\$39,779,876.87	\$2,555,390.10	\$12,742,804.40
Court-house, post-office, etc., Marquette, Mich .....				91,253.70	.....	.....	91,253.70	283.50	.....	90,970.20
Court-house, post-office, etc., Montgomery, Ala .....				3,179.52	.....	.....	3,179.52	575.00	.....	2,604.52
Post-office, etc., Minneapolis, Minn .....	24	223	510	145,769.50	292,514.56	847.65	439,131.71	125,810.17	.....	313,321.54
Post-office, court-house, etc., Montpelier, Vt .....	24	224		59,586.24	50,000.00	.....	109,586.24	6,648.50	.....	102,937.74
Court-house, post-office, etc., Nebraska City, Nebr .....	24	510		63,995.80	31,000.00	4,792.57	99,788.37	31,741.64	.....	68,046.73
Court-house, post-office, etc. (approaches), Nebraska City, Nebr .....	24	223		.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00
Court-house, post-office, etc. (approaches), New Albany, Ind .....	24	510		.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	4,000.00
Post-office, court-house, etc., New Albany, Ind .....				85,023.80	.....	.....	85,023.80	23,518.81	.....	61,504.99
Court-house, post-office, etc., New York. N. Y. Post-office, etc. (site and building), Owensborough, Ky .....	24	403		15,728.00	.....	.....	15,728.00	.....	15,728.00	.....
Court-house, post-office, etc. (site and building), Oshkosh, Wis .....	24	158		.....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	50,000.00
Court-house, post-office, etc., Oxford, Miss .....	24	213		3,894.95	11,742.86	2,068.98	17,706.79	16,283.90	.....	89,940.55
Court-house, post-office, etc. (approaches), Oxford, Miss .....	24	223		.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	3,000.00	.....	1,422.89
Court-house, post-office, etc., Parkersburgh, W. Va .....				2,099.09	.....	.....	2,099.09	2.50	.....	2,096.59
Post-office, court-house, etc., Peoria, Ill .....	24	105		74,857.85	50,000.00	.....	124,857.85	51,110.02	.....	73,747.83
Post-office, court-house, etc. (approaches), Peoria, Ill .....	24	223		.....	7,500.00	.....	7,500.00	.....	.....	7,500.00
Court-house, post-office, etc., Pensacola, Fla .....				39,231.16	.....	10,121.64	49,352.80	27,515.32	.....	21,837.48
Court-house, post-office, etc. (approaches), Pensacola, Fla .....	24	223		.....	5,000.00	132.19	5,132.19	680.65	.....	4,451.54
Court-house, post-office, etc., Philadelphia, Pa .....				89.67	.....	.....	89.67	.....	89.67	.....
Court-house, post-office, etc., Pittsburgh, Pa .....	24	225	511	184,178.97	450,000.00	.....	634,178.97	126,588.65	.....	507,590.32
Post-office, etc., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Post-office, etc. (approaches), Poughkeepsie, N. Y. .....	24	225		4,602.36	.....	979.20	5,581.56	4,551.66	.....	1,029.90
Post-office and court-house (approaches), Quincy, Ill .....	24	225		.....	5,000.00	1,472.75	6,472.75	5,000.00	.....	1,472.75
Post-office and court-house, Quincy, Ill .....	24	225		.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	500.00	.....	4,500.00
Post-office and court-house, Quincy, Ill .....				58,549.37	.....	.....	58,549.37	44,775.79	.....	13,773.58

Post-office, etc., Reading, Pa.	24	511	79,979.18	100,000.00	179,979.18	52,905.55		127,073.63	
Court-house, post-office, etc., Rochester, N. Y.	24	225,511	142,238.06	200,000.00	342,238.06	39,994.73		302,243.33	
Post-office, etc., Savannah, Ga.			99,929.05		99,929.05			99,929.05	
Court-house, post-office, etc. (site and building), Savannah, Ga.	24	225		50,000.00	50,000.00	100.48		49,899.52	
Court-house, post-office, etc. (site and building), San Antonio, Tex.	24	10		200,000.00	200,000.00	30,044.04		169,955.96	
Post-office, court-house, etc. (site), San Francisco, Cal.	24	500		350,000.00	350,000.00			350,000.00	
Post-office, etc., Saint Joseph, Mo.	24	225,511	74,286.48	177,000.00	251,286.48	64,482.20		186,804.28	
Court-house, etc., Santa Fé, N. Mex.	24	511		52,148.00	52,148.00			52,148.00	
Post-office, etc., Scranton, Pa.			39,515.23		39,515.23			39,515.23	
Post-office and court-house, Shreveport, La.	24	234	29,557.54	2,122.60	32,586.60	30,600.71		1,985.89	
Post-office and court-house (approaches), Shreveport, La.	24	234		377.40	377.40	377.40			
Court-house and post-office, Springfield, Ill.			122.56		122.56	42.50	.06	80.00	
Post-office (site and building), Springfield, Mass.	24	511		50,000.00	50,000.00			50,000.00	
Post-office, etc., Springfield, Ohio.			80,132.20		80,132.20	6,079.50		74,052.70	
Post-office, etc. (approaches and heating apparatus), Springfield, Ohio.	24	234		10,000.00	10,000.00			10,000.00	
Post-office, court-house, etc., Syracuse, N. Y.			77,880.09		77,880.09	52,192.59		25,687.50	
Post-office, court-house, etc. (approaches), Syracuse, N. Y.	24	234		5,000.00	5,000.00			5,000.00	
Post-office, etc., Terre Haute, Ind.			28,330.53		30,104.65	4,104.65		26,000.00	
Post-office, etc. (approaches), Terre Haute, Ind.	24	234		5,000.00	5,000.00	4,500.00		500.00	
Court-house, post-office, etc., Topeka, Kans.			16.75		16.75	3.66	13.09		
Post-office and court-house, Troy, N. Y.	24	422,511	99,871.87	200,000.00	299,871.87	99,000.56		200,871.31	
Court-house and post-office, Tyler, Tex.			40,170.20		43,767.18	25,170.72		18,596.46	
Court-house, post-office, etc. (approaches), Tyler, Tex.	24	234		5,000.00	5,000.00			5,000.00	
Court-house and post-office, Utica, N. Y.	24	289		8.50	8.50	8.50			
Court-house and post-office (approaches), Waco, Tex.	24	234		5,000.00	5,000.00			5,000.00	
Court-house, post-office, etc., Waco, Tex.			83,848.74		83,848.74	61,462.08		22,386.66	
Court-house, post-office, etc., Wilmington, Del.	24	234		150,000.00	150,000.00	30,016.80		119,983.20	
Court-house, post-office, etc., Wichita, Kans.	24	69	49,940.02	50,000.00	99,940.02	9,435.64		90,504.38	
Court-house, post-office, etc., Williamsport, Pa.	24	511	76,918.26	125,000.00	201,918.26	23,000.00		178,918.26	
Court-house, post-office, etc., Winona, Minn.	24	234	4,909.92	80,000.00	84,909.92	1,049.90		83,860.02	
Post-office, etc. (site and building), Worcester, Mass.	24	511		75,000.00	75,000.00			75,000.00	
Custom-house, etc., Belfast, Me.			15,000.00		15,000.00	18.97		14,981.03	
Custom-house and post-office, Eastport, Me.	24	360		100,000.00	100,000.00			100,000.00	
Custom-house, etc., New Bedford, Mass.			1,322.61		1,322.61	7.90		1,284.71	
Custom-house, etc. (purchase of land), New Bedford, Mass.	24	223		30,000.00	30,000.00	25,000.00		5,000.00	
Carried forward			13,521,011.04	44,065,054.00	2,468,131.06	60,054,196.10	40,818,151.51	2,571,229.92	16,664,814.67

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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TREASURY—continued.										
Brought forward				\$13,521,011.04	\$44,065,054.00	\$2,463,131.06	\$60,054,106.10	\$40,818,151.51	\$2,571,229.92	\$16,664,814.67
Custom-house and post-office, New Bedford, Mass.		24	510		100,000.00		100,000.00			100,000.00
Custom-house and post-office, New Haven, Conn.				4,638.85			4,638.85	4,628.34		10.51
Custom-house and post-office (sewer), New Haven, Conn.		24	223		210.00		210.00			210.00
Custom-house and post-office, Albany, N. Y.				1,018.62			1,018.62	560.00		458.62
Custom-house and post-office, Buffalo, N. Y.				20,249.04		2,751.19	23,000.23	23,000.23		
Custom-house and post-office (repairs and sidewalk), Buffalo, N. Y.		24	222		10,000.00	126.45	10,126.45	10,021.88		104.57
Marine hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.				7,015.24			7,015.24			7,015.24
Post-office, custom-house, etc. (site), Camden, N. J.		24	509		40,000.00		40,000.00			40,000.00
Custom-house, Philadelphia, Pa.		24	511		5,140.00		5,140.00			5,140.00
Marine hospital, Baltimore, Md.		24	222	441.09	500.00	207.94	1,149.03	1,149.03		
Marine hospital (approaches), Baltimore, Md.		24	222		20,000.00		20,000.00	15,002.70		4,997.30
Marine hospital (laundry apparatus), Baltimore, Md.		24	222		2,500.00		2,500.00	2,500.00		
Custom-house, etc., Richmond, Va.				134,422.51		3,097.42	137,519.93	55,703.05		81,816.88
Post-office, custom-house, etc. (site and building), Jacksonville, Fla.		24	510		70,000.00		70,000.00	37.55		69,962.45
Marine hospital, Key West, Fla.				203.26			203.26			203.26
Custom-house, Charleston, S. C.				2,808.29		191.71	3,000.00	3,000.00		
Custom-house (repairs), Charleston, S. C.		24	511		12,000.00		12,000.00	7,000.00		5,000.00
Custom-house (wharf), Charleston, S. C.		24	222		40,000.00	1,876.39	41,876.39	9,020.98		32,855.41
Post-office, custom-house, etc. (site and building), Wilmington, N. C.		24	511		50,000.00		50,000.00	28.60		49,971.40
Custom-house and post-office, New Orleans, La.				41.25		60.81	102.06	95.31	6.75	
Marine hospital, New Orleans, La.				557.47			557.47	255.37	302.10	
Custom-house, etc., Galveston, Tex.		24	510	88,363.32	65,000.00	3,711.97	157,075.29	10,940.86		146,134.43
Custom-house, post-office, and court-house (site and building), El Paso, Tex.		24	222, 510		150,000.00		150,000.00	74.99		149,925.01
Custom-house, court-house, and post-office, Memphis, Tenn.				1,857.59		1,422.82	3,280.41	2,799.47	177.61	303.33
Marine hospital, Memphis, Tenn.				2,930.84			2,930.84	282.85		2,647.99
Custom-house and post-office, Cincinnati, Ohio.				3,513.83		348.89	3,862.72	1,190.00		2,672.72

Marine hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.....			11.21			11.21		11.21	
Custom-house, Cleveland, Ohio.....			48.77			48.77		48.77	
Custom-house, court-house, etc. (approaches), Toledo, Ohio.....	24	234		5,000.00		5,000.00			5,000.00
Custom-house, court-house, etc., Toledo, Ohio.....			79,221.92		7,372.59	86,594.51	45,725.54		40,868.97
Custom-house and sub-treasury (repairs), Chicago, Ill.....	24	222		50,000.00	92.45	50,092.45	40,646.32		9,446.13
Marine hospital, Chicago, Ill.....			93.26			93.26			93.26
Marine hospital (breakwater), Chicago, Ill.....	24	512		10,000.00		10,000.00			10,000.00
Marine hospital, Cairo, Ill.....	24	222	5,333.03		4,279.63	9,612.66	3,813.65		5,799.01
Marine hospital (sidewalk), Detroit, Mich.....	24	222			530.62	530.62	530.62		
Custom-house, etc. (purchase of land), Saint Paul, Minn.....	24	223,511		65,000.00		65,000.00	56.13		64,943.87
Custom-house and post-office, Dubuque, Iowa.....			984.28			984.28			984.28
Old custom-house, Saint Louis, Mo.....	24	511		80,000.00		80,000.00			80,000.00
Custom-house and post-office, Saint Louis, Mo.....			2,928.01			2,928.01	2,876.04	51.97	
Custom-house and post-office (paving), Saint Louis, Mo.....	24	263		6,169.39		6,169.39	6,169.39		
Marine hospital, Saint Louis, Mo.....			301.27		150.00	451.27	377.40	73.87	
Custom-house, post-office, etc., Kansas City, Mo.....	24	222	1,249.07	4,128.40		5,377.47	4,956.62		420.85
Custom-house and sub-treasury (iron tie rods), Chicago, Ill.....	24	510		35,000.00		35,000.00	1,000.00		34,000.00
Custom-house and sub-treasury (repairing stone work) Chicago, Ill.....	24	510		35,000.00		35,000.00	26,000.00		9,000.00
Custom-house and sub-treasury (ventilation), Chicago, Ill.....	24	510		9,000.00		9,000.00	1,000.00		8,000.00
Custom-house and sub-treasury (painting), Chicago, Ill.....	24	510		5,000.00		5,000.00	1,500.00		3,500.00
Appraiser's stores, etc. (site and building), Chicago, Ill.....	24	70		205,000.00		205,000.00	70,177.22		134,822.78
Custom-house, post-office, etc., Port Town- send, Wash.....			60,776.00			60,776.00	15,839.97		44,936.03
Custom-house, post-office, etc. (approaches and heating apparatus), Port Townsend, Wash.....	24	225		12,000.00		12,000.00			12,000.00
Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.....	24	224,512	75.04	17,000.00	2,151.82	19,226.86	11,226.86		8,000.00
Treasury Building (improving sanitary con- dition), Washington, D. C.....	24	224		20,000.00		20,000.00	5,033.48		14,966.52
Treasury Building (silver vaults), Washing- ton, D. C.....	24	512		27,804.25		27,804.25	10,000.00		17,804.25
Building for Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.....			4,252.10			4,252.10			4,252.10
Building for Bureau of Engraving and Printing (sewer), Washington, D. C.....	24	224		1,200.00		1,200.00		1,200.00	
Carried forward.....			13,944,346.20	45,222,516.29	2,491,693.51	61,658,556.00	41,212,371.96	2,573,102.20	17,873,081.84

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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TREASURY—continued.										
Brought forward				\$13,944,346.20	\$45,222,516.29	\$2,491,693.51	\$61,658,556.00	\$41,212,371.96	\$2,573,102.20	\$17,873,081.84
Bureau of Engraving and Printing and quartermaster's corral (sewer), Washington, D. C.		24	512		2,443.30		2,443.30			2,443.30
Branch mint, Denver, Colo.		24	511	25,000.00	2,000.00		27,000.00	870.00		26,130.00
Mint building (repairs), New Orleans, La.		24	223		15,000.00	288.00	15,288.00	14,779.93		508.07
Mint building (removing steam-power plant), Philadelphia, Pa.		24	225		54,639.20		54,639.20	12,500.00		42,139.20
United States jail, Fort Smith, Ark.				48,000.00			48,000.00	15,151.18		32,848.82
Repairs and preservation of marine hospitals.	1887	24	224		20,000.00		20,000.00	20,000.00		
Repairs and preservation of public buildings.	1887	24	224		200,000.00	58.22	200,058.22	162,121.86		37,936.36
Total				14,017,346.20	45,516,598.79	2,492,039.73	62,025,984.72	41,437,794.93	2,573,102.20	18,015,087.59
DIPLOMATIC.										
Salaries of ministers.	1887	24	108,109		308,000.00	121.40	308,121.40	178,234.91		129,886.49
Do	1886	24	257	37,112.30	8,100.00	469.10	45,681.40	45,472.78		208.62
Do	1885	24	257	25.50	34,786.11	252.53	35,064.14	31,299.26		3,764.88
Do	1884*					.03	.03		.03	
Do	1883*	24	302		445.40		445.40	445.40		
Salaries, secretaries of legation.	1887	24	109		39,150.00	102.16	39,252.16	24,602.95		14,649.21
Do	1886			1,647.75		9,195.86	10,843.61	1,545.94		9,297.67
Do	1885	24	257	1,287.76	2,847.07	964.15	5,098.98	2,891.02	2,207.96	
Salaries, interpreters to legation.	1887	24	109		10,500.00	1.05	10,501.05	6,374.92		4,126.13
Do	1886			9,000.00		125.64	9,125.64	8,419.04		706.60
Do	1885			7,223.16			7,223.16		7,223.16	
Contingent expenses, foreign missions.	1887	24	109		105,000.00	1,097.12	106,097.12	63,907.60		42,189.52
Do	1886			5,587.80		14,184.74	19,772.54	11,680.19		8,092.35
Do	1885			2,084.72		1,396.52	3,481.24	2,554.14	927.10	
Do	1884			4,283.98			4,283.98	80.75	4,203.23	
Do	1884*					92.00	92.00		92.00	
Do	1883*	24	298		921.32		921.32	509.82		411.50
Salaries, consular service.	1887	24	111		420,000.00	6,059.65	426,059.65	286,389.20		139,670.45
Do	1886	24	258	115,418.59	792.13	4,863.08	121,073.80	120,819.84		253.96
Do	1885	24	258	2,119.78	486.41	1,441.23	4,047.42	1,800.94	2,246.48	
Do	1884*					61.86	61.86		61.86	
Do	1884†					1,005.13	1,005.13	1,005.13		



Do.....	1883*	24	298		105.33		105.33	105.33		
Do.....	1882			150.69			150.69		150.69	
Do.....	1882*			93.98			93.98		93.98	
Salaries, consular clerks.....	1887	24	115		14,400.00	50.44	14,450.44	9,637.03		4,813.41
Allowances for consular clerks.....	1887	24	115,116		60,320.00	121.40	60,441.40	39,505.19		20,936.21
Do.....	1886			17,792.71		326.40	18,119.11	16,615.31		1,503.80
Do.....	1885			1,440.38		147.23	1,587.61		1,587.61	
Do.....	1882			60.00			60.00		60.00	
Salaries, interpreters to consulates in China and Japan.....	1887	24	116		12,000.00	210.45	12,210.45	7,410.11		4,800.34
Salaries, interpreters to consulates in China, Japan, and Siam.....	1886			4,178.45		59.73	4,238.18	3,771.11		467.07
Do.....	1885	24	258,259	730.54	1,146.68	30.00	1,907.22	1,157.66	749.56	
Salaries, consular officers not citizens.....	1887	24	115		6,000.00	22.94	6,022.94	4,680.25		1,342.69
Do.....	1886	24	259	38.46	4,000.00	328.90	4,367.36	4,041.58		325.78
Do.....	1885	24	258	142.91	500.00		642.91	607.14		35.77
Do.....	1883			794.20			794.20		794.20	
Do.....	1883*	24	302,303		3,787.66		3,787.66	3,787.66		
Salaries of marshal's, consular courts.....	1887	24	116		8,000.00	56.25	8,056.25	4,793.47		3,262.78
Do.....	1886			1,834.35		120.00	1,954.35	1,829.33		125.02
Do.....	1885			1,106.89		110.34	1,217.23		1,217.23	
Salary, clerk to legation in Spain.....	1887	24	109		1,200.00		1,200.00	868.50		331.50
Steam-launch for legation at Constantinople.....	1887	24	110		1,800.00		1,800.00	1,274.22		525.78
Do.....	1886					7.77	7.77			7.77
Boat and crew for consul at Hong-Kong.....	1887	24	116		500.00		500.00	125.00		375.00
Boat and crew for consul at Osaka and Hiogo.....	1887	24	116		500.00		500.00	246.17		253.83
Do.....	1886			308.13			308.13	59.05		249.08
Do.....	1885	24	259		45.18		45.18	45.18		
Expenses of interpreters, guards, etc., Turkish dominions.....	1887	24	116		4,000.00	131.07	4,131.07	2,590.75		1,540.32
Do.....	1886			1,510.93		193.28	1,704.21	803.77		900.44
Do.....	1885			37.80			37.80		37.80	
Salaries, charges d'affaires <i>ad interim</i> .....	1887	24	109		20,000.00		20,000.00	18,454.59		1,545.41
Loss on bills of exchange, diplomatic service.....	1887	24	110		2,500.00	188.59	2,688.59	890.39		1,798.20
Do.....	1886			1,822.30		148.58	1,970.88	1,420.61		550.27
Do.....	1885	24	259		135.40		135.40	135.40		
Loss on bills of exchange, consular service.....	1887	24	116		4,000.00		4,000.00	2,401.41		1,598.59
Do.....	1886			3,000.00			3,000.00	2,903.48		96.52
Do.....	1885	24	298,303		1,443.42		1,443.42	1,443.42		
Do.....	1883*	24	289		952.95		952.95	941.92		11.03
Buildings and grounds, legation in China.....	1887	24	110		3,100.00	13.53	3,113.53	2,251.73		861.80
Do.....	1886			850.00			850.00	340.24		509.76
Do.....	1885			383.69		23.13	406.82		406.82	
Buildings and grounds, legation in Corea.....	1887	24	110		5,000.00		5,000.00			5,000.00
Buildings for legation in Japan.....	1887	24	110		3,400.00		3,400.00	3,400.00		
Rent of court-house and jail in Japan.....	1886	24	259		3,400.00		3,400.00	3,400.00		
Contingent expenses of consulates.....	1887	24	117		150,000.00	1,628.04	151,628.04	105,399.19		46,228.85
Do.....	1886	24	258		40,000.00	1,903.49	43,505.44	42,727.78		777.66
Carried forward.....				223,669.70	1,283,265.06	47,254.81	1,534,189.57	1,078,097.80	22,095.48	453,996.29

\*And prior.

†And prior, transfer.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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DIPLOMATIC—continued.										
Brought forward				\$223,669.70	\$1,283,265.06	\$47,254.81	\$1,554,189.57	\$1,078,097.80	\$22,095.48	\$453,996.29
Contingent expenses of consulates	1885	24	258	53.08	35,480.49	426.58	35,960.15	34,325.67		1,634.48
Do	1884	24	258	997.40	2,174.87		3,172.27	3,172.27		
Do	1884*					640.61	640.61		640.61	
Do	1884†					16.51	16.51	16.51		
Do	1883*	24	289, 298		1,211.16		1,211.16	1,171.16		40.00
Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service		24	110	18,577.00	50,000.00	46.77	68,623.77	17,268.74		51,355.03
Expenses under the neutrality act	1887	24	110		15,000.00		15,000.00	668.90		14,331.10
Annual expenses of Cape Spartel light	1887	24	110		325.00		325.00	292.00		33.00
Do	1886			25.00			25.00			25.00
Expenses of prisons for American convicts	1887	24	117		14,600.00	11.16	14,611.16	3,281.77		11,329.39
Do	1886			11,119.23		88.30	11,207.53	2,142.57		9,064.66
Do	1885	24	259	3,924.52	329.56	75.33	4,329.41	339.06	3,990.35	
Bringing home criminals	1887	24	110		5,000.00	528.10	5,528.10	2,516.96		3,011.14
Do	1886			3,867.70		986.75	4,854.45	19.50		4,784.95
Do	1885			3,793.81		81.75	3,875.56		3,875.56	
Fees and costs in extradition cases	1887	24	110		5,000.00		5,000.00			5,000.00
Do				10,000.00			10,000.00			10,000.00
Allowance to widows or heirs of diplomatic officers	1887	24	110		5,000.00		5,000.00	875.44		4,124.56
Do	1886			4,000.00			4,000.00	201.39		3,798.61
Do	1883			4,561.81			4,561.81		4,561.81	
Transporting remains of minister, etc., for interment		24	110	24,238.88	10,000.00	683.83	34,922.71	527.50		34,395.21
Relief and protection of American seamen	1887	24	117		50,000.00	2,713.36	52,713.36	19,156.71		33,556.65
Do	1886			30,389.58		1,041.15	31,430.73	7,850.66		23,580.07
Do	1885			15,891.14		384.42	16,275.56	219.30	16,056.26	
Do	1884*					351.26	351.26		351.26	
Do	1884†					326.09	326.09	326.09		
Do	1883*	24	289, 298, 303		838.16		838.16	574.95		263.20
Rescuing shipwrecked American seamen	1887	24	110		4,000.00	.67	4,000.67	2,284.70		1,705.97
Do	1886			1,003.00		611.12	1,614.12	255.67		1,358.45
Do	1885			805.35		119.73	925.08		925.08	
Foreign hospital at Panama	1887	24	117		500.00		500.00	375.00		125.00
Do	1886			75.00			75.00	75.00		
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	1887	24	110		2,270.00	2.40	2,272.40	1,953.82		318.58
Do	1886			300.96			300.96			300.96

Do.....	1885			242. 73			242. 73		242. 73	
Expenses International Congress.....				3, 778. 05			3, 778. 05		3, 778. 05	
International prison commission.....				250. 00			250. 00		250. 00	
Procuring evidence relating to French spoliation claims.....	24	235, 525		2, 457. 96	10, 000. 00		12, 457. 96	11, 039. 27		1, 418. 69
International boundary surveys.....				100, 000. 00			100, 000. 00			100, 000. 00
Testimonial to Russian officers, etc., for aid to Jeannette.....				216. 07		261. 57	477. 64			477. 64
Shipping and discharging seamen.....	1885			108. 76			108. 76		108. 76	
International Fishery Exhibition, 1888, at London.....				5. 69			5. 69		5. 69	
International remonitization of silver.....				11, 647. 44			11, 647. 44			11, 647. 44
International commission for the establishment of electric units.....				3, 750. 00			3, 750. 00		3, 750. 00	
Commission to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico.....				5, 791. 67			5, 791. 67		5, 791. 67	
Relief of William Schuchard.....	24	967			750. 00			750. 00		
Reimbursing legal representatives of Francis P. Van Wyck.....				1, 000. 00			1, 000. 00			1, 000. 00
Relief of Victor Beauboucher.....	24	685			4, 000. 00		4, 000. 00			4, 000. 00
Payment to Lizzie M. Phelps.....	24	863			10, 000. 00		10, 000. 00	10, 000. 00		
Relief of James M. Hagar.....	24	905			1, 112. 78		1, 112. 78	1, 112. 78		
Joint commission, etc., claims between United States and the French Republic.....				1, 833. 52			1, 833. 52		1, 833. 52	
Indemnity for losses sustained by Chinese subjects at Rock Springs, Wyo.....	24	418			147, 748. 74		147, 748. 74	147, 748. 74		
Haytian arbitration commission.....	24	481			4, 077. 44		4, 077. 44	4, 077. 44		
Estate of decedents trust fund.....				48, 016. 79		2, 246. 66	50, 263. 45	2, 293. 72		47, 969. 73
Revising the consular regulations.....	24	117			3, 000. 00		3, 000. 00			3, 000. 00
Publication of consular and commercial reports.....	1887	24	117		20, 000. 00		20, 000. 00	20, 000. 00		
Do.....	1886					6. 92				6. 92
Do.....	1885					585. 16	585. 16		585. 16	
Spanish indemnity.....	5	25		4, 452. 80	28, 500. 00	601. 58	33, 554. 38	28, 500. 00		5, 054. 88
Relief of claimants, etc., destruction of brig General Armstrong.....				16, 396. 52			16, 396. 52			16, 396. 52
Reimbursement to C. C. Andrews.....	24	259			600. 00		600. 00	600. 00		
Testimonials to the umpires of United States and Spanish claims commission.....						3, 000. 00	3, 000. 00	980. 40	2, 019. 60	
Scientific commission of electricians at Philadelphia.....				3, 150. 00		108. 40	3, 258. 40		3, 258. 40	
Expenses of the Siamese embassy.....				266. 68			266. 68		266. 68	
Repairing monument in Bogota to B. A. Bedlack.....				85. 00			85. 00		85. 00	
International conference to establish a meridian for time reckoning.....				. 08			. 08		. 08	
Extending commerce of the United States in the Congo Valley.....				9, 930. 97			9, 930. 97		9, 930. 97	
Carried forward.....				576, 673. 89	1, 714, 783. 26	63, 150. 99	2, 348, 608. 14	1, 405, 101. 80	84, 402. 72	859, 103. 62

\* And prior.

† And prior, transfer.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
		Vol.	Page or section.							
<b>DIPLOMATIC—continued.</b>										
Brought forward				\$570, 673. 89	\$1, 714, 783. 26	\$63, 150. 99	\$2, 348, 608. 14	\$1, 405, 101. 80	\$84, 402. 72	\$859, 103. 62
Repairs of legation building in Tangier	1886			2, 500. 00			2, 500. 00			2, 500. 00
Payment of awards, French and American claims commission		24	256		15, 639. 16		15, 639. 16			15, 639. 16
Payment of judgments, court of Alabama claims		24	78		5, 739, 495. 41		5, 739, 495. 41	5, 739, 265. 29		230. 12
Refunding penalties or charges erroneously exacted		23	59		419. 56		419. 56	419. 56		
Pay of consular officers for services to American vessels and seamen		23	56		20, 353. 84	440. 47	20, 794. 31	20, 794. 31		
Salaries and expenses, court of commissioners, Alabama claims		24	77		2, 500. 97	699. 03	3, 200. 00	3, 200. 00		
Total diplomatic				573, 173. 89	7, 493, 192. 20	64, 290. 49	8, 130, 656. 58	7, 168, 780. 96	84, 402. 72	877, 472. 90
<b>JUDICIARY.</b>										
Salaries, Department of Justice	1887	24	207, 208		140, 190. 00		140, 190. 00	138, 161. 97		2, 028. 03
Do	1886			864. 20			864. 20			864. 20
Do	1885			1, 759. 00			1, 759. 00		1, 759. 00	
Contingent expenses:										
Books for Department library	1887	24	207		1, 500. 00		1, 500. 00	1, 500. 00		
Do	*1883	24	273		5. 00		5. 00	5. 00		
Books, office of Solicitor	1887	24	208		500. 00		500. 00	500. 00		
Do	1884	24	273		5. 00		5. 00	5. 00		
Do	*1883	24	273		5. 00		5. 00	5. 00		
Furniture and repairs	1887	24	207		1, 000. 00		1, 000. 00	1, 000. 00		
Stationery	1887	24	208, 209		1, 900. 00		1, 900. 00	1, 900. 00		
Horses and wagons	1886			1, 150. 00			1, 150. 00			1, 150. 00
Do	1885			100. 00			100. 00		100. 00	
Transportation	1887	24	208		500. 00		500. 00	500. 00		
Miscellaneous items	1837	24	207		7, 160. 00		7, 160. 00	7, 160. 00		
Do	1886					3. 35	3. 35			3. 35
Do	1885	24	273		1, 470. 10	2. 55	1, 472. 65	1, 470. 10		2. 55
Do	1884	24	273		136. 55		136. 55	136. 55		
Do	*1884					175. 38	175. 38		175. 38	
Do	*1883	24	273		53. 29		53. 29	53. 29		
Payment to Henry Fink		24	273		95. 80		95. 80	95. 80		
Payment to legal representatives of Thomas Simon		24	273		2, 500. 00		2, 500. 00	2, 500. 00		

Payment to William M. Rush.....	1887	24	273	875.00		875.00	875.00			
Relief of James Clifton.....	1885	24	682	556.70		556.70	556.70			
Salaries, employes court-house, Washington, D. C.....	1887	24	208	11,760.00		11,760.00	11,760.00			
Do.....	1885			523.90		523.90		523.90		
Repairs to court-house, Washington, D. C.....	1887	24	252	12,000.00		12,000.00	12,000.00			
Salary of warden of the jail, District of Co- lumbia.....	1887	24	208	1,800.00		1,800.00	1,800.00			
Compiling and printing laws, Territory of Alaska.....	1885			96.62		96.62		96.62		
Traveling expenses, Territory of Alaska.....	1887	24	252	1,500.00		1,500.00			1,500.00	
Do.....	1886			1,300.00		1,300.00			1,300.00	
Do.....	1885			700.00		700.00		700.00		
Rent and incidental expenses, Territory of Alaska.....	1887	24	252	1,000.00		1,000.00	850.00		650.00	
Do.....	18-6			1,000.00		1,000.00			1,000.00	
Expenses of Territorial courts in Utah.....	1887	24	252	30,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00			
Do.....	1886	24	274	3,132.00		7,132.00	6,754.90		377.10	
Do.....	1885	24	273	2,033.15		2,033.15	1,992.90		40.25	
Do.....	1884			263.04		263.04		263.04		
Do.....	*1883	24	291	195.70		195.70	195.70			
Defending suits in claims against the United States.....	1887	24	253	20,000.00		20,000.00	15,518.00		4,482.00	
Do.....	1886			2,708.55		2,708.55	170.35		2,538.20	
Do.....	1885	24	273	390.35		390.35	390.85			
Do.....	*1884				384.69	384.69		384.69		
Prosecution and collection of claims.....	1887	24	253	500.00		500.00			500.00	
Do.....	1886			156.69		156.69	75.00		81.69	
Do.....	1885			460.00		460.00		460.00		
Punishing violations of intercourse acts and frauds.....	1887	24	253	5,000.00		5,000.00	4,005.20		994.80	
Do.....	1886			1,985.95		1,985.95	286.95		1,699.00	
Do.....	1885			1,439.04		1,439.04		1,439.04		
Fees of special deputy marshals at Congres- sional elections.....	*1881				5.00			5.00		
Prosecution of crimes.....	1887	24	253	30,000.00		30,000.00	29,754.15		245.85	
Do.....	1886			8,140.75		8,184.94	120.60		8,064.34	
Do.....	1885			7,451.11		7,451.11		7,451.11		
Prosecution of crimes, Territory of Utah.....	1887	24	252	5,000.00		5,000.00	1,000.00		4,000.00	
Industrial Home, Territory of Utah.....	1887	24	252	40,000.00		40,000.00	5,000.00		35,000.00	
Building, Department of Justice.....	1887	24	257	5,300.00		5,300.00	1,200.00		4,100.00	
Do.....	1885	24	273	146.50		146.50	146.50			
Digest of opinions of Attorneys-General.....				1,000.00		1,000.00			1,000.00	
Defense in French spoliation claims.....		24	253	5,600.00		5,600.00	3,911.39		1,688.61	
Postage to Postal Union countries.....	1887	24	208	100.00		100.00	25.00		75.00	
Expenses of United States courts.....	*1879	24	291, 276	15,790.83	9,382.92	25,173.75	15,790.83	9,382.92		
Fees of jurors, United States courts.....	1887	24	254	450,000.00	9,405.60	459,405.60	453,719.80		5,685.80	
Do.....	1886	24	274	2,301.55	26,698.00	53,999.55	53,219.15		780.40	
Carried forward.....				36,532.40	825,568.97	46,101.68	908,203.05	805,621.18	22,740.70	79,841.17

\* And prior years.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Accounts arried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
		Vol.	Page or section.							
JUDICIARY—continued.										
Brought forward.....				\$36,532.40	\$825,568.97	\$46,101.68	\$908,203.05	\$805,621.18	\$22,740.70	\$79,841.17
Fees of jurors, United States courts.....	1885			16,980.29		6,789.65	23,769.34	5,092.84	18,676.50	
Do.....	1884			60,295.57			60,295.57		60,285.57	
Do.....	*1884					5,591.12	5,591.12		5,591.12	
Do.....	*1883	24	291		87.70			87.70		
Fees of witnesses, United States courts.....	1887	24	254		550,000.00	14,656.26	564,656.26	564,551.81		104.45
Do.....	1886	24	274	2,142.71	50,000.00	26,848.16	78,990.87	77,050.76		1,940.11
Do.....	1885	24	274	6,204.05	4,440.00	7,673.48	18,317.53	5,632.15		12,685.38
Do.....	1884			20,346.95			20,346.95	9,958.38		
Do.....	*1884					7,802.61	7,802.61		7,802.61	
Do.....	*1883	24	291, 299, 302		3,171.66	12.30		690.27		
Do.....	*1881			3,941.03			3,941.03			
Support of prisoners, United States courts.....	1887	24	254		240,000.00	8,154.67	248,154.67	248,116.37		2,493.69
Do.....	1886			3,436.04		21,191.08	24,627.12	24,526.64		3,941.03
Do.....	1885			61,653.74		3,671.15	65,324.89	1,918.46		38.30
Do.....	*1884					4,056.13	4,056.13		4,056.13	100.48
Do.....	*1883	24	291, 299		5,678.53		5,678.53	5,143.08		
Do.....	*1882			130.00			130.00			
Do.....	*1881			745.55			745.55		130.00	
Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts.....	1887	24	254		314,400.00	2,569.03	316,969.03	290,600.41		26,368.62
Do.....	1886	24	274	279.95	10,000.00	16,937.76	27,217.71	16,736.24		10,481.47
Do.....	1885			34,960.94		2,365.80	37,326.74	7,447.62		
Do.....	1884			32,179.88			32,179.88	208.40		
Do.....	*1884					2,673.43	2,673.43		2,673.43	
Do.....	*1883	24	291, 299		949.93		949.93	949.93		
Do.....	*1882			90.00			90.00		90.00	
Do.....	*1881			892.72			892.72		67.42	825.30
Fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts.....	1887	24	253		675,000.00	4,280.11	679,280.11	622,165.44		57,114.67
Do.....	1886	24	274	3,128.08	20,000.00	31,532.35	54,660.43	54,391.43		269.00
Do.....	1885	24	274	43.92		24,447.47	31,122.21	30,805.02		317.19
Do.....	1884	24	274	2,473.15		10,753.17	13,226.32	10,356.28		
Do.....	*1884					14,297.72	14,297.72		14,297.72	2,870.04
Do.....	*1883	24	{ 291, 299 302, 304 }		30,549.96		30,549.96	16,981.90		13,568.06
Do.....	*1882			1,774.13			1,774.13			1,774.13
Do.....	*1881			16,222.83			16,222.83	13,888.62		2,334.21
Fees of district attorneys, United States courts.....	1887	24	253		350,000.00		350,000.00	296,469.83		53,530.17
Do.....	1886			83,130.60		60.00	83,190.60	83,190.60		

Do.....	1885			6,304.57			6,304.57	3,129.00	3,175.57	
Do.....	1884			27.51			27.51	10.00	17.51	
Do.....	*1884					199.50	199.50		199.50	
Do.....	*1883	24	291,299		3,228.33		3,228.33	3,228.33		
Fees of clerks, United States courts	1887	24	253		175,000.00		175,000.00	102,486.60		72,513.40
Do.....	1886			55,022.32		736.45	55,758.77	55,736.68		22.09
Do.....	1885	24	274		32,043.53		32,571.92	23,963.28		8,608.64
Do.....	1884			10,900.28			10,900.28	783.40	10,116.88	
Do.....	1883			13,406.34			13,406.34		13,406.34	
Do.....	*1883	24	291,299,304		1,283.20		1,283.20	1,283.15		.05
Do.....	*1881			18.35			18.35			18.35
Rent of court rooms, United States courts	1887	24	254		50,000.00		50,000.00	43,067.16		6,932.84
Do.....	1886			6,647.97		1,400.36	8,048.33	8,048.33		
Do.....	1885	24	274		39.80	6,942.70	6,982.50	6,982.50		
Do.....	1884	24	274		1,943.00		1,943.00	1,870.00		73.00
Fees of commissioners, United States courts	1887	24	254		100,000.00		100,000.00	68,535.25		31,464.75
Do.....	1886	24	274		683.39		51,183.34	51,052.21		131.13
Do.....	1885	24	274		24,856.22		24,856.22	24,856.22		
Do.....	1884			1,716.89			1,716.89	15.80	1,701.09	
Do.....	1883			644.43			644.43		644.43	
Do.....	*1883	24	291,299,304		488.93		488.93	453.53		35.40
Do.....	*1881			184.70			184.70		159.65	25.05
Fees of supervisors of elections		R. S.	3689		160,961.34	1,880.50	162,841.84	162,841.84		
Support of convicts	1887	24	253		5,000.00		5,000.00	1,191.30		3,808.70
Do.....	1886			7,152.04			7,152.04	53.48		7,098.56
Do.....	1885			8,637.90			8,637.90		8,637.90	
Support of insane convicts	1886	24	274		773.29		773.29	773.29		
Do.....	1885			11.57			11.57		11.57	
Relief of T. P. Westmoreland		24	933		500.00		500.00	500.00		
Relief of S. P. Evans		24	967		1,154.04		1,154.04	1,154.04		
Relief of S. F. Rice		24	935		1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00		
Payment to Wm. Ward		24	881		2,750.00		2,750.00	2,750.00		
Uniform system of book-keeping				3,914.49			3,914.49			3,914.49
Do.....	1885			6,085.51			6,085.51	6,085.51		
Relief of Wm. Huntington		24	878		1,064.11		1,064.11	1,064.11		
Judgment and costs in suit of L. P. Milligan				11.59			11.59		11.59	
Payment to A. R. Erskine, J. J. Dement, H. W. Bassett, and A. R. Burnett		24	871		400.00		400.00	400.00		
Total judiciary				509,522.57	3,734,436.08	238,611.47	4,482,570.12	3,765,906.37	310,919.83	405,743.92
CUSTOMS.										
Expenses collecting revenue from customs	1887	R. S.	3687		6,416,705.82	46,008.50	6,462,714.32	6,420,912.71		41,801.61
Do.....	1886	R. S.	3687		139,165.55	135,830.02	355,912.34	191,546.36		164,365.98
Do.....	1885	{ 24 R. S.	261 3687}		43,443.45	278,788.12	63,953.05	386,184.62	295,789.00	87,893.60
Do.....	1881				2,024.30		2,024.30	2,024.30		
Do.....	1883	24	291,299		151,410.24		151,410.24	151,410.24		
Carried forward				184,633.30	6,982,734.20	190,878.32	7,358,245.82	7,061,682.61	89,893.60	206,669.61

\* And prior years.

† Prior to July 1.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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CUSTOMS—continued.										
Brought forward				\$184,633.30	\$6,982,734.20	\$190,878.32	\$7,358,245.82	\$7,061,682.61	\$89,893.60	\$204,669.61
Expenses of regulating immigration		22	214	163,021.42	258,402.50	876.00	422,299.92	215,957.95		206,341.97
Expenses of revenue-cutter service	1887	24	227		875,000.00		4,086.47	879,086.47		19,157.95
Do	1886			27,665.00		32,006.02	59,671.02	51,729.82		7,941.20
Do	1885			10,005.74			.71	10,006.45	9,576.60	
Do	1884*					21,388.96	21,388.96	429.85	21,388.96	
Do	1883*	24	291		29.10			29.10		
Do	1881*			2.93			2.93			2.93
Supplies of light-houses	1887	24	227		1930,780.00	13,688.10	344,468.10	808,009.68		36,458.42
Do	1886			43,832.53		29,500.25	73,332.78	69,360.43		3,972.35
Do	1885			12,356.23		16,678.17	29,034.40	5,234.21	23,800.19	
Do	1883*	24	291		5.31		5.31	5.31		
Repairs and incidental expenses of light-houses	1887	24	228		300,000.00	7,023.89	307,023.89	300,875.81		6,148.08
Do	1883			5,503.41		4,902.32	10,405.73	10,391.58		14.15
Do	1885			16,325.70			16,325.70	6.00	16,319.70	
Do	1883*	24	291		2.55		2.55	2.55		
Salaries of keepers of light-houses	1887	24	228		585,000.00	19,859.97	604,859.97	588,615.41		16,244.56
Do	1886			4,965.68		7,957.06	12,922.74	155.54		12,767.20
Do	1885			23,359.19			23,359.19		23,359.19	
Do	1884*					2.75	2.75		2.75	
Do	1883*	24	304		50.00		50.00	50.00		
Inspecting lights	1887	24	228		3,000.00	257.80	3,257.80	3,000.00		257.80
Do	1886			1,000.00		204.50	1,204.50			1,204.50
Do	1885			1,762.11			1,762.11		1,762.11	
Expenses of light vessels	1887	24	228		200,000.00	8,009.58	208,009.58	172,208.78		35,800.80
Do	1886			45,977.42		9,331.08	55,308.50	26,558.89		28,749.61
Do	1885			38,277.25			38,277.25		38,277.25	
Do	1881			8.13			8.13			8.13
Expenses of fog-signals	1887	24	228		50,000.00	6,824.51	56,824.51	55,142.74		1,681.77
Do	1886			8,169.75		7,432.14	15,601.89	4,650.00		10,951.89
Do	1885			1,053.39			1,053.39		1,053.39	
Expenses of buoyage	1887	24	228		300,000.00	12,829.28	312,829.28	249,107.91		63,721.37
Do	1886			37,089.70		12,427.86	49,517.56	43,136.76		6,380.80
Do	1885			6,101.64			6,101.64		6,101.64	
Do	1883*	24	291		1,785.60		1,785.60	1,785.60		
Lighting and buoyage of rivers	1887	24	228		190,000.00	14,779.46	204,779.46	191,049.07		13,730.39
Do	1886			19,238.50		23,288.26	42,526.76	17,000.00		25,526.76
Lighting and buoyage of Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers	1885			8,818.26		360.96	9,179.22		9,179.22	



Do	1864*				12.80	12.80		12.80	
Do	1883*	24	299		15.25	15.25	15.25		
Completing the lighting and buoyage of Ohio River									
Repairs and preservation of public buildings	1886				3,194.07	3,194.07			3,194.07
Do	1885				7,363.06	7,363.06	59.07		7,303.99
Do	1883*	24	291		976.05	7,122.39	10.70	8,087.74	
Furniture and repairs of same buildings	1886				204,713.79	3,142.14	205.21		135,541.73
Do	1885				69,769.71	6,564.86	72,314.20		
Do	1884	24	299,304			294.46	14,291.28	62,043.29	
Do	1884*					180.09	294.46		
Do	1883*	24	291,299,304			95.86	180.09	180.09	
Inspection of furniture, etc., buildings	1886				5,000.00		95.86	95.86	
Do	1885				3,570.98		5,000.00		5,000.00
Fuel, lights, and water for buildings	1886				116,155.50	6,625.29	3,570.98	3,570.98	
Do	1885				10,246.26		122,780.79	54,164.66	68,616.13
Do	1883				16,486.55		10,246.26	1,313.57	8,932.69
Heating apparatus for buildings	1885				2,343.30	3,412.98	16,486.55	4,625.46	1,130.82
Do	1884	24	291			967.80	5,756.28	967.80	
Do	1883	24	291			58.20	967.80	49.80	8.40
Pay of assistant custodians and janitors for buildings	1886	24	261		50,000.00		50,000.00	50,000.00	
Do	1885	24	261		19,748.29		19,748.29	19,748.29	
Marine-Hospital Service		R. S.	3687		15,311.27	562,187.45	9,102.82	576,601.54	405,800.01
Do	1883*				190,160.83		1,002.82	191,163.65	191,163.65
Do	1884*	24	299			.46		.46	
Repairs and preservation of marine hospitals	1886						273.24	273.24	273.24
Do	1885				175.62		175.62	175.62	
Life-Saving Service	1887	24	326		914,900.00	123.87	915,023.87	796,448.23	118,575.64
Do	1886				75,087.98	5,130.01	80,217.99	44,868.16	35,349.83
Do	1885				38,025.92	547.88	38,573.80	1,018.02	37,555.78
Do	1883*	24	291			17.95	17.95	17.95	
Establishing life-saving stations		24	226		53,638.94	40,000.00	93,638.94	41,179.26	52,459.68
Rebuilding and inspecting life-saving stations					2,204.94		344.50	2,549.44	2,549.44
Rebuilding revenue cutter <i>Wm. Pitt Essenden</i>					2,620.40		2,620.40		2,620.40
Rebuilding revenue cutter <i>Commodore Perry</i>					39.57		39.57		39.57
Rebuilding revenue cutter <i>Richard Rush</i>					234.47		234.47	107.77	126.70
Constructing a revenue steamer					745.97		745.97		745.97
Constructing two steam-launches					119.90		119.90		119.90
Building or purchase of such vessels, etc., revenue service					19,666.25	816.10	20,482.35		20,482.35
Compensation in lieu of moieties	1887	24	237		30,000.00	35.01	30,035.01	29,837.13	197.88
Do	1886				16,503.04	13.16	16,516.20	11.33	16,504.87
Do	1885				11,757.37		11,757.37	11,757.37	
Do	1884				417.25		417.25	417.25	
Carried forward				1,515,096.27	11,695,280.19	489,044.38	13,700,020.84	11,773,548.05	582,229.23
									1,344,243.56

\*And prior. †\$19,220 transferred to salaries Light-House Board (civil ledger).

‡\$27,467.45 transferred to salaries office Supervising Surgeon-General (civil ledger).

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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CUSTOMS—continued.										
Brought forward				\$1,515,696.27	\$11,695,280.19	\$489,044.38	\$13,700,020.84	\$11,773,548.05	\$582,229.23	\$1,344,243.56
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents at seal fisheries	1887	24	237		13,350.00		13,350.00	8,495.36		4,854.64
Do	1886			10,100.34			10,100.34	6,817.27		3,283.07
Do	1885	24	262		1,238.00		1,238.00	1,217.24		20.76
Do	1886			199.91		909.25	1,109.16	553.51	555.65	
Protection of sea-otter hunting grounds, etc., Alaska	1887	24	237		20,000.00		20,000.00			20,000.00
Do	1886			17,500.00			17,500.00	17,500.00		
Quarantine stations for neat cattle	1887	24	103		30,000.00		30,000.00	8,000.00		22,000.00
Do	1886*			14,896.43			14,896.43	884.18		14,012.25
Purchase of a wharf at Wilmington, N. C.				4,881.75			4,881.75			4,881.75
Draping public buildings		24	261		10,760.64	533.45	11,294.09	9,993.10		1,300.99
Ram Island light station, Maine				9,536.60			9,536.60			9,536.60
Moose Peak light station, Maine		24	225		10,000.00		10,000.00	3,000.00		7,000.00
Crabtrees Ledge light station, Maine		24	225		25,000.00		25,000.00			25,000.00
Lubee Narrows light station, Maine		24	225		40,000.00		40,000.00	500.00		39,500.00
Hero Islands lights, Vermont		24	513		4,000.00		4,000.00	4,000.00		
Revenue marine store-house, Wood's Holl, Massachusetts		24	227		12,000.00		12,000.00	1,836.96		10,163.04
New Bedford beacon light, Massachusetts		24	225		200.00		200.00	200.00		
Deer Island light station, Massachusetts		24	225		35,000.00		35,000.00			35,000.00
Lake Champlain lights				36.90			36.90			36.90
Cominicut light station, Rhode Island				8,000.00			8,000.00			8,000.00
Sakonnet Point light station, Rhode Island						26.52	26.52			26.52
Wickford Harbor light station, Rhode Island				2,665.72			2,665.72			2,665.72
Gould Island light station, Rhode Island		24	513		10,000.00		10,000.00	500.00		9,500.00
Whale Rock light station, Rhode Island				4,040.47			4,040.47			4,040.47
Castle Hill light station, Rhode Island		24	225		10,000.00		10,000.00	500.00		9,500.00
Gull Rocks light station, Rhode Island		24	225		10,000.00		10,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00
Hogg Island Shoal light ship, Rhode Island		24	225		100.00		100.00	100.00		
Seabrook beacon light, Connecticut				5,876.00		5,438.43	11,314.43	1,304.74		10,009.69
Stanford Harbor light station, Connecticut				1,104.27			1,104.27			1,104.27
Cold Spring Harbor light station, New York				18,710.57			18,710.57			18,710.57
Hell Gate electric light, New York				.06		2,609.44	2,609.50			2,609.50
Staten Island station depot, New York				4.43			4.43			4.43
Elm Tree light station, New York				2,326.25			2,326.25	2,326.25		
Throg Neck light station, New York				1,648.36			1,648.36			1,648.36
Danskammer Point fog-bell, New York				3,304.97			3,304.97			3,304.97

Lights on Hudson River, New York			2,033.30		214.08	2,247.38		4,247.88
Whitehall Narrows light station, New York	24	225		200.00		200.00	200.00	
Romer Shoal light station, New York					10,663.40	10,663.40		10,663.40
Watch Point light station, New York	24	513		500.00		500.00	500.00	
Barnegat light station, New Jersey			9,103.09			9,103.09		9,103.09
Absecom light station, New Jersey			21,728.55			21,728.55		21,728.55
Erie light station, Pennsylvania			677.99			677.99		677.99
Fourteen-Foot Bank light station, Delaware			92,717.23			92,717.23	42,538.22	50,179.01
Sandy Point Shoal light station, Maryland			190.60			190.60		190.60
Fog-bell below Sandy Point Shoal light-house, Maryland			5.13			5.13		5.13
Patuxent River range lights, Maryland			1,155.98			1,155.98		1,155.98
Kent Point light station, Maryland			42.22			42.22		42.22
Reimbursement to keepers of Sharp Island light station, Maryland			91.65			91.65		91.65
Portsmouth depot, Virginia			4,500.00			4,500.00		4,500.00
Bush Bluff light station, Virginia			19,418.34			19,418.34	1,653.44	17,764.90
Depot, Fifth District, Virginia			7,363.01			7,363.01		7,363.01
Winter Quarter Shoals light-ship, Virginia	24	224	30,000.00	80,000.00	15.95	60,015.95	29,000.00	31,015.95
Cape Charles light station, Virginia	24	225		20,000.00		20,000.00		20,000.00
Dutch Gap light station, Virginia	24	225		150.00		150.00	150.00	
Cape Charles light-ship, Virginia	24	225		63,000.00	25.85	60,025.95	29,000.00	31,025.95
Plantation light station, Virginia					538.22	538.22	538.22	
Croatan light station, North Carolina			10,605.54			10,605.54	10,605.54	
Harbor Island light station, North Carolina	24	225		20,000.00		20,000.00		20,000.00
Paris Island light station, South Carolina			118.34			118.34		118.34
Dog River bar and Choctaw Pass channel, Alabama			1,097.49		25.54	1,123.03	1,097.49	25.54
Sand Island light station, Alabama			369.55			369.55		369.55
Dry Tortugas light station, Florida			75,000.00			75,000.00		75,000.00
Florida Reef beacons, Florida			9,150.24		3,001.96	12,152.20	1,912.78	10,239.42
Sanibel Island light station, Florida			11,734.47			11,734.47		11,734.47
Mosquito Inlet light station, Florida	24	224, 513	9,711.63	70,000.00		79,711.63	24,482.63	55,229.00
Anclote Keys light station, Florida	24	224	17,500.00	17,500.00		35,000.00	27,000.00	8,000.00
Repairs of iron light-houses, Florida			3,498.04			3,498.04		3,498.04
Cape San Blas light station, Florida			1,925.57		98.93	2,024.50		2,024.50
Apalachicola range lights, Florida			600.00			600.00	600.00	
Northwest Passage range lights, Florida			180.00			180.00		180.00
Rebecca Shoal light station, Florida					22.60	22.60		22.60
Lights for channels leading to Pensacola, Fla.	24	513		17,250.00		17,250.00	100.00	17,150.00
Re-establishment of light-houses, Texas			20,000.00			20,000.00	7,500.00	12,500.00
South Pass pier lights, Mississippi River, Louisiana			5,623.87			5,623.87		5,623.87
Calcasieu range light station, Louisiana			1,500.00			1,500.00		1,500.00
Red River lights, Louisiana			1,305.09			1,305.09		1,305.09
Amite River light station, Louisiana			1,214.52			1,214.52		1,214.52
Detroit River light station, Michigan			4,814.17			4,814.17		4,814.17
Carried forward			1,985,504.91	12,162,528.83	518,168.10	14,661,201.84	12,023,154.98	592,784.88
								2,055,261.98

\*And prior.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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CUSTOMS—continued.										
Brought forward				\$1,985,504.91	\$12,162,528.88	\$513,168.10	\$14,661,201.84	\$12,023,154.98	\$502,784.88	\$2,056,261.98
Port Sanilao light station, Michigan				10,000.00		701.25	10,701.25	5,000.00		5,701.25
Pope Island light station, Michigan				9,000.00			9,000.00	1,304.74		7,695.26
St. Mary's River range lights, Michigan				11,000.00		20.00	11,020.00	11,020.00		
Little Traverse light station, Michigan				4,923.84			4,923.84			4,923.84
Seul Choix Point light station, Michigan	24		225		15,000.00		15,000.00	1,000.00		14,000.00
Grosse Point light-ship	24		225		3,000.00	600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00		
Grand Island light station, Michigan	24		513		150.00		150.00	150.00		
Gray's Harbor light station, Washington Territory				14,500.00			14,500.00			14,500.00
Destruction Island light station, Washington Territory	24		224	39,000.00	45,000.00		84,000.00			84,000.00
Tillamook Head light station, Oregon	24		142	1,729.32			1,729.32			1,729.32
Cape Orford light station, Oregon	24		513		2,000.00		2,000.00	1,015.00		985.00
Cape Mearns light station, Oregon	24		513		60,000.00		60,000.00			60,000.00
Grand Marais light station, Minnesota	24		225	7,052.00			7,052.00			7,052.00
Two Harbors light station, Minnesota	24		225		10,000.00		10,000.00	1,000.00		9,000.00
Milwaukee light station, Wisconsin	24		225		15,000.00		15,000.00	1,000.00		14,000.00
Oakland Harbor light station, California				5,000.00			5,000.00			5,000.00
Point Fernin light station, California				300.00			300.00			300.00
Point Pinos light station, California				1,367.85			1,367.85			1,367.85
San Luis Obispo light station, California	24		513		50,000.00		50,000.00			50,000.00
Northwest Seal Rook light station, California	24		513	10,000.00	120,000.00		130,000.00	55,000.00		75,000.00
Angel Island fog signal, California	24		224		550.00	.32	550.32	550.00		.32
Point Sur light station, California	24		225, 513		100,000.00		100,000.00	21,020.00		78,980.00
Survey of light-house sites	1887	24	228		2,500.00		2,500.00	400.00		2,100.00
Do	1886					778.45		778.45		778.45
Do	1885			2,700.23			2,700.23		2,700.23	
Maintenance of lighted buoys	1886			5,000.00			5,000.00	650.00		4,350.00
Steam tender for the Fourth district	24		225		68,300.00	839.31	69,139.31	2,037.00		67,101.71
Establishment and maintenance of lighted buoys				6,916.38			6,916.38			6,916.38
Laboratory of the Light-House Board				3,000.00		1,732.46	4,732.46			4,732.46
Steam tender for the Pacific coast				635.29			635.29	6.95		628.34
Steam revenue vessel for the Mississippi River	24		227		10,000.00		10,000.00	5,500.00		4,500.00
Lighting the Statue of Liberty, New York	24		516		19,500.00		19,500.00	500.00		19,000.00
Supply steamer for Atlantic and Gulf coasts	24		512		147,500.00		147,500.00			147,500.00
Steam tender for western rivers	24		513		40,000.00		40,000.00			40,000.00
Revenue steamer for southern coast	24		514		60,000.00		60,000.00			60,000.00

Repayment to importers, excess of deposits deficiency	24	261	200,000.00	5,213.94	205,213.94	205,211.35	2.59		
Repayment to importers, excess of charges and commissions			95,871.92		95,871.92	224.46	95,647.46		
Repayment to importers, excess prior to July 1, 1883	24	291	39		39				
Repayment to importers, excess (no limit)	R. S.	3689	4,456,495.55	345,288.41	4,801,783.96	4,801,763.96			
Debentures, drawbacks, bounties, or allowances	R. S.	3689	7,426,091.28	974,352.01	8,400,443.29	8,400,443.29			
Do.	1889		5,770.10		5,770.10		5,770.10		
Do.	1883	24	291	236.42	236.42	236.42			
Debentures and other charges	R. S.	3689	625.04		625.04	625.04			
Detection and prevention of frauds	1887			15,002.55	15,002.55	15,002.55			
Do.	1885			132.86	132.86	132.86			
Refunding penalties, or charges erroneously exacted	23	59	421.95		421.95	421.95			
Refunding moneys erroneously received, etc	R. S.	3689	377.34		377.34	377.34			
Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war	20	316	295.37		295.37	295.37			
Unclaimed merchandise	R. S.	3689	849.42		849.42	849.42			
Services to American vessels	23	5779	16,208.75		16,208.75	16,206.75			
Salaries and expenses, shipping service	23	5779	17,459.59		19,260.59	4,806.57	14,374.02		
Salaries, shipping service	23	5779	50,599.19		50,559.19	50,559.19			
Refund to Baltimore, storage and lightage	24	262	624.00		624.00	624.00			
Refund to Baltimore, George Hall & Co.	24	262	339.90		339.90	339.90			
Refund to Baltimore, Bee Line Transportation Company	24	262	297.40		297.40	297.40			
Refund to Baltimore, Antone Salazer	24	262	132.94		132.94		132.94		
Refund to Baltimore, Thomas Thomas	24	263	40.00		40.00		40.00		
Relief of certain employes, twelfth light district	24	872	18,463.65		18,463.65	18,463.65			
Payment to W. G. Holden	24	262	95.00		95.00	95.00			
Payment to J. M. Curree	24	262	12.50		12.50	12.50			
Payment of judgment to Wm. H. Lears	24	262	289.38		289.38	289.38			
Payment of judgment to Caesar Gendolfo	24	263	551.63		551.63	551.63			
Reimbursement for losses sustained by burning of the light-house tender <i>Lily</i>	24	820	5,000.00	2,946.00	7,946.00	5,000.00	2,946.00		
Total customs			2,236,731.43	25,110,836.93	1,860,755.66	29,208,324.02	25,656,688.78	585,617.97	2,966,017.27
INTERIOR CIVIL.									
Salaries, office of Secretary	1887	24	199,948,945	194,437.23	29.10	194,466.33	189,000.00		5,466.33
Do.	1886		1,630.00		197.77	1,827.77			1,827.77
Do.	1885		3,679.65			3,679.65		3,679.65	
Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior	1887	24	203	125,000.00	1,283.74	126,283.74	95,000.09		31,283.74
Carried forward			5,309.65	319,437.23	1,510.61	326,257.49	284,000.00	3,679.65	38,577.84

\* Act June 16,

† Act August 4.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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INTERIOR CIVIL—continued.										
Brought forward				\$5,309.65	\$319,437.23	\$1,510.61	\$326,257.49	\$284,000.00	\$3,679.65	\$38,577.84
Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior	1886			23,432.45		2,774.64	26,207.09	15,000.00		11,207.09
Do	1885			127.25		663.40	790.65	70.38	720.27	
Do	1884	24	270		127.50		127.50	127.50		
Do	1883	24	290		2.14		2.14	2.14		
Library, Department of the Interior	1887	24	203		500.00		500.00	500.00		
Do	1885			4.25			4.25		4.25	
Expenses special land inspector, Interior Department		24	299		5,000.00		5,000.00	2,670.50		2,329.50
Interstate Commerce Commission	1887	24	367		100,000.00		100,000.00	15,181.03		84,818.97
Postage to Postal Union countries	1887	24	203		5,000.00		5,000.00	3,000.00		2,000.00
Do	1886			2,000.00			2,000.00	135.00		1,865.00
Do	1885			2,660.00			2,660.00		2,660.00	
Do	1884					258.31	258.31		258.31	
Rent of buildings, Department of Interior	1887	24	203, 345, 345		25,079.18	258.31	25,079.18	25,059.93		19.25
Do	1886			20,475.79			20,475.79	200.00		20,275.79
Do	1885			481.16			481.16		481.16	
Publishing biennial Register				2.78			2.78			2.78
Stationery, Department of Interior	1887	24	203		72,000.00	7,027.69	79,027.69	44,083.87		34,943.82
Do	1886			27,601.91		1,935.86	29,537.77	17,000.00		12,537.77
Do	1885			254.54			254.54		254.54	
Maps of the United States	1887	24	200		10,000.00		10,000.00	7,000.00		3,000.00
Do	1886			3,737.65		120.00	3,857.65	1,261.00		2,596.65
Additional copies maps of the United States	1887	24	347		10,125.00		10,125.00	10,125.00		
Stable and carpenter shop, House of Representatives.		24	434		6,500.00		6,500.00	5,500.00		1,000.00
Investigation of the affairs of bonded Pacific Railroad		24	491		100,000.00		100,000.00	19,051.44		80,948.56
Salaries, General Land Office	1887	24	203, 343, 345		487,406.71	4.55	487,411.26	480,000.00		7,411.26
Do	1886			8,850.00			8,850.00	78.05		8,771.95
Do	1885			4,403.45			4,403.45		4,403.45	
Contingent expenses, General Land Office	1884					30.00	30.00		30.00	
Do	1883	24	290		134.30		134.30	.40		133.90
Do	1883			104.55			104.55			104.55
Do	1882			19.50			19.50			19.50
Expenses of inspectors, General Land Office	1887	24	200		10,000.00		10,000.00	4,625.81		5,374.19
Do	1886			5,374.98		477.52	5,852.50	1,217.31		4,635.19
Do	1885			2,573.08			2,573.08	117.08	2,456.00	

Library, General Land Office.....	1887	24	200		500.00		500.00	500.00		
Do .....	1885			1.69			1.69		1.69	
Do .....	1886			300.00		53.21	353.21	300.00		53.21
Transcript of records of plats	1887	24	240		5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00		
Reproducing plats of surveys, General Land Office.....	1887	24	240		5,000.00		5,000.00	544.60		4,455.40
Do .....	1885			2.00			2.00		2.00	
Do .....	1886			10,000.00		829.00	10,829.00	1,354.50		9,474.50
Salaries, Bureau of Education	1887	24	202		45,420.00		45,420.00	43,800.00		1,620.00
Do .....	1886			868.90		185.17	1,054.07			1,164.07
Do .....	1885			557.40			1,557.40		557.40	
Collecting statistics, Bureau of Education	1887	24	202		3,000.00		3,000.00	2,000.00		1,000.00
Do .....	1886					3.00	3.00			3.00
Do .....	1885			62.97			62.97		62.97	
Distributing documents, Bureau of Education	1887	24	202		2,500.00		2,500.00	500.00		2,000.00
Do .....	1886			500.00		531.34	1,031.34	500.00		531.34
Do .....	1885			.12			.12		.12	
Library, Bureau of Education	1887	24	202		1,175.00		1,175.00	1,175.00		
Do .....	1886					65.83	65.83			65.83
Do .....	1885			9.01			9.01		9.01	
Education of children in Alaska	1887	24	243		15,000.00		15,000.00	15,000.00		
Do .....	1887	24	243	11,000.00		4,070.70	15,070.70	10,000.00		5,070.70
Salaries, Indian Office	1887	24	300,343,345		93,770.68		93,770.68	92,000.00		1,770.68
Do .....	1886			4,980.00		215.08	5,195.08			5,195.08
Do .....	1885			485.50			485.50		485.50	
Salaries, Bureau of Labor.....	1887	24	202		51,630.03	16.80	51,646.83	47,000.00		4,646.83
Do .....	1886			1,853.27		.47	1,853.74	1,843.64		10.10
Do .....	1885			8,523.82			8,523.82		8,523.82	
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor	1887	24	243		500.00		500.00	500.00		
Library, Bureau of Labor.....	1887	24	202		39,850.00	6.85	39,856.85	39,423.26		433.59
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor	1887	24	202		1,821,120.27		1,821,120.27	1,767,000.00		54,120.27
Salaries, Pension Office.....	1886			164,652.84		357.60	165,010.44	569.75		164,440.69
Do .....	1885			42,302.80			42,302.80	17.50	42,285.30	
Do .....	1884					8,814.89	8,814.89		8,814.89	
Salaries special examiners, Pension Office	1887	24	201		210,000.00		210,000.00	204,000.00		6,000.00
Do .....	1885			45,105.00			45,105.00	1,127.10		43,977.90
Do .....	1886			34,926.35			34,926.35	57.80	34,868.55	
Investigation of pension cases, Pension Office	1887	24	201		820,000.00	15.85	820,015.85	205,434.47		114,581.38
Do .....	1886			74,676.73		1,662.49	76,339.22	16,252.73		60,086.49
Do .....	1885			17,206.40		819.35	18,025.75	657.14	17,368.61	
Do .....	1884	24	270		3,185.73	25.05	3,210.78	1,650.53	25.05	1,535.20
Investigation pension cases, special examiners	1887	24	201		190,000.00	1.50	190,001.50	189,242.79		758.71
Do .....	1886			59,896.40		634.68	60,531.08	19,815.37		40,715.71
Do .....	1885			27,973.70		235.80	28,209.50	537.60	27,671.90	
Furnishing Pension Office building	1887	24	203		28,550.00		28,550.00	5,000.00		23,550.00
Salaries, Patent Office	1887	24	301,343,345		646,766.71	277.70	647,044.41	633,000.00		14,044.41
Do .....	1886			2,170.20		1,678.00	3,848.20			3,848.20
Carried forward .....				615,568.09	4,634,280.48	30,312.94	5,280,161.51	4,241,810.22	150,624.44	887,726.85

\* And prior years

† And prior years, transfer.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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INTERIOR CIVIL—continued.										
Brought forward				\$615,568.09	\$4,634,280.48	\$30,312.94	\$5,280,161.51	\$4,241,810.22	\$150,624.44	\$887,726.86
Salaries, Patent Office	1885			11,684.75			11,684.75		11,684.75	
Foreign exchange, Patent Office	1886			3,000.00			2,000.00	184.30		1,815.70
Do	1885			1,085.20			1,085.20		1,085.20	
Photolithographing, Patent Office	1887	24	201		90,000.00		90,000.00	75,000.00		15,000.00
Do	1886			7,000.00		59.81	7,059.81	7,000.00		59.81
Do	1885			6,328.01			6,328.01		6,328.01	
Plates for Patent Office, Official Gazette	1886	24	270	4,000.00	500.00	6.70	4,506.70	4,357.60		149.10
Do	1885			2,385.60			2,385.60		2,385.60	
Official Gazette, Patent Office	1887	24	201		44,000.00		44,000.00	44,000.00		
Scientific library, Patent Office	1887	24	201		3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00		
Do	1886					3.66	3.66			3.66
Do	1885			.08			.08		.08	
Public use of inventions and depending suits, Patent Office	1887	24	201		1,000.00	.75	1,000.75	500.00		500.75
Do	1886			1,000.00			1,000.00			1,000.00
Do	1885			934.80			934.80		934.80	
Salaries, Railroad Office	1887	24	202		14,420.00		14,420.00	14,004.54		415.46
Do	1886			420.00		70.20	490.20			490.20
Do	1885			29.27			29.27		29.27	
Traveling expenses, Railroad Office	1887	24	202		3,000.00	498.25	3,498.25	2,400.00		1,098.25
Do	1886			500.00		1,069.51	1,569.51			1,569.51
Do	1885			1,522.31			1,522.31		1,522.31	
Do	1884					8.20	8.20		8.20	
Salaries, office Architect of the Capitol	1887	24	202, 203		18,364.00		18,364.00	18,364.00		
Salaries, office Geological Survey	1887	24	203		35,540.00		35,540.00	34,980.94		559.06
Do	1886			530.54			530.54			530.54
Do	1885			165.50			165.50		165.50	
Office surveyor-general of Arizona:										
Salaries	1887	24	203		4,000.00		4,000.00	4,000.00		
Do	1886					1.63	1.63			1.63
Do	1885			1.93			1.93		1.93	
Contingent expenses	1887	24	203		1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00		
Do	1886			.05		3.10	3.15	2.60		.49
Do	1885			2.02			2.02		2.02	
Do	1884	24	271		24.70		24.70	24.70		
Office surveyor-general of California:										
Salaries	1887	24	204, 243, 245		8,710.20		8,710.20	8,710.20		
Do	1886			5,718.64		618.94	6,337.58			6,337.58
Do	1885			1.07			1.07		1.07	



Contingent expenses	1887	24	204	2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00			
Do	1886				429.99	429.99			429.99	
Do	1885			1,017.43		1,017.43		1,017.43		
Office surveyor-general of Colorado:										
Salaries	1887	24	204	5,500.00		5,500.00	5,145.83		354.17	
Do	1886				2.11	2.11			2.11	
Do	1885			2.12		2.12		2.12		
Contingent expenses	1887	24	204	1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00			
Do	1885			.62		.62		.62		
Do	*1883	24	290	.06		.06	.06			
Office surveyor-general of Dakota:										
Salaries	1887	24	204	5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00			
Do	1886			3,925.00		4,991.10			4,991.10	
Do	1885			646.15		646.15		646.15		
Contingent expenses	1887	24	204	2,500.00		2,500.00	2,500.00			
Do	1886				144.11	144.11	3.97		140.14	
Do	1885			1.26		1.26		1.26		
Office surveyor-general of Florida:										
Salaries	1887	24	204	3,600.00		3,600.00	3,600.00			
Do	1886			166.37		166.37			166.37	
Do	1885			623.38		623.38		623.38		
Contingent expenses	1887	24	204	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00			
Do	1886			26.53		17.07			43.60	
Do	1885			194.09		194.09		194.09		
Office of surveyor-general of Idaho:										
Salaries	1887	24	204	4,000.00		4,000.00	4,000.00			
Do	1886				47.22	47.22			47.22	
Do	1885			1.95		1.95		1.95		
Contingent expenses	1886	24	204	1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00			
Do	1886				10.54	10.54			10.54	
Do	*1883	24	290	3.00		3.00	3.00			
Office of surveyor-general of Louisiana:										
Salaries	1887	24	204	4,800.00	372.50	5,172.50	4,133.74		1,038.76	
Do	1886				1.94	1.94			1.94	
Do	1885			.70		.70		.70		
Contingent expenses	1887	24	204	3,000.00	294.90	3,294.90	3,000.00		294.90	
Do	1885			.25		.25		.25		
Office of surveyor-general of Minnesota:										
Salaries	1887	24	204	3,800.00	191.20	3,991.20	3,800.00		191.20	
Do	1886			3,450.00	17.76	3,467.76			3,467.76	
Do	1885			741.22		741.22		741.22		
Contingent expenses	1887	24	204	1,000.00	112.44	1,112.44	850.00		262.44	
Do	1886			215.00	10.70	225.70			225.70	
Do	1885			124.79		124.79		124.79		
Office of surveyor-general of Montana:										
Salaries	1887	24	204	5,500.00		5,500.00	5,500.00			
Do	1886			2,219.41	199.02	2,418.43			2,418.43	
Do	1885			3.63		3.63		3.63		
Carried forward				674,237.76	4,903,042.44	35,572.29	5,612,852.49	4,503,375.76	178,180.77	931,345.96

\*And prior years.

## BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued,

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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INTERIOR CIVIL—continued.										
Brought forward .....				\$674, 237.76	\$4, 903, 042.44	\$35, 572.29	\$5, 612, 852.49	\$4, 503, 375.76	\$178, 130.77	\$931, 345.96
Office of Surveyor-General of Montana—Continued.										
Contingent expenses .....	1887	24	240		2, 250.00		2, 250.00	2, 250.00		
Do .....	1886			440.50		160.20	600.70			600.70
Do .....	1885			1.35						
Office of surveyor-general of Nebraska and Iowa:							1.35		1.35	
Salaries .....	1887	24	343, 345		509.59		509.59	509.59		
Do .....	1886					.02	.02			.02
Contingent expenses .....	1887	24	343, 345		127.40		127.40	127.40		
Do .....	1886					252.49	252.49			252.49
Do .....	1885			184.50			184.50		184.50	
Office of surveyor-general of Nevada:										
Salaries .....	1887	24	204		3, 300.00	843.40	4, 143.40	3, 826.23		317.17
Do .....	1886					2.72	2.72			2.72
Do .....	1885			46.04			46.04		46.04	
Contingent expenses .....	1887	24	204		1, 000.00	334.92	1, 334.92	1, 211.01		123.91
Do .....	1886					351.05	351.05			351.05
Do .....	1885			228.09			228.09		228.09	
Office of surveyor-general of New Mexico:										
Salaries .....	1887	24	204		5, 500.00	122.21	5, 622.21	5, 622.21		
Do .....	1886					.40	.40			.40
Do .....	1885			3.24			3.24		3.24	
Contingent expenses .....	1887	24	204		1, 500.00	114.83	1, 614.83	1, 614.12		.71
Do .....	1886					.94	.94	.71		.23
Do .....	1885			.04			.04		.04	
Office of surveyor-general of Oregon:										
Salaries .....	1887	24	204		3, 300.00	825.00	4, 125.00	4, 125.00		
Contingent expenses .....	1887	24	204		1, 200.00	300.00	1, 500.00	1, 200.00		300.00
Do .....	1886			600.00		136.95	736.95	.99		735.96
Do .....	1885			545.35			545.35		545.35	
Office of surveyor-general of Utah:										
Salaries .....	1887	24	205		3, 500.00		3, 500.00	3, 275.81		224.19
Contingent expenses .....	1887	24	205		1, 400.00		1, 400.00	1, 400.00		
Do .....	1886			1.80			1.80			1.80
Do .....	1885			4.36			4.36		4.36	
Office of surveyor-general of Washington:										
Salaries .....	1887	24	205		5, 500.00		5, 500.00	5, 500.00		732.02
Do .....	1886			1, 242.90			1, 242.90	510.88		

Do.....	1885	24	271	495.00		495.00	495.00			
Do.....	1884	24	271	1,050.00		1,050.00	1,050.00			
Contingent expenses	1887	24	205	1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00			
Do.....	1886			395.65		395.65	187.50		208.15	
Office of surveyor-general of Wyoming:										
Salaries	1887	24	205	4,000.00		4,000.00	4,000.00			
Do.....	1886			41.67	11.11	52.78	41.67		11.11	
Do.....	1885			2.48		2.48		2.48		
Contingent expenses	1887	24	205	1,500.00		1,500.00	925.00		575.00	
Do.....	1886			172.70	195.03	367.73			367.73	
Do.....	1885			.93		.93		.93		
Relief of settlers and purchasers of lands in Nebraska and Kansas		24	550	250,000.00		250,000.00			250,000.00	
Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers	1887	24	239	490,000.00	8,892.61	498,892.61	494,219.25		4,673.36	
Do.....	1886			36,671.39	18,892.85	55,564.24	11,743.33		38,820.91	
Do.....	1885			28,911.93	8.52	28,920.45	879.71	28,040.74		
Do.....	1884			5,549.62		5,549.62		5,549.62		
Do.....	1884*				679.94	679.94		679.94		
Do.....	1884†	18	418	2,854.34	99.43	2,453.77	2,453.77			
Do.....	1883*	24	290,298,303	1,017.53		1,017.53	1,017.53			
Do.....	1882*			21.36		21.36			21.36	
Expenses of depositing public moneys	1887	24	239	10,000.00	170.63	10,170.63	8,624.19		1,546.44	
Do.....	1886			6,411.02	723.22	7,134.24	1,840.35		5,293.89	
Do.....	1885			6,007.66	52.75	6,060.41	29.95	6,030.46		
Do.....	1884†				128.90	128.90		128.90		
Do.....	1884†	18	418	126.35		126.35				
Do.....	1883*	24	290,298	148.82	4.00	152.82	150.35		.60	
Contingent expenses land offices	1887	24	239	120,000.00	3,938.65	123,938.65	118,901.69		5,036.96	
Do.....	1886			47,612.60	3,064.11	50,676.71	2,558.35		48,118.36	
Do.....	1885			17,229.81	206.47	17,436.28	428.16	17,008.12		
Do.....	1884†				1,796.44	1,782.44		1,782.44		
Do.....	1884†	18	418	1.37		1.37				
Do.....	1883*	24	290,304	873.66	9.89	883.55	867.67		5.99	
Depredations on public timber	1887	24	239	75,000.00		75,000.00	61,872.57		13,127.43	
Do.....	1886			25,383.98		25,383.98	14,822.50		11,273.64	
Do.....	1885	24	271	57.98	139.80	197.78				
Do.....	1884*					400.00	162.00		35.78	
Do.....	1883			341.54		341.54		341.54		
Do.....	1883*	24	290	461.29		461.29	26.75		434.54	
Do.....	1882*			70.75		70.75			70.75	
Protecting the public lands	1887	4	239	90,000.00	1.30	90,001.30	76,811.95		13,189.35	
Do.....	1886			21,348.58	665.06	22,013.64	11,781.72		10,231.92	
Do.....	1885			2,674.42	3,016.82	5,691.24	1,102.84	4,588.40		
Do.....	1884	24	304	113.64		113.64			113.64	
Do.....	1884*				8.91	8.91		8.91		
Surveying the public lands	1887	24	240	50,000.00		50,000.00	18,847.80		31,152.20	
Do.....	1886			265,550.40	603.94	266,154.34	20,307.36		245,846.98	
Carried forward.....				1,141,992.40	6,030,910.73	78,286.16	7,251,189.29	5,892,337.65	243,742.00	1,615,109.64

\* And prior.

† And prior, transfer.

## BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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INTERIOR CIVIL—continued.										
Brought forward .....				\$1,141,992.40	\$6,030,910.73	\$78,286.16	\$7,251,189.29	\$5,392,337.65	\$243,742.00	\$1,615,109.64
Surveying the public lands .....	1885			118,223.93			118,223.93	42,644.26	75,579.67	
Do .....	1884*					26.50	26.50		26.50	
Do .....	1883*	24	290,304		5,081.32		5,081.32	4,661.10		420.22
Do .....	1882*			98.00			98.00			98.00
Expenses of hearings in land entries .....	1887	24	239		20,000.00	4,968.63	24,968.63	22,832.22		2,136.41
Do .....	1886			17,117.97		1,751.45	18,869.42	9,912.37		8,957.05
Settlement of claims for swamp lands, etc. ....	1887	24	240		20,000.00		20,000.00	17,171.79		2,828.21
Do .....	1886			2,651.11		602.88	3,253.99	2,000.00		1,253.99
Do .....	1885			2,329.64			2,329.64		2,329.64	
Do .....	1883*	24	290		8.55		8.55			8.55
Surveying private land claims in Arizona .....	1885			5,455.23			5,455.23		5,455.23	
Surveying private land claims in California .....	1887	24	241		2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00		
Do .....	1886			1,057.67		44.02	1,101.69			1,101.69
Do .....	1885			1,286.25			1,286.25		1,286.25	
Do .....	1883*	24	290		195.70		195.70			195.70
Surveying private land claims in Louisiana .....	1887	24	241		4,000.00		4,000.00			4,000.00
Do .....	1886			5,000.00			5,000.00			5,000.00
Do .....	1885			4,734.33			4,734.33		4,734.33	
Surveying private land claims in New Mexico .....	1887	24	241		3,000.00		3,000.00	1,700.00		1,300.00
Do .....	1886			1,500.00		165.39	1,665.39	237.47		1,427.92
Do .....	1883			4,444.36			4,444.36	3,235.96	1,208.40	
Surveying private land claims in Nevada .....	1887	24	240		30,000.00		30,000.00			30,000.00
Surveying the Hanson grant, Florida .....	1887	24	241		400.00		400.00			400.00
Resurveys of public lands .....	1887	24	343,345		1,273.97		1,273.97			1,273.97
Do .....	1886			15,000.00			15,000.00			15,000.00
Do .....	1885			3,231.60			3,231.60	646.01	2,585.59	
Reimbursement to receivers of public moneys for excess of deposits .....		24	290,298,304		5,825.86		5,825.86	5,825.86		
Surveying boundary line between public lands occupied by Uncompahgre and White River Utes .....				500.00			500.00			500.00
Examination of public surveys .....	1882*	24	290	131.00	164.25		295.25			295.25
Annual repairs, Capitol .....	1887	24	239		38,000.00		38,000.00	38,000.00		
Do .....	1886					33.75	33.75			
Capitol terraces .....		24	237,271,525	57,000.20	507,833.48		564,833.68	143,000.00		421,833.68
Improving the Capitol Grounds .....	1887	24	239		25,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00		
Do .....	1886			5,000.00		251.01	5,251.01	5,000.00		251.01
Do .....	1885			18,317.69			18,317.69		18,317.69	
Lighting the Capitol and Grounds .....		24	239		27,000.00		27,000.00	26,000.00		1,000.00

Electric light, Senate		24	239		20,000.00		20,000.00		20,000.00	
Heating apparatus, Senate	(†)					.01	.01			
Boiler vaults and boilers, Senate	1887	24	239		10,500.00		10,500.00	3,500.00	7,000.00	
Ventilation, Senate	1887	24	239		1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00		
Elevator, Senate		24	526		15,000.00		15,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	
Elevator, House of Representatives		24	526		12,000.00		12,000.00	5,000.00	7,000.00	
Reconstructing Interior Department Building				37.37				37.37	37.37	
Repairs of building, Department of Interior	1887	24	238		7,780.00		7,780.00	7,780.00		
Do	1886			3.64				3.64	3.64	
Fire-proof building, Pension Office		24	238	7,404.11	150,000.00	1.00	157,405.11	120,000.00	87,405.11	
Heating apparatus, building for the Pension Office				1,500.00			1,500.00	1,500.00		
Extension of the Government Printing Office						25.00	25.00		25.00	
Penitentiary building, Territory of Dakota					253.86		253.86		253.86	
Penitentiary building, Territory of Montana					150.92		150.92		150.92	
Penitentiary building, Territory of Utah					50,000.00		50,000.00		50,000.00	
Penitentiary building, Territory of Wyoming		24	252		25,000.00		25,000.00		25,000.00	
Building for Library of Congress, site		24	13,348		585,000.00		585,000.00	580,477.27	4,522.73	
Building for Library of Congress, construction		24	13		500,000.00		500,000.00	45,000.00	455,000.00	
Store-house, Government Printing Office				15,000.00			15,000.00	3,000.00	12,000.00	
Buildings and grounds, Government Hospital for the Insane		24	246	15,549.85	65,000.00	15.00	80,564.85	27,500.00	53,064.85	
Current expenses, Government Hospital for the Insane	1886			3,038.00		4,624.96	7,662.96		7,662.96	
Do	1885			6.93		747.09	754.02	754.02		
Rebuilding wharf, Government Hospital for the Insane		24	528		3,500.00		3,500.00		3,500.00	
Government Hospital for the Insane	1887	24	241		195,000.00		195,000.00	195,000.00		
Buildings and grounds, Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb		24	242		8,000.00		8,000.00	8,000.00		
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	1887	24	241		52,500.00		52,500.00	52,500.00		
Education of feeble-minded children, District of Columbia	1887	24	241		2,500.00		2,500.00	557.57	1,942.43	
Howard University	1887	24	241		18,500.00		18,500.00	18,500.00		
Building and grounds, Howard University		24	242		7,000.00		7,000.00	7,000.00		
Maryland Institution for the Instruction of the Blind	R. S.		3689		3,312.50		3,312.50	3,312.50		
Support of Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum	1886			3.75		533.01	536.76		536.76	
Do	1885			71.18		.25	71.43	71.43		
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum	1887	24	242		52,175.00		52,175.00	52,175.00		
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, repairs to water-tank				280.00			260.00	260.00		
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, painting		24	528		400.00		400.00	400.00		
Furniture and fixtures, National Museum	1887	24	242		40,000.00		40,000.00	40,000.00		
Do	1885			.16			.16	.16		
Carried forward				1,493,351.15	8,495,361.36	92,076.11	10,080,788.62	6,920,167.04	351,090.91	2,809,530.07

\* And prior.

† Transfer.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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INTERIOR CIVIL—continued.										
Brought forward				\$1,493,351.15	\$3,495,361.36	\$92,076.11	\$10,080,788.62	\$6,920,167.04	\$351,090.91	\$2,809,530.97
Preservation of collections, National Museum	1887	24	242		106,500.00		106,500.00	104,000.00		2,500.00
Do	1886	24	272		631.67	.36	632.03	631.67		.36
Do	(1885)					1.48	1.48		1.48	
Do	(1886)			1.00		1.00	2.00	1.50	.50	
Do	1885									
Do	1883	24	272, 299		298.32		298.32	149.16		149.16
Preservation of collections, National Museum, Armory building	1885					8.25	8.25		8.25	
Heating and lighting National Museum	1887	24	242		11,000.00		11,000.00	11,000.00		
Revenues, Yellowstone National Park		R. S.	2475		1,296.00		1,296.00			1,296.00
Protection and improvement of Yellowstone National Park	1887	24	343, 345		934.25		934.25	934.25		
Do	1886			473.04			473.04			473.04
Do	1885			651.21		272.72	923.93		923.93	
Do	1884					342.25	342.25		342.25	
Expenses of the Tenth census		24	271	11,327.18	10.08		11,449.18	8,156.61		3,292.57
Expense of the Eighth census		24	304		363.43		363.43	173.76		189.67
Geological Survey	1887	24	241		467,700.00		467,700.00	468,845.25		1,320.20
Do	1886			2,911.96		6,418.93	9,330.89	6,639.17		2,491.74
Do	1885			1,731.11		185.05	1,916.16	68.53	1,849.63	
Do	1883	24	290		185.99		185.99	185.99		
Preservation of abandoned military reservations	1887	24	240		2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00		
Appraisalment and sale of abandoned military reservations	1887	24	343, 345	20,000.00	1,698.63		21,698.63	944.22	1,698.63	19,055.78
Do	1881	24	290		4.00		4.00	4.00		
Initial monuments, mineral surveys				5,000.00			5,000.00		5,000.00	
Iron monuments, public surveys	1885			5,000.00			5,000.00		5,000.00	
Publication of the report on relative wages in the United States and Great Britain		24	343		500.00		500.00			500.00
Suppression of the slave-trade		24	298, 305		1,281.75		1,281.75	1,281.75		
Five per cent. fund, etc., public lands in Wisconsin		24	290		24,206.21		24,206.21	24,206.21		
Five per cent. fund, etc., public lands in Louisiana		24	290		21,769.25		21,769.25	21,769.25		
Five per cent. fund, etc., public lands in Louisiana, act August 4, 1886		R. S.	3689		2,672.07		2,672.07	2,672.07		
Five per cent. fund, etc., public lands in Nebraska, prior to July 1, 1883		24	290		3,272.57		3,272.57	3,272.57		

Deposits by individuals for surveying public land	R. S.	3689	719,097.61	94,289.76	6,065.54	819,452.91	138,064.32	681,388.59		
Protection and improvement of Hot Springs, Arkansas	{ 24 23	239 499	8,503.02	24,705.00		33,208.02	30,453.01	2,755.01		
Payment to John Sherman, jr.			351.93			351.93		351.93		
Relief of A. A. Thomas	24	891		607.14		607.14	607.14			
Relief of L. B. Cranston	24	873		40.00		40.00	40.00			
Indemnity for swamp lands purchased by individuals	R. S.	3689		73,246.66		73,246.66	73,246.66			
Five per cent. funds, etc., public lands in Nebraska, act of August 4, 1886	R. S.	3689		27,086.67		27,086.67	27,086.67			
Two per cent. funds, etc., public lands in Alabama	R. S.	3689		1,694.08		1,694.08	1,694.08			
Three per cent. funds, etc., public lands in Alabama	R. S.	3689		2,541.13		2,541.13	2,541.13			
Re-payments for lands erroneously sold	R. S.	3689		78,140.40		78,140.40	78,140.40			
<b>Total, Interior civil</b>			<b>2,268,399.21</b>	<b>9,444,036.40</b>	<b>105,949.08</b>	<b>11,818,384.69</b>	<b>7,927,174.39</b>	<b>3,655,915.58</b>	<b>3,525,294.72</b>	
<b>INTERNAL REVENUE.</b>										
Expenses of assessing and collecting internal revenue	1875*	24	289	535.67	7.50	4,182.77	4,725.94	297.18	4,182.77	245.09
Salaries and expenses of supervisors, etc.	1887	24	187		1,970,000.00	362.50	1,970,362.50	1,934,462.67		35,899.83
Do	1886			325,110.42		14,853.38	339,963.80	85,765.42		254,198.38
Do	1885			336,339.09		195.00	336,534.09	638.88	335,895.21	
Do	1884	24	260		2,300.66	5.00	2,305.66	2,300.66	5.00	
Do	1883*	24	289		555.81		555.81	454.25		101.56
Do	1877*	24	289		70.00	412.22	482.22	70.00	412.22	
Salaries and expenses of collectors, etc.	1887	24	187		1,800,000.00	487.81	1,800,487.81	1,779,687.18		20,800.63
Do	1886			122,439.52		1,884.94	124,324.46	43,047.29		81,277.17
Do	1885			69,035.10		485.54	69,520.64	2,968.52	66,552.12	
Do	1884*					626.73	626.73		626.73	
Do	1883*	24	289		311.82		311.82	311.82		
Expenses under the oleomargarine act	1887	24	234		15,000.00		15,000.00	4,341.18		10,658.82
Drawbacks on stills imported		24	289		120.00		120.00	120.00		
Allowances or drawbacks	R. S.	3689		35,221.68			35,221.68	35,221.68		
Redemption of stamps	R. S.	3689		18,811.76			18,811.76	18,811.76		
Do	1883†	24	289,298		712.74		712.74	712.74		
Rebate of tax on tobacco				208,274.37			208,274.37	18.08		208,256.29
Refunding moneys erroneously covered into the Treasury	R. S.	3689		644.18			644.18	644.18		
Refunding taxes illegally collected	R. S.	3689		8,164.21		3,281.72	11,445.93	11,445.93		
Do	1883†	24	289,298		20,193.97		20,193.97	20,193.97		
Punishment for violation of internal-revenue laws	1887	24	234		25,000.00		25,000.00	22,349.71		2,650.29
Do	1886			14,627.22			14,627.22	6,588.44		8,038.78
Do	1885			15,578.46			15,578.46	50.00	15,528.46	
Do	1883*	24	289,298,303		246.76		246.76	246.76		
<b>Carried forward</b>			<b>1,091,939.85</b>	<b>3,897,361.09</b>	<b>26,777.61</b>	<b>5,016,078.55</b>	<b>3,970,748.30</b>	<b>423,202.51</b>	<b>622,127.74</b>	

\* And prior years.

† Prior to July 1, 1883.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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INTERNAL REVENUE—continued.										
Brought forward .....				\$1,091,939.85	\$3,897,361.09	\$26,777.61	\$5,016,078.55	\$3,970,748.30	\$423,202.51	\$622,127.74
Stamps, paper, and dies .....	1886			11,552.92			11,552.92	10,798.04		754.88
Do .....	1885			17,350.04			17,350.04		17,350.04	
Paper for internal-revenue stamps .....	1887	24	233		50,000.00		50,000.00	46,807.17		3,692.83
Refund, etc., taxes on distilled spirits .....	24		853		42,116.31		42,116.31	42,116.31		
Payment to William R. Beatty .....	24		260		585.84		585.84	585.84		
Relief, etc., for taxes on rope and bagging .....	24		799		17,095.30		17,095.30	17,095.30		
Relief of heirs at law of James Stewart .....	24		21		420.00		420.00	420.00		
Relief of H. H. Faulkner .....	24		791		152.46		152.46	152.46		
Relief of Mary Woodlee .....	24		791		81.38		81.38	81.38		
Relief of William Fisher .....	24		823		77.40		77.40	77.40		
Relief of William F. Gray .....	24		890		648.25		648.25	648.25		
Relief of Pattison & Caldwell .....	24		882		510.30		510.30	510.30		
Relief of William E. Bond .....	24		922		398.50		398.50	398.50		
Relief of J. M. McClintock .....	24		872		2,752.11		2,752.11	2,752.11		
Relief of estate of E. T. Pilkinson .....	24		923		2,684.96		2,684.96	2,684.96		
Relief of W. H. Powell .....	24		899		498.54		498.54	498.54		
Relief of J. P. Birch and J. Grigaby .....	24		821		1,029.34		1,029.34	1,029.34		
Total internal revenue .....				1,120,842.81	4,016,411.78	26,777.61	5,164,032.20	4,096,904.20	440,552.55	626,575.45
PUBLIC DEBT.										
Redemptions:										
Gold certificates, act March 3, 1863 .....		R. S.	3689		51,720.00		51,720.00	51,720.00		
Gold certificates, act July 12, 1862 .....		R. S.	3689		9,635,768.00		9,635,768.00	9,635,768.00		
Silver certificates .....		R. S.	3689		22,286,525.00		22,286,525.00	22,286,525.00		
Certificates of deposit .....		R. S.	3689		37,900,000.00		37,900,000.00	37,900,000.00		
Refunding certificates .....		R. S.	3689		32,550.00		32,550.00	32,550.00		
Old demand notes .....		R. S.	3689		315.00		315.00	315.00		
Legal-tender notes .....		R. S.	3689		74,068,000.00		74,068,000.00	74,068,000.00		
Fractional currency .....		R. S.	3689		7,123.15		7,123.15	7,123.15		
Treasury notes of 1857 .....		R. S.	3689		1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00		
Treasury notes of 1861 .....		R. S.	3689		500.00		500.00	500.00		
One-year notes of 1863 .....		R. S.	3689		590.00		590.00	590.00		
Two-year notes of 1863 .....		R. S.	3689		350.00		350.00	350.00		
Compound-interest notes .....		R. S.	3689		4,290.00		4,290.00	4,290.00		
Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865 .....		R. S.	3689		700.00		700.00	700.00		
Loan of February 1861 (1861's) .....		R. S.	3689		2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00		
Oregon war debt .....		R. S.	3689		100.00		100.00	100.00		



Loan of July and August, 1861 (1881's).....	R. S.	3689	29,200.00	29,200.00	29,200.00	29,200.00
Loan of July and August, 1861 (1881's), con- tinued at 3½ per cent.....	R. S.	3689	35,650.00	35,650.00	35,650.00	35,650.00
Five twenties of 1862.....	R. S.	3689	2,300.00	2,300.00	2,300.00	2,300.00
Loan of 1863 (1881's).....	R. S.	3689	13,750.00	13,750.00	13,750.00	13,750.00
Loan of 1863 (1881's), continued at 3½ per cent.....	R. S.	3689	8,500.00	8,500.00	8,500.00	8,500.00
Ten-forties of 1864.....	R. S.	3689	13,650.00	13,650.00	13,650.00	13,650.00
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	R. S.	3689	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Five-twenties of 1865.....	R. S.	3689	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Consols of 1865.....	R. S.	3689	32,750.00	32,750.00	32,750.00	32,750.00
Consols of 1867.....	R. S.	3689	68,400.00	68,400.00	68,400.00	68,400.00
Consols of 1865.....	R. S.	3689	1,150.00	1,150.00	1,150.00	1,150.00
Funded loan of 1881.....	R. S.	3689	19,750.00	19,750.00	19,750.00	19,750.00
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent.....	R. S.	3689	63,750.00	63,750.00	63,750.00	63,750.00
Loan of July 12, 1882, 3 per cent.....	R. S.	3689	127,612,850.00	127,612,850.00	127,612,850.00	127,612,850.00
Total redemptions.....			271,901,321.15	271,901,321.15	271,901,321.15	271,901,321.15
Interest:						
Refunding certificates.....	R. S.	3689	9,898.00	9,898.00	9,898.00	9,898.00
Navy-pension fund.....	R. S.	3689	420,000.00	420,000.00	420,000.00	420,000.00
One-year notes of 1863.....	R.	3689	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50
Two-year notes of 1863.....	R.	3689	40.76	40.76	40.76	40.76
Compound-interest notes.....	R. S.	3689	832.30	832.30	832.30	832.30
Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865.....	R. S.	3689	321.18	321.18	321.18	321.18
Loan of February, 1861 (1881's).....	R.	3689	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Oregon war debt.....	R.	3689	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00
Loan of July and August, 1861 (1881's).....	R.	3689	1,174.50	1,174.50	1,174.50	1,174.50
Loan of July and August, 1861 (1881's), contin- ued at 3½ per cent.....	R. S.	3689	458.49	458.49	458.49	458.49
Five-twenties of 1862.....	R. S.	3689	654.06	72.00	626.06	626.06
Loan of 1863 (1881's).....	R. S.	3689	412.50	412.50	412.50	412.50
Loan of 1863 (1881's), continued at 3½ per cent.....	R. S.	3689	82.18	82.18	82.18	82.18
Ten-forties of 1864.....	R. S.	3689	516.50	516.50	516.50	516.50
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	R. S.	3689	49.63	114.00	58.63	105.00
Five-twenties of 1865.....	R. S.	3689	542.92	542.92	542.92	542.92
Consols of 1865.....	R. S.	3689	2,737.02	28.50	2,765.52	2,765.52
Consols of 1867.....	R. S.	3689	7,541.28	45.00	7,586.28	7,586.28
Consols of 1868.....	R. S.	3689	378.57	378.57	378.57	378.57
Central Pacific stock.....	R. S.	3689	1,543,477.20	1,543,477.20	1,543,477.20	1,543,477.20
Kansas Pacific stock.....	R. S.	3689	376,650.00	376,650.00	376,650.00	376,650.00
Union Pacific stock.....	R. S.	3689	1,630,140.72	1,630,140.72	1,630,140.72	1,630,140.72
Central Branch Union Pacific stock.....	R. S.	3689	97,170.00	97,170.00	97,170.00	97,170.00
Western Pacific stock.....	R. S.	3689	118,233.60	118,233.60	118,233.60	118,233.60
Sioux City and Pacific stock.....	R. S.	3689	97,729.20	97,729.20	97,729.20	97,729.20
Funded loan of 1881's.....	R. S.	3689	2,995.29	62.50	3,057.79	3,057.79
Funded loan of 1881's, continued at 3½ per cent.....	R. S.	3689	688.60	688.60	688.60	688.60
Funded loan of 1891.....	R. S.	3689	11,194,865.83	382.50	11,194,748.33	11,194,748.33
Carried forward.....			15,507,145.83	704.50	15,507,850.33	15,507,745.33

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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<b>PUBLIC DEBT—continued.</b>										
Brought forward					\$15,507,145.83	\$704.50	\$15,507,850.33	\$15,507,745.33	\$105.00	
Interest—continued										
Funded loan of 1907		R. S.	3689		29,459,249.00	1,568.00	29,460,817.00	29,460,817.00		
Loan of July 12, 1882		R. S.	3689		2,775,287.42	12,205.08	2,787,492.50	2,787,492.50		
Total interest					47,741,682.25	14,477.58	47,756,159.83	47,756,054.83	105.00	
Total public debt					319,643,003.40	14,477.58	319,657,480.98	319,657,375.98	105.00	
<b>INTERIOR— INDIANS.</b>										
Pay of Indian agents	1887	24	29, 30		89,300.00	580.15	89,880.15	77,035.29		\$12,844.86
Do	1886					11.81	19,438.14	9,163.91		10,271.23
Do	1885			\$19,426.33						
Do	1884*			1,923.75		358.67	2,282.42	536.30	1,746.12	
Do	1884†					213.14	213.14	213.14		
Do	1883†	24	294, 300, 307		1,829.23	189.11	189.11	189.11	189.11	
Do	1882†						1,829.23	1,825.11		4.12
Do	1881†			38.78			38.78	38.78		
Pay of farmers	1887	24	43		40,000.00	260.43	40,260.43	38,799.37		1,461.06
Do	1886			1,014.86		522.20	1,537.06	978.30		558.76
Do	1885			2,679.62		2.00	2,681.62	356.79	2,324.83	
Pay of Indian police	1887	24	43		85,000.00	1,325.58	86,325.58	82,791.05		3,534.53
Do	1886			11,152.01		462.90	11,614.91	5,447.69		6,167.22
Do	1885			5,356.01		15.43	5,362.48	89.00	5,273.48	
Do	1884†					15.43	15.43		15.43	
Do	1884*					17.60	17.60	17.60		
Pay of interpreters	1887	24	30		25,000.00	304.12	25,304.12	25,174.12		130.00
Do	1886			2,218.39		70.52	2,288.91	2,221.09		67.82
Do	1885			1,346.52		2.50	1,349.02		1,349.02	
Do	1884†					.30	.30		.30	
Do	1883†	24	294		78.92		76.92	76.92		
Pay of Indian inspectors	1887	24	30		15,000.00	1,187.61	16,187.61	16,099.91		57.70
Do	1886			929.29			774.47			154.82
Do	1885			370.71			370.71	33.33	337.38	
Traveling expenses of Indian inspectors	1887	24	30		8,000.00	348.17	8,348.17	8,125.49		222.68
Do	1886			237.75		575.72	813.47	598.15		215.32
Do	1885	24	307	295.15	60.53		355.68	182.47	173.21	
Do	1883†	24	295		427.75	41.35	469.10	314.85	41.35	112.99
Traveling expenses of school inspectors	1884†					11.12	11.12		11.12	
Pay of Indian school superintendents	1887	24	30		3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00		

Do.....	1886			275.00		112.36	387.36			387.36
Do.....	1885			471.49			471.49		471.49	
Traveling expenses of school superintendents	1887	24	30		1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00		
Do.....	1886			700.00		679.90	1,379.90			1,879.90
Do.....	1885			447.32			447.32		447.32	
Buildings at agencies and repairs.....	1887	24	30		25,000.00	648.88	25,648.88	23,126.26		2,522.62
Do.....	1886			5,967.22		4,938.96	10,906.18	6,722.67		4,183.51
Do.....	1885			2,153.43		165.46	2,318.89		2,318.89	
Do.....	1883†	24	294		31.95	7.30	39.25	31.95		7.30
Contingencies Indian department.....	1887	24	31		40,000.00	1,580.83	41,580.83	41,249.66		331.17
Do.....	1886			4,078.14		1,992.19	6,070.33	2,672.23		3,398.10
Do.....	1885			6,741.28		84	6,742.12	230.28	6,511.84	
Do.....	1884*					377.70	377.70			
Do.....	1884†					186.43	186.43		186.43	
Do.....	1883†	24	294,300		1,372.40	94.85	1,467.25	1,079.58	94.85	292.82
Expenses of Indian commissioner.....	1887	24	31		3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00		
Do.....	1883†	24	294		334.65	2.65	337.30	334.65	2.65	
Telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies.....	1887	24	44		39,700.00	163.50	39,863.50	38,339.83		1,523.67
Do.....	{1887}	24	464		11,548.40		11,548.40	11,548.40		
Do.....	{1888}									
Telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies.....	1886	24	272	282.88	5,000.00	1,330.25	6,613.13	5,889.76		723.37
Do.....	1885			958.59		6.85	965.44	21.41	944.03	
Do.....	1884	24	271,295,300		859.85		859.85	649.63		210.22
Do.....	1884†					8.21	8.21		8.21	
Do.....	1884*					4.00	4.00	4.00		
Do.....	1883†	24	300	10.50		10.50	10.50	10.50		
Transportation of Indian supplies.....	{1887}	24	464		300.00		300.00	300.00		
Do.....	{1888}									
Do.....	1887	24	44		250,000.00	8,491.77	258,491.77	258,487.83		3.94
Do.....	1886			27,527.16		8,545.23	36,072.39	29,861.26		6,211.13
Do.....	1885			9,577.97		194.26	9,772.23	1,058.11	8,719.12	
Do.....	1884†					506.40	506.40		506.40	
Do.....	1884*					97.04	97.04	97.04		
Do.....	1883†	24	295,300		1,819.28	116.50	1,935.78	1,806.51	116.50	
Do.....	1881†			6.48			6.48			12.77
Vaccination of Indians.....	1887	24	43		1,000.00		1,000.00	204.00		6.48
Do.....	1886			713.50			713.50	9.00		796.00
Do.....	1885			688.50			688.50		688.50	704.50
Do.....	1884†					6.00	6.00		6.00	
Fulfilling treaties with—										
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.....		24	31	31,113.04	30,000.00	3,589.39	64,702.43	17,338.15		47,364.28
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.....		24	31	12,835.20	20,000.00	768.91	33,604.11	5,549.90		28,054.21
Chickasaws.....		24	31		3,000.00		3,000.00			
Chippewas, Bois Forte band.....				28,759.77		23.10	28,782.87	7,074.25		21,708.62
Chippewas of Mississippi.....		24	31	112.12	1,000.00	2,358.87	3,470.99	3,002.00		468.99
Carried forward.....				180,398.26	702,671.46	43,475.53	926,545.25	737,967.69	32,490.88	156,066.88

\*And prior, transfer.

†And prior.

‡And prior years.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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INTERIOR—INDIANS—continued.										
Brought forward.....				\$180,398.26	\$702,671.46	\$43,475.53	\$926,545.25	\$737,967.69	\$32,490.88	\$156,086.68
Fulfilling treaties with—										
Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoish bands (annuity in goods).....	24	31		10,823.22	8,000.00		18,823.22	6,643.61		12,179.61
Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoish bands (annuity in money).....	24	31		60.43	10,666.66	476.64	11,203.73	11,143.30		60.43
Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoish bands (purposes of utility).....	24	31		567.45	4,000.00	36.00	4,603.45	2,980.28		1,623.17
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribes.....				2,625.32			2,625.32			2,625.32
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, etc.				313.61			313.61			313.61
Choctaws.....	24	32			29,432.89		29,432.89	29,432.89		
Columbias and Colvilles.....	24	32		46,147.95	1,100.00	467.14	47,715.09	1,352.26		46,362.83
Confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon.....				25.07			25.07	25.07		
Crows.....	24	33		37,543.00	30,000.00	2,704.92	70,247.92	25,208.93		45,038.99
Creeks.....	24	33			69,968.40		69,968.40	69,968.40		
D'Wamish, and other allied tribes in Washington Territory.....						247.07	247.07			247.07
Flatheads, and other confederated bands.						2,300.00	2,300.00			2,300.00
Iowas.....	24	33		1,236.86	2,875.00	155.06	4,266.92	3,640.70		626.22
Kansas.....	24	33		13,448.84	10,000.00		23,448.84	12,083.10		11,365.74
Kickapoos.....	24	34		2,642.91	4,408.78	243.40	7,295.09	6,052.17		1,242.92
Makahs.....				257.74		321.98	579.72			579.72
Memomonees.....				207.72			207.72			207.72
Miamis of Eel River.....	24	34			1,100.00		1,100.00	1,100.00		
Miamis of Kansas.....	24	34		947.85	1,094.24	1.24	2,043.33	497.73		1,545.60
Miamis of Kansas, employes, etc.....	24	34		2,359.70	674.05		3,033.75			3,033.75
Miamis of Indiana.....	24	243		7,270.19	730.56		8,000.75	1,461.12		6,539.63
Nez Percés.....				24.91			24.91			24.91
Nisqually Puyallup, and other bands.				212.83		184.25	397.08			397.08
Omahas.....	24	35		1,770.20	10,000.00	9,807.04	21,577.24	20,093.66		1,483.58
Osages.....	24	35		1,555.27	3,456.00		5,011.27	4,977.75		33.52
Otoes and Missourias.....	24	35		656.90	5,000.00	73.75	5,730.65	5,730.65		
Pawnees.....	24	35		29,014.99	30,000.00	432.15	59,446.54	53,808.72		5,637.82
Poncas.....	24	36		13,761.42	8,000.00	.02	21,761.44	15,207.82		6,553.62
Pottawatomies (employes).....	24	36		91.57	1,008.99	24.72	1,125.28	988.28		137.00
Pottawatomies (annuity).....	24	36, 272			57,360.99		57,360.99	28,819.05		28,541.94
Pottawatomies (salt).....	24	36			156.54		156.54	156.54		
Pottawatomies (interest).....	24	36			11,503.21		11,503.21	11,503.21		

Pottawatomies of Huron	24	37	10.38	400.00	5.06	415.44	400.00	15.44
Quapaws			509.89			509.89	12.00	497.89
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi (annuity)	24	37	3,124.65	1,006.00		4,124.65	2,603.56	1,521.09
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi (interest)	24	37	12,373.95	50,000.00	8,038.11	70,412.06	62,521.52	7,890.54
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	24	37	3.68	7,870.00	11.02	7,884.70	7,871.37	13.33
Seminoles	24	37		28,500.00		28,500.00	28,500.00	
Senecas (employés)	24	38	86.85	530.00		707.85	540.15	167.70
Senecas (annuity)	24	37,38		3,160.00	95.71	3,255.71	3,160.00	95.71
Senecas of New York	24	38	395.08	11,902.50	375.20	12,872.78	11,902.50	770.28
Shawnees	24	38	10,863.82	5,000.00		15,863.82	5,000.00	10,863.82
Eastern Shawnees (annuity)	24	38	12.36	500.00	51.70	564.06	500.00	64.06
Eastern Shawnees (employés)	24	38	2,090.34	530.00	46.50	2,666.84	377.79	2,289.05
Shoshones			3,655.02			3,655.02	626.09	3,028.93
Sioux of Dakota			248.83			248.83	136.00	112.83
Sioux (Yankton tribe)	24	40	34,130.05	25,000.00	128.48	59,258.53	23,903.00	35,355.53
Sioux of Mississippi			57,008.50			57,008.50		57,008.50
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Santee Sioux of Devil's Lake			31.50		38.11			69.61
Six Nations of New York	24	39	388.04	4,500.00	32.60	4,920.64	4,536.69	381.95
S'Klallams			584.75			584.75		584.75
Snakes (Wal-pah-pe tribe)			536.51			536.51	253.62	282.89
Winnebagoes	24	40	20,024.01	44,162.47	20,194.86	84,381.34	76,935.62	7,445.72
Wyandottes			288.80			288.80	96.26	192.54
Yakamas			7,846.78			7,846.78	524.44	7,322.34
Cherokees (proceeds of lands)	R. S.	2093-2096		11,737.07		11,737.07	11,737.07	
Cherokees (proceeds of diminished reserve lands)			724,137.41			724,137.41		724,137.41
Kansas (proceeds of lands)	R. S.	2093-2096	4,254.14	23,558.80		27,812.94	23,680.33	4,132.61
Miamis of Kansas (proceeds of lands)			20,993.06			20,993.06	10,021.86	10,971.20
Omahas (proceeds of lands)			712.26			712.26		712.26
Otoes and Missourias (proceeds of lands)			416,861.59			416,861.59	4,770.20	412,091.39
Pawnees (proceeds of lands)	R. S.	2093-2096	159,128.67	17,782.94		176,911.61	176,911.61	
Pottawatomies (proceeds of lands)			32,584.94			32,584.94		32,584.94
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri (proceeds of lands)			13,025.33		34.01	13,059.34	2,374.44	10,684.90
Shawnees (proceeds of lands)			1,270.56			1,270.56		1,270.56
Winnebagoes (proceeds of lands)			20,621.61			20,621.61		20,621.61
Claims of settlers in Round Valley reservation, California, restored to public lands			594.37			594.37		594.37
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas			1,775.31			1,775.31		1,775.31
Proceeds of Sioux reservation in Minnesota and Dakota	12	519, 2093-2096	57,608.63	50,738.72	87.69	108,435.04	21,022.38	87,412.66
Civilization fund	R. S.	2093-2096	20,854.36	621.43	490.69	21,966.48		21,966.48
Interest of Cherokees on lands sold to Osages	R. S.	2093-2096		36,206.88		36,206.88	36,206.88	
Cherokee asylum fund	R. S.	2093-2096	64,147.17			64,147.17		64,147.17
Interest on Cherokee asylum fund	R. S.	2093-2096		3,207.36		3,207.36	3,207.36	
Cherokee national fund			427,242.20			427,242.20		427,242.20
Carried forward			2,473,989.01	1,330,115.94	90,671.65	3,894,776.60	1,571,889.93	32,490.88
								2,290,395.79

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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INTERIOR—INDIANS—continued.										
Brought forward.....				\$2,473,989.01	\$1,330,115.94	\$90,671.65	\$3,894,776.60	\$1,571,889.93	\$32,490.88	\$2,290,395.79
Interest on Cherokee national fund.....		{ 24 R. S.	467 2093-2096}		56,820.42		56,820.42	56,820.42		
Cherokee orphan fund.....		R. S.	2093-2096	228,835.43	12,775.18		228,835.43	12,775.18		228,835.43
Interest on Cherokee orphan fund.....		R. S.	2093-2096	458,764.06			458,764.06			458,764.06
Cherokee school fund.....		{ 24 R. S.	467 2093-2096}		28,441.46		28,462.53	28,462.53		
Interest on Cherokee school fund.....		R. S.	2093-2096	21.07						
Chickasaw national fund.....		{ 24 R. S.	467 2093-2096}	950,678.82			959,678.82			959,678.82
Interest on Chickasaw national fund.....		{ 24 R. S.	46 2093-2096}		68,289.28		68,289.28	68,289.28		
Chickasaw incompetent fund.....		R. S.	2093-2096		2,000.00		2,000.00			2,000.00
Interest on Chickasaw incompetent fund.....		R. S.	2093-2096	2,400.00	97.81		2,497.81			2,497.81
Choctaw general fund.....		R. S.	2093-2096	47,514.00		8,300.00	55,814.00	8,300.00		47,514.00
Interest on Choctaw general fund.....		{ 24 R. S.	467 2093-2096}		29,420.04		29,420.04	29,375.70		44.34
Choctaw orphan fund.....		R. S.	2093-2096	1,608.04			1,608.04			1,608.04
Interest on Choctaw orphan fund.....		R. S.	2093-2096		80.40		80.40	80.40		
Choctaw school fund.....		R. S.	2093-2096	49,472.70			49,472.70			49,472.70
Interest on Choctaw school fund.....		R. S.	2093-2096		2,473.64		2,473.64	2,473.64		
Chippewa and Christian Indian fund.....		R. S.	2093-2096	42,560.36			42,560.36			42,560.36
Interest on Chippewa and Christian Indian fund.....		R. S.	2093-2096		2,128.02	31.53	2,159.55	2,128.02		31.53
Creek orphans' fund.....						83.65	83.65			83.65
Interest on Creek orphans' fund.....						385.84	385.84			385.84
Delaware general fund.....				673,894.64			673,894.64			673,894.64
Interest on Delaware general fund.....		{ 24 R. S.	467 2093-2096}		45,581.76	1,307.53	46,889.29	46,889.29		
Delaware school fund.....				11,000.00			11,000.00			11,000.00
Interest on Delaware school fund.....		R. S.	2093-2096	12,083.89	550.00		12,633.89			12,633.89
Iowa fund.....				116,543.37			116,543.37			116,543.37
Interest on Iowa fund.....		{ 24 R. S.	467 2093-2096}	1,401.17	9,347.16	95.42	10,843.75	10,683.85		159.90
Kansas school fund.....		R. S.	2093-2096	27,174.41			27,174.41			27,174.41
Interest on Kansas school fund.....		R. S.	2093-2096	2,263.90	1,358.72	810.08	4,432.70	4,428.67		4.03
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws school fund.....				10,000.00		794.70	10,794.70	132.45		10,662.25
Interest on Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws school fund.....		{ 24 R. S.	467 2093-2096}	293.08	2,117.75	65.50	2,476.33	658.20		1,818.13

Interest on Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws fund.....	{ 24 R. S.	46) 2093-2096}	262.37	4,843.55	956.70	6,062.62	5,090.78	971.84
Kickapoo general fund.....			123,465.70			123,465.70	2,320.94	121,144.76
Interest on Kickapoo general fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096	1,497.79	6,119.71	7.06	7,624.56	6,197.15	1,427.41
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund.....			20,000.00			20,000.00		20,000.00
Interest on L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096	2,175.90	1,000.00	967.69	4,143.59	3,778.30	365.29
Menomonee fund.....			134,039.38			134,039.38		134,039.38
Interest on Menomonee fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096	3,803.30	7,651.96	912.89	12,368.15	10,017.10	2,351.05
Omaha fund.....	R. S.	2693-2190	57,214.24	66,158.30		123,372.54	2,790.18	120,582.36
Interest on Omaha fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096		4,684.09		4,684.09		4,684.09
Osage fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096	5,733,014.74	1,304,987.44		7,038,002.18		7,038,002.18
Interest due Osage fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096	434,997.26	295,770.16	5,524.45	736,291.87	228,724.40	507,567.47
Osage school fund.....			119,911.53			119,911.53		119,911.53
Interest due Osage school fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096	481.08	5,995.58	2,495.69	8,972.35	4,822.78	4,149.57
Interest on Otoc and Missouriia fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096	31,395.91	20,734.28	233.81	52,364.00	25,718.24	26,645.76
Ponca fund.....			70,000.00			70,000.00		70,000.00
Interest on Ponca fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096	2,721.32	3,500.00	4.43	6,225.75	6,172.00	53.75
Pawnee fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096		249,988.70		249,988.70		249,988.70
Interest on Pawnee fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096		28,064.52		28,064.52		28,064.52
Pottawatomie education fund.....			76,993.93			76,993.93		76,993.93
Interest on Pottawatomie education fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096	1,726.08	3,940.11	15.39	5,681.58	5,370.70	310.88
Pottawatomie general fund.....			89,618.57			89,618.57		89,618.57
Interest on Pottawatomie general fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096	23,238.92	4,480.92	8.58	27,728.42	7,146.20	20,582.22
Pottawatomie mills fund.....			17,482.07			17,482.07		17,482.07
Interest on Pottawatomie mills fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096	1,136.38	874.10	15.53	2,026.01	1,726.05	299.96
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi fund.....			55,058.21			55,058.21		55,058.21
Interest on Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096	1,424.76	2,752.92		4,177.68	3,044.81	1,132.87
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri fund.....			21,659.12			21,659.12		21,659.12
Interest on Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096	6,336.20	1,082.96		7,419.16		7,419.16
Seneca fund.....			40,979.60			40,979.60		40,979.60
Interest on Seneca fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096		2,048.98	24.77	2,073.75	2,048.98	24.77
Seneca fund, Tonawanda band.....			86,950.00			86,950.00		86,950.00
Interest on Seneca fund, Tonawanda band.....	R. S.	2093-2096	4,481.28	4,347.50	151.75	8,980.53	4,347.50	4,633.03
Seneca and Shawnee fund.....			15,140.42			15,140.42		15,140.42
Interest on Seneca and Shawnee fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096		757.02	31.18	788.20	757.02	31.18
Shawnee fund.....			1,985.65			1,985.65		1,985.65
Interest on Shawnee fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096	554.11	99.28		653.39		653.39
Eastern Shawnee fund.....			9,079.12			9,079.12		9,079.12
Interest on Eastern Shawnee fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096	285.89	453.96		739.85	680.94	58.91
Shoshonee and Bannock fund.....			6,000.00			6,000.00		6,000.00
Interest on Shoshonee and Bannock fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096	1,048.36	300.00		1,348.36		1,348.36
Stockbridge Consolidated fund.....			75,886.04			75,886.04		75,886.04
Interest on Stockbridge Consolidated fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096	395.48	3,794.30	114.11	4,303.89	3,877.26	426.63
Umatilla school fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096	46,646.14	17,667.30	1,812.12	66,125.56	2,673.62	63,451.94
Ute 5 per cent. fund.....			500,000.00			500,000.00		500,000.00
Interest on Ute 5 per cent. fund.....	R. S.	2093-2096	28,777.05	25,000.00	317.00	54,094.05	26,291.85	27,802.20
Ute 4 per cent. fund.....			1,250,000.00			1,250,000.00		1,250,000.00
Carried forward.....			14,217,361.86	3,658,695.22	116,139.05	17,992,196.13	2,196,984.37	32,490.88
								15,762,720.88

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amount carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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INTERIOR—INDIANS—continued.										
Brought forward				\$14,217,361.86	\$3,658,695.22	\$116,139.05	\$17,992,196.13	\$2,196,984.37	\$32,490.88	\$15,762,720.85
Interest on Uto 4 cent. fund		R. S.	2093-2096	20,056.27	50,004.00	461.32	70,517.59	24,022.50		48,495.09
Kickapoo 4 per cent. fund		R. S.	2093-2096		15,802.87		15,862.87			15,802.87
Interest on Kickapoo 4 per cent. fund		R. S.	2093-2096		1,261.23		1,264.23			1,264.23
Payments to North Carolina Cherokees		R. S.	2093-2096	31,508.75	1,563.44	50.00	33,122.19	1,638.82		31,483.37
Incidentals in Arizona	1887	24	42		5,000.00	7.50	5,007.50	3,829.29		1,178.21
Incidentals in Arizona, employés	1887	24	42		8,000.00		8,000.00	6,081.26		1,918.74
Incidentals in Arizona, support and civilization	1887	24	42		7,000.00	120.23	7,120.23	7,000.74		119.49
Do	1886			890.86		224.86	1,115.72	360.28		755.44
Do	1885			2,504.96		66.60	2,571.56		2,571.56	
Do	1884					50	.50		.50	
Do	1883	24	292		414.17		414.17	357.17		57.00
Incidentals in California, employés	1887	24	42		8,000.00	537.97	8,537.97	8,206.21		331.76
Incidentals in California, support and civilization	1887	24	42		18,000.00	47.24	18,047.24	15,719.27		2,327.97
Incidentals in California	1886			750.27		372.53	1,122.80			
Incidentals, California	1885			1,240.87			1,240.87	1,086.67	154.20	
Do	1883*	24	292		418.32		418.32	410.72		7.60
Incidentals, Colorado	1887	24	43		1,500.00		1,500.00	838.18		661.82
Do	1886			332.00		353.99	685.99			685.99
Do	1885			218.25			218.25	126.45	91.80	
Do	1883*	24	292		512.78		512.78	512.78		
Incidentals, Dakota	1887	24	43		8,000.00	204.98	8,204.98	6,213.97		1,991.01
Do	1886			3,719.99		735.77	4,455.76	186.23		4,269.53
Do	1885			579.50			607.72		607.72	
Do	1884*					15.75	15.75		15.75	
Do	1883*	24	292		794.06	82.86	876.92	794.06	82.86	
Incidentals, Idaho	1887	24	43		1,000.00	38.50	1,038.50	1,029.15		9.35
Do	1886			753.25		411.96	1,165.21	899.20		266.01
Do	1885			467.67		570.00	1,037.67	18.00	1,019.67	
Do	1883*	24	293		806.73		806.73	806.73		
Incidentals, Montana	1887	24	43		4,000.00	500.25	4,500.25	3,333.19		1,167.06
Do	1886			80.18		614.77	694.95	148.60		546.45
Do	1885			662.35		97.70	760.05	87.60	672.55	
Do	1884*					501.51	501.51		501.51	
Do	1884†					161.47	161.47	161.47		
Do	1883*	24	293		568.25		568.25	568.25		
Incidentals, Nevada	1887	24	43		1,500.00		1,500.00	1,842.18		157.82
Incidentals, Nevada, employés	1887	24	43		6,000.00		6,000.00	5,999.91		.09



Incidentals, Nevada, support and civilization	1887	24	43		15,000.00		15,000.00	9,453.14		5,546.86
Do	1888					542.02	6,974.36	699.19		6,275.17
Do	1885			6,432.34		101.20	4,130.69	.58	4,130.11	
Do	1884†			4,029.49		18.74	18.74			
Do	1883*	24	293		970.63		970.63	970.63		
Incidentals, New Mexico, employes, support and civilization	1887	24	43		5,000.00		5,000.00	4,966.81		33.19
Do	1886			129.05		294.03	423.08	157.00		266.08
Do	1885			122.23			122.23		122.23	
Do	1883*	24	293		335.88		335.88	335.88		
Incidentals, Oregon, employes	1887	24	43		6,000.00		6,000.00	5,800.61		199.39
Incidentals, Oregon, support and civilization	1887	24	43		10,000.00		11,299.53	10,806.49		493.04
Do	1886			2,302.74		611.71	2,914.45	1,101.81		1,812.64
Do	1885			606.24		133.90	740.14	61.85	678.29	
Do	1883*	24	293		1,114.80		1,114.80	1,060.80		54.00
Incidentals, Utah, employes and support and civilization	1887	24	43		10,000.00	477.23	10,477.23	10,054.69		422.54
Do	1886			1,680.75		408.52	2,089.27	1,813.95		775.32
Do	1885			41.61			41.61	27.95	13.66	
Do	1883*	24	293		1,523.22		1,523.22	1,523.22		
Incidentals, Washington, employes and support and civilization	1887	24	43		16,000.00	161.58	16,161.58	14,184.97		1,976.61
Do	1886			984.26		677.04	1,661.90	3.45		1,658.45
Do	1885			2,701.92		.45	2,702.37	12.91	2,689.46	
Do	1883*	24	293		1,086.42		1,086.42	1,086.42		
Incidentals in Wyoming	1887	24	43		1,000.00	417.25	1,417.25	1,415.00		2.25
Do	1886			379.90		191.21	571.11	150.00		421.11
Do	1885			1,099.05			1,099.05		1,099.05	
Do	1883*	24	293		732.81		732.81	732.81		
Incidentals in Oregon and Washington	1873*	24	293		106.25		106.25	106.25		
Support of—										
Arapahoes and Cheyennes of Upper Arkansas River	1883*	24	293		1.34		1.34	1.34		
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, clothing	1887	24	31		12,000.00		12,000.00	11,763.37		236.63
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, employes	1887	24	31		7,000.00		7,000.00	6,999.38		.62
Do	1886			3,847.29		8.34	3,855.63	1,570.00		2,285.63
Do	1885			195.57			195.57		195.57	
Do	1884*					7.29	7.29	7.29		
Do	1883*	24	293		301.50		301.50	301.50		2,500.00
Do	1882*			2,500.00			2,500.00			2,500.00
Do	1881*			2,500.00			2,500.00			2,500.00
Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches	1887	24	41		325,000.00	1,945.63	326,945.63	286,736.33		40,209.30
Do	1886			21,216.61		1,179.09	22,395.70	21,028.47		1,367.23
Do	1885			1,703.46		10.80	1,714.06		1,714.06	
Do	1884*					1.10	1.10	1.10		
Carried forward				14,333,599.54	4,212,012.92	130,832.59	18,676,445.05	2,684,339.78	48,851.43	15,943,253.84

\*And prior years.

†And prior; transfer.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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INTERIOR—INDIANS—continued.										
Brought forward .....				\$14,333,599.54	\$4,212,012.92	\$130,832.59	\$18,676,445.05	\$2,684,339.78	\$48,851.43	\$15,943,253.84
Support of—										
Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches	1883*	24	293,300		775.92		775.92	775.92		
Arikarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	1887	24	41		40,000.00	875.40	40,875.40	35,352.49		6,522.91
Do	1886			4,579.64		432.51	5,012.15	243.09		4,769.06
Do	1885			2,771.19			2,771.19	4.69	2,766.50	
Do	1883*	24	293		8.80	3.80	2,771.19	3.80	3.80	
Assinaboines in Montana	1887	24	41		30,000.00	1,206.00	31,206.00	30,783.89		422.11
Do	1886			3,598.81		8.77	3,607.68	1,133.97		2,473.71
Do	1885			468.29			468.29	400.00	68.29	
Do	1884*					14.31	14.31		14.31	
Do	1883*	24	293		52.43	2.43	54.86	52.43	2.43	
Black feet bloods and Piegans	1887	24	41		80,000.00	1,515.93	81,515.93	59,868.82		21,647.11
Do	1886			20,627.73		744.91	21,372.64	4,672.09		16,700.55
Do	1885			981.37			981.37		981.37	
Do	1883*	24	293		.75	.75	1.50	.75	.75	
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, clothing	1887	24	31		12,000.00		12,000.00	12,000.00		
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, employes	1887	24	31		6,500.00	259.26	6,759.26	6,556.74		202.52
Do	1886			335.69			335.69	58.74		276.95
Do	1885			466.06			466.06		466.06	
Do	1883*	24	293		31.50	31.50	63.00	31.50	31.50	
Chippewas of Lake Superior	1887	24	41		5,000.00		5,000.00	4,356.23		643.72
Do	1886			914.25		394.48	1,248.73			1,248.73
Do	1885			2,038.26			2,038.26		2,038.26	
Chippewas of the Mississippi	1887	24	31		4,030.00		4,000.00	3,997.30		2.70
Do	1886			2.71		407.98	410.69	1.50		408.59
Do	1885			609.36			609.36		609.36	
Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoish bands	1885			1,335.52			1,335.52		1,335.52	
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribes	1887	24	41		10,000.00	94.60	10,094.60	7,163.51		2,931.09
Do	1886			1,833.13		301.94	2,135.07	520.00		1,615.07
Do	1885			3,774.16		43.00	3,817.16		3,817.16	
Do	1884*					1.53	1.53		1.53	
Do	1881*			158.62			158.62			158.62
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain band	1887	24	41		7,000.00		7,000.00	5,962.76		1,037.24
Do	1886			381.65			381.65			381.65
Do	1885			24.60		.30	24.90		24.90	
Chippewas, of White Earth Reservation	1887	24	41		10,000.00		10,000.00	9,057.12		942.88

Do	1880			2,661.42		392.69	3,054.11	1,445.25		1,608.86
Do	1885			37.67			37.67		37.67	
Do	1884*					1.14	1.14		1.14	
Columbias and Colvilles	1887	24	32		6,000.00		6,000.00	3,815.00		2,185.00
Do	1886			3,300.82			3,300.82	450.00		2,850.82
Confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon	1887	24	41		6,000.00	133.58	6,133.58	6,062.61		70.97
Do	1886			14.71		171.09	185.80	174.93		10.87
Do	1885					.47	.47	.47		
Confederated bands of Utes, employes	1887	24	40		13,520.00	160.55	13,680.55	13,232.77		447.78
Confederated bands of Utes, beneficial objects	1887	24	40		30,220.00	4.10	30,224.10	22,308.19		7,915.91
Confederated bands of Utes, subsistence	1887	24	40		30,000.00	379.01	30,379.01	29,495.31		883.70
Do	1886			3,192.31		513.97	*3,706.28	2,995.21		711.07
Do	1885			324.55		37.50	362.05	182.00	180.05	
Do	1883*	24	294		159.05		159.05	159.05		
Crows, clothing	1887	24	33		15,000.00		15,000.00	13,852.85		1,147.15
Crows, employes	1887	24	33		7,500.00		7,500.00	7,490.20		30.80
Crows, subsistence	1887	24	33		60,000.00	1,895.13	61,895.13	60,505.91		889.22
Do	1886			2,108.64		638.20	2,746.84			2,746.84
Do	1885			2,273.88		4.50	2,278.38		2,278.38	
Do	1884*					244.75	244.75		244.75	
Do	1884†					2.96	2.96	2.96		
D'Wamiah and other allied tribes	1887	24	41		7,000.00		7,000.00	6,991.15		8.85
Do	1886			992.57		1.99	994.56			994.56
Do	1885			265.19			265.19		265.19	
Flatheads and other confederated tribes	1887	24	41		10,000.00		10,000.00	8,495.83		1,504.17
Do	1886			662.16		298.48	955.64			955.64
Do	1885			101.55			101.55		101.55	
Flatheads, Carlos band	1887	24	41		16,000.00		16,000.00	11,829.68		4,170.32
Do	1886			7,720.90		844.26	8,565.16			8,565.16
Do	1885			2,898.20			2,898.20		2,898.20	
Gros Ventres in Montana	1887	24	41		30,000.00	234.58	30,234.58	30,234.58		
Do	1880			3,929.06		519.25	4,442.31	543.75		3,898.56
Do	1884*	24	293		56.76		59.19	56.76	2.43	
Do	1883*					.70	.70	.70	.70	
Hualpais in Arizona	1887	24	41		5,000.00		5,000.00	3,655.04		1,344.96
Do	1886			5,715.09			5,715.09			5,715.09
Indians in Arizona and New Mexico	1887	24	41		210,000.00	708.62	210,708.62	134,451.43		76,257.19
Do	1886			88,185.57		2,215.17	90,380.74	67,282.59		23,098.15
Do	1885			7,181.31		1,740.40	8,921.71		8,921.71	
Do	1884*					132.41	132.41		132.41	
Do	1884†					68.47	68.47	68.47		
Indians of Central Superintendency	1885			3,861.06			3,861.06	34	3,860.72	
Do	1883*	24	293		38.28		38.28	38.28		
Indians of Fort Hall Reservation	1887	24	41		17,000.00	244.05	17,244.05	15,235.61		2,008.44
Do	1886			1,610.07		153.29	1,763.36	1,221.40		541.96
Do	1885			540.36			540.36		540.36	
Carried forward				14,516,057.77	4,880,871.41	148,344.13	19,545,273.31	3,309,584.79	80,478.43	16,155,210.09

\* And prior.

† And prior, transfer.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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INTERIOR—INDIANS—continued.										
Brought forward .....				\$14,516,057.77	\$4,880,871.41	\$148,344.13	\$19,545,273.31	\$3,309,584.79	\$80,478.43	\$16,155,210.09
Support of—										
Indians of Fort Peck Agency .....	1887	24	41		90,000.00	8,088.96	98,088.96	91,372.52		6,666.44
Do .....	1886			17,908.15		313.17	18,221.32	3,635.72		14,585.60
Do .....	1885			2,570.03			2,570.03	2,208.60	361.43	
Do .....	1883*	24	293		11.90	11.90	23.80	11.90	11.90	
Do .....	1882*			211.41			211.41	211.41		
Indians of Klamath Agency .....	1887	24	41		5,000.00	1.80	5,001.80	4,660.53		341.27
Do .....	1886			611.45			611.45			611.45
Do .....	1885			2,510.25			2,510.25		2,510.25	
Indians of Lemhi Agency .....	1887	24	42		15,000.00	194.80	15,194.80	13,305.55		1,889.25
Do .....	1886			892.21		664.37	1,556.58			1,556.58
Do .....	1885			891.79			891.79		891.79	
Indian schools .....	1887	24	44		650,000.00	10,878.06	660,878.06	587,122.39		73,755.67
Do .....	1886			70,403.10		7,822.55	78,225.65	58,527.24		19,698.41
Do .....	1885			63,538.27		2,691.50	66,229.77	2,145.45	64,084.32	
Do .....	1884*					21.49	21.49		21.49	
Do .....	1884*					355.28	355.28	355.28		
Schools, farms, etc., for Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches .....	1873*	24	294		2.25		2.25	2.25		
Indian schools in Alaska .....	1887	24	45		20,000.00		20,000.00	9,375.00		10,625.00
Do .....	1886			15,301.25			15,301.25	4,545.00		10,756.25
Do .....	1885			6,438.32			6,438.32		6,438.32	
Indian schools near Arkansas City .....	1886			3,911.85		511.13	4,422.98			4,422.98
Do .....	1885			4.03		.80	4.83		4.83	
Do .....	1884*					149.99	149.99	149.99		
Indian schools, Carlisle, Pa. ....	1887	24	45		80,000.00	5,391.52	85,391.52	81,451.02		3,940.50
Indian schools, salaries .....	1887	24	45		1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00		
Do .....	1886			4,135.07		8.56	4,143.63	4,036.17		107.46
Do .....	1885			9.83		4.80	14.63		14.63	
Do .....	1884*					194.60	194.60		194.60	
Indian schools, purchase of Parker farm .....		24	465		18,000.00		18,000.00	18,000.00		
Indian schools, Chilocco Ind. Ter. ....	1877	24	45		30,625.00		30,625.00	23,814.78		6,810.22
Indian schools, Chilocco, building and repairs .....	1877	24	45		2,000.00		2,000.00	1,859.68		140.32
Indian schools, Chilocco, salaries .....	1877	24	55		1,500.00		1,500.00			
Indian schools, Forest Grove, Oregon .....	1886			9,241.00		826.68	10,067.68	9,833.09		234.59
Do .....	1885			2,896.91		1,544.77	4,441.68	30.00	4,411.68	
Indian schools, Genoa, Nebr. ....	1887	24	45		29,750.00		29,750.00	28,706.67		1,043.33
Do .....	1886			2,523.00		.10	2,523.70	1,979.93		543.77

Do	1885			556.97		20.70	577.67	334.19	243.48	
Do	1884					322.15	322.15		322.15	
Indian schools, Hampton, Va	1887	24	45		20,040.00		20,040.00	14,430.60		5,609.40
Do	1886			5,384.61			5,384.61	5,080.00		304.61
Do	1885			555.07			555.07		555.07	
Do	1885				2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00		
Indian schools, Lawrence, Kans., salaries	1887	24	45							
Indian schools, Lawrence, Kans., build- ings and repairs	1887	24	45		4,750.00		4,750.00	1,425.20		3,324.80
Indian schools, Lawrence, Kans., support	1887	24	45		61,250.00	1,390.57	62,640.57	49,501.96		13,138.61
Indian schools, Lawrence, Kans.	1886			11,975.77		1,237.76	13,213.53	3,838.92		9,374.61
Do	1885			9,684.35		.99	9,685.34		9,685.34	
Indian schools, North Carolina Chero- kees	1885			283.75			283.75		283.75	
Indian school at Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia	1887	24	45		33,400.00		33,400.00	24,880.60		8,519.40
Do	1886			9,240.48			9,240.48	8,482.00		758.48
Do	1885			6,145.54			6,145.54		6,145.54	
Do	1885			13,207.52		1.00	13,208.52	8,304.62		4,903.90
Indian schools in private families										
Indian schools, Salem, Oregon, building and repairs	1887	24	45		5,000.00		5,000.00	1,619.34		3,380.66
Indian schools, Salem, Oregon, salaries	1887	24	45		1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00		
Indian Schools, Salem Oregon, support	1887	24	45		35,000.00		35,000.00	32,138.05		2,861.95
Indian schools, St. Ignatius Mission, Montana	1887	24	45		22,500.00		22,500.00	16,875.00		5,625.00
Do	1886			5,625.00			5,625.00	5,625.00		
Do	1887	24	45, 46		50,100.00		50,100.00	35,005.40		15,094.60
Do	1886			37,468.81			37,468.81	24,872.32		12,596.49
Do	1885			17,195.60		30.15	17,225.75	107.32	17,118.43	
Do	1884	24	42			326.93	326.93	326.93		
Do	1887			2,500.00			2,500.00	2,450.10		49.90
Do	1886			53.26			53.26			53.26
Do	1885			1,210.43			1,210.43		1,210.43	
Do	1884					161.40	161.40		161.40	
Kickapoo	1887	24	42		5,000.00		5,000.00	1,529.84		3,470.16
Do	1886			956.57		15.74	972.31	115.00		857.31
Do	1885			1,657.20			1,657.20		1,657.20	
Klamaths and Modocs	1887	24	34		1,000.00		1,000.00	902.63		97.37
Do	1886			410.41			410.41			410.41
Do	1885			1,175.11			1,175.11		1,175.11	
Do	1884					1.00	1.00		1.00	
Do	1883	24	307		281.97		281.97	281.97		
Do	1887	24	42		4,000.00	97.58	4,097.58	3,596.82		500.76
Do	1886			1,164.88		94.66	1,259.54			1,259.54
Do	1885			446.93			446.93		446.93	
Do	1884					50.00	50.00		50.00	
Do	1887	24	42		4,000.00		4,000.00	4,000.00		
Do	1886					35.25	35.25			35.25
Do	1885			88.40			88.40		88.40	
Carried forward				14,844,542.95	6,076,082.53	191,756.84	21,112,382.32	4,508,548.68	198,667.89	16,405,165.76

\* And prior.

† And prior, transfer.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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INTERIOR—INDIANS—continued.										
Brought forward .....				\$14,844,542.95	\$6,076,082.53	\$191,756.84	\$21,112,382.32	\$4,505,548.68	\$198,667.89	\$16,405,165.75
Support of—										
Menomonees .....	1884*					.75	.75		.75	
Modocs in Indian Territory .....	1887	24	42		4,000.00		4,000.00	3,662.36		337.64
Do .....	1886			1,197.57		82.34	1,279.91	197.50		1,082.41
Do .....	1885			475.73			475.73		475.73	
Molels .....	1887	24	35		3,000.00	7.68	3,007.68	2,977.08		30.60
Do .....	1886			98.65		157.48	256.13			256.13
Do .....	1885			461.30			461.30		461.30	
Navajoes .....	1887	24	42		7,500.00		7,500.00	6,874.72		625.28
Do .....	1886			2,937.34		843.81	3,781.15	1,673.44		2,107.71
Do .....	1885			6,397.61		1.13	6,398.74	3.00	6,395.74	
Do .....	1883*	24	293		43.60		43.60			
Nez Percés .....	1887	24	35		3,500.00		3,500.00	3,442.16		57.84
Do .....	1886			830.00			830.00	770.00		60.00
Do .....	1885			25.00			25.00		25.00	
Nez Percés Indians, Idaho .....	1887	24	42		6,500.00		6,500.00	6,250.25		249.75
Do .....	1886			798.92			768.92	735.00		63.92
Nez Percés of Joseph's band .....	1887	24	42*		18,000.00		18,000.00	8,585.75		9,414.25
Do .....	1886			2,283.99		.01	2,284.00	2,284.00		
Do .....	1885			386.19		10.50	396.69			
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoés, beneficial objects .....	1887	24	35		30,000.00	2,865.02	32,865.02	30,298.81		2,566.21
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoés, clothing .....	1887	24	35		12,000.00		12,000.00	12,000.00		
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoés, employés .....	1887	24	35		9,000.00		9,000.00	9,000.00		
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoés .....	1886			3,432.11		288.09	3,720.20	3,320.67		399.53
Do .....	1885			352.34			352.34		352.34	
Do .....	1883*	24	393		1,668.70		1,668.70	1,668.70		
Do .....	1881*			110.00			110.00			110.00
Do .....	1879*			60.00			60.00			60.00
Pawnees, schools .....	1887	24	35		10,000.00	21.41	10,021.41	8,625.62		1,395.79
Pawnees, employés .....	1887	24	36		6,600.00		6,600.00	6,600.00		
Pawnees, iron, steel, etc .....	1887	24	36		500.00		500.00	500.00		
Pawnees .....	1886			4,304.41		138.32	4,442.73	2,580.52		1,862.21
Do .....	1885			2,627.23			2,627.23	15.76	2,611.47	
Do .....	1883*	24	293		113.03		113.03	113.03		
Poncas, subsistence .....	1887	24	36		15,000.00	21.58	15,021.58	1,117.75		13,903.83
Poncas, civilization .....	1887	24	36		5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00		

Poncas	1886			1,276.82		221.27	1,498.09	1,867.00		111.09
Do	1885			897.25		15.76	913.01		913.01	
Do	1883*	24	293		15.90	15.90	31.80	15.90	15.90	
Quapaws, education	1887	24	37		1,000.00		1,000.00	979.31		20.69
Quapaws, employes	1887	24	37		500.00		500.00	375.00		125.00
Quapaws	1886			80.98		50.00	130.38			130.98
Do	1885			143.74			143.74		143.74	
Qui-nai-Elts and Quil-leh-Utes	1887	24	42		4,000.00	4.88	4,004.88	3,975.24		29.64
Do	1886			580.77		34.87	615.64			615.64
Do	1885			551.99			551.99		551.99	
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	1887	24	37		200.00		200.00	200.00		
Do	1886			80.00			80.00			80.00
Schools not otherwise provided for	1883*	24	294		21.53	23.53	44.86	21.33	23.53	
Shoshones, clothing	1897	24	39		10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00		
Shoshones, employes	1897	24	39		6,000.00	122.63	6,122.63	5,592.50		530.13
Bannocks, clothing	1887	24	39		5,000.00		5,000.00	4,388.15		611.85
Bannocks, employes	1887	24	39		5,000.00		5,000.00	4,425.38		574.62
Shoshones and Bannocks	1886			8,608.03		149.44	8,757.47	1,175.00		7,582.47
Do	1885			1,347.90		.75	1,348.65		1,348.65	
Do	1883*	24	294		1,565.90		1,565.90	1,565.90		
Do	1884*					21.30	21.30		21.30	
Shoshones in Nevada	1887	24	42		10,000.00		10,000.00	9,994.02		5.98
Do	1886			208.53		196.41	904.94	904.94		
Do	1885			879.82			879.82	10.48		869.34
Shoshones in Wyoming	1887	24	42		15,000.00	5,503.27	20,503.27	17,670.41		2,832.86
Do	1886			28.54		285.15	323.69	150.00		173.69
Do	1885			308.75			308.75		308.75	
Do	1883*	24	294		66.90		66.90	66.90		
Sioux of Devil's Lake	1887	24	42		6,000.00		6,000.00	5,778.06		221.94
Do	1886			200.37		2.50	202.87			202.87
Do	1885			17.28			17.26		17.26	
Sioux of different tribes, etc., clothing	1887	24	39		130,000.00		130,000.00	130,000.00		
Sioux of different tribes, etc., employes	1887	24	39		32,900.00		32,900.00	32,869.29		30.71
Sioux of different tribes, etc., beneficial objects	1887	24	39		150,000.00	49.90	150,049.90	138,967.04		11,082.86
Sioux of different tribes, etc., civilization	1887	24	39		1,200,000.00	6,627.50	1,206,627.50	1,033,107.94		173,519.56
Sioux of different tribes, etc.	1886			162,460.51		6,688.86	169,149.37	113,006.96		54,142.41
Do	1885			78,637.09		93.08	78,730.17		78,730.17	
Do	1884*					38.32	38.32		38.32	
Do	1883*	24	293		3,712.65	24.65	3,737.30	3,537.28		175.37
Sioux of different tribes, etc., schools, Santeo and Crow Creek Agencies	1887	24	39		6,000.00		6,000.00	5,992.61		7.39
Sioux, Madawakanton band	1887	24	39, 40		10,000.00		10,000.00	8,781.00		1,219.00
Do	1885			720.00			720.00	162.50		557.50
Sioux of Lake Traverse	1887	24	42		6,000.00		6,000.00	5,990.82		9.18
Do	1886			260.58		23.33	283.91	75.00		208.91
Do	1885			58.88			58.88		58.88	
Sioux, Yankton tribe	1887	24	40		35,000.00		35,175.62	34,755.73		419.89
Carried forward				15,129,168.55	7,846,490.54	216,573.88	23,192,232.97	6,205,206.78	292,613.21	16,694,412.98

\* And prior years.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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INTERIOR—INDIANS—continued.										
Brought forward .....				\$15,129,168.55	\$7,846,490.54	\$216,573.88	\$23,192,232.97	\$6,205,204.78	\$292,613.21	\$16,694,412.98
Support of—										
Sioux, Yankton tribe.....	1886			195.76		259.38	455.14			455.14
Do.....	1885			1,000.81		63.00	1,063.81	20.20	1,043.61	
S'Klallams.....	1887	24	42		4,000.00		4,000.00	1,600.24		2,399.76
Do.....	1886			2,013.81		206.14	2,219.95			2,219.95
Do.....	1885			1,672.94			1,672.94		1,672.94	
Tonkawas.....	1887	24	42		5,000.00		5,000.00	4,635.10		364.90
Do.....	1886			1,095.09		155.69	1,250.78	500.00		750.78
Do.....	1885			3,398.67			3,398.67		3,398.67	
Utahs Tabequalche band.....	1885			298.00			298.00		298.00	
Do.....	1884*	24	294		145.96		145.96	145.96		
Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes.....	1887	24	42		6,500.00	25.00	6,525.00	6,094.17		430.83
Do.....	1886			912.76			912.76	88.03		824.73
Do.....	1885			77.15			77.15		77.15	
Do.....	1884*	24	294		207.35		207.35			207.35
Yakamas and other Indians.....	1887	24	42		14,000.00	2,307.52	16,307.52	16,307.52		
Do.....	1886			3,633.30		280.12	3,913.42	1,846.42		2,067.00
Do.....	1885			1,346.13		.50	1,346.63		1,846.63	
Appraisal and survey of Otoe's and Missouri's lands reimbursable.....				229.80			229.80	229.80		
Appraisal and sale of lands in Nebraska, etc.		24	293		16.80		16.80	16.80		
Bridges, Santee Sioux and Ponca Reservation.....				1,083.71			1,083.71			1,083.71
Civilization of Winnebagoes.....				149.10			149.10			149.10
Consolidating Indian agencies.....	1884*					1.75	1.75		1.75	
Commission on coal, White Mountain Reservation, Arizona.....	1885			135.10			135.10		135.10	
Commission to negotiate the removal of Utes in Colorado.....	1879*	24	294		138.85		138.85	138.85		
Collecting and subsistence of roving bands of Kickapoos, etc.....	1874*	24	294		1.75		1.75	1.75		
Ditches and reservoirs for Navajoes.....		24	42		7,500.00		7,500.00	7,065.57		434.43
Expenses of the Ute Commission.....				1,659.06			1,659.06			1,659.06
Expenses of Indian delegation visiting Washington.....	1875*	24	294		111.01		111.01	111.01		
Expenses under treaties made by Indian Peace Commission.....	1873*	24	294		1,095.83		1,095.83	1,095.83		
Expenses of the Black Hill Commission.....		24	294		30.00	3.00	33.00	30.00	3.00	
Farm and school, Umatilla Reservation.....		23	340		10,000.00		10,000.00			10,000.00



Gratuity to certain Ute Indians	24	40	100.01	4,000.00	1,273.65	5,373.66	1,206.14	4,167.52
Homesteads for Indians	24	44	5,447.00	5,000.00	184.50	10,631.50	372.00	10,259.50
Homesteads for Seminoles in Florida			5,976.79			5,976.79	1,000.00	4,976.79
Indian school buildings	24	44	19,804.06	55,000.00	3,901.55	78,705.61	51,752.25	26,953.36
Indian school buildings, Genoa, Nebr.	24	45		10,000.00		10,000.00	2,117.71	7,882.29
Indian school buildings near Arkansas City					2.40	2.40		
Indian school buildings and grounds, Lawrence, Kans.	24	45		58,000.00		58,000.00		58,000.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor	R. S.	2093-2096		66,528.95		66,528.95	104.45	66,424.50
Indian school stock cattle	1887	24	44	10,000.00	30.00	10,030.00	9,905.00	125.00
Indian school transportation	1887	24	46	28,000.00	1,041.97	29,041.97	24,512.38	4,529.59
Do	1886			15,692.73	1,763.57	17,456.30	3,676.85	13,779.45
Insurance, etc., to Pawnees, Poncas, and Yankton Sioux	1873*	24	294		72.56	72.56	72.56	
Investigating Indian depredations claims	24	44	813.75	20,000.00		20,813.75	15,489.37	5,324.38
Irrigating ditches, Indian reservations			29,269.08		734.29	30,003.37	5,431.00	24,572.37
Maintenance, etc., of Adelaide and Julia German	18	424	5,125.00	250.00		5,375.00	250.00	5,125.00
Negotiating with certain Indian tribes	1887	24	44	15,000.00	1,982.52	16,982.52	15,350.57	1,631.95
Negotiating with Creeks, Seminoles, and Cherokees, etc			5,000.00			5,000.00		5,000.00
Negotiating treaty with Indians in Kansas	1873*	24	294		2.85	2.85	2.85	
Negotiating with Sioux for modification of treaty					2.00	2.00		2.00
Payment to Kickapoo citizens	24	34		1,689.20		1,689.20	1,689.20	
Payment to Pottawatomie citizens			5,289.45			5,289.45		5,289.45
Payment of indemnity to Poncas			4,426.87			4,426.87		4,426.87
Payment to Ute Indians for individual improvements			9,100.00			9,100.00		9,100.00
Payment to Miamics of Kansas citizens			751.69			751.69		751.69
Pay and expenses of commissioners to appraise Round Valley Indian Reservation	24	294		128.70		128.70	128.70	
Purchase of wagons, teams, tools, etc., northern superintendency	1873*	24	294		4.89	4.89	4.89	
Preventing liquor traffic, Indian Reservation	1887	24	44		2,000.00	2,250.00	1,255.25	994.75
Do	1886			3,203.15		3,203.15		3,203.15
Relief of destitute Indians			35,570.81		2,080.92	37,651.73	13,419.37	24,232.36
Relief of destitute Indians in Nevada			2,649.38			2,649.38		2,649.38
Relief of Indians at Crow Fort, Belknap, Fort Peck, and Blackfoot Agencies			13,719.21		3,454.70	17,173.91	8,509.33	8,664.58
Relief of J. M. Hobbs	24	929		973.44		973.44	973.44	
Reimbursement to Creek orphan fund					391.10	391.10		391.10
Removal and support of Confederate band of Utes			22,175.37		621.01	22,796.38	2,008.38	20,788.00
Removal and support of Otoes and Missourias			25.00			25.00		25.00
Removal and subsistence of Indians in California, etc	1873*	24	295		101.20	101.20	101.20	
Removal of stray bands of Winnebagoes, etc.	1875*	24	295		10.50	10.50	10.50	
Carried forward			15,332,209.09	8,172,000.38	237,595.05	23,741,804.52	6,407,126.50	303,802.50
								17,030,875.22

\*And prior years.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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<b>INTERIOR—INDIANS—continued.</b>										
Brought forward.....				\$15,332,209.09	\$8,172,000.88	\$237,595.05	\$23,741,804.52	\$6,407,126.80	\$303,802.50	\$17,030,875.22
Reservoir at headquarters of the Mississippi, etc.....				15,663.17			15,663.17			15,663.17
School building, Forest Grove, Oregon.....				5,309.17			5,309.17	3,031.77		2,277.40
Settlement, subsistence, etc., of Shoshones, etc., Idaho and southwestern Oregon.....	1878*	24	295		1,145.22		1,145.22	1,145.22		
Sale and allotment of Umatilla Reservation, reimbursable.....		23	340		20,000.00		20,000.00	6,982.40		13,017.60
School building and support of school, Santa Fé, N. Mex.....				25,000.00			25,000.00			25,000.00
Stock cattle for industrial schools.....	1886			22,145.98		233.10	22,379.08	600.00		21,779.08
Do.....	1885			19,232.50			19,232.50		19,232.50	
Surveying and allotting Indian reservation.....	1887	24	44		25,000.00	382.50	25,382.50	1,951.25		23,431.25
Surveying and allotting Indian reservation (reimbursable).....		24	391		100,000.00		100,000.00			100,000.00
Surveying and allotments, Puyallup reservation.....				3,000.00			3,000.00			3,000.00
Survey and appraisement Omaha lands (reimbursable).....				384.19			384.19	384.19		
Survey and appraisement Umatilla lands (reimbursable).....						124.60	124.60			124.60
Surveying allotments Crow Indians in Montana.....		24	272		2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00		
Survey of Indian reservations.....	1885			27,871.34			27,871.34	9,621.31	18,250.03	
Survey of the Black Hills.....		24	295		15.00		15.00	15.00		
Total Interior, Indians.....				15,450,815.44	8,320,160.60	238,335.25	24,009,311.29	6,432,857.94	341,285.03	17,235,168.32
<b>INTERIOR—PENSIONS.</b>										
Army pensions.....	1887	24	122		73,800,000.00	1,440,468.77	75,240,468.77	75,179,791.70		60,877.07
Do.....	1886			118,636.00		1,180,630.26	1,299,266.26	2,380.73		1,296,885.53
Do.....	1885			22,808,029.68			22,830,459.23	2,494.75	22,827,964.48	
Do.....	1882*	24	295		62.36	27,082.84	27,145.20		27,145.20	
Do.....	1882†					6.19	6.19	6.19		
Pay and allowances, Army pensions.....	1886			6,334.52		29,677.72	36,012.24	2,013.02		33,999.22
Do.....	1885			26,927.10		.50	26,927.60	9,211.50	17,716.10	
Do.....	1884‡					1,280.85	1,280.85	1,280.85		
Fees of examining surgeons, Army pensions.....	1887	24	122		806,000.00	540,631.57	1,346,631.57	1,185,000.00		161,631.57
Do.....	1886	24	270	63.39	495,000.00	2,393.85	497,457.24	497,457.24		

Do.....	1885			12,094.62			12,094.62	12,094.62		
Do.....	1884*					7,798.70	7,798.70	7,798.70		
Contingent expenses, Army pensions.....	1885			9,840.32			9,840.32	9,840.32		9,840.32
Salaries, pension agents.....	1887	24	122		72,000.00	4,433.78	76,433.78	76,200.45		233.33
Clerk hire, pension agencies.....	1887	24	122		150,000.00	7,517.96	157,517.96	157,515.00		2.96
Rents, pension agencies.....	1887	24	122		20,000.00	1,653.75	21,653.75	21,305.00		348.75
Fuel pension agencies.....	1887	24	122		1,200.00	100.00	1,300.00	1,025.00		275.00
Lights, pension agencies.....	1887	24	122		2,000.00	61.40	2,061.40	900.00		1,161.40
Court expenses, pension agencies.....	1887	24	122			665.43	665.43	9,665.00		4.43
Arrears of pension agencies.....				595,814.81		51,754.13	447,568.94	87,078.22		360,490.72
Fees for vouchers, arrears of pension agencies.....				1,383.40		24.70	1,408.10			1,408.10
Arrears of Navy pensions.....				58,250.86		15,000.00	73,250.86			73,250.86
Fees for vouchers, arrears of Navy pensions.....				154.70		7.00	161.70			161.70
Navy pensions.....	1887	24	122			843,067.00	371,033.82	1,214,100.82	1,188,760.39	25,340.43
Do.....	1886			5,645.36		39,140.80	44,786.16	147.50		44,638.66
Do.....	1885			461,625.73		138.00	461,763.73	161.79	461,601.94	
Do.....	1882*					48.03	48.03			48.03
Pay and allowances, Navy pensions.....	1886			270.56		644.55	915.11			915.11
Do.....	1885			8,317.74			8,317.74		8,317.74	
Fees of examining surgeons, Navy pensions.....	1887	24	122,270		20,000.00	118.00	20,118.00	16,600.00		3,518.00
Do.....	1886			5,718.55		270.00	5,988.55			5,988.55
Do.....	1885			2,568.60			2,568.60		2,568.60	
Navy pension fund.....		R. S.	1547	32,983.75	5.00		32,988.75			32,988.75
Payment to G. G. Tarbell.....		24	270		225.69		225.69		225.69	
Mexican war pensions.....		24	544		2,300,000.00	55,000.00	2,355,000.00	370,000.00		1,985,000.00
Total Interior pensions.....				23,954,659.69	78,518,560.05	8,800,011.55	106,273,231.29	78,829,113.34	23,355,202.41	4,088,915.54
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.										
Pay, etc., of the Army.....	1883					7.00		7.00		
Do.....	1883*	24	{292,299 304,307}		112,481.08		112,481.08	112,186.90		294.18
Do.....	1884			100,000.00			100,000.00	6,544.20	93,455.80	
Do.....	1884*	24	265		2,829.11	24,673.84	27,502.95	2,829.11	24,673.84	
Do.....	1884†	18	418		65.37	10,070.13	10,135.50	10,135.50		
Do.....	1885			203,719.87		5,332.02	209,051.89	8,270.94	200,780.95	
Do.....	1886			104,349.81		66,668.88	171,018.69	51,294.43		119,724.26
Do.....	1887	24	92,95		12,540,857.21	98,613.35	12,648,470.56	12,460,115.44		188,355.12
Pay of volunteers (Mexican war).....	1871*	24	{292,300 302,304}		535.76		535.76	535.76		
Pay of the Military Academy.....	1885			14,299.88		1,814.54	16,114.42		16,114.42	
Do.....	1886			15,870.96		913.50	16,784.46	81.16		16,703.30
Do.....	1887	24	87,88		220,835.00	207.88	221,042.88	204,000.00		17,042.88
Pay of two and three years' volunteers.....	1871†	18	418		889.20	1,059.27	2,848.47	2,848.47		
Do.....	1871*	24	{292,299 304,306}		377,461.70	6,628.27	384,089.97	377,580.84	6,440.85	68.28
Carried forward.....				438,240.22	13,264,954.43	216,288.18	13,919,482.83	13,236,429.75	341,465.86	341,687.22

\*And prior years.

†And prior years, transfer account.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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<b>MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—continued.</b>										
Brought forward.....				\$438, 240. 22	\$13, 264, 854. 43	\$216, 288. 18	\$13, 010, 482. 83	\$13, 236, 429. 75	\$341, 465. 86	\$341, 587. 22
Collection and payment of bounty, prize money, etc., to colored soldiers and sailors.	1885			590. 78			590. 78		590. 78	
Do.....	1886			1, 000. 00		404. 27	1, 404. 27			1, 404. 27
Do.....	1887	24	251		1, 500. 00		1, 500. 00	1, 500. 00		
Bounty under act of July 28, 1886.....	1880*	24	{292, 299; 304, 307}		59, 946. 17	50. 00	59, 996. 17	59, 946. 17		50. 00
Do.....						2, 704. 30	2, 704. 30		2, 704. 30	
Do.....	(†)					2, 418. 30	2, 418. 30	2, 418. 30		
Bounty to volunteers, their widows and legal heirs.....	1871*	24	{292, 299; 304, 306}		417, 437. 05	4, 361. 62	421, 798. 67	417, 537. 05	4, 161. 62	100. 00
Do.....	1871†					310. 91	310. 91	310. 91		
Bounty to volunteers and regulars on enlistment.....	1871					25. 00	25. 00		25. 00	
Quarters for enlisted men, Military Academy.....		24	439		14, 000. 00		14, 000. 00			14, 000. 00
Academic buildings, Military Academy.....		24	439		70, 000. 00		70, 000. 00	5, 000. 00		65, 000. 00
Gymnasium, Military Academy.....		24	439		35, 000. 00		35, 000. 00	1, 000. 00		34, 000. 00
Work-shops, Military Academy.....		21	439		11, 500. 00		11, 500. 00			11, 500. 00
Subsistence of the Army.....	1883*	24	296, 301, 305		5, 320. 27		5, 320. 27	5, 320. 27		
Do.....	1884†					29. 88	29. 88	29. 88		
Do.....	1884*					4, 017. 16	4, 017. 16		4, 017. 16	
Do.....	1885			37, 454. 89		7, 783. 88	45, 238. 77	498. 25	44, 742. 52	
Do.....	1886			142, 342. 24		218, 664. 18	356, 006. 42	3, 760. 08		352, 246. 34
Do.....	1887	24	96		1, 745, 000. 00	6, 076. 75	1, 751, 076. 75	1, 732, 364. 00		18, 712. 75
Regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department.....	1879*			267. 75			267. 75			267. 75
Do.....	1882*			200. 00			200. 00			200. 00
Do.....	1883	24	296, 300, 305		8, 092. 77		8, 092. 77	8, 092. 77		
Do.....	1884†					190. 00	190. 00	190. 00		
Do.....	1884*					10, 169. 97	10, 169. 97		10, 169. 97	
Do.....	1885			82, 579. 14		757. 53	83, 336. 67	632. 20	82, 704. 47	
Do.....	1886			16, 945. 67		101, 660. 53	118, 608. 20	73, 073. 98		45, 534. 22
Do.....	1887	24	96		2, 678, 000. 00	111, 522. 73	2, 789, 522. 73	2, 778, 313. 98		11, 208. 75
Incidental expenses.....	1881*			37. 10			37. 10			37. 10
Do.....	1883*	24	296, 301, 305		4, 764. 67		4, 764. 67	4, 764. 67		
Do.....	1884	23	258		2, 011. 66		2, 011. 66	2, 011. 66		
Do.....	1884*					1, 251. 47	1, 251. 47		1, 251. 47	
Do.....	1884†					121. 75	121. 75	121. 75		
Do.....	1885			1, 431. 87		2, 249. 32	3, 680. 69	2, 711. 29	969. 40	

Do.....	1886		5,791.37		17,225.12	23,016.49	18,286.72		4,729.77	
Do.....	1887	24	96.97	675,000.00	146.98	675,146.98	673,674.48		1,472.50	
Barracks and quarters.....	1882		300.00			300.00			300.00	
Do.....	1883*	24	296,801	16,137.88		16,137.88	16,137.88			
Do.....	1884*				1,627.10			1,627.10		
Do.....	1884†				3,910.32	3,910.32	3,910.32			
Do.....	1885		3,991.87		124.36	4,116.23	1,195.19	2,921.04		
Do.....	1886				4,761.60	4,761.60	3,630.57		1,131.03	
Do.....	1887	24	97	620,000.00	9,420.70	629,420.70	628,891.13		529.57	
Transportation of the Army and its supplies.....	1883*	24	296,301,302 303,305	128,635.08		128,635.08	117,682.86	10,948.43	3.79	
Do.....	1884*				14,057.22	14,057.22		14,057.22		
Do.....	1884†				13.15	13.15	13.15			
Do.....	1885	24	296	95,000.00	2,357.81	97,362.64	97,062.34		300.30	
Do.....	1886		814.43		81,282.25	82,096.68	82,090.28		6.40	
Do.....	1887	24	97	2,800,000.00	5,870.76	2,805,870.76	2,797,086.73		8,784.03	
Transportation of the Army and its supplies, Pacific railroads.....	1884§	20	390	17,378.19		17,378.19	17,378.19			
Do.....	1885	20	390	67,034.97		67,034.97	67,034.97			
Do.....	1886	20	390	215,181.69	328.83	215,510.52	215,510.52			
Do.....	1887	20	390	83,807.52	75.12	83,882.64	83,882.64			
Fifty per centum of arrears of Army trans- portation due certain land-grant railroads.....	1883*	24	296,301,305	2,693.73		2,693.73	2,693.73			
Do.....	1885		39,767.43			39,767.43	2,008.55	37,758.88		
Do.....	1886		76,604.46			76,604.46	40,115.60		36,488.86	
Do.....	1887	24	97	85,000.00		85,000.00	28,849.86		56,150.14	
Transportation of officers and their baggage.....	1871*	24	295,300,305	186.87	169.72	356.59	186.87	169.72		
Horses for cavalry and artillery.....	1883*	24	297,301,305	8,624.12		8,624.12	8,624.12			
Do.....	1884*				26.77			26.77		
Do.....	1884†				218.49	218.49	218.49			
Do.....	1885		1,122.59		75.00	1,197.59	10.50	1,187.09		
Do.....	1886		.06		506.64	506.70	99.50		407.20	
Do.....	1887	24	97	130,000.00	480.60	130,480.60	130,016.27		464.33	
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage.....	1883*	24	296,301	56.53		56.53	56.53			
Do.....	1884†				51.20		51.20			
Do.....	1884*				701.71	701.71	701.71			
Do.....	1885	24	266	132.72	68,000.00	1,194.86	69,327.58	55,993.04	13,334.54	
Do.....	1886			318.46		98,245.43	98,563.89	30,834.16	67,729.73	
Do.....	1887	24	98	1,250,000.00		76,292.75	1,326,292.75	1,277,532.69	48,760.06	
National cemeteries.....	1885		81.02			81.02		81.02		
Do.....	1886		130.88		1,859.58	1,990.46			1,990.46	
Do.....	1887	24	249	100,000.00		100,000.00	99,921.13		78.87	
Pay of Superintendents of national ceme- teries.....	1885		365.68			365.68		365.68		
Do.....	1886		228.51		29.50				258.01	
Do.....	1887	24	249	60,440.00		60,440.00	60,409.82		30.18	
Head-stones for graves of soldiers.....	1887	24	249	40,000.00		40,000.00	38,820.61		1,179.39	
Carried forward.....				850,743.47	24,780,703.60	1,008,010.80	26,639,457.87	24,935,935.08	563,547.21	1,139,975.58

\* And prior years.

And prior years; transfer account.

† Transfer account.

§ And prior years, transfer.

## BALANCE OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriation July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—continued.										
Brought forward				\$850,743.47	\$24,780,703.60	\$1,008,010.80	\$26,639,457.87	\$24,935,935.08	\$563,547.21	\$1,139,975.58
Head-stones for graves of soldiers in private cemeteries				2,545.97			2,545.97	2,545.97		
Carson City national cemetery, Nevada				512.50			512.50			512.50
Fort Gratiot national cemetery, Michigan				110.75			110.75			110.75
Approaches to the national cemetery near Danville, Va	24	416			10,000.00		10,000.00			10,000.00
Road to the national cemetery near Richmond, Va	24	431			25,000.00		25,000.00			25,000.00
Road from Fort Scott to the national cemetery, Kansas				873.70			873.70			873.70
Road from Chattanooga, Tenn., to the national cemetery				53.87		.27	54.14			54.14
Road from Baton Rouge, La., to the national cemetery				6,000.00			6,000.00			6,000.00
Road from Marietta, Ga., to the national cemetery				5,000.00			5,000.00			5,000.00
Road from Springfield, Mo., to the national cemetery				3,550.00		.09	3,550.09	3,550.00		.09
Road to the national cemetery at Chalmette, La	24	121			25,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00		
Road from Vicksburg, Miss., to the national cemetery	24	508			10,000.00		10,000.00			10,000.00
Road from Natchez, Miss., to the national cemetery	24	121			10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00		
Road to the national cemetery, Knoxville, Tenn	24	159			6,000.00		6,000.00	6,000.00		
Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark	24	265, 245			35,952.00		35,952.00	35,952.00		
Maintenance of Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark	1886			19,000.00			19,000.00			19,000.00
Do	1887	24	246		14,992.00	4,000.00	18,992.00	10,093.33		8,898.67
Construction and repair of hospitals	1884					2,895.67	2,895.67	2,895.67		
Do	1885			2,286.30		142.93	2,429.23	119.29	2,309.94	
Do	1886			156.05		1,725.59	1,881.64			1,881.64
Do	1887	24	98		100,000.00	162.70	100,162.70	100,149.15		13.55
Construction of quarters for hospital stewards	1887	24	98		12,500.00		12,500.00	12,498.50		1.50
Medical and hospital department	1882			452.00			452.00			452.00
Do	1883†	24	292, 300, 307		486.62		486.62	486.62		
Do	1884†					1,318.38	1,318.38		1,318.38	

Do	1885			0,852.13			0,852.13	29.30	9,822.83	
Do	1886			83,774.10		9,916.72	93,690.82	69,275.00		24,415.82
Do	1887	24	98		200,000.00	3,843.28	203,843.28	148,012.00		55,831.28
Medical Museum and Library	1886					1.66	1.66	1.66		
Library Surgeon-General's Office	1887	24	98		10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00		
Army Medical Museum	1887	24	98		5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00		
Artificial limbs	1884†					1,443.20	1,443.20			1,443.20
Do	1884*					92.48	92.48	92.48		
Do	1885			1,761.53			1,761.53	18.15	1,743.38	
Do	1886			86,774.20			86,774.20	6,388.72		80,385.48
Do	1887	24	249		200,000.00		200,000.00	100,306.33		99,693.67
Trusses for disabled soldiers	R. S.		1178		5,006.00		5,006.00	5,006.00		
Medical and surgical history				226.34			226.34			226.34
Appliances for disabled soldiers	1885			1,697.50			1,697.50		1,697.50	
Do	1886			1,000.00			1,000.00			1,000.00
Do	1887	24	249		2,000.00		2,000.00	565.00		1,435.00
Ordnance service	1884†					3.00	3.00		3.00	
Do	1885			39.40			39.40		39.40	
Do	1886					224.27	224.27			224.27
Do	1887	24	99		90,000.00	807.85	90,807.85	90,807.85		
Ordnance material (proceeds of sales)	18	388		485,043.44	28,864.62	11,700.11	525,608.17	56,230.09		469,378.08
Powder and projectiles (proceeds of sales)	21	468		52.56	11,484.28		11,536.84			11,536.84
Ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies	1883†	24	292		14.70		14.70	14.70		
Do	1885			98.22		19.60	117.82		117.82	
Do	1886			46.38		123.22	169.60			169.60
Ordnance stores, ammunition	1887	24	99		100,000.00	67.48	100,067.48	100,067.48		
Ordnance stores, mounting guns, etc	1887	24	99		10,000.00	600.00	10,600.00	10,600.00		
Ordnance stores, manufacture, etc	1887	24	99		75,000.00	32.16	75,032.16	75,032.16		
Ordnance stores, equipments	1887	24	99		65,000.00	27.07	65,027.07	65,027.07		
Ordnance stores, preservation	1887	24	99		5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00		
Arming and equipping the militia	R. S.		1661	164,242.26	200,000.00	14,267.11	378,509.37	324,174.67		54,334.70
Sea-coast batteries for instruction of militia	22	93			8,883.35		8,883.35	8,883.35		
Armament of fortifications	1885			106,255.18			106,255.18	26,220.84	80,034.34	
Do	1886			237,397.71		618.60	238,016.31	153,268.67		84,747.64
Do	1887	24	343,345		38,219.17		38,219.17	2,830.61		35,388.56
Manufacture of arms at national armories	1886					5.10	5.10			5.10
Do	1887	24	99		400,000.00		400,000.00	400,000.00		
Manufacture or purchase of magazine guns				1,255.00			1,255.00			1,255.00
Powder depot, Dover, N. J	24	244			35,000.00		35,000.00	35,000.00		
Board on fortifications or other defenses				27,599.42		1,087.20	28,686.62	215.85		28,470.77
Rock Island bridge, Rock Island, Ill	1887	24	243		9,250.00		9,250.00	9,250.00		
Testing machine	1886					43.20	43.20			43.20
Do	1887	24	244		10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00		
Proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J	1887	24	244		3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00		
Machine guns	1886			21,966.40			21,966.40	21,411.28		555.12
Do	1887	24	343,345		4,246.57		4,246.57			4,246.57
Shooting galleries and ranges	1887	24	98		10,000.00		10,000.00			
Repairs of arsenals	1885			314.82			314.82		314.82	
Carried forward				2,120,681.20	26,556,602.91	1,063,179.74	29,740,463.85	26,896,954.87	660,948.62	2,182,560.36

\* And prior years, transfer account.

† And prior years.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—continued.										
Brought forward.....				\$2,120,681.20	\$26,556,602.91	\$1,063,179.74	\$29,740,463.85	\$26,896,954.87	\$660,948.62	\$2,182,560.36
Repairs of arsenals.....	1886					101.90	101.90			101.90
Do.....	1887	24	244		50,000.00		50,000.00	50,000.00		
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.....	1887	24	243		97,000.00		97,000.00	97,000.00		
Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1885			797.50			797.50		797.50	
Do.....	1887	24	243		20,200.00		20,200.00	20,200.00		
Springfield Arsenal, Springfield, Mass.....	1887	24	243		45,000.00		45,000.00	15,000.00		30,000.00
San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex.....	1886			4,075.20			4,075.20			4,075.20
San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex., paving.....		24	263		8,233.13		8,233.13	8,233.13		
Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.....	1887	24	243			.38	.38		.38	
Do.....	1887	24	244		4,700.00		4,700.00	4,700.00		
New York Arsenal, New York.....	1887	24	244		500.00		500.00	500.00		
Current and ordinary expenses, Military Academy.....	1885			2,780.74			2,780.74		2,780.74	
Do.....	1887	24	88,90		50,830.00		50,830.00	50,830.00		
Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, Military Academy.....	1885			173.52			173.52		173.52	
Do.....	1887	24	90		16,120.00		16,120.00	16,120.00		
Buildings and grounds.....	1885					314.17	314.17		314.17	
Do.....	1887	24	90		10,020.00		10,020.00	10,020.00		
Contingencies of fortifications.....	1885	24	295,305		2,410.59	5,975.99	8,386.58	8,386.58		
Preservation and repair of fortifications.....	1885			2,645.73		41.94	2,687.67		2,687.67	
Do.....	1886			5,334.78		1,223.31	6,558.09	225.00		6,333.09
Do.....	1887	24	343,345		8,493.15	120.02	8,613.17	1,845.00		6,768.17
Fort Brown, Tex.....				25,000.00			25,000.00			25,000.00
Torpedoes for harbor defenses.....	1885			41,500.00			41,500.00		41,500.00	
Do.....	1886			34,800.00		16,981.90	51,781.90	16,426.00		35,355.90
Do.....	1887	24	343,345		8,917.80	202.27	9,120.07	800.00		8,320.07
Engineer depot at Willets Point, N. Y.....	1886			500.00		1,431.30	1,931.30			1,931.30
Engineer depot at Willets Point, N. Y., incidentals.....	1887	24	98		3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00		
Engineer depot at Willets Point, N. Y., materials.....	1887	24	98		1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00		
Engineer depot at Willets Point, N. Y., instruments.....	1887	24	98		2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00		
Engineer depot at Willets Point, N. Y., library.....	1887	24	98		500.00		500.00	500.00		
Engineer depot at Willets Point, N. Y., building.....	1887	24	99		10,000.00	6.65	10,006.65	10,006.65		



Surveys and reconnaissances in military di- visions and departments.....	1885			1,826.01			1,826.01		1,826.01		
Do.....	1886			4,000.00		89.45	4,089.45				4,089.45
Do.....	1887	24	343,345		424.66		424.66				424.66
Survey of Gettysburgh battlefield.....				7,500.00			7,500.00	7,500.00			
Surveys for military defenses.....	*1883	24	295		12.00		12.00	12.00			
Do.....	*1884					6.26	6.26				6.26
Survey of boundary lines between Indian Territory and Texas.....				7,500.00			7,500.00	500.00			7,000.00
Improving Yellowstone National Park		24	240		20,000.00		20,000.00	20,000.00			
Contingencies of the Army.....	*1883	24	292		555.39		555.39	555.39			
Do.....	*1884					1,358.75	1,358.75		1,358.75		
Do.....	1885					397.80	397.80				
Do.....	1886			6,987.66		890.07	7,977.73	1,169.80		6,807.93	
Do.....	1887	24	99	15,195.00		1,601.74	16,796.74	5,800.51			10,996.23
Expenses of recruiting.....	1887	24	99		15,000.00	2,078.49	17,078.49	14,058.52			3,019.97
Do.....	*1883	24	292,300,304		1,405.07		1,405.07	1,405.07			
Do.....	*1884					15.65	15.65			15.65	
Do.....	1885					12.55	12.55		12.55		
Do.....	1886			31,154.90		159.89	31,314.79	77.48		31,237.31	
Do.....	1887	24	99	41,122.50		991.17	42,113.67	221.29			41,892.38
Expenses of Commanding General's office.....	1887	24	99		100,000.00	8.42	100,008.42	71,600.00			28,408.42
Contingencies of the Adjutant-General's De- partment.....	*1883	24	292		16.00		16.00	16.00			
Do.....	1885			3.06			3.06			3.06	
Do.....	1886					90.29	90.29				90.29
Do.....	1887	24	99		2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00			
Signal Service.....	*1883	24	295		405.25		405.25	405.25			
Do.....	*1884					30.00	30.00			30.00	
Do.....	1885			700.44		122.73	823.17			823.17	
Do.....	1886			50.00		12.11	62.11	11.65			50.46
Do.....	1887	24	99		3,000.00	18.50	3,018.50	-2,998.16			20.34
Pay.....	1885			41,678.34			41,678.34			41,678.34	
Do.....	1886			27,301.51			27,301.51	5,000.00			22,301.51
Do.....	1887	24	247		225,391.50	2.40	225,393.90	215,000.00			10,393.90
Subsistence.....	1885			7,343.20			7,343.20			7,343.20	
Do.....	1886			12,344.38		5,279.65	17,624.03	730.49			16,893.54
Do.....	1887	24	247		149,269.38		149,269.38	-149,000.00			269.38
Regular supplies.....	1885			1,787.22			1,787.22	3.13		1,784.09	
Do.....	1886	24	266	7.85	3,146.00	3,286.38	6,440.23	789.08			5,651.15
Do.....	1887	24	248,249		54,538.37	31.80	54,570.17	54,265.50			304.67
Incidental expenses.....	1885	24	295,300	591.29	7,002.10		7,593.39	7,079.10		514.29	
Do.....	1884	24	295,300		12,616.45		12,616.45	12,616.45			
Do.....	1886	24	266	59.00	1,879.75	1,009.20	2,947.95	1,795.30			1,152.65
Do.....	1887	24	248		772.00		772.00	655.00			117.00
Transportation.....	1885			10,316.98			10,316.98	906.28		9,410.70	
Do.....	1886			8,258.26		4,553.24	12,811.50	3,232.14			9,579.36
Carried forward.....				2,464,016.27	27,494,161.50	1,111,726.11	31,069,903.88	27,794,761.17	812,035.10		2,463,107.61

\* And prior years.

† And prior transfer account.

## BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

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Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—continued.										
Brought forward.....				\$2,464,016.27	\$27,494,161.50	\$1,111,726.11	\$31,069,903.88	\$27,794,761.17	\$812,035.10	\$2,463,107.61
Signal Service—continued.										
Transportation.....	1887	24	248		21,300.00	14.00	21,314.00	21,152.06		161.94
Barracks and quarters.....	1885			127.18			127.18		127.18	
Do.....	1886			9.67		2,212.64	2,222.31	34.00		2,188.31
Do.....	1887	24	248		84,009.17		84,009.17	84,000.00		9.17
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage.	1885			430.07			430.07		430.07	
Do.....	1886			11.87		60.92	72.79			72.79
Medical department.....	1885			3,368.16			3,368.16		3,368.16	
Do.....	1886			3,780.03			3,780.03	864.71		2,915.32
Do.....	1887	24	248		2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00		
Ordrance stores.....	1886			14.42			14.42	14.40		.02
Observation and report of storms.....	*1883	24	300,305		15.00		15.00	15.00		
Do.....	*1884					224.80	224.80		224.80	
Do.....	1885			22,075.24		6,946.12	29,021.36	602.00	28,419.36	
Do.....	1886			50,593.89		38.84	50,632.73	28,040.18		22,592.55
Do.....	1887	24	246,247		204,350.00	1,712.77	206,062.77	259,336.69		6,726.08
Observations and explorations in the Arctic seas.....				631.71		49.95	681.66	277.60		404.06
Improving harbor at.....										
Bangor and Penobscot River, Maine.....				49.32			49.32			49.32
Belfast, Me.....				2,806.80			2,806.80			2,806.80
Portland, Me.....	24	310		3,776.29	30,000.00		33,776.29	9,776.29		24,000.00
Rockland, Me.....	24	310		2,921.99	22,500.00		25,421.99	7,750.00		17,671.99
Breakwater at mouth of Saco River, Maine.....	24	310		26.36	12,500.00		12,526.36	4,700.00		7,826.36
Channel in back cove, Portland, Me.....	24	310			26,250.00		26,250.00	1,350.00		24,900.00
York, Me.....	24	310			15,000.00		15,000.00	1,950.00		13,050.00
Portsmouth, N. H.....	24	310			15,000.00		15,000.00	2,700.00		12,300.00
Refuge at Little Harbor, New Hampshire.....	24	310			10,000.00		10,000.00	350.00		9,650.00
Burlington, Vt.....	24	310		2,000.00	18,750.00		20,750.00	150.00		20,600.00
Swanton, Vt.....				326.93			326.93			326.93
Breakwater at Gordon's Landing, Lake Champlain, Vermont.....	24	310			18,750.00		18,750.00	550.00		18,200.00
Hingham, Mass.....	24	311			6,000.00		6,000.00	6,000.00		
Boston, Mass.....	24	310		9,542.12	56,250.00		65,792.12	25,000.00		40,792.12
Hyannis, Mass.....	24	311		80.81	10,000.00		10,080.81	3,037.81		7,043.00
Lynn, Mass.....	24	311		5,000.00	6,000.00		11,000.00	10,965.60		34.40
Gloucester, Mass.....	24	311			5,000.00		5,000.00	2,000.00		3,000.00

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

Nantucket, Mass.....	24	311	4,638.00	15,000.00	19,638.00	9,577.80	10,060.20	
Newburyport, Mass.....	24	311		37,500.00	37,500.00	16,000.00	21,500.00	
Plymouth, Mass.....	24	311		6,000.00	6,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	
Provincetown, Mass.....	24	311		3,000.00	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Scituate, Mass.....	24	311		10,000.00	12.90	10,012.90	12.90	
Harbor of refuge, Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, Massachusetts.....	24	311	50,500.00	100,000.00	150,500.00	76,500.00	74,000.00	
Wareham, Mass.....	24	311	38.23	15,000.00	15,038.23	4,982.33	10,055.90	
Harbor of Refuge, Wood's Holl, Mass.....	24	311	46.95	14,500.00	14,546.95	14,521.15	25.80	
Westport, Mass.....	24	311		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Block Island, Rhode Island.....	24	311	625.00	20,000.00	20,625.00	625.00	20,000.00	
Little Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.....			143.04		143.04		143.04	
Newport, R. I.....	24	311	375.00	15,000.00	15,375.00	15,349.20	25.80	
Bridgeport, Conn.....	24	311		20,000.00	20,000.00	18,961.30	1,038.70	
Black Rock, Conn.....	24	311		5,000.00	5,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	
New Haven, Conn.....	24	311		20,000.00	20,000.00	13,000.00	7,000.00	
Clinton, Conn.....			252.73		252.73		252.73	
Milford, Conn.....			241.02		241.02		241.02	
Sontheport, Conn.....			79.60		79.60		79.60	
Stonington, Conn.....	24	311		20,000.00	20,300.32	15,748.72	4,551.60	
Stamford, Conn.....	24	311	300.32	10,000.00	10,000.00	4,957.00	5,043.00	
New London, Conn.....	24	311		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00		
Norwalk, Conn.....	24	311		3,000.00	3,000.00	2,500.00	500.00	
Breakwater at New Haven, Conn.....	24	311		75,000.00	75,000.00	29,720.50	45,279.50	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	24	311	9,300.00	112,500.00	121,800.00	43,507.88	78,292.12	
Buttermilk Channel, New York.....	24	311	324.97	56,250.00	56,574.97	28,377.17	28,197.80	
Canarsie Bay, New York.....	24	311	189.11	10,000.00	10,189.11	2,199.11	8,000.00	
Charlotte, New York.....	24	311	2,877.48	26,250.00	29,127.48	8,369.60	20,757.88	
Channel in Gowanus Bay, New York.....	24	312	167.74	7,500.00	7,667.74	7,667.74		
Gedney's Channel, Sandy Hook Bar, New York.....			142,500.00		142,500.00	142,500.00		
Flushing Bay, New York.....	24	312	344.39	10,000.00	10,344.39	7,301.39	3,043.00	
Greenport, N. Y.....	24	312	300.78	5,000.00	5,300.78	4,279.28	1,021.50	
Great Sodus Bay, New York.....	24	312	1,637.09	16,875.00	18,512.09	4,200.00	14,312.09	
Little Sodus Bay, New York.....	24	312	2,417.28	12,500.00	14,917.28	662.00	14,255.28	
Mamaroneck, N. Y.....			224.23		224.23	3.68	220.55	
Echo Harbor, New Rochelle, N. Y.....			3,256.87		3,256.87	200.00	3,056.87	
New Rochelle, N. Y.....			17,506.37		17,506.37	1,433.27	16,073.10	
Oak Orchard, N. Y.....	24	312	94.81	12,500.00	12,594.81	12,000.00	594.81	
Ogdensburgh, N. Y.....	24	312	273.90	10,000.00	10,273.90	6,500.00	3,773.90	
Oswego, N. Y.....	24	312	194.16	71,250.00	71,444.16	8,475.00	62,969.16	
Plattsburgh, N. Y.....	24	312	88.06	5,000.00	5,088.06	250.00	4,838.06	
Port Jefferson, N. Y.....			384.36		384.36	0.00	374.36	
Pultneyville, N. Y.....			2.90		2.90		2.90	
Rondout, N. Y.....	24	312	60.36	2,500.00	2,560.36		2,560.36	
Breakwater, Rouse's Point, Lake Cham- plain, New York.....	24	312	22,150.00	20,000.00	42,150.00	19,000.00	23,150.00	
Sackett's Harbor, New York.....			72.11		72.11		72.11	
Carried forward.....			2,833,205.99	28,887,960.67	1,122,999.05	32,844,165.71	28,808,256.23	844,604.67
							3,191,304.81	

\*And prior years.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—continued.										
Brought forward .....				\$2,833,205.99	\$28,887,960.67	\$1,122,999.05	\$32,844,165.71	\$28,808,256.23	\$844,604.67	\$3,191,304.81
Improving harbor at—										
Saugerties, N. Y. ....	24		312	4,955.95	15,000.00	—	19,955.95	955.95	—	19,000.00
Sheepshead Bay, New York .....	24		312	283.73	5,000.00	—	5,283.73	—	—	5,283.73
Wilson, N. Y. ....	24		312	32.29	10,000.00	—	10,032.29	2,800.00	—	7,232.29
Dunkirk, N. Y. ....	24		311	—	20,000.00	—	20,000.00	18,397.79	—	1,602.21
Olcott, N. Y. ....	24		312	—	10,000.00	—	10,000.00	8,300.00	—	1,700.00
New York Harbor, New York .....	24		312	—	750,000.00	—	750,000.00	7,787.90	—	742,212.10
Keyport, N. J. ....				951.99	—	—	951.99	500.00	—	451.99
Raritan Bay, New Jersey .....	24		312	692.75	37,500.00	—	38,192.75	692.75	—	37,500.00
Survey of harbor at Atlantic City, N. J. ....	24		212	—	5,000.00	—	5,000.00	2,500.00	—	2,500.00
Improving harbor at Erie, Pa. ....	24		312	58,133.83	37,500.00	—	95,633.83	20,217.11	—	75,416.72
Improving ice harbor at Marcus Hook, Pa. ....	24		312	—	15,000.00	—	15,000.00	14,944.10	—	55.90
Improving harbor, Delaware Breakwater, Delaware .....	24		313	500.00	56,250.00	—	56,750.00	56,250.00	—	500.00
Improving ice harbor, Reedy Island, Delaware .....				17,500.00	—	—	17,500.00	500.00	—	17,000.00
Improving harbor at Wilmington, Del. ....	24		313	13,000.00	18,750.00	—	31,750.00	28,650.00	—	3,100.00
Improving ice harbor, New Castle, Del. ....	24		313	—	5,000.00	—	5,000.00	5,000.00	—	—
Improving harbor at—										
Annapolis, Md. ....				8,000.00	—	1,524.58	9,524.58	8,000.00	—	1,524.58
Baltimore, Md. ....	24		313	22,000.00	150,000.00	—	172,000.00	171,591.50	—	408.50
Breton Bay, Leonardtown, Md. ....	24		313	49.51	6,500.00	3,250.00	9,799.51	9,699.51	—	100.00
Entrance of St. Jerome's Creek, Maryland .....				2,419.69	—	1,770.00	4,189.69	2,419.69	—	1,770.00
Norfolk, Va. ....	24		313	4,546.81	187,500.00	—	192,046.81	82,046.81	—	110,000.00
Beaufort, N. C. ....	24		313	5,000.00	15,000.00	—	20,000.00	19,000.00	—	1,000.00
Edenton Bay, North Carolina .....	24		313	447.41	2,000.00	—	2,447.41	—	—	2,447.41
Charleston, S. C. ....	24		313	—	187,500.00	—	187,500.00	106,000.00	—	81,500.00
Georgetown, S. C. ....	24		313	—	5,000.00	—	5,000.00	5,000.00	—	—
Winyaw Bay, South Carolina .....	24		313	—	18,750.00	—	18,750.00	3,500.00	—	15,250.00
Brunswick, Ga. ....	24		313	111.96	22,500.00	—	22,611.96	22,611.96	—	—
Savannah, Ga. ....	24		313	3,100.00	150,000.00	—	153,100.00	150,250.00	—	2,850.00
Improving Apalachicola Bay, Florida .....	24		313	696.73	12,000.00	—	12,696.73	8,696.73	—	4,000.00
Improving Tampa Bay, Florida .....	24		313	—	10,000.00	—	10,000.00	4,000.00	—	6,000.00
Improving harbor at Cedar Keys, Fla. ....	24		314	—	7,000.00	—	7,000.00	3,200.00	—	3,800.00
Survey of harbor at Key West, Fla. ....	24		313	—	2,500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	—	—
Improving harbor at—										
Pensacola, Fla. ....	24		313	—	20,000.00	—	20,000.00	13,000.00	—	7,000.00
Mobile, Ala. ....	24		314	—	90,000.00	—	90,000.00	89,935.50	—	64.50

Improving Biloxi Bay, Mississippi.....	24	314	4,988.55	12,500.00	17,488.55	1,450.00	16,038.55	
Improving harbor at—								
Brazos Santiago, Tex.....	24	314		37,500.00	37,500.00	2,000.00	35,500.00	
Galveston, Tex.....	24	314		300,000.00	300,000.00	50,000.00	250,000.00	
Improving harbor of refuge near Cincinnati, Ohio.....			3,156.87		3,156.87	3,156.87		
Improving harbor at—								
Cleveland, Ohio.....	24	314	86,497.00	93,750.00	180,247.00	36,250.00	143,997.00	
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	24	314		30,000.00	30,000.00	13,000.00	17,000.00	
Huron, Ohio.....	24	314	113.07	3,000.00	3,113.07	3,113.07		
Black River, Ohio.....	24	314		10,000.00	10,000.00	7,000.00	3,000.00	
Fairport, Ohio.....	24	314		18,750.00	18,750.00	10,750.00	8,000.00	
Sandusky City, Ohio.....	24	314	10,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	4,000.00	11,000.00	
Toledo, Ohio.....	24	314	8,000.00	112,500.00	120,500.00	15,000.00	105,500.00	
Vermillion, Ohio.....	24	315	658.68	3,000.00	3,658.68	3,658.68		
Port Clinton, Ohio.....	24	314		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00		
Improving ice harbor at mouth of Muskingum River, Ohio.....	24	314		37,500.00	37,500.00	11,500.00	26,000.00	
Improving harbor at—								
Michigan City, Ind.....	24	315	3,500.00	56,250.00	59,750.00	26,775.00	32,975.00	
Chicago, Ill.....	24	315	77.76	75,000.00	75,077.76	55,000.00	20,077.76	
Calumet, Ill.....	24	315		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		
Waukegan, Ill.....	24	315	1,000.00	20,000.00	21,000.00	15,500.00	5,500.00	
Au Sable, Mich.....			4,861.53		4,861.53		4,861.53	
Improving ice harbor of refuge at Belle River, Mich.....			47.10		47.10		47.10	
Improving harbor at:								
Black Lake, Mich.....	24	315	2,000.00	5,000.00	7,000.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	
Charlevoix, Mich.....	24	315	1,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00	1,000.00	10,000.00	
Cheboygan, Mich.....	24	315	4,990.66	15,000.00	19,990.66	3,500.00	16,490.66	
Improving Eagle Harbor, Mich.....			2,886.33		2,886.33		2,886.33	
Improving harbor at:								
Frankfort, Mich.....	24	315	2,000.00	7,000.00	9,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	24	315	10,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	12,900.00	27,100.00	
Improving harbor of refuge, Grand Marais, Mich.....	24	315	4,143.62	26,250.00	30,393.62	7,600.00	22,793.62	
Improving harbor of refuge, Lake Huron, Michigan.....	24	315	3,000.00	75,000.00	78,000.00	54,000.00	24,000.00	
Steam launch or tug of harbor of refuge, Lake Huron, Michigan.....			9,500.00		116.06	9,616.06	4,116.06	
Improving harbor at:								
Ludington, Mich.....	24	315	1,000.00	56,250.00	57,250.00	500.00	56,750.00	
Manistee, Mich.....	24	315	4,000.00	10,000.00	14,000.00	1,500.00	12,500.00	
Manistique, Mich.....			3,501.79		3,501.79		3,501.79	
Marquette, Mich.....	24	315	9,500.00	10,000.00	19,500.00	9,500.00	10,000.00	
Monroe, Mich.....	24	315		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00		
Muskegon, Mich.....	24	315	5,000.00	12,500.00	17,500.00	9,500.00	8,000.00	
Ontonagon, Mich.....	24	315	2,225.30	13,000.00	15,225.30	5,500.00	9,725.30	
Pent Water, Mich.....	24	315	2,500.00	10,000.00	12,500.00	7,500.00	5,000.00	
Carried forward.....			3,165,776.90	31,867,960.67	1,129,659.69	36,163,397.26	30,077,357.15	844,604.67
							5,241,435.44	

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—continued.										
Brought forward .....				\$3,165,776.90	\$31,867,960.67	\$1,129,659.69	\$36,163,397.26	\$30,077,357.15	\$844,604.67	\$5,241,435.44
Improving harbor of refuge at Portage Lake, Michigan .....		24	315	500.00	15,000.00	-----	15,500.00	10,500.00	-----	5,000.00
Improving harbor at:										
Saint Joseph, Mich. ....		24	315	11,000.00	10,000.00	-----	21,000.00	18,000.00	-----	3,000.00
Saugatuck, Mich. ....		24	314	2,000.00	8,000.00	-----	10,000.00	5,000.00	-----	5,000.00
South Haven, Mich. ....		24	315	5,000.00	5,000.00	-----	10,000.00	1,000.00	-----	9,000.00
Thunder Bay, Michigan .....				4,525.07	-----	-----	4,525.07	-----	-----	4,525.07
White River, Michigan .....		24	315	1,000.00	10,000.00	-----	11,000.00	7,000.00	-----	4,000.00
Ahnapee, Wis. ....		24	315	-----	15,000.00	501.39	15,501.39	100.00	-----	15,401.39
Ashland, Wis. ....		24	315	-----	22,500.00	-----	22,500.00	1,500.00	-----	21,000.00
Green Bay, Wis. ....		24	315	-----	7,000.00	-----	7,000.00	2,000.00	-----	5,000.00
Kewannee, Wis. ....		24	315	-----	10,000.00	400.00	10,400.00	5,500.00	-----	4,900.00
Kenosha, Wis. ....		24	315	1,362.20	5,000.00	-----	6,362.20	3,600.00	-----	2,762.20
Menomonee, Wis. ....		24	315	2,654.22	3,900.00	200.00	5,854.22	2,854.22	-----	3,000.00
Improving harbor of refuge, Milwaukee Bay, Wisconsin .....		24	316	1,500.00	60,000.00	-----	61,500.00	33,000.00	-----	28,500.00
Improving harbor at:										
Milwaukee, Wis. ....				8,650.00	-----	-----	8,650.00	5,150.00	-----	3,500.00
Oconto, Wis. ....		24	315	102.51	8,000.00	-----	8,102.51	7,250.00	-----	852.51
Pensaukee, Wis. ....				4,446.92	-----	-----	4,446.92	-----	-----	4,446.92
Port Washington, Wis. ....		24	315	-----	5,000.00	400.00	5,400.00	4,100.00	-----	1,300.00
Racine, Wis. ....		24	315	2,000.00	10,000.00	-----	12,000.00	11,000.00	-----	1,000.00
Sheboygan, Wis. ....		24	315	2.22	15,000.00	-----	15,002.22	7,950.00	-----	7,052.22
Improving harbor of refuge at entrance of Sturgeon Bay Canal, Wisconsin .....		24	316	1,700.00	5,000.00	-----	6,700.00	3,700.00	-----	3,000.00
Improving harbor at Superior Bay and St. Louis Bay, Wisconsin .....		24	316	-----	22,500.00	-----	22,500.00	9,054.30	-----	13,445.70
Dredging Superior Bay, Wisconsin .....				3,000.00	-----	-----	3,000.00	2,995.70	-----	4.30
Improving harbor of refuge on Lake Pepin, Wisconsin and Minnesota .....				14,000.00	-----	-----	14,000.00	9,000.00	-----	5,000.00
Improving harbor at:										
Manitowoc, Wis. ....		24	315	-----	15,000.00	801.93	15,801.93	10,700.00	-----	5,101.93
Duluth, Minn. ....		24	316	1,000.00	56,250.00	-----	57,250.00	32,102.50	-----	25,147.50
Grand Marais, Minn. ....		24	316	1,500.00	10,000.00	-----	11,500.00	9,262.50	-----	2,237.50
Lake City, Minn. ....		24	316	-----	10,000.00	-----	10,000.00	-----	-----	10,000.00
Agate Bay, Minnesota .....		24	316	-----	22,500.00	-----	22,500.00	9,000.00	-----	13,500.00
Examination of Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canals .....		24	316	-----	5,000.00	104.77	5,104.77	2,000.00	-----	3,104.77
Improving ice harbor at Dubuque, Iowa .....				4,000.00	-----	-----	4,000.00	-----	-----	4,000.00

Improving Humboldt Harbor and Bay, Cal.	24	316	62,363.64	75,000.00	137,363.64	500.00	136,863.64	
Improving harbor at Oakland, Cal.	24	317		60,000.00		55,000.00	5,000.00	
Improving harbor at Redwood, Cal.	24	317	3,000.00	5,000.00	8,000.00	5,500.00	2,500.00	
Improving harbor at San Francisco, Cal.			3,828.57		3,828.57		3,828.57	
Improving harbor at Wilmington, Cal.	24	317	1,000.00	75,000.00	76,000.00	13,000.00	63,000.00	
Breakwater and harbor of refuge between Straits of Fuca and San Francisco, Cal.			141,373.08		141,373.08		141,373.08	
Survey of San Diego, Newport, San Luis Obispo Harbors, Cal.	24	317		5,000.00	5,000.00			
*Improving harbor at Yaquina Bay, Oregon	24	317	1,000.00	75,000.00	76,000.00	29,000.00	47,000.00	
Entrance to Coos Bay and Harbor, Oregon	24	317		33,750.00	33,750.00	2,750.00	31,000.00	
*Survey of San Francisco Harbor, San Pablo and Suisun Bays, Strait of Carquinez and mouths of San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers, California	24	317		11,000.00	11,000.00	1,000.00	10,000.00	
Improving Moosabec Bar at Jonesport, Me.	24	317	53.66	10,000.00	10,053.66	650.00	9,403.66	
Improving Narragansus River, Maine	24	317		10,000.00	10,000.00	300.00	9,700.00	
Improving Kennebunk River, Maine			336.34		336.34		336.34	
Improving Penobscot River, Maine	24	317		15,000.00	15,000.00	400.00	14,600.00	
Improving Lubec Channel, Maine	24	317		10,000.00	10,000.00	450.00	9,550.00	
Improving Saco River, Maine	24	317		12,500.00	12,500.00	550.00	11,950.00	
Improving Cochecho River, New Hampshire	24	317	12.12	10,000.00	10,012.12	3,853.37	6,158.75	
Improving Lamprey River, New Hampshire			19.42		19.42		19.42	
Improving Otter Creek, Vermont			648.34		648.34		648.34	
Improving Ipswich River, Massachusetts	24	317		2,500.00	2,500.00	2,491.40	8.60	
Improving Taunton River, Massachusetts			18,643.68		18,643.68	15,709.23	2,934.40	
Improving Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island	24	317		12,000.00	12,000.00	4,948.40	7,051.60	
Improving Pawtucket River, Rhode Island	24	317		30,000.00	30,000.00	6,871.00	23,129.00	
Improving Warren River, Rhode Island	24	317		5,000.00	5,000.00	78.50	4,921.50	
Improving Providence River and Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island	24	317	2,669.74	30,000.00	32,669.74	13,032.14	19,637.60	
Removing Green Jacket Shoal, Providence River, Rhode Island	24	317		26,250.00	26,250.00	742.50	25,507.50	
Improving Connecticut River, Connecticut	24	317	14,107.72	26,250.00	40,357.72	18,857.72	21,500.00	
Improving Connecticut River between Hartford and Holyoke, Conn			10,000.00		10,000.00	1,000.00	9,000.00	
Improving Housatonic River, Connecticut	24	317	2,500.00	5,000.00	7,500.00	5,500.00	2,000.00	
Improving Thames River, Connecticut	24	317	4,750.00	22,500.00	27,250.00	7,151.10	20,098.90	
Removing obstructions in East River and Hell Gate, New York	24	318	70,000.00	112,500.00	182,500.00	114,165.00	68,335.00	
Improving East Chester Creek, New York	24	317	48.90	10,000.00	10,048.90	448.90	9,600.00	
Improving Grass River at Massina, N. Y.			2,948.60		2,948.60		2,948.60	
Improving Harlem River, New York			400,000.00		400,000.00	3,000.00	397,000.00	
Improving Hudson River, New York	24	317	28,000.00	26,250.00	54,250.00	17,000.00	37,250.00	
Improving Newtown Creek, New York	24	317	6,309.53	37,500.00	43,809.53	11,658.48	32,151.05	
Improving Niagara River, New York			587.52		587.52		587.52	
Improving narrows at Lake Champlain, New York and Vermont	24	318		30,000.00	30,000.00	14,000.00	16,000.00	
Improving Sumpawamus Inlet, New York			81.88		81.88		81.88	
Improving Ticonderoga River, New York	24	318		2,000.00	2,000.00	1,991.40	8.60	
Carried forward			4,010,002.78	33,007,710.67	1,132,067.78	38,149,781.23	30,647,275.56	844,604.67
							6,657,901.00	

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—continued.										
Brought forward.....				\$4, 010, 002. 78	\$33, 007, 710. 67	\$1, 132, 067. 78	\$38, 149, 781. 23	\$30, 647, 275. 56	\$844 604. 67	\$6, 657, 901. 00
Improving channel between Staten Island and New York and New Jersey.....		24	312		15, 000. 00		15, 000. 00	10, 939. 89		4, 060. 20
Improving Maurice River, New Jersey.....		24	318		5, 000. 00		5, 000. 00	278. 50		4, 721. 50
Improving Elizabeth River, New Jersey.....				580. 84			580. 84	300. 00		280. 84
Improving Manasquan River, New Jersey.....				1, 000. 00			1, 000. 00			1, 000. 00
Improving Mantua Creek, New Jersey.....				3, 000. 00			3, 000. 00			3, 000. 00
Improving Passaic River, New Jersey.....		24	318	810. 78	26, 250. 00		27, 060. 78	6, 572. 82		20, 487. 96
Improving Raccoon River, New Jersey.....				2, 242. 77			2, 242. 77			2, 242. 77
Improving Rahway River, New Jersey.....				179. 60			179. 60	100. 00		79. 60
Improving Rancocas River, New Jersey.....				100. 09			100. 09			100. 09
Improving Raritan River, New Jersey.....		24	318	605. 00	26, 250. 00		26, 855. 00	3, 105. 00		23, 750. 00
Improving Salem River, New Jersey.....				1, 490. 66			1, 490. 66			1, 490. 66
Improving Shrewsbury River, New Jersey.....		24	318	221. 70	10, 000. 00		10, 221. 70	3, 000. 00		7, 221. 70
Improving South River, New Jersey.....		24	318	361. 27	5, 000. 00		5, 361. 27	500. 00		4, 861. 27
Improving Woodbury Creek, New Jersey.....				4, 549. 69			4, 549. 69			4, 549. 69
Improving Delaware River, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.....		24	318	44, 000. 00	2, 000. 00		254, 000. 00	129, 000. 00		125, 000. 00
Improving Allegheny River, Pennsylvania.....		24	318	634. 29	80, 000. 00		80, 634. 29	24, 500. 00		6, 134. 29
Improving Frankford Creek, Pennsylvania.....				264. 50			264. 50			264. 50
Dam at Herr's Island, Allegheny River near Pittsburgh, Pa.....		24	318		37, 500. 00		37, 500. 00	500. 00		37, 000. 00
Improving Monongahela River, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.....		24	318		90, 900. 00		90, 900. 00	3, 112. 90		87, 787. 10
Improving Schuylkill River, Pennsylvania.....		24	318		18, 750. 00		18, 750. 00	18, 750. 00		
Improving Nanticoke River, Delaware.....		24	318		10, 000. 00		10, 000. 00	4, 550. 00		5, 450. 00
Improving St. John's River, Delaware.....		24	318		10, 000. 00		10, 000. 00	9, 957. 00		43. 00
Surveys to connect Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.....				2, 803. 98			2, 803. 98			2, 803. 98
Improving Chester River, Maryland.....				2, 958. 54			2, 958. 54			2, 958. 54
Improving Choptank River, Maryland.....		24	318	109. 28	10, 000. 00		10, 109. 28	2, 109. 28		8, 000. 00
Improving Corsica Creek, Maryland.....		24	318	308. 86	10, 000. 00		10, 308. 86	10, 278. 76		30. 10
Rebuilding piers at Battery Island, Chesapeake Bay, Maryland.....		24	318		17, 275. 00		17, 275. 00	17, 275. 00		
Improving Pocomoke River, Maryland.....		24	318		8, 000. 00		8, 000. 00			8, 000. 00
Improving Susquehanna River near Havre de Grace, Md.....		24	318	419. 07	6, 000. 00		6, 419. 07	6, 419. 07		
Improving water passage between Deal's Island and the main land, Maryland.....				4, 669. 91			4, 669. 91			4, 669. 91
Improving Wicomico River, Maryland.....				1, 372. 80			1, 372. 80			1, 372. 80



Water-way from Chincoteague Bay to Indian River Bay, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware	24	319		18,750.00		18,750.00	750.00		18,000.00
Improving Potomac River	24	313	144,260.41	375,000.00		519,260.41	268,000.00		251,260.41
Improving Potomac River at Mount Vernon, Virginia				57.14		57.14	57.14		
Improving Appomattox River, Virginia	24	319		845.00	18,750.00	19,595.00	18,720.00		875.00
Improving Archer's Hope River, Virginia				20.63		20.63			20.63
Improving Chickahominy River, Virginia	24	319			4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00		
Improving James River, Virginia	24	319	1,500.00	112,500.00		114,000.00	36,500.00		77,500.00
Improving Mattaponi River, Virginia	24	319	2,102.20	5,000.00		7,102.20	5,102.20		2,000.00
Improving Neabsco Creek, Virginia				57.27		57.27	57.27		
Improving Nottaway River, Virginia				246.16		246.16			246.16
Improving Pamunkey River, Virginia	24	319	1,756.39	5,000.00		6,756.39	4,756.39		2,000.00
Improving Rappahannock River, Virginia	24	319	545.26	20,000.00		20,545.26	15,245.26		5,300.00
Improving Staunton River, Virginia	24	319	520.83	10,000.00		10,520.83	8,065.21		2,455.62
Improving Totuskey River, Virginia				400.82		400.82			400.82
Improving Urbana Creek, Virginia				28.59		28.59			
Improving York River, Virginia	24	319	1,006.28	18,750.00		19,756.28	16,100.00		3,656.28
Improving Dan River, Virginia and North Carolina	24	319	470.97	20,000.00		20,470.97	11,670.97		8,800.00
Improving North Landing River, Virginia and North Carolina			1,500.00		2,169.69	3,669.69	40.00		3,629.69
Improving New River, Virginia and West Virginia	24	319	466.57	10,000.00		10,466.57	466.57		10,000.00
Improving Buckhannon River, West Virginia	24	319		1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00		1,500.00
Improving Elk River, West Virginia	24	319		1,500.00		1,500.00			1,500.00
Improving Guyandotte River, West Virginia			2,000.00			2,000.00	2,000.00		
Improving Great Kanawha River, West Virginia	24	319	42,500.00	187,500.00		230,000.00	112,500.00		117,500.00
Improving Little Kanawha River, West Virginia	24	319	500.00	16,875.00		17,375.00	11,875.00		5,500.00
Improving Monongahela River, West Virginia			3,400.00			3,400.00	3,387.10		12.90
Improving Shenandoah River, West Virginia			16,083.40			16,083.40			16,083.40
Improving Big Sandy River, West Virginia and Kentucky	24	319	500.00	30,000.00		30,500.00	21,000.00		9,500.00
Improving water-way between New Berne and Beaufort, North Carolina	24	313		10,000.00		10,000.00	2,200.00		7,800.00
Improving water-way between Beaufort Harbor and New River, North Carolina	24	320		10,000.00		10,000.00	1,500.00		8,500.00
Improving Black River, North Carolina	34	320		3,000.00		3,000.00	2,000.00		1,000.00
Improving Cape Fear River, North Carolina	24	319	4,248.70	168,750.00		172,998.70	98,948.70		74,050.00
Improving Contentment Creek, North Carolina	24	319		15,000.00		15,000.00	9,900.00		5,100.00
Improving Currituck Sound and North River Bar, North Carolina	24	319	1,500.00	10,000.00		11,500.00	5,000.00		6,500.00
Carried forward			4,309,203.03	34,625,510.67	1,134,237.47	48,068,951.17	31,559,894.09	844,604.67	7,664,452.41

## BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Accounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—continued.										
Brought forward .....				\$4,309,203.03	\$34,625,510.67	\$1,134,237.47	\$40,068,951.17	\$31,559,894.09	\$844,604.67	\$7,664,452.41
Improving French Broad River, North Carolina.....				159.77			159.77	159.77		
Improving Meherin River, North Carolina.....				415.47			415.47			415.47
Improving Neuse River, North Carolina.....	24	319		6,800.00	22,500.00	3.00	29,303.00	21,100.00		8,203.00
Improving New River, North Carolina.....	24	319			10,000.00		10,000.00	1,500.00		8,500.00
Improving Roanoke River, North Carolina.....	24	320		3,300.24	20,000.00		23,300.24	10,200.24		13,100.00
Improving Pamlico and Tar Rivers, North Carolina.....	24	320			5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00		
Improving Trent River, North Carolina.....	24	320			3,500.00	13.50	3,513.50	3,300.00		213.50
Improving Yadkin River, North Carolina.....	24	320		8,280.60	10,000.00		18,280.60	9,980.60		8,300.00
Improving Ashley River, South Carolina.....	24	320			1,000.00		1,000.00			1,000.00
Improving Edisto River, South Carolina.....	24	320		280.67	3,000.00		3,280.67	3,280.67		
Improving Congaree River, South Carolina.....	24	320			7,500.00		7,500.00	7,487.10		12.90
Improving Salkabatchie River, South Carolina.....	24	320		75.83	2,000.00		2,075.83	2,075.83		
Improving Santee River, South Carolina.....	24	320		900.00	18,750.00		19,650.00	16,200.00		3,450.00
Improving Great Pedee River, South Carolina.....	24	320			20,000.00		20,000.00	11,400.00		8,600.00
Improving Waccamaw River, South Carolina.....	24	320			15,000.00		15,000.00	11,100.00		3,900.00
Improving Wappoo Cut, South Carolina.....	24	320			5,000.00		5,000.00			5,000.00
Improving Wateree River, South Carolina.....	24	320			7,500.00		7,500.00	5,800.00		1,700.00
Improving Altamaha River, Georgia.....	24	320		451.87	20,000.00		20,451.87	3,900.00		16,551.87
Improving Chattahoochee River, Georgia and Alabama.....	24	320		8,000.00	20,000.00		28,000.00	12,000.00		16,000.00
Improving Coosa River, Georgia and Alabama.....	24	320			45,000.00		45,000.00	23,000.00		22,000.00
Improving Cumberland Sound, Georgia and Florida.....	24	313		685.00	112,500.00		113,185.00	43,000.00		70,185.00
Improving Flint River, Georgia.....	24	320		1,000.00	20,000.00		21,000.00	10,000.00		11,000.00
Improving Ocmulgee River, Georgia.....	24	320			7,500.00		7,500.00	500.00		7,000.00
Improving Oconee River, Georgia.....	24	320		.78	9,000.00		9,000.78	2,000.00		7,000.78
Improving Ostenaula and Coosawattee Rivers, Georgia.....				1,121.86			1,121.86			1,121.86
Improving Romerly Marsh, Georgia.....	24	320		395.07	17,475.00		17,870.07	17,475.00		395.07
Improving St. Augustine's Creek, Georgia.....				3,417.66			3,417.66			3,417.66
Improving Savannah River, Georgia.....	24	321		1,057.86	15,000.00		16,057.86	15,235.15		822.71
Improving Apalachicola River, Florida.....	24	321			1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00		
Improving Caloosahatchee River, Florida.....	24	321			4,000.00		4,000.00	3,991.40		8.60

Improving Choctawhatchee River, Florida and Alabama.....	24	321	15,000.00			15,000.00	11,000.00		4,000.00
Improving Escambia and Conecuh Rivers, Florida and Alabama.....	24	321	12,000.00			12,000.00	3,000.09		9,000.00
Improving Peas Creek, Florida.....			484.07			484.07	484.07		
Improving Manatee and Pease Rivers, Florida.....	24	321	3,000.00			13,000.00	4,000.00		9,000.00
Improving inside passage between Fernandina and Saint John's, Florida.....			4,434.45			4,434.45			4,434.45
Improving La Grange Bayou, Florida.....	24	321	2,000.00			2,000.00	1,000.00		1,000.00
Improving Saint John's River, Florida.....	24	321	4,975.16	150,000.00		154,975.16	49,490.36		105,484.80
Improving Suwanee River, Florida.....	24	321	60.00	5,000.00		5,060.00	4,051.40		1,008.60
Improving Volusia Bar, Florida.....	24	321	159.74	7,500.00		7,659.74	7,659.74		
Improving Withlacoochee River, Florida.....	24	321	156.60	3,000.00		3,156.60	3,156.80		
Improving Alabama River, Alabama.....	24	321	15,000.00	15,000.00		15,000.00	7,500.00		7,500.00
Improving Black Warrior River, Alabama.....	24	321	46,000.00	56,250.00		102,250.00	1,500.00		100,750.00
Improving Cahawba River, Alabama.....	24	321		7,500.00		7,500.00	500.00		7,000.00
Improving Tallapoosa River, Alabama.....	24	321		7,500.00		7,500.00	2,500.00		5,000.00
Improving Big Black River, Mississippi.....	24	322	249.73	5,000.00		5,249.73	249.73		5,000.00
Improving Big Sunflower River, Mississippi.....	21	321		5,000.00		5,000.00	2,500.00		2,500.00
Improving Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers, Alabama and Mississippi.....	24	321		37,500.00		37,500.00	7,000.00		30,500.00
Improving Noxubee River, Mississippi.....	24	321		7,500.00		7,500.00	4,500.00		3,000.00
Improving Pascagoula Bayou, Mississippi.....	24	321	5,000.00	20,000.00		25,000.00	1,900.00		23,100.00
Improving Steele's Bayou, Mississippi.....	24	322	5.26	2,500.00	500.00	3,005.26	2,505.26		500.00
Improving Bayou Pierre, Mississippi.....	24	322		5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00		
Improving Pearl River, Mississippi.....	24	321		17,625.00		17,625.00	13,599.20		4,025.80
Improving Tchula Lake, Mississippi.....	24	322	145.84	2,000.00		2,145.84	2,145.84		
Improving Tallahatchee River, Mississippi.....	24	322		3,500.00		3,500.00	3,500.00		
Improving Yazoo River, Mississippi.....	24	322	1.47	15,000.00		15,001.47	12,000.00		3,001.47
Improving Yallahusha River, Mississippi.....	24	322		2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00		
Improving Amite River, Louisiana.....	24	322	1.99	2,000.00		2,001.99	2,000.00		1.99
Improving Bayou Black, Louisiana.....			30.00		289.31	319.31			319.31
Improving Bayou Boeuf, Louisiana.....	24	322	4.32	5,000.00	2,400.00	7,404.32	2,500.00		4,904.32
Improving Bayou d'Arbonne, Louisiana.....	24	322	15.93	2,000.00	600.00	2,615.93	2,015.93		600.00
Improving Bayou Courtableau, Louisiana.....	24	322		5,000.00		5,000.00	2,500.00		2,500.00
Improving Bayou La Fourche, Louisiana.....					79.61	79.61			79.61
Improving Bayou Teche, Louisiana.....			6,700.00			6,700.00	6,700.00		
Improving Bayou Terrebonne, Louisiana.....	24	322		10,000.00		10,000.00	8,000.00		2,000.00
Improving Calcasieu River and Pass, Louisiana.....			19,180.71			19,180.71	5,000.00		14,180.71
Improving Cane River, Louisiana.....			74.69			74.69	74.69		
Improving Cypress Bayou, Texas and Louisiana.....	24	322		18,000.00		18,000.00	10,000.00		8,000.00
Connecting Bayou Teche with Grand Lake, Louisiana.....			22,100.05			22,100.05			22,100.05
Improving Loggy Bayou, Lake Bistineau, and the Doreheat, Louisiana.....			91.79			91.79	91.79		
Improving Tensas River, Louisiana.....	24	322		4,000.00	400.00	4,400.00	4,000.00		400.00
Improving Tickfaw River, Louisiana.....	24	322	3.72	2,000.00		2,003.72	2,003.72		

Carried forward

4,455,401.43 35,512,110.67 1,140,522.89 41,108,034.99 32,000,208.38 841,604.67 8,263,221.94

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—continued.										
Brought forward .....				\$4,455,401.43	\$35,512,110.67	\$1,140,522.89	\$41,108,034.09	\$32,000,208.38	\$844,604.67	\$8,263,221.94
Improving Chefunote River, Louisiana .....	24	322			2,500.00		2,500.00	2,500.00		
Improving Bayou Bartholomew, Louisiana and Arkansas .....	24	322		18.68	5,000.00	1,800.00	6,818.68	5,018.68		1,800.00
Improving Red River, Louisiana and Arkansas .....	24	322		925.00	75,000.00		75,925.00	58,925.00		17,000.00
Improving mouth of Brazos River, Texas .....	24	322			18,750.00		18,750.00	6,500.00		12,250.00
Improving Buffalo Bayou, Texas .....	24	323			18,750.00		18,750.00	8,750.00		10,000.00
Improving Aransas Pass and Bay, Texas .....	24	314			101,250.00	3.61	101,253.61	6,250.00		95,003.61
Improving Pass Cavallo, Texas .....	24	314			37,500.00		37,500.00	10,000.00		27,500.00
Improving Neches River, Texas .....				11,667.84			11,667.84			11,667.84
Improving ship channel in Galveston Bay, Texas .....				159,870.50		1.00	159,871.50	6,870.50		153,001.00
Protection of river bank at Fort Brown, Texas .....				1,000.00			1,000.00			1,000.00
Improving Sabine River, Texas .....				4,546.56			4,546.56			4,546.56
Improving Sabine Pass, Texas .....	24	314			198,750.00		198,750.00	165,000.00		33,750.00
Improving Arkansas River, Arkansas .....	24	323			75,000.00		75,000.00	32,625.20		42,374.80
Improving l'Anguille River, Arkansas .....				500.00			500.00	500.00		
Improving Fourche Le Fevre River, Arkansas .....	24	323			5,000.00		5,000.00	4,500.00		500.00
Improving Sabine River, Arkansas .....				.55			.55			.55
Improving Ouachita River, Arkansas and Louisiana .....	24	322		92.66	17,500.00		17,592.06	17,592.06		
Improving Saint Francis River, Arkansas and Missouri .....	24	323			8,000.00		8,000.00	7,000.00		1,000.00
Improving Little Red River, Arkansas .....	24	323			3,000.00		3,000.00	400.00		2,600.00
Improving Petit Jean River, Arkansas .....	24	323			3,500.00		3,500.00	3,500.00		
Improving White River above Buffalo Shoals, Arkansas .....				.60			.60			.60
Improving Red River above Fulton, Ark. .....	24	323			7,000.00		7,000.00	3,700.00		3,300.00
Improving White River, Arkansas .....	24	323		6,000.00	18,000.00		24,000.00	17,569.90		6,430.10
Removing obstructions in Arkansas River, Arkansas and Kansas .....	24	323		1,000.00	19,875.00		20,875.00	18,675.00		2,200.00
Improving Black River, Arkansas and Missouri .....	24	323			5,000.00		5,000.00	4,500.00		500.00
Improving Big Hatchie River, Tennessee .....	24	323		233.44	3,000.00	300.00	3,533.44	3,511.94		21.50
Improving South Forked Deer River, Tennessee .....	24	323			5,000.00	400.00	5,400.00	5,400.00		
Improving Caney Fork River, Tennessee .....	24	323			3,000.00		3,000.00	1,000.00		2,000.00

Improving Clinch River, Tennessee	24	323		5,000.00		5,000.00	1,500.00	3,500.00	
Improving Cumberland River above Nashville Tenn.	24	323	10,000.00	75,000.00		85,000.00	8,000.00	77,000.00	
Improving Cumberland River below Nashville, Tenn.	24	323		12,500.00		12,500.00	1,000.00	11,500.00	
Improving French Broad River, Tennessee	24	323		6,000.00		6,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	
Improving Tennessee River below Chattanooga, Tenn., Alabama and Kentucky	24	223		262,500.00		262,500.00	165,000.00	97,500.00	
Improving Hiwassee River, Tennessee	24	323		2,500.00		2,500.00	2,500.00		
Improving Tennessee River above Chattanooga, Tenn.	24	323		7,500.00		7,500.00	3,500.00	4,000.00	
Improving Cumberland River above mouth of the Jolico, Kentucky			5,000.00			5,000.00		5,000.00	
Improving South Fork of Cumberland River, Kentucky	24	323		5,000.00		5,000.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	
Improving Kentucky River, Kentucky	24	323	90,000.00	187,500.00		277,500.00	121,000.00	156,500.00	
Improving Falls of Ohio River at Louisville, Ky.	24	324	214,500.00	150,000.00		364,500.00	80,000.00	284,500.00	
Improving Tradewater River, Kentucky	24	324		2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00		
Improving Ohio River, Ohio	24	327	78,603.13	375,000.00		453,603.13	224,762.15	228,840.98	
Improving Rocky River, Ohio			119.31			119.31		119.31	
Improving Muskingum River, Ohio	24	324		20,000.00		20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Improving Sandusky River, Ohio			628.47			628.47		628.47	
Improving White River, Indiana	24	325		7,500.00		7,500.00	3,700.00	3,800.00	
Improving Wabash River, Indiana and Illinois	24	325	3,000.00	60,000.00		63,000.00	19,500.00	43,500.00	
Improving Calumet River, Indiana and Illinois	24	325		30,000.00		30,000.00	700.00	29,300.00	
Improving Calumet River, Illinois			50,000.00			50,000.00		50,000.00	
Improving Illinois River, Illinois	24	326	9,000.00	112,500.00		121,500.00	79,000.00	42,500.00	
Examination of Illinois and Michigan and Hennepin Canals, Illinois	24	326		15,000.00	557.64	15,557.64	1,000.00	14,557.64	
Improving Gasconade River, Missouri	24	326	929.05	7,500.00		8,429.05	5,380.61	3,048.44	
Improving Osage River, Missouri and Kansas	24	326		10,000.00		10,000.00	4,500.00	5,500.00	
Improving Clinton River, Michigan	24	324		6,000.00		6,000.00		6,000.00	
Improving Detroit River, Michigan	24	324	66,000.00	37,500.00		103,500.00	99,000.00	4,500.00	
Improving Grand River, Michigan			3,000.00			3,000.00	3,000.00		
Improving St. Clair Flats Canal, Michigan	24	324		18,750.00		18,750.00	7,500.00	11,250.00	
Improving Hay Lake Channel, Sault Sainte Marie River, Michigan	24	324	32,000.00	150,000.00		182,000.00	55,000.00	127,000.00	
Improving mouth and harbor of Cedar River, Michigan			2,670.02			2,670.02		2,670.02	
Improving St. Mary's River and St. Mary's Falls Canal, Michigan					182.31	182.31		182.31	
Improving St. Mary's River, Michigan	24	324		250,000.00		250,000.00	47,000.00	203,000.00	
Improving Saginaw River, Michigan	24	324		83,750.00		83,750.00	19,000.00	14,750.00	
Examination of Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canals	24	325		10,000.00		10,000.00	4,900.00	5,100.00	
Carried forward			5,206,706.64	38,001,485.67	1,143,767.45	44,351,959.76	53,364,939.42	844,604.67	10,142,415.67

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—continued.										
Brought forward.....				\$5,206,706.64	\$38,001,485.67	\$1,143,767.45	\$44,351,959.76	\$33,364,939.42	\$844,604.67	\$10,142,415.67
Damages by the improvement of Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, Wisconsin.....	24	283,	285		129,403.13	891.74	130,294.87	130,294.84	.03	
Improving Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, Wisconsin.....				64,000.00			64,000.00	54,000.00		10,000.00
Improving Fox River, Wisconsin.....	24	325			56,250.00		56,250.00	27,250.00		29,000.00
Improving Chippewa River, Wisconsin.....	24	324			18,750.00		18,750.00	14,728.50		4,021.50
Improving St. Croix River, Wisconsin and Minnesota.....	24	325			7,500.00		7,500.00	7,500.00		
Improving Minnesota River, Minnesota.....				42.00			42.00			42.00
Improving Red River of the North, Minnesota and Dakota.....	24	326		47,447.65			47,447.65	27,305.75		20,141.90
Improving Yellowstone River, Montana and Dakota.....	24	326			18,750.00		18,750.00	2,750.00		16,000.00
Improving Mississippi River.....	24	328		22,891.91	2,000,000.00	10,006.00	2,032,897.91	756,064.73		1,276,833.18
Improving Mississippi River from Saint Paul to Des Moines Rapids, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois.....	24	328		21,000.00	382,500.00		403,500.00	148,500.00		255,000.00
Improving Mississippi River from Des Moines Rapids to mouth of Illinois River, Illinois and Missouri.....	24	328		15,000.00	150,000.00		165,000.00	90,000.00		75,000.00
Improving Mississippi River between mouths of Ohio and Illinois Rivers, Illinois and Missouri.....	24	328		40,458.53	375,000.00	.10	415,458.63	194,018.50		221,440.13
Improving Upper Mississippi River.....	24	327		22,500.00	22,500.00		22,500.00	18,500.00		4,000.00
Improving Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi River, Iowa and Illinois.....	24	328		10,000.00	26,250.00		36,250.00	8,000.00		28,250.00
Removing obstructions in Mississippi River Dry-dock at Des Moines Rapids Canal, Mississippi River.....	24	329		7,500.00	56,250.00		63,750.00	43,710.61		20,039.39
Gauging the waters of the Lower Mississippi River and its tributaries.....	24	328			48,750.00		48,750.00	23,000.00		25,750.00
Reservoirs at headwaters of the Mississippi River.....	24	329		245.00	5,000.00		5,245.00	3,845.00		1,400.00
Examinations and surveys, South Pass, Mississippi River.....	24	328		14,356.15	37,500.00		51,856.15	14,491.40		37,364.75
Survey of the Mississippi River.....	24	329			10,000.00	1,172.50	11,172.50	11,172.50		
Constructing jetties and other works, South Pass, Mississippi River.....	24	329			30,000.00		30,000.00	21,606.50		8,393.50
Mississippi River Commission.....	21	4			150,000.00		150,000.00	150,000.00		
				3,495.00		13.00	3,508.00	4.05		3,503.95

Survey of the Missouri River from its mouth to Fort Benton, Mont.			1,000.00			1,000.00	1,000.00		
Survey of the Missouri River above Missouri River Falls, Fort Benton, Mont.			15,000.00			15,000.00		15,000.00	
Removing obstructions in the Missouri River.	24	327	25,000.00	22,500.00		47,500.00	43,000.00	4,500.00	
Improving Missouri River from its mouth to Sioux City, Iowa.	24	327	72,735.16	375,000.00		447,735.16	302,735.16	145,000.00	
Improving Missouri River from Sioux City to Fort Benton, Mont.	24	327		60,000.00		60,000.00	34,000.00	26,000.00	
Improving Mokelumne River, California.	24	326	42.52	2,500.00		2,542.52	2,542.52		
Improving Petaluma Creek, California.			2,343.09			2,343.09	2,343.09		
Improving San Joaquin River, California.	24	327		18,750.00		18,750.00	10,000.00	8,750.00	
Improving Sacramento and Feather Rivers, California.			176,000.00			176,000.00	56,000.00	120,000.00	
Improving mouth of Columbia River, Oregon and Washington Territory.	24	327	1,200.00	187,500.00		188,700.00	36,200.00	152,500.00	
Improving Columbia River at Cascades, Oregon.	24	327	3,494.85	187,500.00		190,994.85	112,496.98	78,497.87	
Improving Upper Columbia River, Oregon.			2,050.00			2,050.00	2,050.00		
Improving Upper Columbia and Snake Rivers, Oregon and Washington Territory.	24	327		10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00		
Improving Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers below Portland, Oregon.	24	327		75,000.00		75,000.00	51,006.33	23,993.67	
Improving Willamette River above Portland, Oregon.	24	327		10,000.00		10,000.00	8,500.87	1,499.13	
Improving Umpqua River, Oregon.	24	305		1.47		1.47	1.47		
Improving Coquille River, Oregon.	24	327		20,000.00		20,000.00	16,250.00	3,750.00	
Gauging the waters of Columbia River, Oregon.	24	329		1,000.00		1,000.00	865.00	135.00	
Improving Chehalis River, Washington Territory.	24	327		2,500.00		2,500.00	600.00	1,900.00	
Improving Cowlitz River, Washington Territory.	24	327		2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00		
Improving Skagit, Steilaquamish, Nootsack, Snohomish, and Snoqualmie Rivers, Washington Territory.	24	327		10,000.00		10,000.00	7,300.00	2,700.00	
Examinations and surveys on Pacific coast.					3.68		3.68	3.68	
Surveys of northern and northwestern lakes.	1885		79.19			79.19		79.19	
Do.	1886		914.87			914.87	458.91	455.96	
Do.	1887	24	249	2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00		
Testing flume invented by M. J. Adams.			58.74			58.74		58.74	
Examinations, surveys, and contingencies, rivers and harbors.	24	335	12,359.25	100,000.00	448.78	112,808.03	74,828.25	37,979.78	
Expenses of military convicts.	1885		3,917.75			3,917.75		3,917.75	
Do.	1886		4,596.72			4,596.72	757.70	3,839.02	
Do.	1887	24	249	10,000.00		10,000.00	3,562.14	6,437.86	
Support of Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	1885		9,754.93			9,754.93		9,754.93	
Do.	1886		5,600.00		5,285.80	11,085.80		11,085.80	
Do.	1887	24	250	89,917.76		89,917.76	76,377.76	13,540.00	
Carried forward			5,789,489.95	42,712,058.03	1,161,589.05	49,663,137.03	35,968,557.98	858,356.57	12,836,222.48

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—continued.										
Brought forward .....				\$5,789,489.95	\$42,712,058.03	\$1,161,580.05	\$49,663,137.03	\$35,968,557.98	\$858,356.57	\$12,836,222.48
Construction, maintenance, and repair of military telegraph lines	*1883	24	295,300		253.12		253.12	253.12		
Do .....	*1884			417.87		9.90	427.27		9.90	417.37
Do .....	1885			79.87		459.41	539.28		539.28	
Do .....	1886			207.31		20.42	227.73			3.03
Do .....	1887	24	247		24,000.00		24,000.00	23,847.25		152.75
Repair of submarine cable, Block Island Bay									4,800.00	
Repair Signal Service cable, Columbia River		24	532		500.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	500.00		
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, barracks		24	106		150,000.00		150,000.00	150,000.00		
Support of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers	1887	24	251		1,631,000.00		1,631,000.00	1,631,000.00		
Support of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, branch west of Rocky Mountains		24	444		150,000.00		150,000.00			150,000.00
Reimbursement to National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for losses by failure of the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, Va		24	129		20,262.46		20,262.46	20,262.46		
Publication of Official Records of the War of the Rebellion	1886			16,000.00		9,703.91	25,703.91	25,703.91		
Do .....	1887	24	249		36,000.00		36,000.00	20,000.00		16,000.00
Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Va	1885					12.45	12.45		12.45	
Do .....	1886			400.00			400.00	400.00		
Do .....	1887	24	251		5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00		
Wharf, Fortress Monroe, Va		24	246		100,000.00		100,000.00	1,000.00		99,000.00
Buildings for Cavalry and Artillery School, Fort Riley, Kans		24	372		200,000.00		200,000.00	2,500.00		197,500.00
Establishing signal station at Point Jupiter, Florida		24	405		17,000.00		17,000.00	17,000.00		
Military posts for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier				.67			.67			.67
Military post near Newport, Ky., site		24	556		60,000.00		60,000.00			60,000.00
Military post near Newport, Ky., buildings		24	556		100,000.00		100,000.00			100,000.00
Military post at Fort McKinney, Wyo				206.00			206.00			206.00
Military post at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.		24	372		30,000.00					30,000.00
Military post near the northern boundary of Montana (Fort Assiniboine)				.25			.25			.25
Fort Brady Military Post, Mich		24	128		120,000.00		120,000.00			120,000.00



Military post at Fort Robinson, Nebr.	24	372	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00
Military post near Denver, Colo.	24	405	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Military posts	24	246	70,028.07	225,000.00		
Claims of loyal citizens for supplies furnished during the rebellion			6,939.00	1,674.35	296,702.42	248,123.55
Claims for quartermaster's stores and commissary supplies	24	937	26,082.56	181,633.07	280.00	207,995.63
Secret service fund	†1871			100.00	100.00	100.00
Miscellaneous claims audited by the Third Auditor			2,269.75		2,269.75	2,269.75
Awards for quartermaster's stores taken by the Army in Tennessee			130.00		130.00	130.00
Capture of Jefferson Davis			2,089.38		2,089.38	2,089.38
Reimbursing to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers	24	300,305		41,100.96	41,100.96	41,100.96
Reimbursement to certain States and Territories for expenses incurred in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities	24	300		18,081.23	18,081.23	18,081.23
Collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers	†1871			3,472.00	3,472.00	3,472.00
Do	†1871			341.98	341.98	341.98
Reimbursing State and citizens of California for expenses in suppressing Modoc Indian hostilities			298.51		298.51	298.51
Raising four additional regiments				4.00	4.00	4.00
Services and supplies of Montana volunteers in Nez Percé Indian War			807.00		807.00	807.00
Keeping, transporting, and supplying prisoners of war	*1871	24	295	24.00	24.00	24.00
Traveling expenses First Michigan Cavalry	†1883	24	292,304,307	1,006.78	1,006.78	1,006.78
Traveling expenses California and Nevada Volunteers	†1883	24	292	281.97	281.97	281.97
Pay, transportation, services, and supplies of Oregon and Washington Volunteers in 1855 and 1856	*1871	24	295,300,305	4,752.56	4,752.56	4,752.56
Rogue River Indian War	†1862		100.00		100.00	100.00
Do	†1883	24	292,295	222.94	222.94	222.94
Payment to Fourth Regiment Vermont militia, for services at the Battle of Plattsburgh	24	300		14.00	14.00	14.00
Twenty per cent. additional compensation	24	{ 292,295 } { 300,305 }		1,125.83	1,125.83	1,125.83
Purchase of Fort Brown Reservation			160,000.00		160,000.00	160,000.00
Purchase of sites for sea-coast defences			100.28		100.28	100.28
Purchase of drill ground near San Antonio, Tex.	24	128		5,000.00	5,000.00	4,655.00
Carried forward			6,075,645.97	45,989,316.95	1,182,467.47	53,247,480.39
						88,392,916.03
						864,060.18
						13,990,454.18

\* And prior years.

† And prior years, transfer account.

‡ Prior to July 1.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—continued.										
Brought forward.....				\$6,075,645.97	\$45,989,316.95	\$1,182,467.47	\$53,247,430.39	\$38,392,916.03	\$864,060.18	\$13,990,454.18
Providing for the comfort of sick and discharged soldiers.....	*1871	24	292		47.75		47.75	45.83		1.92
Draft and substitute fund.....	*1871	24	300		20.65		20.65	20.65		
Payment of mounted riflemen under Col. J. C. Fremont in 1846.....	*1871	24	304		85.20		85.20	85.20		
Allowance for the reduction of wages under the eight-hour law.....	†1883	24	305		10.72		10.72	10.72		
Support of four companies of volunteers mustered at Camp Scott, Utah.....		24	307		6.92		6.92	6.92		
Remodeling old Produce Exchange building, New York City.....				182,823.00			182,823.00	90,000.00		92,823.00
Examination of claims of States and Territories under act of June 27.....	1882	24	249		10,000.00		10,000.00	3,000.00		7,000.00
Payment to Salt Lake Rock Company for lands and water-rights in Utah.....		24	478		20,000.00		20,000.00			20,000.00
Horses and other property lost in the military service.....	†1881			278.00			278.00			278.00
Do.....	†1882			695.00			695.00	695.00		
Do.....	†1883	24	{ 296, 301 } { 305, 306 }		301,037.96		301,037.96	300,987.86	10	50.00
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States.....	†1881			27.50			27.50			27.50
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States, and soldiers on furlough.....	†1883	24	296, 301, 305		21,182.50		21,182.50	21,164.25		18.25
Removing sunken vessels or craft obstructing or endangering navigation.....		21	197		18,222.39	3,062.30	21,284.69	21,284.69		
Operating and care of canals and other works of navigation.....		23	147		238,313.60	5.00	238,318.60	238,318.60		
Support of Soldiers' Home, indefinite.....	R. S.		3,689		231,819.30		231,819.30	231,819.30		
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund.....		22	565	529,857.95	1,226,259.47		1,756,117.42	163,740.00		1,592,377.42
Soldiers' Home, interest account.....		22	565	3,887.07	25,861.15		29,748.22	17,930.13		11,818.09
Three months' pay proper.....		23	66		2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00		
Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war.....		20	316		9,105.16		9,105.16	9,105.16		
Payment to American Graphic Company of New York City, for plates and weather maps.....		24	266		5,750.00		5,750.00	5,750.00		
Relief of Lady Franklin Bay expedition to the Arctic regions.....		23	267		70.00		70.00	70.00		

Relief of sufferers by loss of steamer <i>J. Don Cameron</i> .....	23	637	592.85	592.85	592.85	592.85	.....	
Relief of J. A. Wilson, administrator of Gregory Jarratt .....	24	825	3,478.00	3,478.00	3,478.00	3,478.00	.....	
Relief of Bangs, Brownell & Co. ....	24	884	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	
Relief of Richard H. Porter .....	24	900	9,350.00	9,350.00	9,350.00	9,350.00	.....	
Relief of representatives of E. P. McNeal, deceased .....	24	918	12,781.81	12,781.81	12,781.81	12,781.81	.....	
Relief of William Ervin .....	24	919	7,650.00	7,650.00	7,650.00	7,650.00	.....	
Relief of John A. Coan .....	24	829	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	.....	
Relief of Alfred McMurtrie .....	24	828	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	.....	
Relief of J. M. English, administrator estate of Richard Fitzpatrick, deceased .....	24	931	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	.....	
Relief of Enols Loyd .....	24	875	291.46	291.46	291.46	291.46	.....	
Relief of estate of Joel C. Frazier .....	24	916	1,908.00	1,908.00	1,908.00	1,908.00	.....	
Relief of Francis H. Plummer, widow of J. B. Plummer, deceased .....	24	857	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	
Relief of Alexander Goble .....	24	903	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	.....	
Relief of Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company .....	24	342	18,725.35	18,725.35	18,725.35	18,725.35	.....	
Relief of William J. Gamble .....	24	818, 819	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	.....	
Relief of Sidney R. Smith .....	24	862	1,186.61	1,186.61	1,186.61	1,186.61	.....	
Relief of Thomas McBride for loss of barge <i>Henry Bartley</i> .....	24	825	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	
Relief of trustees of Christian Brother's College, Saint Louis, Mo .....	24	863	15,888.40	15,888.40	15,888.40	15,888.40	.....	
Relief of James D. Wood .....	24	857	133.50	133.50	133.50	133.50	.....	
Relief of legal representatives of John M. Robison, deceased .....	24	852	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	
Relief of Ernest H. Wardwell .....	24	855	534.33	534.33	534.33	534.33	.....	
Relief of George T. Dudley .....	24	827	404.76	404.76	404.76	404.76	.....	
Relief of legal representatives of Francis Gilbeau (Guilbeau) .....	24	862	2,600.00	2,600.00	2,600.00	2,600.00	.....	
Relief of Margaret F. Ryan .....	24	861	271.93	271.93	271.93	271.93	.....	
Relief of heirs of Andrew F. McMillen .....	24	781	204.00	204.00	204.00	204.00	.....	
Relief of A. S. Bloom .....	24	969	311.16	311.16	311.16	311.16	.....	
Reimbursement to Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company .....	24	845	150,518.12	150,518.12	150,518.12	150,518.12	.....	
Total military establishment .....			6,793,214.49	48,346,720.00	1,185,534.77	56,325,469.26	864,060.28	15,714,848.36
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.								
Pay of the Navy, act March 3 .....	1885		1,815,692.24	326,363.84	2,142,056.08	1,907,965.43		174,090.65
Do .....	1887	24		7,000,000.00	914,038.17	7,914,038.17	6,575,113.05	1,338,925.12
Do .....	†1883	24	{ 296,301		154,142.84	154,142.84	153,279.71	51.16
Do .....	†1882		{ 305,307		149.76	149.76		811.97
Carried forward .....			1,815,842.00	7,154,142.84	1,240,402.01	10,210,386.85	8,696,358.19	149.76
							51.16	1,513,977.50

\* And prior years.

† Prior to July 1.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.										
Brought forward				\$1,815,842.00	\$7,154,142.84	\$1,240,402.01	\$10,210,386.85	\$8,696,358.19	\$51.16	\$1,513,977.50
Pay of the Navy, act March 3	1879*			5.43			5.43			5.43
Do	1878*			369.66			369.66			369.66
Pay, miscellaneous	1887	24	149		225,000.00	5,482.17	230,482.17	222,755.26		7,728.91
Do	1886			32,545.64		7,269.89	39,815.53	37,242.56		2,572.97
Do	1885			834.23		316.64	1,150.87	1,150.87		
Do	1884	24	267				332.26	332.26		
Do	1884†					1.12	1.12		1.12	
Do	1883†	24	{ 296,301 305,307 }		3,238.22		3,238.22	3,235.66		2.56
Do	1882†			36.48			36.48			36.48
Contingent, Navy	1887	24	150		10,000.00		10,000.00	3,785.50		6,234.50
Do	1886			16,550.60		52.11	16,602.71	2,104.47		14,498.24
Do	1885			4,703.29		.72	4,704.01	4,704.01		
Do	1883†	24	296,301		3,409.91		3,409.91	3,409.91		
Pay civilian members Naval Academy Board.	1887	24	150		5,500.00		5,500.00	5,010.40		489.60
Pay of the Marine Corps.	1887	24	156	290,339.74	649,642.00	44,828.39	335,168.13	148,685.30		186,482.83
Do	1887*	24	296		733.75	54,439.94	704,081.94	593,990.75		110,091.19
Do	1879*			25.20			28.20			23.20
Provisions, Marine Corps	1887	24	156		62,500.00	41.49	62,541.49	59,235.32		3,306.17
Do	1886			.09		810.48	810.57	6.00		804.57
Do	1885	24	296		12,088.91	.75	12,089.69	12,088.94	.75	
Do	1884	24	296		2.40		2.40	2.40		
Do	1883†	24	296		66.45		66.45	66.45		
Clothing, Marine Corps	1887	24	156		50,000.00	3,734.65	53,734.65	53,734.33		.32
Do	1886			796.90		5,947.17	5,947.17	4.55		5,942.62
Do	1885			2,627.00			2,627.00		2,627.00	
Fuel, Marine Corps	1887	24	156		18,000.00	1,183.10	19,183.10	17,108.18		2,074.92
Do	1886			2,957.06		1,072.15	4,029.21	226.74		3,802.47
Do	1885			2,455.79			2,455.79		2,455.79	
Military stores, Marine Corps	1887	24	156		9,786.50	119.00	9,905.50	9,901.82		3.68
Do	1886			36.50		26.90	63.40	36.50		26.90
Do	1885			580.04			580.04		580.04	
Transportation and recruiting, Marine Corps	1887	24	157		10,000.00	79.38	10,079.38	9,395.72		683.66
Do	1886			2,278.29		1,513.96	3,792.27	1,151.93		2,640.34
Do	1885	24	269	153.11	11,037.62	11.00	11,201.73	11,190.73		11.00
Do	1884†			5.00			5.00			5.00
Repairs of barracks, Marine Corps	1887	24	157		14,460.00	534.21	14,994.21	14,960.00		34.21
Do	1886			.45		370.71	371.16	78.65		294.51
Do	1885	24	269	5.78	2,932.20	24.80	2,962.78	2,932.20	30.58	

Forage for horses, Marine Corps.....	1887	24	157	4,400.00	4,400.00	3,798.76	601.24
Do.....	1886			1,548.49	618.83	2,167.32	2,167.32
Do.....	1885			2,791.87	2,791.87	2,791.87	
Quarters for officers, Marine Corps.....	1887	24	157	4,500.00	1.60	4,501.60	1.60
Contingent, Marine Corps.....	1887	24	157	26,000.00	305.80	26,305.80	64.52
Do.....	1886	24	307	47	82.25	809.51	76.80
Do.....	1885	24	296	1,357.94	102.82	1,460.76	6.62
Do.....	1884	24	296	497.60	497.60	477.02	20.58
Do.....	1883†	24	296	156.69	156.69	145.36	11.33
Do.....	1882†			1.60	1.60		1.60
Do.....	1881†			177.04	177.04		177.04
Pay of professors and others, Naval Academy.....	1887	24	154	4,400.00	4,400.00	4,400.00	
Do.....	1886			3,879.73	.01	3,879.74	3,799.41
Do.....	1885			2,764.25		2,764.25	
Pay of watchmen and others, Naval Academy.....	1887	24	154	1,930.00	1,930.00	1,930.00	
Do.....	1886				284.19	284.19	284.19
Do.....	1885			1,238.83	1,238.83	1,238.83	
Pay of mechanics and others, Naval Academy.....	1887	24	154	1,220.00	1,220.00	1,220.00	
Do.....	1886				92.40	92.40	92.40
Do.....	1885			543.36	543.36	543.36	
Pay of steam employes, Naval Academy.....	1887	24	154	640.00	640.00	640.00	
Do.....	1886				14.54	14.54	14.54
Do.....	1885			460.32	460.32	460.32	
Pay of Naval Academy.....	1887	24	155	95,541.97	8,500.00	104,041.97	308.72
Special course, Naval Academy.....	1887	24	155	5,000.00		5,000.00	
Repairs, Naval Academy.....	1887	24	155	21,000.00	2,400.00	23,400.00	
Heating and lighting, Naval Academy.....	1887	24	155	17,000.00		17,000.00	
Contingent, library, Naval Academy.....	1887	24	156	2,000.00		2,000.00	
Contingent, stationery, Naval Academy.....	1887	24	156	2,000.00		2,000.00	14.00
Do.....	1886				428.39	428.39	
Do.....	1885				5.59	5.59	5.59
Contingent, chemistry, Naval Academy.....	1887	24	156	2,500.00		2,500.00	
Contingent, stores, Naval Academy.....	1887	24	156	800.00		800.00	
Contingent, materials, Naval Academy.....	1887	24	156	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Contingent, Board of Visitors, Naval Academy.....	1887	24	156	1,500.00		1,500.00	
Do.....	1885	24	268	23.43	363.61	387.04	1.44
Contingent, head-stones cemetery, Naval Academy.....	1887	24	156	500.00		500.00	
Miscellaneous, Naval Academy.....	1887	24	156	32,000.00	3,000.00	35,000.00	
Do.....	1885			10.00		10.00	10.00
Do.....	1883			.25		.25	.25
Do.....	1883†	24	296		2.33	2.33	.18
Navigation, and navigation supplies.....	1887	24	150	83,500.00	378.15	83,878.15	29,615.65
Do.....	1886			26,105.76	751.33	26,857.09	
Do.....	1885			7.60	7.60	7.60	
Ocean surveys, Bureau of Navigation.....	1886			8,467.28	8,467.28	5,924.77	2,542.51
Carried forward.....				2,221,166.56	8,552,765.48	1,383,076.30	12,150,008.34
						10,243,509.24	13,568.18
							1,901,930.32

\* Prior to July 1,

† And prior years,

‡ And prior.

## BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

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Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.										
Brought forward				\$2,221,166.56	\$8,552,765.48	\$1,385,076.30	\$12,159,008.34	\$10,243,509.24	\$13,568.18	\$1,901,930.32
Ocean surveys, Bureau of Navigation		24	150		4,000.00	.03	4,000.03	1,212.10		2,787.93
Publication of surveys of the Mexican coast.		24	150		7,000.00		7,000.00	6,687.12		312.88
Compass-testing houses		24	150	7.20	2,000.00	233.11	2,240.31	2,240.31		
Observation of transit of Venus		24	297, 150	2,517.31	4,160.63		6,677.94	3,167.10		3,510.84
Velocity of light		24	268		14.56		14.56	14.56		
Survey of the west coast of Mexico		24	297, 305		310.86		310.86	306.21		4.65
Civil establishment, Bureau of Navigation	1887	24	150		9,000.00	82.20	9,082.20	9,082.17		.03
Do	1886			11.92			11.92			11.92
Contingent, Bureau of Navigation	1887	24	150		5,000.00	6.87	5,006.87	3,375.94		1,630.93
Do	1886			436.70		133.75	570.45	410.87		159.58
Do	1885	24	267	61.47	734.40		795.87	768.22		27.65
Do	1884	24	267		190.02		190.02	182.27		7.75
Do	*1883	24	296		25.76		25.76	24.96		.80
New Naval Observatory		24	150, 585		110,000.00		110,000.00			110,000.00
Ordnance and ordnance stores	1887	24	151		109,300.00	6,254.96	115,554.96	111,488.68		4,066.28
Do	1886			24,161.71		171.07	24,332.78	24,067.95		264.83
Do	1885			15,138.83		.41	15,139.24		15,139.24	
Contingent, Ordnance	1887	24	151		4,000.00		4,000.00	3,982.52		11.48
Do	1886			135.95			135.95	73.67		62.28
Do	1885	24	268, 301	2.40	2,009.79		2,012.19	1,955.42		56.77
Do	1884	24	268, 301		1,392.84		1,392.84	1,335.18		57.66
Do	*1883	24	297		12.30		12.30	11.16		1.14
Civil establishment, Ordnance	1887	24	151		23,204.00	9.08	23,213.08	22,860.47		352.61
Do	1886			3.17		9.08	12.25	9.08		3.17
Do	1885			8.16			8.16		8.16	
Repairs, Bureau of Ordnance	1887	24	151		15,000.00		15,000.00	12,545.42		2,454.58
Do	1886			6,336.11		13.66	6,349.77	6,228.10		121.67
Do	1885			2,222.94		2.12	2,225.06		2,225.06	
Torpedo Corps	1887	24	151		58,500.00	99.50	58,599.50	46,787.88		11,811.62
Do	1886			12,542.96		386.08	12,929.04	9,481.66		3,447.38
Do	1885			1,558.86			1,558.86	25.75		1,533.11
Torpedoes, Bureau of Ordnance		24	583		50,000.00		50,000.00			50,000.00
Ordnance materials, proceeds of sales		18	388	2,585.78	31,405.32	33,991.10	67,982.20	8,494.59	25,496.51	33,991.10
Naval Proving Ground		24	582		40,000.00		40,000.00			40,000.00
Breech-loading rifle cannon				57,527.63		3,029.34	60,557.02	40,847.45		19,709.57
Wire-wound gun				3,600.00		400.00	4,000.00			4,000.00
Testing American armor				25,000.00			25,000.00	82.97		24,917.03
Sale of small-arms				232.91			232.91	17.60		215.31
Testing Clark's defective turrets				7,375.66		21.68	7,397.34	1,526.60		5,870.74

Steel rifled breech-loading guns.....	1885			968.78			968.78		968.78	
Purchase of steamer <i>Stiletto</i> .....		24	583		25,000.00		25,000.00			25,000.00
Steel cruisers:										
Construction and Repair.....		24	154	24,647.46	95,861.00	10,273.14	130,781.60	130,709.33		72.27
Machinery.....				80,116.68		118.50	80,235.18	80,234.93		.25
Equipment and Recruiting.....				4,035.81		185.79	4,221.60			4,221.60
Navigation.....				27,810.12		39.79	27,849.91	18,877.98		8,971.93
Ordnance.....		24	151	369.57	91,137.00	1,430.18	92,936.75	67,848.43		25,088.32
Ordnance, gun carriages for the <i>Chicago</i> .....				10,000.00			10,000.00	115.15		9,884.85
Ordnance, powder for the <i>Boston</i> .....				12,000.00			12,000.00	10,799.99		1,200.01
Ordnance, labor.....				25,000.00		3,252.54	28,252.54	28,252.54		
Ordnance, freight and materials.....				36,660.59		417.01	37,077.60	28,948.07		8,129.53
Ordnance, foreign and domestic bills.....				5.60			5.60			5.60
Ordnance, existing contracts.....				77,303.43		40.05	77,343.48	72,641.85		4,701.63
Completing U. S. steamer <i>Mohican</i> .....				2.05			2.05		2.05	
Care of monitors.....				5,000.00			5,000.00	4,848.50		151.50
Increase of the Navy: Vessels authorized March 3, 1885.....				1,854,651.90		1,990.41	1,856,642.31	45,900.94		1,810,741.37
Vessels and monitors, act August 3.....	1886	24	215		2,500,000.00	67.50	2,500,067.50	46,826.55		2,453,240.95
Equipment of vessels.....	1887	24	151		782,200.00	18,051.72	800,251.72	618,615.92		181,635.80
Do.....	1886			159,997.23		6,394.36	166,391.59	77,045.20		89,346.39
Do.....	1885			510.75			510.75			
Contingent, Equipment and Recruiting.....	1887	24	151		20,000.00	6.50	20,006.50	9,585.43		10,421.07
Do.....	1886	24	297,301, } 305,307 }	3,015.76		62.43	3,078.19	3,058.10		20.09
Do.....	1885	24	267	.02	476.79	1.90	478.71	434.62		44.09
Do.....	1884	24	267,301		2,616.01		2,616.01	2,484.05		131.96
Do.....	*1883				605.06		605.06	598.84		6.22
Do.....	*1879			2.64			2.64			2.64
Civil establishment, Equipment and Recruiting.....	1887	24	152		16,800.00	221.91	17,021.91	16,062.46		959.45
Do.....	1886			61.10		.07	61.17			61.17
Do.....	1885			436.78			436.78	436.78		
Transportation and recruiting, Equipment and Recruiting.....	1887	24	151		25,000.00	191.26	25,191.26	24,357.25		834.01
Do.....	1886			11,816.34		2,301.76	14,118.10	4,098.69		10,019.41
Do.....	1885	24	268	263.36	8,499.50	551.40	9,314.26	9,227.26		87.00
Do.....	*1884					563.04	563.04		563.04	
Maintenance of yards and docks.....	1887	24	152		170,000.00	516.60	170,516.60	159,889.29		10,627.31
Do.....	1886			13,277.97		6.39	13,284.36	10,870.95		2,413.41
Do.....	1885			1,396.56		.20	1,396.76		1,396.76	
Do.....	*1883	24	297		318.29		318.29	210.57		107.72
Civil establishment, Yards and Docks.....	1887	24	152		62,000.00		62,000.00	56,667.42		5,332.58
Do.....	1886					111.35	111.35	84.50		26.85
Do.....	1885			459.73			459.73	459.73		
Contingent, Yards and Docks.....	1887	24	152		20,000.00		20,000.00	19,800.87		199.13
Do.....	1886			14,698.70			14,698.70	9,999.90		4,698.80
Do.....	1885			2,196.17			2,196.17		2,196.17	
Carried forward.....				4,749,339.38	12,850,539.61	1,476,716.14	19,076,595.15	14,122,415.55	63,994.17	6,890,185.41

\* And prior years.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
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NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.										
Brought forward .....				\$4, 749, 339 38	\$12, 850, 539. 61	\$1, 476, 716. 04	\$19, 076, 595. 03	\$12, 122, 415. 55	\$63, 994. 17	\$6, 890, 185. 31
Naval station and coaling depot:										
Port Royal, S. C .....		24	279	4, 205. 62	4, 000. 00		8, 205. 62	6, 273. 00		1, 932. 62
Isthmus of Panama .....				200, 000. 00			200, 000. 00			200, 000. 00
Naval training station, Coaster's Harbor Island, Rhode Island .....	1887	24	238		8, 000. 00		8, 000. 00	5, 668. 55		2, 331. 45
Do .....	1886			5, 463. 95			5, 463. 95	5, 440. 85		23. 10
Do .....	1885			852. 57			852. 57		852. 57	
Naval War College .....	1887	24	238		6, 000. 00		6, 000. 00	5, 505. 10		494. 90
Do .....	1886			212. 10		. 25	212. 35	203. 57		8. 78
Navy-yard:										
Boston, Mass., dry-dock .....		24	584		31, 000. 00		31, 000. 00			31, 000. 00
Brooklyn, N. Y .....	1887	24	238		100, 000. 00		100, 000. 00	31, 623. 47		68, 376. 53
Do .....	1886			30, 000. 00			30, 000. 00	29, 999. 99		. 01
Mare Island, California .....	1887	24	237		213, 595. 00		213, 595. 00	89, 665. 40		123, 931. 60
Do .....	1886			67, 789. 13		290. 66	68, 079. 79	28, 374. 48		39, 705. 31
Officers' quarters, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. ....		24	591		15, 000. 00		15, 000. 00			15, 000. 00
Timber dry-docks .....		24	584		1, 100, 000. 00		1, 100, 000. 00			1, 100, 000. 00
Naval Asylum, Philadelphia .....	1887					63, 129. 21	63, 129. 21	47, 038. 61		16, 090. 60
Do .....	1886			12, 815. 14		48. 56	12, 863. 70	11, 901. 95		961. 75
Do .....	1885			3, 123. 63			3, 123. 63		3, 123. 63	
Repairs and preservation at navy-yards .....	1887	24	238		125, 000. 00	168. 32	125, 168. 32	123, 549. 18		1 619. 14
Do .....	1886			3, 351. 85		960. 53	4, 312. 38	982. 11		3, 330. 27
Do .....	1885			660. 67			660. 67		660. 67	
Enlistment bounties to seamen .....	*1883	24	297, 302 } 306, 807 }		6, 215. 22		6, 215. 22	6, 215. 22		
Do .....	*1879			8. 33			8. 33			8. 33
Do .....	*1878			100. 00			100. 00	33. 34		66. 66
Do .....	*1877			33. 35			33. 35			33. 35
Medical department .....	1887	24	153		55, 000. 00	3, 766. 31	58, 766. 31	41, 470. 03		17, 296. 28
Do .....	1886			15, 522. 54		119. 03	15, 641. 57	4, 593. 83		
Do .....	1885			3, 569. 47			3, 569. 47	80. 07	3, 489. 40	11, 042. 74
Do .....	1883	24	297, 306		325. 59		325. 59	325. 59		
Naval hospital fund .....	1887	24	153		30, 000. 00		30, 000. 00	29 999. 60		4. 40
Do .....	1886			2. 99		2. 47	5. 46	1. 50		3. 96
Do .....	1885			17. 42		1. 09	18. 51	. 19	18. 32	
Do .....				145, 370. 73		87, 668. 18	233, 038. 91	37, 558. 47		195, 480. 44
Repairs, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery .....	1887	24	153		15, 000. 00		15, 000. 00	14, 837. 42		112. 58
Do .....	1886			877. 25		11. 00	888. 25	710. 35		177. 90



Do	1885		465.36			465.36		465.36	
Contingent, Medicine and Surgery	1887	24	153	20,000.00	1.32	20,001.32	13,720.65		6,280.67
Do	1886		11,686.44		126.98	11,813.42	3,559.00		8,254.42
Do	1885		4,615.54		.30	4,615.84	59.08	4,556.76	
Do	1883	24	297	137.86		137.86	122.41		15.45
Do	1883	24	586	50,000.00		50,000.00	25.00		49,975.00
Naval Hospital, Widow's Island, Maine.									
Civil establishment, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	1885		345.26			345.26		345.26	
Do	1884				2.67		2.67		
Provisions, Navy	1887	24	153	1,052,000.00	2,989.53	1,054,989.53	804,938.10		250,051.43
Do	1886		133,317.86		10,438.15	143,756.01	128,986.14		14,769.87
Do	1885	24	306	3,099.37	254.79	3,354.16	9,747.58		
Do	1884	24	301,306		1,899.00	1,899.00	1,899.00		
Do	1883	24	297		60.75	60.75	60.75		
Do	1879		27.30			27.30			27.30
Clothing, Navy	1887	24	268	1,068.95	216,502.31	217,571.26	199,578.21	250,000.00	313,873.01
Small stores, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing	1887	24	268	160,264.02	30.26	160,294.28	228,528.38	49,936.37	103,592.01
Contingent, Provisions and Clothing	1887	24	153	50,000.00	325.38	50,325.38	24,282.17	75,000.00	26,043.21
Do	1886		10,340.64		563.46	10,904.10	4,969.42		5,934.68
Do	1885		2,032.44		24.05	2,056.49	17.52	2,038.97	
Do	1883	24	301		883.42	883.42	851.40		32.02
Do	1887	24	587	20,000.00		20,000.00	16,634.41		3,365.59
Do	1885								
Civil establishment, Provisions and Clothing	1887	24	153	35,000.00	108.35	35,108.35	30,571.85		4,537.00
Do	1886		1.49		.07	1.56			1.56
Construction and Repair	1887	24	153	900,000.00	25,219.23	925,219.23	877,956.07		47,263.16
Do	1886		23,813.80		9,792.26	33,606.06	33,602.34		3.72
Do	1885		1,669.63		3,616.81	5,286.44			
Do	1884				689.47	689.47		689.47	
Do	1878		56,644.10			56,644.10			56,644.10
Repairs of vessels	1887	24	587	200,000.00		200,000.00	111,647.57		88,352.43
Civil establishment, Construction and Repair	1887	24	154	48,000.00	.71	48,000.71	42,746.53		254.18
Do	1886		1,148.17			1,148.17			1,148.17
Do	1885		1,975.95			1,975.95		1,975.95	
Bureau of Steam Engineering	1878		21,731.68			21,731.68			21,731.68
Steam machinery	1887	24	154	763,000.00	8,453.36	771,453.36	713,100.09		58,353.27
Do	1886		254,816.41		5,261.01	260,077.42	113,678.34		146,399.08
Do	1885		41,182.62		21.18	41,203.80	35,455.64	5,748.16	
Do	1883	24	297		3,934.72	3,934.72	3,308.15		626.57
Do	1886	24	216	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	59,690.35		940,309.65
Armament	1887	24	154	500.00		500.00			500.00
Contingent, Bureau of Steam Engineering	1886		1,000.00			1,000.00	800.18		199.82
Do	1885		1,000.00			1,000.00		1,000.00	
Civil establishment, Bureau of Steam Engineering	1887	24	154	27,667.25		27,667.25	27,660.07		7.18

Carried forward

6,520,374.16

18,729,112.42

1,991,646.37

27,241,132.95

15,959,410.75

418,961.86

10,867,760.84

\* Prior to July 1.

† And prior years.

‡ Act of June 14.

§ Act August 3.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS UNEXPENDED JUNE 30, 1886, AND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ETC.—Continued.

Specific objects of appropriations.	Year.	Statutes.		Balances of appropriations July 1, 1886.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Repayments made during the fiscal year 1887.	Aggregate available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Amounts carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1887.	Balances of appropriations June 30, 1887.
		Vol.	Page or section.							
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.										
Brought forward .....				\$6,520,374.16	\$18,729,112.42	\$1,991,646.37	\$27,241,132.95	\$15,959,410.75	\$413,961.36	\$10,867,760.84
Civil establishment, Bureau of Steam Engineering .....	1886			1,000.00		3.90	1,003.90			1,003.90
Do .....	1885			1,000.17			1,000.17		1,000.17	
Prize money to captors .....				482,620.11		329.55	482,949.66	5,594.52		477,355.14
Double turreted monitors .....				4,576.74		5,558.10	10,134.84	5,582.10		4,552.74
Machinery, double turreted monitors .....				138,836.40			138,836.40	23,384.08		115,452.32
Extra pay to officers and others, Mexican war .....	24	311			15,079.06	125.00	15,204.06	15,204.06		
Increase of the Navy—										
Gun-boats and cruisers .....	24	592			1,500,000.00		1,500,000.00	3,451.00		1,496,549.00
Vessels for coast and harbor defense .....	24	593			1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00			1,000,000.00
Monitors and vessels .....	24	594			2,420,000.00		2,420,000.00			2,420,000.00
Armament .....	24	584			2,128,362.00		2,128,362.00			2,128,362.00
Armor and gun steel .....	24	594			4,000,000.00		4,000,000.00	70.86		3,999,929.14
Indemnity for lost clothing .....	24	{ 270, 296; 302, 307}			2,667.49		2,667.49	2,667.49		
Do .....	*1878			40.00			40.00			40.00
Do .....	*1877			60.00			60.00			60.00
Do .....	*1876			120.00			120.00			120.00
Bounty for destruction of enemies' vessels .....	*1884			53,204.35		388.93	53,593.28	2,142.06		51,451.22
Do .....	*1883	24	{ 297, 301; 306, 307}		656.91	1.19	658.10	656.91	1.19	
Do .....	*1880			17.45			17.45			17.45
Do .....	*1879			43.12			43.12	11.96		31.16
Do .....	*1878			71.11			71.11			71.11
Do .....	*1877			27.46			27.46			27.46
Destruction of clothing and bedding for sanitary reasons .....	24	{ 297, 301; 306, 307}			2,132.01		2,132.01	2,030.30		101.71
Removal and burial of remains of Lieutenant-Commander George W. De Long and companions .....				15,394.71			15,394.71			15,394.71
Payment of Japanese award .....				32,302.14			32,302.14			32,302.14
Navy pension fund .....				420,000.00			420,000.00	420,000.00		
Mileage, Navy .....	24	{ 297, 302; 306, 307}		951.20	144,453.71		145,404.91	143,270.83		2,134.08
Search for steamer <i>Jeannette</i> .....						2,448.65	2,448.65	2,448.65		
Relief of the children of O. H. Berryman .....				12,367.84			12,367.84			12,367.84
Reward for services of officers and crew of U. S. steamer <i>Rodgers</i> .....				1,251.90			1,251.90		1,251.90	

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Expenses in connection with the Arctic Expedition			3,833.62			3,833.62			3,833.62
Reward for services of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition			25,000.00			25,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00
Payment to owners of steamer <i>Druid</i>			318.45			318.45		318.45	318.45
Payment to John Roach for use of shipyard			25,000.00			25,000.00		25,000.00	
Relief of survivors by wreck of U. S. steamer <i>Ashuelot</i>	24	890		10,782.00		10,782.00		10,782.00	
Relief of survivors and others exploring steamer <i>Jeannette</i>	24	882		16,056.28		16,056.28		16,056.28	
Relief of Rachael J. Floyd	24	917		510.00		510.00		510.00	
Relief of Fanny S. Conway	24	903		270.00		270.00		270.00	
General account of advances			† 1,243,052.39		5,007,358.70	3,764,306.31	5,476,452.34		† 1,712,146.03
<b>Total Naval Establishment</b>			<b>6,495,358.54</b>	<b>29,070,081.88</b>	<b>7,007,860.39</b>	<b>43,473,300.81</b>	<b>22,114,996.19</b>	<b>441,533.07</b>	<b>20,916,771.55</b>
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>									
Treasury			\$14,017,346.20	\$45,516,598.79	\$2,492,039.73	\$62,025,984.72	\$41,437,794.93	\$2,573,102.20	\$18,015,087.59
Diplomatic			573,173.89	7,493,192.20	64,290.49	8,130,656.58	7,168,780.96	84,402.72	877,472.90
Judiciary			509,522.57	3,734,436.08	238,611.47	4,482,570.12	3,785,906.37	310,919.83	405,743.92
Customs			2,236,731.43	25,110,836.93	1,860,755.66	29,208,324.02	25,656,688.78	585,617.97	2,966,017.27
Interior (civil)			2,268,399.21	9,444,036.40	105,949.08	11,818,384.69	7,927,174.39	365,915.58	3,525,294.72
Internal revenue			1,120,842.81	4,016,411.78	26,777.61	5,164,032.20	4,096,904.20	440,552.55	626,575.45
Public debt (redemption)				271,901,321.15		271,901,321.15	271,901,321.15		
Public debt (interest)				47,741,682.25	14,477.58	47,756,159.83	47,756,054.83	105.00	
Interior (Indians)			15,450,815.44	8,320,160.60	238,335.25	24,009,311.29	6,432,857.94	341,285.03	17,235,168.32
Interior (pensions)			23,954,650.60	78,518,560.05	3,800,011.55	106,273,231.29	78,829,113.34	23,355,202.41	4,088,915.54
Military Establishment			6,793,214.49	48,346,720.00	1,185,534.77	56,325,489.26	39,746,560.62	864,060.23	15,714,848.36
Naval Establishment			6,495,358.54	29,070,081.88	7,007,860.39	43,473,300.81	22,114,996.19	441,533.07	20,916,771.55
<b>Total</b>			<b>73,420,064.27</b>	<b>580,114,038.11</b>	<b>17,034,643.58</b>	<b>670,568,745.96</b>	<b>556,834,153.70</b>	<b>29,363,690.64</b>	<b>84,371,895.62</b>

\* Prior to July 1.

† Act July 7.

‡ Debit balances.

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## PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1887.

	Receipts.	Redemptions.	Excess of receipts.	Excess of redemptions.	Outstanding.
Old debt .....					\$55,943.36
Treasury notes (prior to 1846) .....					84,046.99
Treasury notes, 1846 .....					0,900.00
Treasury notes, 1847 .....					606.00
Loan of 1847 .....					1,250.00
Texas indemnity .....					20,000.00
Mexican indemnity .....					1,104.91
Bounty-land stock .....					7,575.00
Treasury notes, 1857 .....		\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00	2,600.00
Loan of 1858 .....					2,000.00
Loan of 1860 .....					10,000.00
Treasury notes, March 2, 1861 .....		500.00		500.00	3,900.00
Loan of 1861 .....		2,000.00		2,000.00	6,000.00
Treasury notes (demand), 1861 .....		315.00		315.00	57,130.00
Treasury notes (legal tenders), 1862 .....	\$74,068,000	74,068,000.00			346,681,016.00
Loan of July and August, 1861 .....		64,850.00		64,850.00	201,478.55
Seven-thirties of 1861 .....					58,835.34
Oregon war debt .....		100.00		100.00	3,850.00
Five-twenties of 1862 .....		2,300.00		2,300.00	187,650.00
Temporary loan of 1862 .....					13,012,420.23
Certificates of indebtedness, 1862 .....					4,000.00
Fractional currency, 1862 .....		7,123.15		7,123.15	15,322,898.37
One and two year notes, 1863 .....		940.00		940.00	65,605.00
Compound-interest notes .....		4,290.00		4,290.00	192,880.00
Loan (1881's) of 1863 .....		22,250.00		22,250.00	25,050.00
Ten-forties of 1864 .....		13,650.00		13,650.00	70,450.00
Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865 .....		700.00		700.00	135,379.88
Five-twenties of June, 1864 .....		150.00		150.00	51,696.00
Five-twenties of June, 1865 .....		8,000.00		8,000.00	27,150.00
Coin certificates (gold), 1863 .....		9,687,428.00		9,687,428.00	121,486,817.00
Consols of 1865 .....		32,750.00		32,750.00	179,600.00
Consols of 1867 .....		68,400.00		68,400.00	378,750.00
Consols of 1868 .....		1,150.00		1,150.00	73,400.00
Three per cent. certificates .....					5,000.00
Navy pension fund .....					1,000,000.00
Funded loan, 1881 .....		83,500.00		83,500.00	177,150.00
Certificate of deposits, 1872 .....	28,480,000	37,900,000.00		9,420,000.00	9,080,000.00
Funded loan, 1881 .....					250,000,000.00
Funded loan, 1907 .....	40,900		\$40,900		737,800,600.00
Silver certificates .....	51,852,000	22,286,525.00	29,565,475		145,543,150.00
Refunding certificates .....		32,550.00		32,550.00	175,250.00
Loan of July 12, 1882 .....		127,612,850.00		127,612,850.00	23,779,150.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>154,440,900</b>	<b>271,901,321.15</b>	<b>29,606,375</b>	<b>147,066,796.15</b>	<b>1,665,978,276.63</b>
Amount of public debt outstanding June 30, 1887 .....					1,665,978,276.63
Deduct amount held for reduction of fractional currency, act of June 21, 1879 .....					8,375,984.00
<b>Add Pacific railroad bonds .....</b>					<b>1,657,602,342.63</b>
Add discrepancy (1872) .....				64,623,512.00	
				250.00	64,623,762.00
<b>Deduct certificates held as cash, viz:</b>					<b>1,722,226,104.63</b>
Legal-tender .....				310,000.00	
Gold .....				80,261,380.00	
Silver .....				3,425,133.00	
<b>Amount of public debt outstanding, as per public debt statement for the month of June, 1887 .....</b>					<b>1,688,229,591.63</b>

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1791 TO 1836, EMBRACING THE ISSUE AND REDEMPTION OF THE BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY DEBT (FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC), MISSISSIPPI STOCK, LOUISIANA PURCHASE, UNITED STATES BANK STOCK, AND SIX PER CENT. NAVY STOCK.

[For detailed statements of the principal of the debt, see "Statement of the Public Debt," issued by the Register's Office, as Treasury Department Executive Document No. 818, pages 55-70. The public debt, as stated in the table, page 146, Register's Report, 1855, for the 1791 *et sequitur*, is the unfunded amount of the indebtedness of the Government, and will therefore exhibit large discrepancies, year by year, with this table, which is the funded amount issued and paid of the obligations of the Government. Both statements, however, arrive at the same result in 1836, viz, \$272,793.02, being the amount of the debt then outstanding.]

Year.	Issue.	Discount.	Total.	Redemptions.	Excess of issues over redemptions.	Excess of redemptions over issues.	Principal of debt at the close of year.
1791	\$15,460,608.37		\$15,460,608.37	\$818,919.92	\$14,641,688.45		\$14,641,688.45
1792	5,332,101.91		5,332,101.91	1,979,799.94	3,352,301.97		17,993,990.42
1793	1,124,000.00		2,286,301.06	2,286,301.06		\$1,162,301.06	16,831,689.36
1794	4,600,000.00		4,600,000.00	2,157,448.63	2,442,551.37		19,274,240.73
1795	5,324,900.00		4,490,549.72	4,490,549.72	834,350.28		20,108,591.01
1796	320,000.00		320,000.00	1,819,372.75		1,499,372.75	18,609,218.26
1797	70,000.00	\$10,000.00	80,000.00	1,681,400.00		1,601,400.00	17,007,818.26
1798	230,000.00		230,000.00	305,539.55		75,539.55	16,932,278.71
1799	5,079,200.00		5,079,200.00	360,000.09	4,719,200.00		21,651,478.71
1800	1,852,900.00		1,852,900.00	600,000.00	1,252,900.00		22,904,378.71
1801	231,300.00		231,300.00	1,201,500.00		970,200.00	21,934,178.71
1802				2,482,394.92		2,482,394.92	19,451,783.79
1803				3,500,427.39		3,500,427.39	15,951,356.40
1804	11,250,000.00		11,250,000.00	1,926,200.00	9,323,800.00		25,275,156.40
1805				2,563,909.63		2,563,909.63	22,709,246.77
1806				1,450,800.00		1,450,800.00	21,258,446.77
1807	2,719,178.61		2,719,178.61	3,108,907.62		389,729.01	20,868,717.76
1808	5,434,723.21		5,434,723.21	2,535,106.57	2,899,616.64		23,768,334.40
1809				5,104,631.78		5,104,631.78	18,663,702.62
1810	2,750,000.00		2,750,000.00	1,346,456.96	1,403,543.04		20,067,245.66
1811				6,814,218.00		6,814,218.00	13,253,027.66
1812	15,583,020.58		15,583,020.58	1,588,199.97	13,994,820.61		27,247,848.27
1813	26,423,761.14	2,109,377.43	28,533,138.57	2,288,679.34	26,244,459.23		53,492,307.50
1814	23,377,826.00	2,982,477.20	26,360,303.20	6,099,036.05	20,261,267.15		73,753,574.65
1815	37,115,269.48	1,076,826.97	38,192,096.45	4,516,838.06	33,645,258.39		107,398,833.04
1816	11,990,121.00	682,689.88	12,672,810.88	11,560,812.85	1,111,998.03		108,510,831.07
1817	8,092,316.38		8,092,316.38	25,895,013.70		17,802,697.32	90,708,133.75
1818	25,281.21		25,281.21	6,401,006.36		6,375,725.15	84,332,408.60
1819	59,376.62		59,376.62	7,540,362.07		7,480,985.45	76,851,423.15
1820	3,240,742.73		3,240,742.73	3,253,611.92		12,899.19	76,838,523.96
1821	4,740,106.54		4,740,106.54	2,779,804.60	1,960,301.94		78,798,825.90
1822	58,962.32		58,962.32	2,165,934.74		2,106,972.42	76,691,853.48
1823	2,413.62		2,413.62	11,690.07		9,276.45	76,682,577.03
1824	8,855,370.34		8,855,370.34	8,119,278.62	736,091.72		77,418,668.75
1825	5,609,925.90		5,609,925.90	14,658,757.22		9,048,831.32	68,369,837.43

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1791 TO 1836, ETC.—Continued.

Year.	Issue.	Discount.	Total.	Redemptions.	Excess of issues over redemptions.	Excess of redemptions over issues.	Principal of debt at the close of year.
1826 .....	\$1,539,336.16		\$1,539,336.16	\$7,000,404.42		\$5,461,068.26	\$62,908,769.17
1827 .....				7,103,952.85		7,103,952.85	55,804,816.32
1828 .....				5,961,349.33		5,961,349.33	49,843,466.99
1829 .....				11,073,278.44		11,073,278.44	38,770,188.55
1830 .....				12,422,713.29		12,422,713.29	26,347,475.26
1831 .....				10,654,856.93		10,654,856.93	15,692,618.33
1832 .....				5,993,646.44		5,993,646.44	9,698,971.89
1833 .....				3,283,896.77		3,283,896.77	6,415,075.12
1834 .....				2,424,253.11		2,424,253.11	3,990,822.01
1835 .....				3,912,496.58		3,912,496.58	78,325.43
1836 .....				47,687.36		47,687.36	*30,658.07
Total .....	208,492,742.12	\$6,861,371.48	215,354,113.60	215,323,455.53	\$138,824,148.82	138,793,490.75	

*Amount outstanding 1836.....	\$30,658.07
Add over-redemptions (Bayley, page 189).....	44,175.46
	<u>74,833.53</u>
Deduct short redemptions (Bayley, page 189).....	\$46,221.01
Outstanding (Bayley, page 189).....	1,907.20
	<u>48,128.21</u>
	26,705.32
Interest and reimbursement, domestic debt (unfunded) .....	133,841.55
Three per cent., 6 per cent., and deferred 6 per cent. (unfunded) .....	42,231.32
Interest on old funded debt (unfunded).....	8,343.45
Reimbursing registered debt (unfunded) .....	4,006.38
	<u>215,128.02</u>
Debt outstanding 1836, subsequently redeemed.....	215,128.02

Forward.....	\$215,128.02
Debt outstanding 1836, still unredeemed, viz:	
Bayley, page 189, as above.....	\$1,907.20
Three per cent., 6 per cent., and deferred 6 per cent. (Bayley, page 110).....	55,757.80
	<u>57,665.00</u>
Correct amount outstanding 1836 .....	<u>272,793.02</u>
Amount outstanding 1836, as per Register's Report, 1885, page 146.....	336,957.83
Deduct interest (not included).....	64,164.81
	<u>272,793.02</u>
Corrected principal of debt outstanding January 1, 1837 .....	<u>272,793.02</u>

PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT ON THE 1st OF JANUARY OF EACH YEAR FROM 1837 TO 1843, AND ON THE 1st OF JULY OF EACH YEAR FROM 1843 TO 1857.

[For detailed statements of the principal of the public debt see "Statement of the Public Debt," issued by the Register's Office, as Treasury Department Executive Document No. 818, pages 71-88.]

Year.	Received from loans.	No money received in the Treasury. Discounts, etc.	Net receipts, including discount, etc.	Redemptions.	Excess of net receipts.	Excess of redemptions.	Principal of debt.
1836	a\$272,793.02		a\$272,793.02		a\$272,793.02		a\$272,793.02
1837	2,992,989.15		2,992,989.15	\$21,822.91	2,971,166.24		3,243,959.26
1838	12,716,820.86		12,716,820.86	5,590,723.79	7,126,097.07		10,370,056.33
1839	3,857,276.21		3,857,276.21	10,718,153.53		\$6,860,877.32	3,509,179.01
1840	5,589,547.51		5,589,547.51	3,912,015.79	1,677,531.72		5,186,710.73
1841	13,659,317.38		13,659,317.38	5,815,712.19	8,343,605.19		13,530,815.92
1842	14,808,735.64		14,808,735.64	7,801,990.09	7,006,745.55		20,537,061.47
1843	12,479,708.36	b\$42,417.80	12,522,126.16	338,012.64	12,184,113.52		32,721,174.99
1844	1,877,181.35		1,877,181.35	11,158,450.85		9,281,269.50	23,439,905.49
1845				7,536,349.49		7,536,349.49	15,903,556.00
1846				375,100.04		375,100.04	15,528,455.96
1847				5,596,067.65	23,299,621.66		38,828,077.62
1848	21,256,700.00	c23,289.86	21,256,700.00	13,038,372.54	8,218,327.46		47,046,405.08
1849	28,588,750.00	d233,075.00	28,821,825.00	12,804,828.54	16,016,996.46		63,063,401.54
1850	4,045,950.00		4,045,950.00	3,655,035.14	390,914.86		63,454,316.40
1851	203,400.00	e4,303,573.92	5,506,973.92	654,951.45	4,852,022.47		68,306,338.87
1852	46,300.00		46,300.00	2,151,754.31		2,105,454.31	66,200,884.56
1853	16,350.00		16,350.00	6,412,574.01		6,396,224.01	59,804,660.55
1854	3,297.81	f9,951.67	13,249.48	17,574,144.76		17,560,895.28	42,243,765.27
1855	800.00		800.00	6,656,065.86		6,655,265.86	35,588,499.41
1856	200.00		200.00	3,614,618.66		3,614,418.66	31,974,080.75
1857	3,900.00		3,900.00	3,276,606.05		3,272,706.05	28,701,374.70
1858	23,717,300.00		23,717,300.00	7,505,250.82	16,212,049.18		44,913,423.88
1859	28,287,500.00		28,287,500.00	14,702,543.15	13,584,956.85		58,498,380.73
1860	20,776,800.00		20,776,800.00	14,431,350.00	6,345,450.00		6,843,830.73
1861	41,861,709.74	g2,019,776.10	43,881,485.84	18,142,900.00	25,738,585.84		90,582,416.57
1862	529,692,460.50		529,692,460.50	96,096,922.09	433,595,538.41		524,177,954.98
1863	776,682,361.57		776,682,361.57	181,486,635.07	595,195,726.50		1,119,773,681.48
1864	1,128,824,245.97	h45,000.00	1,128,879,245.97	432,822,014.03	696,057,231.94		1,815,830,913.42
1865	1,472,224,740.85	i4,234,599.38	1,476,459,440.23	607,361,241.68	869,098,098.55		2,684,929,011.97

a Principal of debt, as assumed, Finance Report, 1871, \$336,957.83; deduct items of interest not included, \$64,164.81; remainder, \$272,793.02. (see previous table for explanation of this.)

b \$42,417.80, discount on loan of 1842.

c \$23,289.86, purloined Treasury notes twice redeemed.

d \$23,075, war bounty stock.

e \$5,000,000, Texan indemnity bonds; \$303,573.92, Mexican bonds.

f \$9,900, war bounty stock; \$51.67, interest on old debt—repayments.

g \$2,019,776.10, discount on bonds of February 8, 1861.

h \$45,000 seven-thirty notes of 1861, returned by Treasurer as not issued, and canceled.

i \$4,204,599.38, discount on loan of July and August, 1861; \$30,000, bonds issued in lieu of bonds stolen, Plainfield Bank of New Jersey.

PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT ON THE 1st OF JANUARY OF EACH YEAR FROM 1837 TO 1843, ETC.—Continued.

Year.	Received from loans.	No money received in the Treasury. Discounts, etc.	Net receipts, including discount, etc.	Redemptions.	Excess of net receipts.	Excess of redemptions.	Principal of debt.
1866	\$712,851,553.05	j\$971,247.00	\$711,880,306.05	\$620,263,249.10	\$91,617,056.95		\$2,776,546,068.92
1867	640,426,910.29		640,426,910.29	735,536,980.11		\$95,110,069.82	2,681,435,999.10
1868	625,111,433.20	k1,000,500.00	626,111,933.20	692,549,885.88		66,437,752.68	2,614,998,246.42
1869	238,678,081.06		238,678,081.06	{ 71,000.00 261,612,718.31 }		23,235,637.25	2,591,762,609.17
1870	285,474,496.00		285,474,496.00	{ 393,254,282.13 m36,343.54 }		107,779,786.13	2,483,982,823.04
1871	268,810,131.49		268,810,131.49	{ 399,545,278.67 405,007,307.54 }		130,771,490.72	2,353,211,332.32
1872	305,047,054.00		305,047,054.00	233,699,352.58		99,960,253.54	2,253,251,078.78
1873	214,931,017.00		214,931,017.00	422,065,060.23	17,207,475.23	18,768,335.58	2,234,482,743.20
1874	439,272,535.46		439,272,535.46	407,377,492.48		19,425,936.48	2,251,690,218.43
1875	387,971,556.00		387,971,556.00	449,345,272.80		51,889,464.80	2,232,284,281.95
1876	397,455,808.00		397,455,808.00	323,965,424.05	24,906,324.95		2,180,394,817.15
1877	348,871,749.00		348,871,749.00	353,676,944.90	50,904,256.10		2,205,301,142.10
1878	404,581,201.00		404,581,201.00	699,445,809.16	93,361,833.84		2,256,205,398.20
1879	792,807,643.00		792,807,643.00	432,590,280.41		220,776,177.41	2,349,567,232.04
1880	211,814,103.00		211,814,103.00	165,152,335.05		51,401,801.05	2,128,791,054.63
1881	113,750,534.00		113,750,534.00	271,646,299.55		150,700,575.55	2,077,389,253.58
1882	120,945,724.00		120,945,724.00	590,083,829.96		34,141,265.96	1,926,688,678.03
1883	555,942,564.00		555,942,564.00	260,520,690.50		53,642,804.50	1,892,547,412.07
1884	206,877,886.00		206,877,886.00	211,760,353.43	33,435,949.57		1,873,904,607.57
1885	245,196,303.00		245,196,303.00	205,216,709.36	39,850.00		1,832,340,557.14
1886	116,314,850.00		116,314,850.00	271,901,321.15	29,606,375.00		1,783,438,697.78
1887	154,440,900.00		154,440,900.00			147,066,796.15	1,665,978,276.63
Total	11,960,943,567.92	11,940,936.73	11,972,884,504.65	10,306,906,228.02	3,089,666,694.13	1,423,688,417.50	

j Premiums of five-twenty bonds of 1865, erroneously included ..... \$995,247  
 Old demand notes, stolen and recirculated ..... \$18,000  
 Legal-tender notes, stolen and recirculated ..... 6,000  
 -----  
 Net amount erroneously included ..... 24,000  
 k Navy pension fund, \$1,000,000; lost note of 1860, \$500. .... 971,247

l \$1,000, being a donation of Peters applied to redemption of five-twenties, June 30, 1864.  
 m Part of principal, certificates of indebtedness ..... \$36,483.54  
 Deduct excess of expenditures, two-year notes of 1863 ..... 140.00  
 -----  
 36,343.54



## EXPENSES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS, BY DISTRICTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

Portland, Me.....	\$75,955.78	
Belfast, Me.....	3,470.87	
York, Me.....	319.40	
Kennebunk, Me.....	729.60	
Bangor, Me.....	11,195.38	
Aroostook, Me.....	9,222.00	
Passamaquoddy, Me.....	19,765.65	
Machias, Me.....	2,065.04	
Waldoborough, Me.....	5,952.06	
Saco, Me.....	625.25	
Frenchman's Bay, Me.....	4,562.39	
Wiscasset, Me.....	3,536.38	
Castine, Me.....	4,436.58	
Bath, Me.....	8,687.32	
		\$150,523.70
Portsmouth, N. H.....		8,078.52
Vermont, Vt.....		40,151.61
New Bedford, Mass.....	3,600.84	
Fall River, Mass.....	3,836.24	
Edgartown, Mass.....	2,490.62	
Plymouth, Mass.....	2,871.24	
Salem, Mass.....	7,528.18	
Nantucket, Mass.....	645.92	
Barnstable, Mass.....	5,068.93	
Newburyport, Mass.....	2,411.70	
Marblehead, Mass.....	2,339.86	
Gloucester, Mass.....	9,147.59	
Boston, Mass.....	692,452.02	
		732,393.14
Newport, R. I.....	1,990.85	
Bristol, R. I.....	1,034.71	
Providence, R. I.....	19,363.20	
		22,388.76
New Haven, Conn.....	15,300.89	
Fairfield, Conn.....	1,432.52	
Stonington, Conn.....	3,226.27	
Middletown, Conn.....	16,989.02	
New London, Conn.....	4,311.64	
		41,260.34
Buffalo, N. Y.....	67,514.41	
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	2,219.45	
Port Jefferson, N. Y.....	1.29	
Niagara, N. Y.....	45,326.04	
Albany, N. Y.....	11,975.69	
Oswegatchie, N. Y.....	20,066.74	
Patchogue, N. Y.....	1.30	
New York, N. Y.....	2,951,616.38	
Genesee, N. Y.....	19,844.91	
Cape Vincent, N. Y.....	10,611.13	
Oswego, N. Y.....	38,230.28	
Champlain, N. Y.....	30,212.77	
Sag Harbor, N. Y.....	1,148.18	
		3,198,768.57
Newark, N. J.....	2,640.78	
Bridgeton, N. J.....	290.08	
Perth Amboy, N. J.....	6,857.20	
Burlington, N. J.....	285.35	
Little Egg Harbor, N. J.....	1,261.75	
Great Egg Harbor, N. J.....	1,782.36	
		13,117.52
Erie, Pa.....	5,035.16	
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	20,101.95	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	411,928.59	
		437,065.70
Delaware, Del.....		7,430.87
Baltimore, Md.....	273,919.31	
Annapolis, Md.....	1,308.40	
Eastern, Md.....	2,598.35	
		277,826.06
Georgetown, D. C.....		6,147.73
Petersburgh, Va.....	3,085.00	
Tappahannock, Va.....	957.21	
Yorktown, Va.....	7,045.07	
Norfolk, Va.....	13,982.30	
Alexandria, Va.....	2,293.35	
Richmond, Va.....	7,631.62	
Cherrystone, Va.....	2,362.31	
		37,356.86
Wheeling, W. Va.....		1,295.71
Beaufort, N. C.....	3,734.18	
Wilmington, N. C.....	9,384.97	
Pamlico, N. C.....	4,767.07	
Albemarle, N. C.....	3,135.50	
		21,021.72

## EXPENSES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS, ETC.—Continued.

Charleston, S. C	\$16,808.00	
Beaufort, S. C	5,500.26	
Georgetown, S. C	4,920.15	\$27,228.41
Brunswick, Ga	5,561.10	
Savannah, Ga	16,870.23	
Saint Mary's, Ga	1,873.07	
Atlanta, Ga	1,099.93	25,404.33
Apalachicola, Fla	3,652.70	
Saint Augustine, Fla	1,244.35	
Key West, Fla	42,049.55	
Saint John's, Fla	3,817.39	
Pensacola, Fla	10,602.56	
Fernandina, Fla	3,247.56	
Saint Mark's, Fla	4,927.72	69,541.83
Mobile, Ala		16,131.32
Pearl River, Miss	6,484.61	
Natchez, Miss	502.20	
Vicksburg, Miss	616.40	7,603.21
Teche, La	6,248.61	
New Orleans, La	238,127.70	244,376.31
Corpus Christi, Tex	24,518.04	
Brazos de Santiago, Tex	34,843.38	
Paso del Norte, Tex	38,802.04	
Galveston, Tex	38,418.62	
Saluria, Tex	18,476.13	155,058.21
Chattanooga, Tenn	479.58	
Memphis, Tenn	3,549.66	
Nashville, Tenn	309.71	4,338.95
Paducah, Ky	380.43	
Louisville, Ky	17,739.34	18,119.77
Miami, Ohio	6,307.40	
Cincinnati, Ohio	48,902.05	
Sandusky, Ohio	3,848.53	
Cuyahoga, Ohio	18,747.15	77,805.13
Huron, Mich	37,381.28	
Superior, Mich	13,966.25	
Detroit, Mich	54,434.04	
Michigan, Mich	6,393.31	112,174.88
Evansville, Ind	1,371.50	
Indianapolis, Ind	6,563.63	7,935.13
Galena, Ill	212.32	
Chicago, Ill	125,783.25	125,995.57
Milwaukee, Wis	14,506.86	
La Crosse, Wis	1,458.35	15,965.21
Minnesota, Minn	5,137.83	
Duluth, Minn	4,106.01	9,243.84
Dubuque, Iowa	229.00	
Burlington, Iowa	371.06	600.06
Kansas City, Mo	7,057.54	
Saint Louis, Mo	56,940.02	
Saint Joseph, Mo	4,091.86	68,089.42
Puget Sound, Wash		36,329.17
Montana and Idaho		1,767.75
Sitka, Alaska		13,610.50
Denver, Colo		5,895.28
Southern Oregon	3,373.20	
Oregon, Oregon	10,178.57	
Yaquina, Oregon	1,280.04	
Willamette, Oregon	24,193.43	39,025.24
Omaha, Nebr		1,620.12
San Diego, Cal	8,829.55	
Wilmington, Cal	11,077.76	
San Francisco, Cal	375,160.84	
Humboldt, Cal	2,789.60	397,857.75
Amount paid by disbursing agents for salaries, etc	178,715.60	
Contingent expenses and fees in customs cases	18,580.18	
Transportation	211.28	
Miscellaneous, rent, stationery, etc	181,751.18	379,258.24
Total net expenditures		6,855,801.74

EXPENDITURES FOR ASSESSING AND COLLECTING THE INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE  
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887, EMBRACING SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF  
COLLECTORS AND OF SUPERVISORS AND SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

Alabama.....		\$17, 133. 28
Arkansas.....		25, 846. 77
Colorado.....		14, 325. 32
Connecticut.....		22, 938. 59
California, first district.....	\$47, 520. 34	
fourth district.....	26, 297. 57	
		73, 817. 91
Delaware.....		11, 069. 96
Florida.....		12, 434. 82
Georgia.....		74, 885. 37
Illinois, first district.....	66, 809. 94	
second district.....	12, 108. 58	
fourth district.....	16, 075. 88	
fifth district.....	72, 726. 79	
eighth district.....	23, 596. 98	
thirteenth district.....	23, 118. 21	
		214, 436. 38
Indiana, sixth district.....	41, 845. 65	
seventh district.....	24, 325. 30	
eleventh district.....	13, 062. 58	
		79, 233. 53
Iowa, second district.....	24, 717. 62	
third district.....	12, 031. 77	
fourth district.....	7, 223. 01	
		43, 972. 40
Kansas.....		18, 017. 29
Kentucky, second district.....	72, 782. 75	
fifth district.....	203, 281. 75	
sixth district.....	92, 620. 59	
seventh district.....	81, 999. 02	
eighth district.....	75, 958. 81	
		526, 642. 92
Louisiana.....		24, 253. 03
Maine.....		7, 418. 95
Massachusetts, third district.....	49, 439. 92	
tenth district.....	13, 186. 80	
		62, 626. 72
Maryland.....		83, 019. 53
Montana.....		15, 868. 64
Minnesota.....		19, 082. 63
Mississippi.....		12, 622. 76
Missouri, first district.....	50, 210. 99	
fourth district.....	12, 726. 88	
sixth district.....	39, 481. 79	
		102, 419. 57
Michigan, first district.....	27, 139. 44	
fourth district.....	9, 878. 60	
		37, 018. 04
New York, first district.....	45, 601. 17	
second district.....	48, 663. 54	
third district.....	51, 195. 68	
fourteenth district.....	19, 959. 40	
fifteenth district.....	20, 461. 00	
twenty-first district.....	25, 221. 49	
twenty-eighth district.....	37, 837. 34	
	248, 937. 62	
Deduct repayment eighth district.....	636. 85	
		248, 300. 77
New Jersey, first district.....	13, 060. 33	
third district.....	17, 244. 76	
fifth district.....	30, 077. 08	
		60, 382. 17
North Carolina, fourth district.....	87, 838. 30	
fifth district.....	63, 132. 84	
sixth district.....	154, 605. 47	
		250, 576. 61
Nevada.....		9, 703. 93
Nebraska.....		82, 072. 88
New Mexico.....		11, 834. 57
New Hampshire.....		9, 646. 70
Ohio, first district.....	81, 706. 04	
sixth district.....	32, 723. 31	
tenth district.....	23, 389. 49	
eleventh district.....	25, 419. 88	
eighteenth district.....	28, 164. 45	
		191, 403. 17
Oregon.....		14, 896. 80
Pennsylvania, first district.....	59, 302. 84	
ninth district.....	56, 144. 25	
twelfth district.....	30, 342. 77	
nineteenth district.....	14, 416. 54	
twenty-second district.....	73, 704. 26	
twenty-third district.....	28, 414. 80	
		262, 326. 46

EXPENDITURES FOR ASSESSING AND COLLECTING INTERNAL REVENUE, ETC.—Cont'd.

Rhode Island .....		\$10,566.89
South Carolina .....		25,605.48
Tennessee, second district .....	\$27,871.62	
fourth district .....	3.70	
fifth district .....	70,938.61	
<b>Texas, first district .....</b>	<b>10,734.47</b>	<b>98,843.93</b>
third district .....	12,626.15	
fourth district .....	16,154.18	
<b>Vermont .....</b>	<b></b>	<b>39,514.80</b>
Virginia, second district .....	41,639.72	6,421.68
fourth district .....	38,305.79	
sixth district .....	48,338.03	
<b>West Virginia .....</b>	<b></b>	<b>128,283.54</b>
Wisconsin, first district .....	29,448.87	27,893.94
second district .....	8,509.63	
third district .....	15,366.79	
sixth district .....	9,684.06	
Amount to T. J. Hobbs, disbursing clerk, for salaries of supervisors, etc., unclassified by districts .....		63,009.35
Paid for transportation .....		803,558.09
Paid for telegraphing .....		4,479.46
Paid for miscellaneous .....		646.03
		27,463.82
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>3,826,507.98</b>

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, OCCUPATION, AND COMPENSATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.	Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.
<b>MOBILE, ALA.</b>		<b>SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.</b>	
1 collector .....	\$2,019.87	1 collector .....	\$7,000.00
1 special deputy collector and cashier .....	1,800.00	3 deputy collectors, \$3,625 .....	10,875.00
1 deputy collector .....	1,600.00	1 auditor .....	3,800.00
1 clerk .....	1,400.00	1 cashier .....	3,200.00
1 inspector and acting appraiser .....	1,277.50	1 clerk .....	2,800.00
4 inspectors (day), \$1,095 .....	4,380.00	2 clerks, \$2,000 .....	4,000.00
2 inspectors (night), \$730 .....	1,460.00	1 gauger .....	2,000.00
1 messenger .....	730.00	1 weigher .....	2,000.00
1 machinist .....	840.00	3 examiners, \$2,000 .....	6,000.00
1 wheelman .....	480.00	14 clerks, \$1,890 .....	25,200.00
1 coal-passer .....	480.00	1 warehouse superintendent .....	1,526.15
1 deckhand .....	480.00	10 clerks, \$1,600 .....	16,000.00
<b>16 Total .....</b>	<b>16,947.37</b>	2 examiners, \$1,600 .....	3,200.00
<b>SITKA, ALASKA.</b>		33 inspectors, \$1,460 .....	44,588.00
1 collector (salary and fees) .....	2,942.64	9 assistant store-keepers, \$1,400 .....	12,600.00
1 special deputy collector, \$1,800 .....	326.37	1 clerk .....	1,500.00
1 special deputy collector, \$1,200 .....	982.42	3 clerks, \$1,400 .....	4,200.00
5 deputy collectors, \$1,500 .....	7,500.00	6 clerks, \$1,200 .....	6,000.00
3 inspectors, \$3 per diem .....	2,265.00	16 assistant weighers, \$1,200 .....	19,200.00
2 watchmen, \$3 per diem .....	264.00	4 samplers, \$1,200 .....	4,800.00
1 janitor .....	360.00	2 foremen of laborers, \$1,100 .....	2,200.00
<b>14 Total .....</b>	<b>14,640.43</b>	1 clerk and messenger .....	1,000.00
<b>HUMBOLDT, CAL.</b>		1 assistant gauger .....	900.00
1 collector .....	2,842.93	19 inspectors, \$1,095 .....	18,180.00
1 inspector (temporary), \$3 per diem .....	69.00	33 inspectors (night), \$1,095 .....	31,395.00
<b>2 Total .....</b>	<b>2,911.93</b>	1 inspectress .....	1,095.00
<b>SAN DIEGO, CAL.</b>		5 messengers, \$840 .....	4,200.00
1 collector .....	3,000.00	4 watchmen, \$750 .....	3,120.00
1 deputy collector .....	1,400.00	2 boatmen, \$840 .....	1,680.00
1 inspector (mounted) .....	1,095.00	26 laborers, \$840 .....	21,810.00
1 inspector .....	1,302.00	2 appraisers, \$3,625 .....	7,250.00
2 inspectors (temporary) .....	1,260.00	2 assistant appraisers, \$2,500 .....	5,000.00
1 boatman .....	600.00	1 special examiner of drugs .....	2,000.00
1 janitor .....	96.00	1 naval officer .....	5,000.00
<b>8 Total .....</b>	<b>8,753.00</b>	1 deputy naval officer .....	3,125.00
		2 clerks, \$1,800 .....	3,600.00
		5 clerks, \$1,600 .....	8,000.00
		1 clerk .....	1,400.00
		1 clerk .....	1,200.00
		1 clerk and messenger .....	1,000.00
		1 surveyor .....	5,000.00
		1 deputy surveyor .....	3,625.00
		1 clerk .....	1,600.00
		1 messenger .....	840.00
<b>8 Total .....</b>	<b>8,753.00</b>	<b>227 Total .....</b>	<b>314,739.15</b>

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, OCCUPATION, AND COMPENSATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.	Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.
WILMINGTON, CAL.		GEORGETOWN, D. C.	
1 collector .....	\$3,000.00	1 collector .....	\$1,849.83
1 deputy collector .....	1,500.00	1 special deputy collector .....	1,600.00
1 inspector .....	1,460.00	2 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$1,095 .....	2,190.00
1 inspector .....	1,095.00	4 Total .....	5,639.83
1 inspector .....	1,000.00		
21 inspectors (temporary), \$3 per diem .....	5,196.00	APALACHICOLA, FLA.	
26 Total .....	13,251.00	1 collector .....	1,003.98
		1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1,095.00
DENVER, COLO.		1 inspector (East Pass, Fla) .....	912.50
1 surveyor .....	3,321.62	1 inspector (West Pass, Fla) .....	12.00
1 deputy surveyor .....	1,145.00	1 messenger .....	180.00
2 Total .....	4,466.62	1 boatman .....	26.00
		6 Total .....	3,229.48
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.		CEDAR KEYS, FLA.	
1 collector .....	730.02	1 collector (salary and fees) .....	631.15
1 deputy collector, inspector, etc .....	1,200.00	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1,460.00
1 inspector, temporary (night), \$2.50 per night .....	25.00	1 inspector .....	1,095.00
3 Total .....	1,955.02	1 inspector .....	492.75
		1 boatman .....	600.00
HARTFORD, CONN.		5 Total .....	4,278.90
1 collector .....	3,369.94	FERNANDINA, FLA.	
2 deputy collectors, \$1,600 .....	3,200.00	1 collector .....	500.00
2 clerks, \$1,000 .....	2,000.00	1 deputy collector .....	1,500.00
1 clerk .....	820.00	1 inspector and boatman .....	602.25
1 store-keeper .....	200.00	1 office boy .....	180.00
1 store-keeper .....	144.38	4 Total .....	2,782.25
1 store-keeper .....	55.56		
9 Total .....	9,919.88	JACKSONVILLE, FLA.	
		1 collector (salary and fees) .....	1,100.00
NEW HAVEN, CONN.		1 special deputy collector .....	1,095.00
1 collector .....	3,400.00	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	492.75
1 deputy collector .....	1,600.00	1 inspector .....	1,095.00
1 deputy collector .....	1,200.00	1 messenger .....	300.00
2 inspectors and clerks, \$1,095 .....	2,190.00	1 boatman .....	240.00
6 inspectors, \$1,095 .....	6,570.00	6 Total .....	4,322.75
1 inspector (night) .....	912.50		
1 watchman and boatman .....	400.00	KEY WEST, FLA.	
1 messenger .....	500.00	1 collector .....	5,000.00
14 Total .....	16,772.50	1 special deputy collector .....	2,500.00
		1 deputy collector and clerk .....	1,600.00
NEW LONDON, CONN.		1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1,200.00
1 collector (fees, storage, and commissions) .....	1,039.15	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	636.00
1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1,600.00	1 clerk .....	1,500.00
2 inspectors, \$1,095 .....	2,190.00	1 clerk .....	1,400.00
4 Total .....	4,829.15	1 clerk .....	1,316.80
		1 clerk .....	1,200.00
STONINGTON, CONN.		1 clerk .....	148.35
1 collector .....	279.26	1 examiner of leaf tobacco, \$4 per diem .....	1,460.00
1 deputy collector .....	500.00	1 storekeeper .....	*1,406.00
1 deputy collector and inspector .....	400.00	1 assistant storekeeper .....	*600.00
1 deputy collector and inspector .....	300.00	1 chief inspector, \$3.50 per diem .....	1,277.50
4 Total .....	1,479.26	9 inspectors, \$3 per diem .....	8,937.00
		2 special inspectors, \$3 per diem .....	2,004.00
WILMINGTON, DEL.		1 chief night inspector .....	1,095.00
1 collector .....	1,935.03	4 inspectors (night) \$2.50 per night .....	3,267.50
1 special deputy collector .....	1,600.00	2 inspectors (night) (special duty) .....	1,296.00
1 deputy collector .....	500.00	3 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$1.50 per diem .....	1,642.50
2 inspectors, \$1,003.75 .....	2,007.50	1 messenger .....	730.00
1 inspector .....	602.25	1 watchman .....	730.00
5 boatmen, \$300 .....	1,500.00	4 boatman, \$4 .....	1,600.00
11 Total .....	8,144.78	3 boatmen, \$3 .....	900.00
		44 Total .....	43,440.65

\* Paid by proprietor of bonded warehouse.

† Supervising discharge of cargoes. Reimbursed by owners of vessels.

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, OCCUPATION, AND COMPENSATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.	Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.
PENSACOLA, FLA.		CHICAGO, ILL.—continued.	
1 collector .....	\$1,981.70	1 surveyor (Michigan City, Ind)...	\$350.00
1 special deputy collector .....	1,600.00	1 cashier .....	2,200.00
1 deputy collector and clerk .....	1,200.00	1 auditor .....	2,600.00
1 clerk .....	1,000.00	1 confidential secretary .....	2,300.00
6 inspectors, \$1,095 .....	6,570.00	1 clerk .....	1,800.00
1 inspector (temporary) .....	129.00	1 clerk .....	1,754.28
2 watchmen (night), \$7.30 .....	1,460.00	1 clerk .....	1,666.80
1 messenger .....	600.00	1 clerk .....	1,613.07
1 janitor .....	500.00	2 clerks \$1,600 .....	3,200.00
6 boatmen, \$4.20 .....	2,520.00	1 clerk .....	1,500.00
1 boatman (quarantine) .....	174.64	1 clerk .....	1,498.85
22 Total .....	17,745.34	1 clerk .....	1,491.79
SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLA.		1 clerk .....	1,466.50
1 collector .....	525.00	1 clerk .....	1,419.50
2 deputy collectors, \$4.80 .....	960.00	1 clerk .....	1,400.00
2 boatmen, \$2.40 .....	480.00	1 clerk .....	1,295.92
1 boatman .....	180.00	1 clerk .....	1,282.10
6 Total .....	2,145.00	1 clerk .....	1,240.96
ATLANTA, GA.		1 clerk .....	1,197.31
1 surveyor .....	1,099.00	1 clerk .....	1,191.76
1 deputy surveyor (without compensation) .....		1 clerk .....	1,141.60
2 Total .....	1,099.00	1 clerk .....	969.90
BRUNSWICK, GA.		1 clerk .....	958.81
1 collector .....	2,228.31	1 chief weigher .....	1,500.00
1 special deputy collector and inspector .....	1,600.00	1 assistant weigher .....	1,455.00
1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1,095.00	1 assistant weigher .....	1,225.00
2 inspectors, \$1,095 .....	2,190.00	1 ganger .....	1,460.00
4 boatmen, \$300 .....	1,050.00	1 cigar inspector .....	1,460.00
9 Total .....	8,163.31	1 inspector and clerk .....	1,460.00
SAINT MARY'S GA.		1 assistant inspector .....	1,460.00
1 collector (fees and commissions) ..	542.25	10 inspectors, \$1,277.50 .....	12,775.00
1 deputy collector .....	900.00	10 inspectors, \$1,095 .....	10,950.00
1 boatman .....	300.00	1 inspector .....	1,089.00
3 Total .....	1,742.25	1 inspector .....	1,080.00
SAVANNAH, GA.		1 inspector .....	1,077.00
1 collector (fees and commissions) ..	3,062.44	1 inspector .....	1,074.00
1 deputy collector .....	2,000.00	1 inspector .....	1,065.00
1 deputy collector .....	300.00	1 inspector .....	1,059.00
3 clerks, \$1,500 .....	4,500.00	5 inspectors, \$694 .....	3,420.00
1 storekeeper, \$1,100 .....	467.08	2 storekeepers, \$1,100 .....	2,200.00
1 messenger .....	720.00	1 storekeeper .....	1,070.18
3 boatmen, \$600 .....	1,800.00	2 messengers, \$840 .....	1,680.00
1 boatman .....	360.00	1 messenger .....	780.00
2 inspectors, \$4 per diem .....	2,920.00	3 watchmen, \$730 .....	2,190.00
3 inspectors, \$3 per diem .....	3,285.00	5 laborers, \$626 .....	3,130.00
1 inspector (temporary), \$3 per diem ..	12.00	1 laborer .....	620.00
1 inspector (night), \$2 per night .....	730.00	1 laborer .....	614.00
1 inspector (night), temporary, \$2 per night .....	40.00	1 laborer .....	608.00
20 Total .....	20,196.52	1 laborer .....	156.00
CHICAGO, ILL.		1 appraiser .....	3,000.00
1 collector .....	7,000.00	1 examiner .....	2,000.00
2 deputy collectors and clerks, \$3,000 ..	6,000.00	1 examiner .....	1,900.00
1 deputy collector and clerk .....	2,500.00	1 examiner .....	1,703.35
1 deputy collector and clerk .....	2,200.00	1 examiner .....	1,620.88
1 deputy collector and clerk .....	1,556.01	1 examiner .....	1,551.55
1 deputy collector and clerk (South Chicago, Ill) .....	254.37	1 assistant examiner .....	1,095.00
		1 clerk .....	1,199.93
		2 openers and packers, \$912.50 .....	1,825.00
		1 opener and packer .....	730.00
		1 opener and packer .....	375.00
		1 messenger .....	748.80
		100 Total .....	129,456.22
		GALENA, ILL.	
		1 surveyor (salary and fees) .....	403.35
		1 deputy surveyor and clerk .....	500.00
		2 Total .....	903.35
		EVANSVILLE, IND.	
		1 surveyor .....	538.50
		1 deputy surveyor .....	800.00
		2 Total .....	1,338.50

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, OCCUPATION, AND COMPENSATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.	Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.		NEW ORLEANS, LA.—continued.	
1 surveyor.....	\$4, 113. 07	1 messenger, \$750.....	\$568. 29
1 deputy surveyor and clerk.....	1, 000. 00	7 messengers, \$600.....	3, 854. 43
1 inspector.....	1, 095. 00	1 appraiser.....	3, 000. 00
1 opener and packer.....	600. 00	2 assistant appraisers, \$2, 500.....	5, 000. 00
4 Total.....	6, 808. 07	4 examiners, \$1, 800.....	7, 200. 00
MICHIGAN CITY, IND.		1 examiner, \$1, 600.....	139. 15
(See Chicago, Ill.)		1 examiner, \$1, 400.....	1, 400. 00
BURLINGTON, IOWA.		1 examiner, \$1, 200.....	844. 55
1 surveyor.....	488. 15	1 special examiner of drugs.....	1, 000. 00
1 deputy surveyor without compensation.....		1 chief laborer.....	800. 00
2 Total.....	488. 15	17 laborers, \$600.....	10, 185. 34
DUBUQUE, IOWA.		1 sampler, \$750.....	749. 98
1 surveyor.....	493. 91	2 openers and packers, \$720.....	1, 440. 00
1 deputy surveyor without compensation.....		1 packer, \$850.....	595. 93
2 Total.....	493. 91	1 superintendent of warehouses.....	1, 800. 00
LOUISVILLE, KY.		3 storekeepers, \$1, 460.....	4, 380. 00
1 surveyor.....	5, 000. 00	1 weigher.....	1, 800. 00
1 special deputy surveyor.....	1, 650. 00	6 assistant weighers, \$1, 200.....	7, 173. 90
1 deputy surveyor and book-keeper.....	1, 425. 00	1 gauger.....	1, 500. 00
1 deputy surveyor and clerk.....	1, 275. 00	1 marker.....	600. 00
1 entry clerk.....	1, 275. 00	1 inspector, \$4 per diem.....	1, 460. 00
1 inspector and store-keeper.....	1, 323. 00	24 inspectors, \$3 per diem.....	23, 985. 00
1 weigher and gauger.....	1, 140. 50	18 inspectors, \$2.25 per diem.....	10, 536. 75
*1 assistant gauger and store-keeper.....	*1, 080. 00	1 inspectress, \$2 per diem.....	730. 00
1 opener and packer.....	750. 00	1 captain of inspectors (night), \$3 per night.....	1, 095. 00
1 messenger.....	593. 00	20 inspectors (night), \$2.25 per night.....	13, 605. 00
1 laborer.....	360. 00	20 inspectors (night), \$2 per night.....	2, 480. 00
11 Total.....	15, 371. 50	1 captain of watch (night).....	840. 00
PADUCAH, KY.		4 watchmen (night).....	2, 880. 00
1 surveyor (salary and fees).....	425. 00	17 boatmen, \$600.....	9, 505. 60
1 deputy surveyor without compensation.....		1 naval officer.....	5, 000. 00
2 Total.....	425. 00	1 special deputy naval officer.....	2, 500. 00
BRASHEAR, LA.		1 clerk.....	1, 800. 00
1 collector (salary, fees, etc.).....	1, 416. 13	2 clerks, \$1, 600.....	2, 878. 26
3 inspectors, \$1, 095.....	3, 285. 00	2 clerks, \$1, 400.....	1, 681. 45
1 inspector.....	578. 00	1 clerk, \$340.....	445. 11
2 boatmen, \$480.....	960. 00	1 messenger.....	600. 00
7 Total.....	6, 237. 13	1 surveyor.....	3, 500. 00
NEW ORLEANS, LA.		1 special deputy surveyor.....	2, 500. 00
1 collector.....	7, 000. 00	1 clerk.....	1, 600. 00
1 deputy collector and auditor.....	3, 000. 00	1 clerk.....	1, 400. 00
1 deputy collector.....	3, 000. 00	1 clerk.....	840. 00
1 deputy collector.....	480. 00	2 messengers, \$600.....	1, 200. 04
1 cashier and clerk.....	2, 500. 00	223 Total.....	209, 218. 08
1 assistant cashier and clerk.....	1, 600. 00	BANGOR, ME.	
1 secretary and chief clerk.....	2, 200. 00	1 collector.....	3, 000. 00
4 clerks, \$1, 800.....	6, 061. 91	1 special deputy collector.....	1, 600. 00
5 clerks, \$1, 600.....	7, 411. 69	1 deputy collector and inspector.....	1, 460. 00
9 clerks, \$1, 400.....	12, 337. 64	3 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$1, 095.....	3, 285. 00
9 clerks, \$1, 200.....	9, 771. 69	3 inspectors, \$1, 095.....	3, 285. 00
2 clerks, \$1, 000.....	685. 06	1 inspector (temporary).....	180. 00
1 clerk, \$340.....	371. 03	1 janitor.....	500. 00
7 clerks, \$800.....	5, 200. 15	1 engineer and fireman.....	271. 50
2 clerks, \$600.....	502. 13	1 watchman.....	730. 00
		13 Total.....	14, 311. 50
		BATH, ME.	
		1 collector.....	3, 118. 50
		1 special deputy collector and inspector.....	1, 460. 00
		1 deputy collector and inspector.....	803. 00
		3 inspectors, \$1, 095.....	3, 285. 00
		1 inspector.....	346. 75
		1 inspector.....	255. 50
		1 inspector (temporary).....	40. 00
		9 Total.....	9, 308. 75

\* \$720 of this sum reimbursed by Louisville Public Warehouse Company.

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, OCCUPATION, AND COMPENSATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.	Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.
BELFAST, ME.		PORTLAND, ME.	
1 collector.....	\$1,213.66	1 collector.....	\$8,000.00
2 deputy collectors, \$1,095.....	2,190.00	2 deputy collectors, \$3,000.....	6,000.00
1 deputy collector.....	400.00	1 surveyor.....	4,500.00
1 deputy collector.....	292.00	1 deputy surveyor.....	2,500.00
1 deputy collector.....	200.75	1 appraiser.....	3,000.00
1 deputy collector.....	109.50	1 assistant appraiser.....	2,500.00
7 Total.....	4,405.91	3 weighers and gaugers, \$2,000.....	6,000.00
CASTINE, ME.		5 clerks, \$1,200.....	6,000.00
1 collector (salary and fees).....	580.04	2 clerks, \$1,100.....	2,200.00
1 special deputy collector and inspector.....	1,095.00	2 clerks \$1,000.....	2,000.00
1 deputy collector and inspector.....	1,095.00	1 deputy collector and inspector.....	1,000.00
5 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$821.25.....	2,463.75	25 inspectors, \$3.50 per diem.....	24,872.50
6 Total.....	5,233.79	3 storekeepers, \$1,100.....	†3,300.00
EASTPORT, ME.		1 superintendent of warehouses.....	1300.00
1 collector.....	3,000.00	2 boatmen, \$730.....	1,460.00
1 deputy collector.....	1,800.00	1 sampler and laborer.....	840.00
1 deputy collector and inspector.....	1,440.00	1 marker.....	730.00
1 deputy collector and inspector.....	1,080.00	1 laborer.....	720.00
1 deputy collector and inspector.....	900.00	1 messenger.....	650.00
2 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$720.....	1,440.00	1 watchman, \$2 per diem.....	484.00
5 inspectors, \$1,080.....	5,400.00	7 watchmen (night), \$2 per night.....	2,142.00
3 inspectors, \$900.....	2,700.00	63 Total.....	77,298.50
1 watchman.....	900.00	SACO, ME.	
2 watchmen, \$720.....	1,440.00	1 collector (salary, fees, etc.).....	278.99
18 Total.....	20,100.00	1 deputy collector.....	450.00
ELLSWORTH, ME.		2 Total.....	728.99
1 collector (salary and fees).....	735.97	WALDOBOROUGH, ME.	
1 deputy collector.....	1,200.00	1 collector (salary and fees).....	2,739.54
2 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$1,095.....	2,190.00	1 special deputy collector.....	1,460.00
1 deputy collector and inspector.....	602.25	1 deputy collector, inspector, etc.....	1,460.00
1 deputy collector and inspector.....	18.25	1 deputy collector, inspector etc.....	912.50
2 storekeepers, \$48.....	*96.00	2 deputy collectors, inspectors, etc., \$730.....	1,460.00
2 storekeepers, \$24.....	*48.00	1 deputy collector, inspector, etc.....	693.50
10 Total.....	4,890.47	7 Total.....	8,725.54
HOULTON, ME.		WISCASSET, ME.	
1 collector.....	1,500.00	1 collector (salary, fees, etc.).....	724.40
1 special deputy collector.....	1,460.00	1 special deputy collector.....	1,277.50
6 deputy collectors, \$1,095.....	6,570.00	1 deputy collector.....	1,095.00
8 Total.....	9,530.00	1 inspector.....	730.00
KENNEBUNK, ME.		4 Total.....	3,826.90
1 collector.....	55.60	YORK, ME.	
1 deputy collector, inspector, etc.....	584.00	1 collector (salary and fees).....	260.40
1 special deputy collector, inspector, etc., without compensation.....	—	BARNSTABLE, MASS.	
3 Total.....	639.60	1 collector (fees).....	1,271.03
MACHIAS, ME.		1 deputy collector.....	900.00
1 collector (salary, fees, etc.).....	1,958.40	1 deputy collector.....	894.25
1 deputy collector.....	450.00	1 deputy collector.....	803.00
1 deputy collector.....	300.00	1 deputy collector.....	748.25
1 special deputy collector, \$3 per day.....	1,095.00	4 deputy collectors, \$492.75.....	1,971.00
4 Total.....	3,803.40	1 clerk.....	500.00
		1 janitor.....	350.00
		1 boatman.....	60.00
		8 storekeepers, \$50.....	400.00
		20 Total.....	7,897.53
		BOSTON, MASS.	
		1 collector.....	8,000.00
		3 deputy collectors, \$3,000.....	9,000.00

\* Reimbursed by owner of warehouse.

† Reimbursed by proprietors of warehouses.

‡ Reimbursed by owners of public bond warehouses.



STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, OCCUPATION, AND COMPENSATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.	Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.
<b>BOSTON, MASS.—continued.</b>		<b>BOSTON, MASS.—continued.</b>	
1 comptroller and principal clerk.....	\$4,500.00	3 clerks, \$840.....	\$2,520.00
1 auditor.....	3,000.00	1 messenger.....	840.00
1 cashier.....	3,000.00	1 surveyor.....	5,900.00
1 assistant cashier.....	2,200.00	1 deputy surveyor.....	2,500.00
1 secretary and chief clerk.....	2,500.00	1 clerk and assistant to surveyor.....	1,800.00
3 chief clerks, \$2,000.....	6,000.00	1 clerk.....	1,700.00
15 clerks, \$1,800.....	27,000.00	2 clerks, \$1,400.....	2,800.00
16 clerks, \$1,600.....	25,600.00	1 clerk.....	1,000.00
19 clerks, \$1,400.....	26,600.00	1 messenger.....	840.00
19 clerks, \$1,200.....	22,800.00	1 messenger.....	720.00
18 clerks, \$1,000.....	18,000.00		
1 clerk.....	1,100.00	<b>1,315 Total.....</b>	<b>669,508.65</b>
1 clerk.....	875.00		
4 clerks, \$840.....	3,360.00	<b>EDGARTOWN, MASS.</b>	
4 clerks, \$800.....	3,200.00	1 collector (salary, fees, etc.).....	628.84
8 messengers, \$840.....	6,720.00	1 special deputy collector, inspector, etc.....	1,095.00
5 messengers, \$800.....	4,000.00	1 deputy collector and inspector.....	756.80
10 messengers, \$720.....	7,200.00	1 inspector.....	495.00
2 messengers, \$2 per diem.....	1,460.00	1 inspector (temporary).....	18.00
1 clerk and storekeeper.....	2,000.00	1 boatman.....	300.00
1 clerk and storekeeper.....	1,800.00		
1 clerk and assistant storekeeper.....	800.00	<b>6 Total.....</b>	<b>3,293.64</b>
1 assistant storekeeper.....	800.00		
1 clerk in charge of warehouses.....	2,000.00	<b>FALL RIVER, MASS.</b>	
1 messenger and janitor.....	800.00	1 collector.....	2,040.50
2 foremen of laborers, \$1,000.....	2,000.00	1 deputy collector, inspector, etc.....	1,500.00
1 carpenter, \$3 per diem.....	1,095.00	1 inspector, weigher, and measurer.....	1,095.00
1 watchman, \$3 per diem.....	1,095.00	1 inspector (temporary).....	36.00
8 watchmen (night), \$780.....	5,840.00	1 boatman.....	300.00
7 elevator conductors, \$800.....	5,600.00		
79 inspectors, \$1,460.....	115,340.00	<b>5 Total.....</b>	<b>4,971.50</b>
30 inspectors (night), \$1,095.....	32,850.00		
1 insectress.....	840.00	<b>GLOUCESTER, MASS.</b>	
1 weigher.....	2,000.00	1 collector.....	3,951.32
3 assistant weighers, \$1,600.....	4,800.00	1 deputy collector.....	1,500.00
20 assistant weighers, \$1,460.....	29,200.00	1 clerk.....	1,300.00
4 assistant weighers, \$930.....	3,756.00	4 inspectors, \$1,095.....	4,380.00
1 assistant weigher.....	1,277.50	1 inspector.....	1,277.50
3 clerks, \$1,000.....	3,000.00	1 inspector.....	292.00
1 gauger.....	2,900.00	1 storekeeper.....	410.44
2 assistant gaugers, \$1,460.....	2,920.00	1 storekeeper.....	295.37
1 measurer of marble, \$3.50 per day.....	175.00	1 storekeeper.....	199.48
13 storekeepers, \$1,400.....	18,200.00	1 storekeeper.....	46.03
9 storekeepers, \$800.....	7,200.00	1 boatman.....	750.00
1 storekeeper.....	400.00		
4 boatmen, \$821.25.....	3,285.00	<b>14 Total.....</b>	<b>14,402.14</b>
26 porters, \$730.....	18,980.00		
1 messenger and janitor.....	730.00	<b>MARBLEHEAD, MASS.</b>	
862 wharf laborers, 30 cents per hour when employed.....	78,285.15	1 collector (fees and commissions).....	398.44
1 general appraiser.....	3,000.00	1 deputy collector, inspector, etc.....	1,095.00
1 appraiser.....	3,000.00	1 deputy collector and inspector.....	1,095.00
2 assistant appraisers, \$2,500.....	5,000.00		
1 examiner of drugs.....	2,500.00	<b>3 Total.....</b>	<b>2,588.44</b>
3 examiners, \$2,000.....	6,000.00		
10 examiners, \$1,800.....	18,000.00	<b>NANTUCKET, MASS.</b>	
1 examiner.....	1,600.00	1 collector (salary and fees).....	284.40
3 clerks, \$1,400.....	4,200.00	1 deputy collector.....	300.00
1 clerk.....	1,200.00		
1 private secretary.....	1,200.00	<b>2 Total.....</b>	<b>584.40</b>
3 examiners to test sugar, \$1,200.....	3,600.00		
1 examiner.....	1,200.00	<b>NEW BEDFORD, MASS.</b>	
1 sampler of drugs and chemicals.....	1,200.00	1 collector.....	1,465.62
8 samplers, \$1,200.....	9,600.00	1 deputy collector.....	1,600.00
1 sampler.....	875.00	1 inspector, weigher, gauger, etc.....	1,096.00
4 openers and packers, \$800.....	3,200.00	1 inspector.....	1,096.00
15 openers and packers, \$840.....	12,600.00	1 clerk.....	1,000.00
2 messengers, \$840.....	1,680.00		
5 porters, \$730.....	3,650.00	<b>5 Total.....</b>	<b>6,257.62</b>
1 naval officer.....	5,000.00		
1 deputy naval officer.....	5,000.00		
1 assistant deputy naval officer.....	2,000.00		
1 chief clerk.....	2,000.00		
3 clerks, \$1,800.....	5,400.00		
4 clerks, \$1,600.....	6,400.00		
2 clerks, \$1,400.....	2,800.00		
4 clerks, \$1,200.....	4,800.00		

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, OCCUPATION, AND COMPENSATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.	Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.
NEWBURYPORT, MASS.		BALTIMORE, MD.—continued.	
1 collector (fees).....	\$288.43	8 assistant weighers, \$1,200 .....	\$9,735.33
1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1,095.00	2 clerks, \$1,200.....	2,400.00
2 inspectors, weighers, etc., \$602.75..	1,205.50	1 foreman of laborers.....	840.00
4 Total .....	2,588.93	1 messenger .....	720.00
PLYMOUTH, MASS.		1 keeper of scales room .....	660.00
1 collector .....	2,563.25	1 general appraiser .....	3,000.00
1 deputy collector.....	1,000.00	2 local appraisers, \$3,000.....	6,000.00
1 inspector (temporary).....	30.00	2 examiners, \$1,800.....	3,492.42
2 laborers, \$8 .....	16.00	3 examiners, \$1,400.....	4,051.70
1 janitor .....	40.00	2 clerks, \$1,400.....	2,800.00
6 Total .....	3,649.25	1 foreman of laborers.....	840.00
SALEM, MASS.		6 laborers, \$840 .....	5,039.96
1 collector .....	968.84	3 laborers, \$720 .....	2,160.00
1 special deputy collector and inspector .....	1,460.00	1 messenger, \$840 .....	748.62
1 weigher, ganger, and inspector .....	1,035.00	1 messenger .....	720.00
1 inspector .....	1,095.00	1 merchant appraiser, \$5 per diem .....	30.00
3 inspectors, \$1,084.15 .....	3,252.45	1 clerk and store-keeper, \$1,800....	1,498.30
1 boatman .....	115.34	1 clerk, \$1,600 .....	1,595.63
8 Total .....	7,986.63	1 engineer .....	1,200.00
ANNAPOLIS, MD.		1 fireman, \$1,095 .....	1,092.02
1 collector (salary and fees) .....	406.63	4 porters, \$820 .....	3,280.00
1 deputy collector and inspector, \$3 per diem .....	1,095.00	4 laborers, \$720 .....	2,880.00
1 deputy collector and inspector, 80 cents per diem.....	292.00	6 store-keepers, \$1,200 and \$7 per night .....	7,337.86
3 Total .....	1,793.63	1 store-keeper, \$600 .....	558.74
BALTIMORE, MD.		1 naval officer .....	5,000.00
1 collector .....	7,000.00	1 deputy naval officer.....	2,500.00
2 deputy collectors, \$3,000 .....	6,000.00	2 clerks, \$1,600 .....	3,200.00
1 cashier .....	2,500.00	2 clerks, \$1,400 .....	2,800.00
1 assistant cashier.....	1,800.00	1 clerk .....	1,200.00
1 auditor .....	2,500.00	1 clerk .....	1,000.00
1 assistant auditor.....	1,800.00	1 clerk, \$840 .....	461.09
6 clerks, \$1,800 .....	9,859.97	1 clerk, \$4 per diem .....	364.00
6 clerks, \$1,600 .....	9,600.00	1 messenger .....	720.00
10 clerks, \$1,400 .....	13,945.92	1 surveyor .....	4,500.00
7 clerks, \$1,200 .....	8,360.86	1 deputy surveyor .....	2,500.00
3 clerks (temporary), \$4 per diem....	1,820.00	1 clerk .....	1,800.00
1 captain of watch (night).....	994.87	1 clerk .....	1,200.00
4 watchmen, \$810 .....	3,325.36	4 messengers, \$840 .....	2,876.05
1 messenger .....	900.00	1 messenger .....	720.00
1 messenger .....	840.00	26 laborers (25 cents per hour when employed) .....	10,730.65
5 messengers, \$720 .....	3,600.00	233 Total .....	267,395.52
2 laborers, \$720 .....	1,440.00	CRISFIELD, MD.	
1 inspector, \$4 per diem .....	1,460.00	1 collector .....	2,518.79
32 inspectors, \$350 per diem.....	40,803.00	1 deputy collector.....	1,095.00
1 captain of inspectors (night), \$3.50 per night .....	1,267.00	2 Total .....	3,613.79
7 inspectors (night), \$7 per night....	10,108.00	DETROIT, MICH.	
23 inspectors (night), \$3 per night....	24,852.00	1 collector (salary, fees, etc.) .....	4,212.00
6 inspectors (night) (temporary), \$7 per diem .....	560.00	1 special deputy collector.....	2,500.00
2 debenture markers, \$840 .....	1,680.00	1 deputy collector and examiner .....	2,000.00
1 female examiner .....	600.00	1 deputy collector and clerk, \$1,600 .....	1,600.04
1 boatman and acting pilot, \$60 per month .....	720.00	1 deputy collector and clerk .....	1,500.00
1 boatman, \$45 per month.....	540.00	3 deputy collectors and clerks, \$1,400 .....	4,200.09
1 boatman, 40 per month.....	478.67	1 deputy collector and clerk .....	1,320.00
1 fireman, \$45 per month .....	531.00	1 deputy collector and clerk, \$1.150..	*1,450.00
1 weigher, \$2,000 .....	1,956.50	1 deputy collector and clerk, \$1,000 .....	684.82
1 assistant weigher and ganger.....	1,300.00	7 deputy collectors and clerks, \$900..	6,342.20
		1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1,600.00
		1 deputy collector and inspector, \$1,200 .....	1,200.02
		1 deputy collector and inspector .....	900.00
		2 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$900 .....	†1,818.00
		5 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$3 per diem .....	5,475.00
		1 deputy collector and inspector .....	†1,364.50
		\$3 per diem .....	

\* Of this amount \$25 per month was paid by the Michigan Central Railroad Company for extra services.  
† Of this amount \$1.50 for each Sunday was paid by the City Ferry Company for extra services.  
‡ Of this amount \$25 per month was paid by H. Walker for extra services.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, OCCUPATION, AND COMPENSATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.	Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.
<b>DETROIT, MICH.—continued.</b>		<b>PORT HURON, MICH.—continued.</b>	
1 deputy collector and inspector, \$2.50 per diem	*\$1,056.50	1 deputy collector, cashier, and chief clerk	\$1,500.00
1 deputy collector and inspector, \$2.50 per diem	1,008.50	1 deputy collector and clerk	1,478.60
14 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$2.50 per diem	12,685.00	1 deputy collector and clerk	1,300.00
1 deputy collector and inspector, \$1.50 per diem	547.50	1 deputy collector and clerk	1,258.60
2 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$1 per diem	687.00	1 deputy collector and clerk	1,138.45
2 deputy collectors and inspectors, 65 cents per diem	473.85	1 deputy collector and clerk	1,000.00
1 deputy collector and inspector, 35 cents per diem	94.15	1 deputy collector, inspector, and clerk	1,095.00
5 deputy collectors and inspectors, 30 cents per diem	589.20	1 deputy collector and inspector	1,366.90
1 deputy collector, inspector, etc., \$3 per diem	1,049.00	7 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$1,095	7,665.00
1 deputy collector, inspector, etc., 30 cents per diem	106.80	1 deputy collector and inspector	1,041.40
2 inspectors, \$2.50 per diem	1,825.00	1 deputy collector and inspector	1,002.00
2 inspectresses, \$1.50 per diem	1,095.00	2 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$1,000	2,000.00
1 store-keeper	840.00	1 deputy collector and inspector	970.61
1 messenger	730.00	1 deputy collector and inspector	963.82
1 laborer	720.00	3 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$16.50	2,749.50
1 appraiser, \$3,000	3,000.00	1 deputy collector and inspector	914.03
1 cashier	1,800.00	2 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$12.50	1,825.00
<b>67 Total</b>	<b>66,474.19</b>	2 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$900	1,800.00
<b>GRAND HAVEN, MICH.</b>		1 deputy collector and inspector	905.00
1 collector	2,500.00	1 deputy collector and inspector	885.72
1 deputy collector	1,200.00	1 deputy collector and inspector	885.70
1 deputy collector and clerk	651.62	1 deputy collector and inspector	810.00
1 deputy collector and inspector	638.75	1 deputy collector and inspector	600.00
1 deputy collector and inspector	635.00	2 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$421.25	842.50
1 deputy collector and inspector	443.30	1 deputy collector and inspector	401.45
1 deputy collector and inspector	254.00	1 deputy collector and inspector	400.30
2 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$244	488.00	1 deputy collector and inspector	360.00
1 deputy collector and inspector	178.80	1 deputy collector and inspector	242.50
1 deputy collector and inspector	143.30	4 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$203.80	815.20
2 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$139.95	279.90	1 deputy collector and inspector	75.48
1 deputy collector and inspector	132.30	1 deputy collector and inspector	45.00
1 deputy collector and inspector	81.25	1 deputy collector and messenger	730.00
1 deputy collector and inspector	32.50	1 deputy collector and messenger	728.06
<b>16 Total</b>	<b>7,658.72</b>	1 storekeeper of bonded warehouse	1,100.00
<b>MARQUETTE, MICH.</b>		1 inspectress	185.87
1 collector	2,500.00	1 inspector and watchman	730.00
1 special deputy collector	1,200.00	<b>54 Total</b>	<b>48,177.79</b>
1 deputy collector	1,204.50	<b>DULUTH, MINN.</b>	
1 deputy collector	1,000.00	1 collector	1,000.00
4 deputy collectors, \$292	1,168.00	1 special deputy collector	1,365.37
1 deputy collector	198.25	1 deputy collector and inspector	232.00
1 deputy collector	163.05	1 deputy collector	894.20
1 deputy collector	91.25	1 deputy collector	175.29
1 deputy collector	83.50	1 deputy collector	170.16
1 assistant deputy collector	585.37	1 inspector	612.00
2 inspectors (frontier), \$1,095	2,190.00	<b>7 Total</b>	<b>4,449.02</b>
1 inspector (frontier)	1,092.00	<b>SAINT VINCENT, MINN.</b>	
1 inspector (frontier)	999.00	1 collector	2,500.00
<b>17 Total</b>	<b>12,474.02</b>	1 special deputy collector	1,460.00
<b>PORT HURON, MICH.</b>		2 deputy collectors, \$2,000	4,000.00
1 collector	3,086.10	2 deputy collectors, \$1,460	2,920.00
1 special deputy collector	2,000.00	5 deputy collectors, \$1,277.50	6,387.50
1 deputy collector	1,503.00	2 deputy collectors, \$1,095	2,190.00
		1 deputy collector, \$547.50	135.50
		1 clerk	1,095.00
		1 clerk	1,000.00
		2 inspectors, \$1,095	2,190.00
		1 inspector (mounted)	1,277.50

\* Of this amount \$12 per month was paid by the City Ferry Company for extra services.  
 † Of this amount \$8 per month was paid by the City Ferry Company for extra services.

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, OCCUPATION, AND COMPENSATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.	Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.
SAINT VINCENT, MINN.—continued.		PORTSMOUTH, N. H.	
1 storekeeper and inspector, \$1,200 ..	\$473. 20	1 collector .....	\$553. 36
1 storekeeper and inspector .....	1, 095. 00	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1, 277. 50
21 Total .....	26, 723. 70	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1, 095. 00
KANSAS CITY, MO.		1 special inspector .....	1, 308. 00
1 surveyor .....	5, 000. 00	3 inspectors, \$3.50 per diem .....	3, 832. 50
1 deputy surveyor .....	1, 197. 00	1 boatman .....	400. 00
1 deputy surveyor .....	675. 00	8 Total .....	8, 466. 36
3 Total .....	6, 872. 00	BRIDGETON, N. J.	
SAINT JOSEPH, MO.		1 collector (salary and fees) .....	775. 00
1 surveyor .....	2, 667. 93	1 deputy collector .....	80. 00
1 deputy surveyor .....	1, 000. 00	1 deputy collector .....	76. 50
2 Total .....	3, 667. 93	3 Total .....	931. 50
SAINT LOUIS, MO.		CAMDEN, N. J.	
1 surveyor .....	5, 000. 00	(See Philadelphia, Pa.)	
1 special deputy surveyor .....	2, 500. 00	JERSEY CITY, N. J.	
1 deputy surveyor and cashier .....	1, 882. 80	(See New York, N. Y.)	
2 deputy surveyors, \$1,600 .....	3, 200. 00	LAMBERTON, N. J.	
1 deputy surveyor .....	1, 500. 00	1 collector .....	189. 95
1 deputy surveyor .....	1, 200. 00	1 deputy collector without compensation .....	
1 liquidating clerk .....	1, 500. 00	2 Total .....	189. 95
1 clerk .....	1, 400. 00	NEWARK, N. J.	
1 clerk .....	1, 300. 00	1 collector .....	1, 012. 68
1 clerk .....	1, 200. 00	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1, 200. 00
1 clerk .....	1, 100. 00	1 inspector .....	1, 095. 00
1 clerk .....	1, 010. 63	1 inspector (temporary) .....	18. 00
1 clerk .....	1, 000. 00	4 Total .....	3, 325. 68
1 watchman, \$2.50 per diem .....	912. 50	PERTH AMBOY, N. J.	
1 messenger .....	840. 00	1 collector .....	3, 600. 00
1 appraiser .....	3, 000. 00	1 special deputy collector .....	1, 200. 00
1 examiner .....	1, 467. 20	2 inspectors, \$1,095 .....	2, 190. 00
1 drug examiner, \$5 per diem .....	905. 00	1 inspector .....	933. 00
1 storekeeper .....	900. 00	1 inspector, janitor, and boatman .....	511. 50
1 sampler .....	900. 00	1 store-keeper .....	600. 00
1 opener and packer, \$2 per diem .....	730. 00	7 Total .....	9, 034. 50
3 laborers .....	1, 439. 37	SOMERS POINT, N. J.	
2 inspectors, \$3.50 per diem .....	2, 555. 00	1 collector .....	575. 05
3 inspectors, \$3 per diem .....	3, 285. 00	1 deputy collector .....	600. 00
1 inspector (temporary), \$3 per diem .....	104. 50	1 inspector (coast) .....	474. 50
31 Total .....	40, 832. 00	3 Total .....	1, 649. 55
NATCHEZ, MISS.		TUCKERTON, N. J.	
1 collector .....	500. 00	1 collector .....	303. 15
SHIELDSBOROUGH, MISS.		1 deputy collector .....	600. 00
1 collector .....	1, 744. 64	1 inspector .....	730. 00
2 special deputy collectors, \$1,095 .....	2, 190. 00	3 Total .....	1, 633. 15
2 inspectors, \$1,095 .....	2, 190. 00	ALBANY, N. Y.	
5 Total .....	6, 124. 64	1 surveyor .....	4, 569. 61
VICKSBURG, MISS.		1 special deputy surveyor .....	1, 460. 00
1 collector .....	500. 00	2 deputy surveyors, \$1,095 .....	2, 190. 00
FORT BENTON, MONT.		4 inspectors, \$1,095 .....	4, 380. 00
1 collector .....	1, 029. 70	8 Total .....	12, 599. 61
1 special deputy collector without compensation .....			
2 Total .....	1, 029. 70		
OMAHA, NEBR.			
1 surveyor .....	1, 218. 31		
1 deputy surveyor and inspector .....	630. 00		
2 Total .....	1, 848. 31		

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, OCCUPATION, AND COMPENSATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.	Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.
<b>BUFFALO, N. Y.</b>		<b>NEW YORK, N. Y.—continued.</b>	
1 collector (salary and fees).....	\$4, 133. 47	30 clerks, \$2,000.....	\$60, 000. 00
1 special deputy collector.....	2, 500. 00	11 clerks, \$1,800.....	19, 800. 00
2 deputy collectors (International Bridge, N. Y., \$1,460).....	2, 920. 00	45 clerks, \$1,600.....	72, 000. 00
1 deputy collector (East Buffalo, N. Y.).....	1, 095. 00	66 clerks, \$1,400.....	92, 400. 00
1 deputy collector (Tonawanda, N. Y.).....	1, 095. 00	107 clerks, \$1,200.....	128, 400. 00
1 deputy collector (Black Rock Ferry, N. Y.).....	1, 642. 50	15 clerks, \$1,000.....	15, 000. 00
1 appraiser.....	3, 000. 00	2 clerks and messengers, \$1,000.....	2, 000. 00
1 cashier.....	1, 400. 00	2 clerks and messengers, \$900.....	1, 800. 00
1 entry and liquidating clerk.....	1, 600. 00	2 weighers, \$2,500.....	5, 000. 00
1 warehouse clerk and book-keeper.....	1, 400. 00	1 foreman of assistant weighers.....	1, 600. 00
1 impost and statistical clerk.....	1, 200. 00	58 assistant weighers, \$4 per diem.....	70, 112. 00
1 marine clerk.....	1, 200. 00	68 assistant weighers (temporary), 30 cents per hour.....	63, 222. 21
1 clearance clerk.....	1, 200. 00	1 superintendent of Castle Garden bureau.....	2, 000. 00
1 clearance clerk (night).....	780. 00	1 gauger.....	2, 000. 00
4 inspectors, \$1,277.50.....	5, 110. 00	9 assistant gaugers, \$4 per diem.....	11, 268. 00
15 inspectors, \$1,095.....	16, 425. 00	296 inspectors, \$4 per diem.....	432, 160. 00
1 inspector.....	1, 055. 00	118 inspectors (night), \$3 per diem.....	127, 020. 00
1 inspector.....	912. 50	4 inspectors (coastwise), \$3 per diem.....	730. 00
1 inspector.....	747. 00	9 inspectresses, \$3 per diem.....	9, 855. 00
1 inspector.....	120. 00	58 store-keepers, \$1,400.....	81, 200. 00
1 inspector.....	75. 00	1 store-keeper of Castle Garden bureau.....	1, 400. 00
1 store-keeper.....	1, 100. 00	1 engineer.....	1, 500. 00
1 store-keeper.....	133. 47	1 engineer.....	1, 200. 00
1 messenger.....	800. 00	1 assistant engineer.....	720. 00
42 Total.....	51, 643. 94	1 acting assistant engineer, \$3 per diem.....	1, 095. 00
<b>CAPE VINCENT, N. Y.</b>		1 carpenter.....	1, 500. 00
1 collector.....	2, 500. 00	2 carpenters, \$3 per diem.....	2, 190. 00
1 special deputy collector.....	1, 500. 00	1 defective.....	1, 200. 00
1 deputy collector, \$1,200.....	1, 091. 21	2 ushers, \$1,200.....	2, 400. 00
8 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$3 per day.....	3, 669. 00	1 usher.....	1, 000. 00
7 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$1.25 per day.....	3, 188. 75	1 book-binder.....	1, 200. 00
2 inspectors, \$3 per diem.....	2, 187. 00	1 assistant bookbinder.....	480. 00
20 Total.....	14, 135. 96	4 watchmen, \$1,000 and \$2.50 per Sunday.....	4, 520. 00
<b>DUNKIRK, N. Y.</b>		2 watchmen, \$1,000.....	2, 000. 00
1 collector.....	1, 000. 00	30 watchmen, \$3 per diem.....	32, 850. 00
1 deputy collector and inspector.....	1, 095. 00	1 opener and packer.....	1, 095. 00
2 Total.....	2, 095. 00	7 foremen of public stores, \$2.50 diem and 25 cents per hour overtime per diem.....	5, 477. 50
<b>GREENPORT, N. Y.</b>		10 laborers of public stores, \$2 per 2 searchers, \$2.50 per diem.....	72, 994. 06
1 surveyor (fees).....	296. 62	6 floor book-keepers, \$2.50 per diem.....	1, 565. 00
1 deputy surveyor and inspector.....	300. 00	67 messengers, \$540.....	4, 695. 00
2 Total.....	596. 62	4 messengers, \$720.....	56, 280. 00
<b>NEW YORK, N. Y.</b>		7 elevator conductors, \$2.50 per diem.....	2, 880. 00
1 collector.....	12, 000. 00	3 firemen, \$720.....	5, 477. 50
10 deputy collectors, \$3,000.....	30, 000. 00	1 acting fireman, \$2 per diem.....	2, 160. 00
1 deputy collector (Cold Spring, N. Y.).....	200. 00	1 foreman of porters.....	626. 00
1 assistant collector (Jersey City, N. J.).....	2, 000. 00	16 porters, \$720.....	840. 00
1 auditor.....	5, 000. 00	5 janitors (weigher's), \$2 per diem.....	11, 520. 00
1 assistant auditor.....	3, 500. 00	410 laborers (weigher's), 40 cents per hour.....	3, 130. 00
1 cashier.....	5, 000. 00	1 measurer of marble (temporary), \$5 per diem.....	255, 278. 18
1 chief clerk of customs.....	5, 000. 00	6 clerks (temporary), \$2.50 per diem.....	1, 565. 00
1 chief clerk.....	2, 700. 00	1 laborer (temporary), 30 cents per hour.....	4, 695. 00
1 superintendent of warehouse.....	2, 500. 00	1 superintendent of ganger's laborers.....	936. 00
1 private secretary, \$2,500.....	1, 250. 00	28 laborers (gauger's), \$2.50 per diem.....	1, 800. 00
1 teller.....	2, 500. 00	2 laborers (gauger's), 40 cents per hour.....	34, 926. 00
1 teller.....	2, 200. 00	12 laborers (gauger's), 30 cents per hour.....	
2 tellers, \$2,000.....	4, 000. 00	1 forewoman of scrubbers.....	420. 00
6 tellers, \$1,800.....	10, 800. 00	1 scrubber, \$45 per month.....	540. 00
10 clerks, \$2,500.....	25, 000. 00	5 scrubbers, \$30 per month.....	1, 800. 00
1 clerk.....	2, 400. 00	1 general appraiser.....	3, 000. 00
17 clerks, \$2,200.....	37, 400. 00	1 chief clerk.....	2, 500. 00
		1 assistant chief clerk.....	2, 000. 00
		1 law clerk.....	2, 000. 00

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, OCCUPATION, AND COMPENSATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.	Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.
<b>NEW YORK, N. Y.—continued.</b>		<b>OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—continued.</b>	
1 stenographer .....	\$1,700.00	5 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$1,095 .....	\$5,475.00
1 clerk .....	1,600.00	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1,000.00
4 clerks, \$1,200 .....	4,800.00	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	915.00
1 messenger .....	840.00	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	800.00
1 opener and packer, \$3 per diem .....	919.00	3 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$600 .....	1,800.00
1 opener and packer, \$2.75 per diem .....	860.75	1 inspector .....	1,460.00
1 appraiser .....	4,000.00	1 inspector .....	1,095.00
10 assistant appraisers, \$3,000 .....	30,000.00	19 Total .....	21,512.50
1 chief clerk .....	2,500.00		
1 clerk .....	2,500.00	<b>OSWEGO, N. Y.</b>	
2 clerks, \$1,800 .....	3,600.00	1 collector (salary, fees, etc.) .....	4,500.00
5 clerks, \$1,600 .....	8,000.00	1 deputy collector .....	1,800.00
3 clerks, \$1,200 .....	3,600.00	2 deputy collectors, \$1,200 .....	2,400.00
9 clerks, \$864 .....	2,592.00	4 deputy collectors, \$1,000 .....	4,000.00
1 clerk and verifier .....	1,500.00	2 deputy collectors, \$900 .....	1,800.00
8 clerks and verifiers, \$1,400 .....	11,200.00	1 cashier .....	1,600.00
20 clerks and verifiers, \$1,200 .....	24,000.00	1 chief inspector, \$3.25 per diem .....	1,188.25
1 clerk and verifier .....	1,150.00	10 inspectors (temporary), \$3 per diem .....	6,996.00
1 law clerk .....	2,000.00	1 inspector (temporary), \$2.50 per diem .....	55.00
1 stenographer .....	2,000.00	1 superintendent of bonded warehouses .....	1,100.00
1 private secretary .....	2,000.00	1 general storekeeper, \$1,100 .....	823.00
27 examiners, \$2,500 .....	67,500.00	4 store-keepers, \$900 .....	887.86
1 examiner .....	2,300.00	29 Total .....	27,148.11
4 examiners, \$2,200 .....	8,800.00		
19 examiners, \$2,000 .....	38,000.00	<b>PATCHOGUE, N. Y.</b>	
26 examiners, \$1,800 .....	46,800.00	1 surveyor .....	467.99
1 examiner .....	1,200.00		
1 superintendent of openers and packers .....	1,600.00	<b>PLATTSBURGH, N. Y.</b>	
6 foremen of openers and packers, \$3.75 per diem .....	7,042.50	1 collector .....	2,500.00
72 openers and packers, \$3 per diem .....	67,608.00	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1,800.00
56 openers and packers, \$2.75 per diem .....	48,202.00	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1,425.00
31 samplers, \$1,200 .....	37,200.00	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1,245.00
2 samplers, \$1,150 .....	2,300.00	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1,230.00
1 messenger, \$3.75 per diem .....	1,173.75	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1,200.00
35 messengers, \$840 .....	29,400.00	9 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$1,095 .....	9,855.00
1 naval officer .....	8,000.00	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	912.00
1 deputy naval officer .....	2,500.00	2 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$900 .....	1,800.00
1 controller .....	4,000.00	5 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$800 .....	4,000.00
1 auditor .....	3,500.00	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	720.85
1 clerk .....	3,000.00	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	472.21
1 clerk .....	2,800.00	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	7.35
2 clerks, \$2,500 .....	5,000.00	1 deputy collector and clerk .....	1,600.00
8 clerks, \$2,200 .....	17,600.00	1 inspector .....	339.00
13 clerks, \$2,000 .....	26,000.00	1 inspector (temporary) .....	270.00
12 clerks, \$1,800 .....	21,600.00	1 inspector (temporary) .....	90.00
16 clerks, \$1,600 .....	25,600.00	30 Total .....	29,466.41
10 clerks, \$1,400 .....	14,000.00		
23 clerks, \$1,200 .....	27,600.00	<b>PORT JEFFERSON, N. Y.</b>	
1 clerk and messenger .....	1,000.00	1 surveyor (fees) .....	178.75
1 engineer .....	1,010.00	1 deputy collector, without compensation .....	
11 messengers, \$840 .....	9,240.00	2 Total .....	178.75
1 surveyor .....	8,000.00		
1 deputy surveyor .....	2,500.00	<b>ROCHESTER, N. Y.</b>	
1 auditor .....	5,000.00	1 collector .....	3,100.00
1 superintendent of barge office .....	2,500.00	1 special deputy collector .....	1,800.00
1 private secretary .....	2,000.00	1 deputy collector .....	1,460.00
2 clerks, \$1,800 .....	3,600.00	1 deputy collector .....	1,405.25
9 clerks, \$1,600 .....	14,400.00	2 deputy collectors, \$1,200 .....	2,400.00
3 clerks, \$1,400 .....	4,200.00	4 inspectors, etc., \$1,095 .....	4,380.00
2 clerks, \$1,200 .....	2,400.00	3 inspectors, etc., \$732 .....	2,194.00
7 inspectors (measuring vessels), \$4 per diem .....	10,220.00		
8 messengers, \$10 .....	8,720.00		
5 messengers, \$720 .....	3,600.00		
2,193 Total .....	2,594,540.45		
<b>OGDENSBURG, N. Y.</b>			
1 collector .....	2,567.50		
1 special deputy collector .....	1,600.00		
2 deputy collectors, inspectors, etc., \$1,200 .....	2,400.00		
2 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$1,200 .....	2,400.00		

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, OCCUPATION, AND COMPENSATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.	Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.
<b>ROCHESTER, N. Y.—continued.</b>		<b>WILMINGTON, N. C.—continued.</b>	
2 inspectors and deputy collectors, \$665.50 .....	\$1,311.00	1 chief inspector .....	\$1,600.00
2 store-keepers, \$300 .....	600.00	2 inspectors, \$1,095 .....	2,190.00
1 scrubber and cleaner .....	120.00	1 clerk .....	1,000.00
<b>18 Total .....</b>	<b>18,772.25</b>	4 boatmen, \$420 .....	1,680.00
<b>SAG HARBOR, N. Y.</b>		1 janitor .....	600.00
1 collector (salary and fees) .....	414.80	<b>11 Total .....</b>	<b>11,427.24</b>
1 deputy collector .....	300.00	<b>CINCINNATI, OHIO.</b>	
<b>2 Total .....</b>	<b>714.80</b>	1 surveyor .....	5,000.00
<b>SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y.</b>		1 special deputy surveyor .....	2,000.00
1 collector .....	3,900.00	1 deputy surveyor and cashier .....	1,400.00
1 deputy collector and clerk .....	2,500.00	1 clerk .....	1,350.00
1 deputy collector and clerk .....	1,500.00	1 clerk .....	1,250.00
1 deputy collector and clerk .....	1,400.00	2 clerks, \$1,200 .....	2,400.00
1 deputy collector and clerk .....	1,001.10	3 clerks, \$1,000 .....	2,000.00
1 deputy collector and cashier .....	1,401.00	1 admeasurer, \$3 per diem .....	1,095.00
1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1,460.00	1 appraiser .....	3,000.00
1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1,450.00	1 examiner .....	1,800.00
15 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$1,095 .....	16,425.00	1 examiner .....	1,600.00
1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1,041.00	1 opener and packer .....	900.00
3 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$1,010.20 .....	3,030.00	2 storekeepers, \$1,100 .....	2,200.00
3 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$647.20 .....	1,941.60	1 weigher, gauger, and measurer, \$4 per diem .....	1,460.00
5 inspectors, \$1,095 .....	5,475.00	1 weigher and assistant gauger .....	900.00
1 inspector .....	1,084.00	3 inspectors, \$3.50 per diem .....	3,832.50
1 inspector .....	928.00	1 special examiner of drugs, \$5 per diem .....	115.00
1 inspector .....	916.00	1 porter .....	720.00
1 inspector .....	490.00	1 laborer .....	600.00
1 inspector .....	412.50	1 messenger .....	480.00
1 storekeeper .....	1,490.00	<b>25 Total .....</b>	<b>34,102.50</b>
1 messenger .....	600.00	<b>CLEVELAND, OHIO.</b>	
<b>42 Total .....</b>	<b>48,354.80</b>	1 collector .....	2,765.35
<b>NOTE.—Amount paid by railway companies, \$5,298.</b>		1 special deputy collector .....	1,800.00
<b>BEAUFORT, N. C.</b>		1 deputy collector and clerk .....	1,200.04
1 collector (salary and fees) .....	1,239.30	1 deputy collector and clerk .....	1,170.66
1 deputy collector and inspector .....	480.00	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1,263.50
1 deputy collector and storekeeper .....	480.00	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1,083.00
1 boatman .....	240.00	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	912.50
<b>4 Total .....</b>	<b>2,439.30</b>	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	430.70
<b>EDENTON, N. C.</b>		1 deputy collector and inspector .....	357.50
1 collector .....	1,131.45	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	220.00
1 special deputy collector .....	600.00	1 appraiser .....	3,000.00
1 deputy collector .....	1,000.00	1 clerk .....	1,200.00
<b>3 Total .....</b>	<b>2,731.45</b>	1 clerk .....	999.93
<b>NEW BERNE, N. C.</b>		2 inspectors, \$1,095 .....	2,190.00
1 collector .....	1,309.97	1 watchman .....	1,057.50
1 deputy collector .....	900.00	1 opener and packer .....	581.97
1 deputy collector .....	600.00	1 laborer .....	540.00
2 deputy collectors, \$365 .....	730.00	<b>18 Total .....</b>	<b>20,772.65</b>
4 boatmen, \$240 .....	960.00	<b>SANDUSKY, OHIO.</b>	
1 messenger .....	240.00	1 collector .....	1,990.63
<b>10 Total .....</b>	<b>4,739.97</b>	1 special deputy collector and inspector .....	1,000.00
<b>WILMINGTON, N. C.</b>		2 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$401.50 .....	803.00
1 collector (salary, fees, etc.) .....	2,557.24	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	255.20
1 special deputy collector .....	1,800.00	2 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$200.75 .....	401.50
		1 deputy collector and inspector .....	109.50
		<b>8 Total .....</b>	<b>4,559.83</b>
		<b>TOLEDO, OHIO.</b>	
		1 collector .....	2,500.00
		1 special deputy collector .....	1,400.00
		1 deputy collector and appraiser .....	1,200.00
		1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1,100.00

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, OCCUPATION, AND COMPENSATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.	Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.
TOLEDO, OHIO—continued.		PHILADELPHIA, PA.—continued.	
1 deputy collector (temporary).....	\$585.00	1 type-writer, \$720.....	\$694.62
1 janitor and messenger.....	300.00	4 messengers, \$720.....	2,640.36
<b>6 Total</b> .....	<b>7,085.00</b>	1 watchman.....	912.50
ASTORIA, OREGON.		1 watchman.....	840.00
1 collector.....	3,000.00	3 statisticians (temporary), \$1,200.....	1,050.00
1 deputy collector.....	2,000.00	1 naval officer.....	5,000.00
1 deputy collector.....	1,500.00	1 deputy naval officer.....	2,500.00
2 inspectors, \$1,460.....	2,920.00	1 chief clerk.....	2,000.00
9 inspectors (temporary), \$3 per diem.....	388.00	2 clerks, \$1,800.....	3,600.00
9 laborers (temporary), 15 cents per hour.....	132.00	1 clerk, \$1,400.....	1,400.00
2 boatmen, \$480.....	960.00	1 clerk, \$1,200.....	1,200.00
<b>25 Total</b> .....	<b>10,900.00</b>	1 messenger.....	840.00
COOS BAY, OREGON.		1 surveyor.....	5,000.00
1 collector.....	1,069.30	1 deputy surveyor.....	2,500.00
2 deputy collectors, \$1,000.....	2,000.00	1 chief clerk.....	2,000.00
<b>3 Total</b> .....	<b>3,069.30</b>	1 clerk.....	1,400.00
PORTLAND, OREGON.		1 messenger.....	840.00
1 collector.....	4,200.00	1 general appraiser.....	3,000.00
1 deputy collector.....	2,400.00	1 clerk.....	1,300.00
1 deputy collector.....	2,000.00	1 appraiser.....	3,000.00
1 appraiser.....	3,000.00	2 assistant appraisers, \$2,500.....	5,000.00
1 clerk.....	1,500.00	1 examiner of drugs.....	1,000.00
2 inspectors, \$1,460.....	2,920.00	2 examiners, \$2,200.....	1,821.20
2 inspectors, (night), \$912.50.....	1,825.00	1 examiner, \$2,000.....	1,172.20
1 weigher and gauger.....	1,460.00	4 examiners, \$1,800.....	2,980.00
1 storekeeper.....	1,200.00	6 examiners, \$1,700.....	5,898.11
1 opener and packer.....	491.68	1 examiner, \$1,600.....	631.13
<b>12 Total</b> .....	<b>20,996.68</b>	1 examiner, \$1,400.....	679.40
YAQUINA, OREGON.		2 examiners, \$1,200.....	1,649.90
1 collector.....	1,021.00	1 chief clerk, \$2,000.....	252.71
ERIE, PA.		1 chief clerk, \$1,500.....	1,310.41
1 collector.....	1,400.00	2 clerks, \$1,300.....	2,600.00
1 deputy collector.....	1,600.00	1 clerk.....	1,200.00
3 inspectors, \$723.....	2,169.00	9 samplers and packers, \$800.....	6,758.10
<b>5 Total</b> .....	<b>5,169.00</b>	4 samplers, \$800.....	1,262.28
PHILADELPHIA, PA.		1 messenger.....	700.00
1 collector.....	8,000.00	2 watchmen, \$840.....	1,680.00
1 special deputy collector, \$3,000.....	399.44	2 watchmen, \$720.....	1,440.10
1 special deputy collector and auditor, \$4,500.....	3,900.77	1 watchman, \$700.....	677.14
1 deputy collector.....	3,000.00	1 foreman of laborers.....	800.00
1 assistant collector (Camden, N. J.).....	1,500.00	22 laborers, \$700 (appraiser's office).....	14,699.21
1 assistant auditor.....	2,500.00	1 storekeeper and clerk.....	2,000.00
1 cashier.....	2,500.00	1 carpenter, \$800.....	740.01
1 assistant cashier.....	2,000.00	1 marker.....	720.00
1 assistant cashier.....	1,600.00	2 foremen of laborers, \$875.....	1,749.99
1 chief of liquidating division, \$2,000.....	1,733.65	18 laborers (public stores), \$700.....	11,373.54
1 chief of estimating division, \$2,000.....	1,733.65	1 weigher.....	2,000.00
1 chief of statistical division, etc., \$2,000.....	1,733.65	20 assistant weighers, \$1,100.....	19,037.20
1 chief of law division, etc., \$2,000.....	1,648.91	1 clerk.....	1,200.00
1 secretary to collector.....	1,800.00	1 measurer's laborer.....	840.00
2 clerks (designated by collector), \$2,000.....	532.66	1 foreman of laborers, \$840.....	741.89
1 clerk (designated by collector).....	1,800.00	1 superintendent of inspector sand gaugers, \$2,000.....	1,467.37
2 clerks, \$1,800.....	3,600.00	2 assistant gaugers, \$1,200.....	2,367.03
11 clerks, \$1,600.....	17,582.59	1 laborer (ganger's), \$912.50.....	77.50
8 clerks, \$1,400.....	9,879.89	2 laborers (ganger's), \$840.....	1,580.90
8 clerks, \$1,200.....	9,403.21	1 stenciler.....	840.00
		2 bargemen, \$720.....	1,440.00
		3 special inspectors, \$1,400.....	3,288.00
		66 inspectors, \$1,277.50.....	81,392.50
		1 inspector.....	1,095.00
		1 inspector (lazaretto), \$600.....	66.00
		5 inspectors (night), \$1,095.....	5,010.00
		1 inspectress.....	1,095.00
		1 captain of watch (surveyor's office), \$1,277.50.....	500.50
		32 watchmen (surveyor's office), \$840.....	24,873.24
		1 watchman (night), Point Breeze.....	840.00
		1 watchman and storekeeper (lazaretto), \$600.....	512.04
		<b>307 Total</b> .....	<b>334,726.50</b>
		PITTSBURGH, PA.	
		1 surveyor.....	5,000.00
		1 special deputy surveyor.....	1,800.00



## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, OCCUPATION, AND COMPENSATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.	Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.
<b>PITTSBURGH, PA.—continued.</b>		<b>CHATTANOOGA, TENN.</b>	
1 deputy surveyor and clerk.....	\$1,200.00	1 surveyor.....	\$350.00
1 clerk.....	1,100.00		
1 inspector and examiner, \$4 per diem	1,460.00		
4 inspectors, \$3 per diem.....	4,380.00		
1 messenger.....	600.00		
<b>10 Total.....</b>	<b>15,540.00</b>		
<b>BRISTOL, R. I.</b>		<b>MEMPHIS, TENN.</b>	
1 collector (fees and commissions) ..	80.75	1 surveyor.....	1,365.73
1 deputy collector, inspector, etc., \$3 per diem.....	1,095.00	1 deputy surveyor.....	1,000.00
1 boatman.....	216.00	1 inspector, weigher, etc., \$3 per diem	180.00
<b>3 Total.....</b>	<b>1,391.75</b>	1 engineer.....	900.00
<b>NEWPORT, R. I.</b>		1 janitor.....	700.00
1 collector.....	291.85	1 laborer.....	547.50
1 deputy collector.....	1,000.00	1 elevator tender.....	540.00
1 inspector.....	652.25	1 watchman (day), \$2 per diem.....	174.00
1 inspector.....	426.00	1 watchman (night), \$2 per diem.....	470.00
1 inspector.....	57.00	1 messenger, \$30 per month.....	307.00
1 inspector.....	15.20	1 fireman.....	221.93
1 boatman.....	400.00	<b>11 Total.....</b>	<b>6,406.16</b>
<b>7 Total.....</b>	<b>2,792.30</b>	<b>NASHVILLE, TENN.</b>	
<b>PROVIDENCE, R. I.</b>		1 surveyor (salary and fees).....	400.00
1 collector.....	3,916.90	<b>BROWNSVILLE, TEX.</b>	
1 special deputy collector, inspector, etc.	2,000.00	1 collector (fees and storage).....	2,327.15
1 deputy collector and cashier.....	2,000.00	1 deputy collector and cashier.....	1,800.00
4 inspectors, weighers, etc., \$1,277.50	5,110.00	1 deputy collector, chief clerk, etc..	1,600.00
1 inspector.....	105.00	1 deputy collector and clerk.....	1,400.00
1 appraiser.....	2,744.50	1 deputy collector and inspector.....	1,600.00
1 messenger and storekeeper.....	1,095.00	3 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$1,277.50.....	3,832.50
1 storekeeper.....	730.00	1 deputy collector and inspector (mounted).....	1,460.00
1 watchman.....	730.00	11 inspectors (mounted), \$1,460.....	16,056.00
1 boatman.....	600.00	4 inspectors (local), \$1,277.50.....	5,110.00
<b>13 Total.....</b>	<b>19,031.40</b>	1 inspector (temporary).....	3.00
<b>BEAUFORT, S. C.</b>		1 inspectress.....	730.00
1 collector.....	1,000.00	1 messenger.....	750.00
1 deputy collector and inspector.....	1,460.00	<b>27 Total.....</b>	<b>36,668.65</b>
1 inspector.....	1,095.00	<b>CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.</b>	
4 boatmen, \$420.....	1,680.00	1 collector.....	2,785.43
<b>7 Total.....</b>	<b>5,235.00</b>	2 deputy collectors, \$1,600.....	3,200.00
<b>CHARLESTON, S. C.</b>		1 deputy collector.....	1,460.00
1 collector.....	2,513.76	1 clerk.....	1,200.00
1 special deputy collector.....	2,000.00	6 inspectors (mounted), \$1,460.....	8,742.00
2 deputy collectors and clerks, \$1,500	3,000.00	3 inspectors, \$1,277.50.....	3,832.50
1 clerk.....	1,500.00	1 inspector.....	1,260.00
1 chief inspector.....	1,460.00	1 inspector (night).....	730.00
4 inspectors, \$1,095.....	4,380.00	1 inspector and porter.....	730.00
1 inspector, \$3 per diem.....	261.00	1 inspectress.....	730.00
1 messenger.....	730.00	1 inspectress (temporary).....	30.00
1 watchman.....	600.00	1 boatman.....	730.00
2 boatmen, \$480.....	960.00	1 porter.....	420.00
2 boatmen (temporary), \$40 per month	453.34	<b>21 Total.....</b>	<b>25,849.93</b>
<b>17 Total.....</b>	<b>17,858.10</b>	<b>EAGLE PASS, TEX.</b>	
<b>GEORGETOWN, S. C.</b>		1 collector (fees, etc.).....	2,120.75
1 collector (salary and fees).....	345.35	2 deputy collectors, \$1,600.....	3,200.00
1 deputy collector.....	600.00	1 deputy collector and inspector (mounted).....	1,460.00
2 boatmen, \$300.....	600.00	1 inspector.....	1,277.50
<b>4 Total.....</b>	<b>1,545.35</b>	1 inspector.....	665.00
		1 inspector.....	612.50
		1 inspector (railroad; mounted).....	700.00
		5 inspectors (mounted), \$1,460.....	7,300.00
		1 inspector and messenger.....	496.00
		1 clerk.....	676.63
		1 storekeeper.....	81.00
		1 porter and messenger.....	187.70
		<b>17 Total.....</b>	<b>18,777.08</b>

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, OCCUPATION, AND COMPENSATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.	Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.
<b>EL PASO, TEX.</b>		<b>NORFOLK, VA.—continued.</b>	
1 collector (salary and commissions).....	\$3,200.00	2 boatmen, \$420.....	\$840.00
1 special deputy collector.....	1,800.00	1 boatman.....	357.09
4 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$1,200.....	4,800.00	2 laborers, \$89.50.....	179.00
2 deputy collectors, \$3.30 per diem..	2,409.00	17 Total.....	16,223.63
1 deputy collector, \$2.75 per diem..	1,003.75	<b>PETERSBURGH, VA.</b>	
1 clerk.....	1,400.00	1 collector (fees).....	59.45
1 clerk.....	1,200.00	1 deputy collector.....	1,200.00
11 inspectors (mounted), \$1,204.50.....	13,249.50	1 deputy collector (City Point, Va.)..	1,095.00
1 inspector (mounted).....	498.30	1 watchman.....	730.00
1 inspector (mounted).....	201.30	4 Total.....	3,084.45
2 inspectors, \$1,204.50.....	2,409.00	<b>RICHMOND, VA.</b>	
2 inspectors (night), \$730.....	1,460.00	1 collector (fees and commissions)...	1,402.78
1 storekeeper.....	1,200.00	1 deputy collector and clerk.....	1,800.00
1 janitor.....	360.00	1 deputy collector and inspector.....	730.00
30 Total.....	35,190.85	1 clerk and inspector.....	1,300.00
<b>GALVESTON, TEX.</b>		2 inspectors, \$1,095.....	2,190.00
1 collector (salary and fees).....	4,500.00	1 boatman.....	420.00
1 special deputy collector.....	2,000.00	1 watchman.....	720.00
1 deputy collector and chief clerk.....	1,800.00	8 Total.....	8,362.78
1 deputy collector and cashier.....	1,800.00	<b>TAPPAHANNOCK, VA.</b>	
3 clerks, \$1,600.....	4,800.00	1 collector.....	464.70
1 clerk.....	1,200.00	1 deputy collector.....	600.00
1 storekeeper.....	1,400.00	2 Total.....	1,064.70
1 weigher and gauger.....	1,277.50	<b>BURLINGTON, VT.</b>	
1 chief inspector.....	1,460.00	1 collector.....	2,845.00
7 inspectors, \$1,277.50.....	8,942.50	1 deputy collector, inspector, and clerk.....	2,200.00
4 inspectors (night) \$1,095.....	4,380.00	2 deputy collectors, inspectors, and clerks, \$1,800.....	2,851.60
1 messenger.....	730.00	1 deputy collector, inspector, and clerk.....	1,600.00
1 porter.....	500.00	4 deputy collectors, inspectors, and clerks, \$1,500.....	4,127.80
1 laborer.....	480.00	3 deputy collectors, inspectors, and clerks, \$1,200.....	1,096.70
1 machinist.....	840.00	1 deputy collector, inspector, and clerk, \$3.80 per diem.....	1,387.00
1 fireman.....	540.00	2 deputy collectors, inspectors, and clerks, \$3 per diem.....	1,371.00
3 boatmen, \$480.....	1,440.00	1 deputy collector and inspector.....	1,500.00
30 Total.....	38,090.00	2 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$1,200.....	1,603.30
<b>ALEXANDRIA, VA.</b>		4 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$1,095.....	2,827.75
1 collector.....	218.35	3 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$1,000.....	1,577.80
1 deputy collector.....	1,200.00	1 deputy collector and inspector, \$912.50.....	152.92
1 inspector.....	1,095.00	7 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$730.....	2,796.30
3 Total.....	2,513.35	2 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$4 per diem.....	2,196.00
<b>CAPE CHARLES CITY, VA.</b>		1 deputy collector and inspector, \$3.50 per diem.....	525.00
1 collector.....	923.35	28 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$3 per diem.....	24,978.00
2 deputy collectors, \$900.....	1,800.00	5 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$2 per diem.....	2,430.00
1 deputy collector.....	480.00	2 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$1.65 per diem.....	1,204.25
4 Total.....	3,203.35	1 inspector, \$3 per diem.....	645.00
<b>NEWPORT NEWS, VA.</b>		1 clerk, \$1,000.....	586.10
1 collector.....	2,829.79	1 clerk, \$800.....	332.60
1 special deputy collector.....	1,460.00	4 tally clerks, \$30 per month.....	178.05
1 deputy collector.....	600.00	3 tally clerks, \$1 per diem.....	459.00
1 inspector, weigher, and gauger.....	1,095.00	1 messenger, \$720.....	599.80
1 inspector and clerk.....	1,095.00	4 watchmen (night), \$703.....	1,524.18
2 boatmen and janitors, \$420.....	840.00		
7 Total.....	7,919.79		
<b>NORFOLK, VA.</b>			
1 collector.....	2,809.54		
1 deputy collector.....	1,800.00		
2 clerks, \$1,300.....	2,600.00		
1 clerk.....	900.00		
1 inspector.....	1,460.00		
3 inspectors, \$1,095.....	3,285.00		
1 inspector.....	963.00		
1 watchman (night).....	720.00		
1 boatman.....	480.00		

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, OCCUPATION, AND COMPENSATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.	Port, number of persons, and occupation.	Compensation.
BURLINGTON, VT.—continued.		LA CROSSE, WIS.	
1 watchman (night) \$2 per diem .....	\$122.00	1 surveyor.....	\$1,200.00
87 Total .....	63,716.65	1 deputy surveyor without compensation.	
PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.		2 Total .....	1,200.00
1 collector .....	3,000.00	MILWAUKEE, WIS.	
1 special deputy collector.....	2,000.00	1 collector .....	2,968.69
2 deputy collectors and clerk, \$1,500	3,000.00	1 deputy collector and clerk .....	1,700.00
1 deputy collector and clerk .....	1,460.00	1 deputy collector and clerk .....	1,200.00
3 deputy collectors and clerks, \$1,200	3,600.00	1 deputy collector and inspector .....	1,700.00
1 deputy collector and inspector .....	900.00	2 deputy collectors and inspectors, \$500 .....	1,000.00
2 inspectors, \$1,450 .....	2,920.00	1 deputy collector and inspector, \$4 per day .....	1,400.00
12 inspectors, \$1,277.50 .....	15,350.00	1 deputy collector and inspector, \$3 per day .....	1,095.00
1 inspector (night) .....	912.50	1 deputy collector and inspector, \$1.15 per day .....	419.75
1 inspector (night) .....	900.00	1 deputy collector and inspector, \$1 per day .....	365.00
2 clerks, \$1,200 .....	2,400.00	1 deputy collector and inspector, 80 cents per day.....	292.00
1 watchman (night) .....	912.50	1 deputy collector and inspector, 40 cents per day .....	146.00
2 inspectors and boatmen, \$912.50 .....	1,825.00	1 opener and packer .....	720.00
1 inspector and boatman .....	730.00	13 Total .....	13,066.44
1 inspector and boatman .....	710.00		
2 boatmen, \$782.50 .....	1,565.00		
34 Total .....	42,542.50		
WHEELING, W. VA.			
1 surveyor (salary, fees, etc.) .....	1,049.79		
1 special deputy surveyor .....	800.00		
2 Total .....	1,849.79		

RECAPITULATION BY STATES, TERRITORIES, ETC.

States, Territories, etc.	Number.	Compensation.	States, Territories, etc.	Number.	Compensation.
Alabama.....	16	\$16,947.37	Montana.....	2	\$1,029.70
Alaska.....	14	14,640.43	Nebraska.....	2	1,848.31
California.....	263	329,655.08	New Hampshire.....	8	8,466.36
Colorado.....	2	4,466.62	New Jersey.....	22	16,764.33
Connecticut.....	34	34,955.81	New York.....	2,410	2,822,227.19
Delaware.....	11	8,144.78	North Carolina.....	28	21,337.96
District of Columbia.....	4	5,639.83	Ohio.....	57	66,519.98
Florida.....	93	77,944.37	Oregon.....	41	35,986.98
Georgia.....	34	31,201.08	Pennsylvania.....	322	355,435.50
Illinois.....	102	130,359.57	Rhode Island.....	23	23,215.45
Indiana.....	6	8,146.57	South Carolina.....	28	24,638.45
Iowa.....	4	982.06	Tennessee.....	13	7,156.16
Kentucky.....	13	16,296.50	Texas.....	125	154,576.51
Louisiana.....	230	215,455.21	Vermont.....	87	63,716.65
Maine.....	155	163,063.75	Virginia.....	45	42,372.05
Maryland.....	238	272,802.94	Washington.....	34	42,542.50
Massachusetts.....	1,388	723,728.73	West Virginia.....	2	1,849.79
Michigan.....	154	134,785.62	Wisconsin.....	15	14,266.44
Minnesota.....	28	31,172.72			
Mississippi.....	7	7,124.64	Grand total.....	6,096	5,992,835.92
Missouri.....	36	51,371.93			

## POPULATION, NET REVENUE, AND NET EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT FROM 1837 TO JUNE 30, 1887, AND PER CAPITA OF THE REVENUES AND PER CAPITA OF EXPENDITURES.

Years.	Population.	Net revenue.	Per capita on revenue.	Net expenses.	Per capita on expenditures.
1837	15,655,000	\$24,954,153.00	\$1.59	\$37,243,496.00	\$2.38
1838	16,112,000	26,302,562.00	1.63	33,865,059.00	2.10
1839	16,584,000	31,482,750.00	1.90	26,890,128.00	1.62
1840	17,039,453	19,480,115.00	1.14	24,317,579.00	1.42
1841	17,591,000	16,860,160.00	.99	20,565,873.00	1.51
1842	18,132,000	19,976,197.00	1.10	25,205,761.00	1.39
1843 (6 months)	18,694,000	8,302,702.00	.89	11,858,075.00	1.27
1844	19,276,000	29,321,374.00	1.52	22,337,571.00	1.16
1845	19,878,000	29,970,106.00	1.51	22,937,408.00	1.15
1846	20,500,000	29,699,968.00	1.45	27,760,925.00	1.35
1847	21,143,000	26,495,769.00	1.25	57,281,412.00	2.71
1848	21,805,000	35,735,779.00	1.64	45,377,225.00	2.08
1849	22,489,000	31,208,143.00	1.39	45,051,657.00	2.00
1850	23,191,876	43,603,439.00	1.88	39,543,492.00	1.71
1851	23,995,000	52,550,301.00	2.19	47,709,017.00	1.99
1852	24,802,000	49,846,816.00	2.01	44,194,919.00	1.78
1853	25,615,000	61,587,054.00	2.40	48,184,111.00	1.88
1854	26,433,000	73,800,341.00	2.79	58,014,862.00	2.20
1855	27,250,000	65,350,575.00	2.40	59,742,608.00	2.19
1856	28,083,000	74,056,699.00	2.64	69,571,026.00	2.48
1857	28,916,000	68,965,313.00	2.38	67,795,708.00	2.34
1858	29,753,000	46,655,366.00	1.57	74,185,270.00	2.49
1859	30,596,000	53,486,466.00	1.75	69,070,977.00	2.26
1860	31,443,321	56,064,608.00	1.78	63,180,598.00	2.01
1861	32,064,000	41,509,930.00	1.29	66,546,645.00	2.08
1862	32,701,000	51,987,455.00	1.59	474,761,819.00	14.52
1863	33,365,000	112,697,291.00	3.38	714,740,725.00	21.42
1864	34,046,000	264,620,772.00	7.77	865,322,642.00	25.42
1865	34,748,000	333,714,605.00	9.60	1,297,555,224.00	37.34
1866	35,469,000	558,032,620.00	15.73	520,809,417.00	14.68
1867	36,211,000	490,634,010.00	13.55	357,542,675.00	9.87
1868	36,973,000	405,638,083.00	10.97	377,340,285.00	10.21
1869	37,736,000	370,943,747.00	9.82	322,865,278.00	8.55
1870	38,558,371	411,255,478.00	10.67	309,653,561.00	8.03
1871	39,555,000	383,323,945.00	9.69	292,177,188.00	7.39
1872	40,596,000	374,106,868.00	9.22	277,517,063.00	6.84
1873	41,677,000	333,738,205.00	8.01	290,345,245.00	6.97
1874	42,796,000	304,978,755.00	7.13	302,633,873.00	7.07
1875	43,951,000	288,009,051.00	6.55	274,623,393.00	6.25
1876	45,137,000	294,095,865.00	6.52	265,101,085.00	5.87
1877	46,353,000	281,406,419.00	6.07	241,334,475.00	5.21
1878	47,598,000	257,763,879.00	5.42	236,984,327.00	4.98
1879	48,866,000	273,827,184.00	5.60	266,947,884.00	5.46
1880	50,155,783	333,526,611.00	6.65	267,642,958.00	5.34
1881	51,495,000	360,782,293.00	7.01	260,712,888.00	5.06
1882	52,802,000	403,525,250.00	7.64	257,981,440.00	4.89
1883	54,165,000	393,287,582.00	7.25	265,408,138.00	4.90
1884	55,556,000	348,519,870.00	6.27	244,126,244.00	4.39
1885	56,975,000	323,690,706.00	5.68	260,226,935.00	4.57
1886	58,420,000	336,439,727.00	5.76	242,483,188.00	4.15
1887	59,870,000	371,403,277.00	6.23	267,932,179.00	4.53

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

States, Territories, etc.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	States, Territories, etc.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Alabama	\$77,358.63	\$17,132.28	New Mexico	\$63,893.35	\$11,834.57
Arkansas	96,634.38	25,846.77	Nebraska	2,394,005.10	82,072.88
California	2,083,865.10	73,817.91	Nevada	71,317.25	9,703.93
Colorado	200,154.86	14,325.32	New Hampshire	377,562.37	9,646.70
Connecticut	480,542.50	22,938.59	New Jersey	4,506,618.46	60,382.17
Delaware	263,297.80	11,069.96	New York	15,104,113.30	243,300.77
Florida	318,093.73	12,434.82	North Carolina	1,849,752.33	250,576.61
Georgia	334,353.02	74,885.37	Ohio	13,601,841.03	191,403.17
Illinois	24,815,436.21	214,436.38	Oregon	150,757.81	14,893.30
Indiana	4,246,049.73	79,233.53	Pennsylvania	8,102,340.56	262,325.46
Iowa	1,951,923.74	43,972.40	Rhode Island	226,231.11	10,566.89
Kansas	211,625.55	18,017.29	South Carolina	98,335.36	25,605.48
Kentucky	12,432,374.10	626,642.92	Tennessee	1,013,355.40	98,843.93
Louisiana	544,056.48	24,253.03	Texas	211,886.35	39,514.80
Maine	50,286.42	7,418.95	Vermont	31,557.24	6,421.68
Maryland	2,877,428.81	83,019.53	Virginia	2,926,041.40	123,283.54
Mississippi	43,488.60	12,622.76	West Virginia	538,363.67	27,893.94
Montana	101,159.58	15,868.64	Wisconsin	3,183,172.44	63,009.35
Massachusetts	2,471,130.90	62,620.72	Miscellaneous	8,788.15	836,147.40
Michigan	1,803,041.00	37,018.04			
Minnesota	551,867.53	19,082.63			
Missouri	7,861,285.07	102,419.57	Total	118,823,391.22	3,826,507.98

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS FROM AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF CUSTOMS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

States, Territories, etc.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	States, Territories, etc.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Maine	\$1,186,021.37	\$150,523.70	Indiana	\$100,271.42	\$7,935.13
New Hampshire	1,257.19	8,078.52	Illinois	4,604,352.74	125,995.57
Vermont	653,822.07	40,151.61	Michigan	548,886.21	112,174.83
Massachusetts	23,200,117.80	732,393.14	Wisconsin	249,046.53	15,965.21
Rhode Island	222,832.76	22,888.76	Minnesota	211,054.37	9,243.84
Connecticut	409,306.50	41,260.34	Iowa	907.20	600.06
New York	149,359,163.77	3,198,768.57	Missouri	1,853,412.32	68,089.42
New Jersey	150,894.64	13,117.52	Nebraska	26,597.16	1,620.12
Pennsylvania	18,436,698.23	437,065.70	Colorado	75,845.20	5,895.28
Delaware	15,766.51	7,430.37	Oregon	280,447.04	39,025.24
Maryland	3,030,431.27	277,326.06	Washington	41,727.97	36,329.17
District of Columbia	20,750.29	6,147.73	Alaska	8,262.56	13,610.30
Virginia	136,251.36	37,356.86	California	6,862,839.04	397,857.75
West Virginia	5,496.80	1,293.71	Montana and Idaho	490.23	1,767.75
North Carolina	24,786.36	21,021.72	Amount paid by disbursing agents for salaries, etc.		178,715.60
South Carolina	37,727.71	27,228.41	Contingent expenses and fees in customs cases		18,580.18
Georgia	48,899.75	25,404.33	Transportation		211.28
Florida	743,529.62	69,541.33	Miscellaneous, rent, stationery, etc.		181,751.18
Alabama	21,697.95	16,131.32			
Mississippi	3,978.33	7,603.21			
Louisiana	2,347,562.42	244,376.31			
Texas	333,631.71	155,058.21			
Tennessee	30,487.87	4,338.95			
Kentucky	816,822.67	18,119.77			
Ohio	1,563,679.69	77,805.13	Total	217,286,893.13	6,855,801.74

## REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

Net receipts.		Amount.	Net expenditures.		Amount.
Customs .....		\$59,177,586.50	Civil and miscellaneous .....		\$27,221,791.66
Internal revenue .....		28,930,043.94	War Department .....		9,726,804.09
Sales of public lands .....		1,827,781.46	Navy Department .....		4,603,230.59
Miscellaneous sources .....		5,010,180.67	Indians and pensions .....		22,023,111.14
Net revenue .....		94,945,592.57	Interest on public debt .....		13,210,226.86
Loans and Treasury notes .....			Net ordinary expenditures .....		76,785,164.34
Total net receipts .....		94,945,592.57	Redemption loans and Treasury notes .....		46,094,156.00
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1886 .....		526,548,755.46	Unavailable .....		7,997.64
Total .....		621,794,348.03	Total net expenditures .....		122,887,317.98
			Balance in Treasury September 30, 1886 .....		498,907,030.05
			Total .....		621,794,348.03

QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1886.

Net receipts.		Amount.	Net expenditures.		Amount.
Customs .....		\$48,176,846.55	Civil and miscellaneous .....		\$18,748,874.37
Internal revenue .....		28,604,344.31	War Department .....		11,811,601.43
Sales of public lands .....		2,595,030.32	Navy Department .....		4,193,748.09
Miscellaneous sources .....		6,871,244.48	Indians and pensions .....		19,024,269.80
Net revenue .....		86,247,465.66	Interest on the public debt .....		11,935,123.36
Loans and Treasury notes .....			Net ordinary expenditures .....		65,713,517.05
Total net receipt .....		86,247,465.66	Redemption loans and Treasury notes .....		44,534,498.00
Balance in Treasury September 30, 1886 .....		498,907,030.05	Total net expenditures .....		110,248,015.05
Total .....		585,154,495.71	Balance in Treasury December 31, 1886 .....		474,906,480.66
			Total .....		585,154,495.71

QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1887.

Net receipts.		Amount.	Net expenditures.		Amount.
Customs .....		\$57,200,270.26	Civil and miscellaneous .....		\$20,022,610.58
Internal revenue .....		26,422,825.02	War Department .....		8,556,766.74
Sales of public lands .....		2,187,144.91	Navy Department .....		2,940,607.26
Miscellaneous sources .....		7,395,671.29	Indians and pensions .....		25,108,170.90
Net revenue .....		93,205,911.48	Interest on public debt .....		11,790,413.92
Loans and Treasury notes .....			Net ordinary expenditures .....		68,418,569.40
Total net receipts .....		93,205,911.48	Redemption loans and Treasury notes .....		16,351,758.15
Balance in Treasury December 31, 1886 .....		474,906,480.66	Total net expenditures .....		84,800,327.55
Total .....		568,112,392.14	Balance in Treasury March 31, 1887 .....		483,312,064.59
			Total .....		568,112,392.14

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT—Continued.

QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

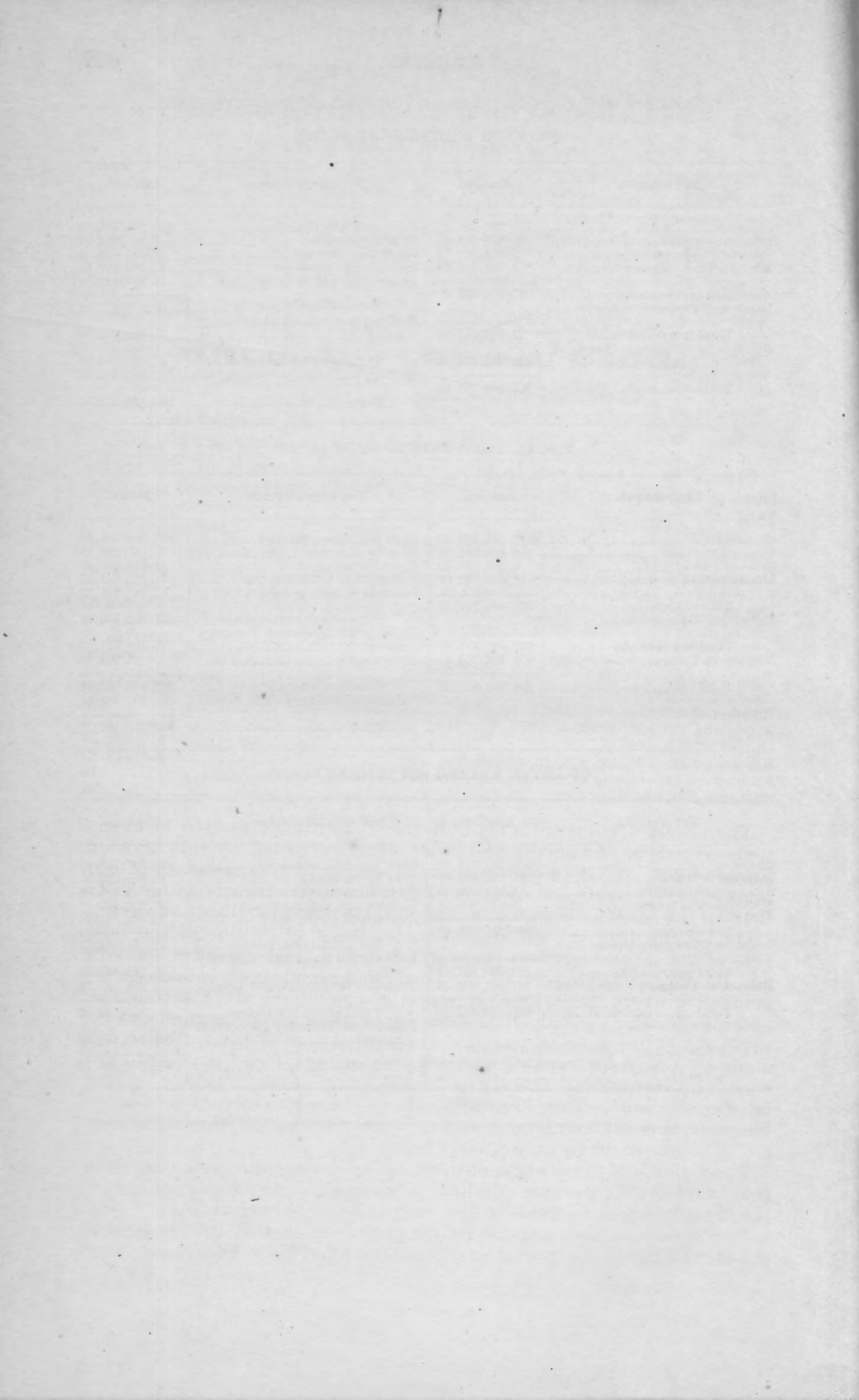
Net receipts.	Amount.	Net expenditures.	Amount.
Customs .....	\$52,732,189.82	Civil and miscellaneous .....	\$19,271,548.98
Internal revenue .....	84,866,177.95	War Department .....	8,465,953.59
Sales of public lands .....	2,644,329.73	Navy Department .....	3,403,540.86
Miscellaneous sources .....	6,761,610.45	Indians and pensions .....	15,068,072.64
Net revenue .....	97,004,307.95	Interest on public debt .....	10,805,813.11
Loans and Treasury notes .....		Net ordinary expenditures .....	57,014,929.18
Total net receipts .....	97,004,307.95	Redemption loans and Treasury notes .....	10,450,009.00
Balance in Treasury March 31, 1887 .....	483,312,064.59	Total net expenditures .....	67,464,938.18
Total .....	580,316,372.54	Balance in Treasury June 30, 1887 .....	512,851,434.36
		Total .....	580,316,372.54

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

Net receipts.	Amount.	Net expenditures.	Amount.
Customs .....	\$217,286,893.13	Civil and miscellaneous .....	\$85,264,825.59
Internal revenue .....	118,823,391.22	War Department .....	38,561,025.85
Sales of public lands .....	9,254,286.42	Navy Department .....	15,141,126.80
Miscellaneous sources .....	26,038,706.89	Indians and pensions .....	81,223,624.48
Net revenue .....	371,403,277.66	Interest on public debt .....	47,741,577.25
Loans and Treasury notes .....		Net ordinary expenditures .....	267,932,179.97
Total net receipts .....	371,403,277.66	Redemption loans and Treasury notes .....	117,460,421.15
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1886 .....	526,848,755.46	Unavailable .....	7,997.64
Total .....	898,252,033.12	Total net expenditures .....	385,400,598.76
		Balance in Treasury June 30, 1887 .....	512,851,434.36
		Total .....	898,252,033.12

QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.

Net receipts.	Amount.	Net expenditures.	Amount.
Customs .....	\$62,588,115.92	Civil and miscellaneous .....	\$18,761,257.91
Internal revenue .....	81,422,039.49	War Department .....	12,368,225.87
Sales of public lands .....	2,620,890.23	Navy Department .....	3,735,240.89
Miscellaneous sources .....	5,697,352.18	Indians and pensions .....	31,069,967.82
Net revenue .....	102,328,397.82	Interest on public debt .....	12,162,181.68
Loans and Treasury notes .....		Net ordinary expenses .....	78,096,874.17
Total net receipts .....	102,328,397.82	Redemption loans and Treasury notes .....	25,591,017.25
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1887 .....	512,851,434.36	Premium on purchase of bonds .....	2,228,268.20
Total .....	615,179,832.18	Total net expenditures .....	105,916,159.62
		Balance in Treasury September 30, 1887 .....	509,263,672.56
		Total .....	615,179,832.18





(No. 16.)

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D. C., November 26, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the division of special agents for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887:

*Money paid into the Treasury.*

On account of seizures .....	\$24,230.28
Fines and penalties .....	21,250.05
Duties .....	409,284.80
Total .....	<u>454,765.13</u>
Number of suits commenced .....	31
Amount involved .....	\$51,919.03
Number of seizures .....	276
Appraised value of seizures .....	\$115,261.56
Duties on seizures .....	\$18,275.57
Reduction in expenses recommended .....	\$51,919.03
Number of arrests and criminal prosecutions .....	18
Customs districts inspected .....	98

There were 4,328 reports made to the Department and to local customs officers by the agents and other officers directed by this division. These reports relate to undervaluation, smuggling, misconduct of customs officers, seizures, inspection of customs districts, arrests for violations of the revenue laws, suits, and various other pertinent subjects.

One of the duties of the special agents is the inspection of the business of the several customs ports and districts. This includes a minute and thorough examination of the books and accounts of collectors, the manner in which the customs business is conducted, and the character and qualifications of officers and employes, their compensation, and the necessity for their employment. The importance of these inspections made by a corps of capable and efficient officers, free from local influences and responsible directly to the Secretary of the Treasury, can not be overestimated. They tend to secure uniform and correct methods of business, to check extravagance in expenditures, and to relieve the service of incompetent or unnecessary officials.

The reports of these examinations made during the past year show continued improvement in administration and a steady tendency toward practical business methods in the custom-houses generally.

In addition to their regular duties under the immediate direction of the Department, the special agents stationed at New York have aided

the collector and appraiser at that port in making investigations at their request, reporting directly to them. These investigations involved a vast amount of delicate, difficult, and important work.

#### UNDERVALUATIONS.

A constant subject of inquiry and investigation by the officers of this division in their respective districts is the undervaluation of imported merchandise subject to ad valorem duties. Notwithstanding the fact that there has been increased vigilance on the part of the officers at the ports generally, and especially at the principal ports, there appears very little if any decrease in the efforts of foreign shippers to evade lawful duties upon all classes of goods subject to high ad valorem rates.

There is little doubt that the opportunities for evasion afforded by our high ad valorem duties on many articles tends to induce large speculative importations, and thus to swell the revenue from customs to the detriment of legitimate trade and competing domestic production.

The increase of importations during the last year is probably also due in some measure to the legislation of 1883 as construed by the courts with respect to coverings, which has afforded a convenient means of evasion.

The extent and regularity of the practice of undervaluation are illustrated by reports of special investigations during the year by the agents at New York, at the request of the collector, of the importations of certain firms at that port engaged chiefly in the sale of merchandise consigned to the United States on foreign account. It appears that the foreign shipper pursues a regular system in making his invoices. The invoice prices are generally arbitrary, do not represent the true market value of the goods, and are made as low as may be deemed consistent with safety. It is expected of the American consignee that he will be informed as to what would be the probable value at which the goods would be appraised and a sufficient addition is made by him on entry to meet an anticipated advance by the appraiser. If, in the judgment of the consignee, the appraiser would probably advance an invoice 20 per cent., an addition of 10 to 12 per cent. is made on entry, so that the appraiser's advance may not reach 10 per cent. over entered value. It becomes necessary for firms doing this class of business to keep a watch over the proceedings at the appraiser's office and of reappraisal boards to guard against advances of 10 per cent. or over, involving penal duties, such advances being really the only risk incurred by foreign shippers when they undervalue their invoices, and these are to a great extent avoided by the skillful management of the American agent.

This practice is illustrated by the transactions of two firms, who entered 2,055 invoices of consigned goods during a period of twelve months. They made additions on entry ranging from less than 5 per cent. to 100 per cent. upon 1,360 of these invoices, and the appraiser advanced 1,190 of them, his advances ranging from less than 5 per cent. to 60 per cent. Of these advances only 136 were appealed from, 127 of them being in cases where the appraiser's advances were more than 10 per cent. on the entered value, the object of the appeal being to avoid penal duties.

It should be here observed that firms which own the goods imported by them do not trouble themselves about the appraisement. They rest securely upon the integrity of their invoices when they represent the actual transaction. On the other hand the invoice of consigned goods as a rule, is a paper made up with assumed values, and is used only for

the purpose of entry at the custom-house. The real transaction is not exhibited to the customs officers.

At the port of New York during the past fiscal year there were 14,050 invoices upon which additions were made by importers, and 17,805 invoices were advanced by the appraiser. The amount of such advances upon the principal articles subject to ad valorem duties was \$2,658,306.06.

The silk experts employed by the Department at the consulates of Lyons, Zurich, Horgen, and Basle have reported during the past year additions amounting to \$633,415.91 to invoices of merchandise shipped from those consulates, as being necessary to equal cost of production.

#### NECESSITY FOR ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION.

The faulty construction of the present tariff laws, the inadequate means prescribed for reappraisements, and the restrictions upon prosecutions for forfeiture, imposed by the act of 1874, known as the "anti-moiety act," have made it impossible for the officers of the Government charged with the administration of the tariff to protect the revenue from fraud or the honest merchant from unfair competition.

So long as the Government is required to prove affirmatively in all legal proceedings the mental operations of a person engaged in defrauding the revenue, there can be no forfeiture of merchandise imported in fraud of the revenue, and in the absence of the power to secure such forfeiture the practice will continue and increase in spite of the faithful and intelligent work of customs officers.

The efforts of these officers are to a great extent neutralized by the results of reappraisements under the present system, which fails to answer the end sought to be obtained. The findings of reappraising boards are in many instances capricious and vary according to the opinions of the particular merchant appraiser who may be selected to act with the general appraiser. Injustice is liable to be done under the present system, both to the Government and to the importer, for the reason that the merchant appraiser is very likely to be engaged in the same system of undervaluation as the importer on whose invoices he is called on to act, or he may be a business rival and disposed to use his temporary official position to make inquisition into the business secrets of his competitor.

From any point of view the present system is objectionable, and instead of securing uniform and fair appraisements, as the law contemplates, its effect is to obstruct the efforts of the local appraisers to secure that object and it afford the means by which unscrupulous importers, combining together, are enabled to perpetuate a well-established system of defrauding the revenue.

I would respectfully suggest, as worthy of consideration among other measures which may effectively remedy the difficulties referred to, the reduction of present high ad valorem duties and the substitution of specific for ad valorem rates whenever practicable; the modification or repeal of the sixteenth section of the act of June 22, 1874; and the amendment of the laws relating to reappraisements so as to constitute the appellate boards solely of Government officials.

#### IMPORTATIONS UNDER CONSULAR SEALS.

The attention of this division has during the past year been directed to the introduction of merchandise under consular seals. A number of instances have arisen where goods from China and Japan have been

imported via Canada, and upon arrival at ports of destination such goods are entered upon invoices from China and Japan as importations from those countries.

It would seem from the language of Article 835 of the Regulations that the law and treaty regulations, applicable to importations under consular seal, were intended to apply to merchandise imported from Canada only, and for many years such importations were limited to Canadian merchandise, principally via the Grand Trunk Railroad to Portland, Me., for shipment to Europe. The question now arises whether the law contemplates the application of these regulations to Asiatic goods passing through Canadian territory en route to the United States. If such merchandise comes in under consular seal, should it not be treated as Canadian merchandise and entered as such?

However the law and regulations may be construed, it is manifest that they afford an easy means for wholesale smuggling, no matter how carefully they may be administered.

The consul is not required to make any examination of the goods, but only to seal the car containing them at the request of the owner or his agent, and to certify the manifest presented to him for that purpose. It may or may not contain a correct or honest account of the merchandise. If on arrival at the frontier port of entry into the United States the manifest is found to be correct in form and the seals on the car are intact, the customs officers are required to allow the car to proceed without scrutiny of the contents to its destination, where entry is made. If it is found that the merchandise specified in the manifest is missing, duties thereon are collected, and there are no means of ascertaining whether or not the manifest correctly described the contents of the car as laden. Even if the seals are found to be broken upon arrival of the car at its destination the customs officers accept the entry of the packages described in the manifest, and if these are found correct no further action is taken.

#### SMUGGLING.

The subject of the irregular introduction of opium into the United States has occupied the attention of officers of this division. It is understood that factories are established in British Columbia for the preparation of smoking opium with a view to its clandestine introduction into the United States, principally for consumption by Chinese on the Pacific coast. It is surmised that the drug is either sent eastward through Canada and smuggled into our territory at some point on the northern frontier or that it is concealed in packages of tea forwarded under consular seals. The special agents have been and are now active and vigilant in their efforts to suppress this traffic.

Investigations were made by the agents at New York, during the year commencing in April last, of alleged abuses in the importation of cigars as ships' stores by vessels belonging to the Havana lines of steamers. The manifests showed that about 300,000 cigars were brought in by these vessels during the year 1886 upon which no duty was paid. The greater part of them were noted on the manifests as belonging to the crews and undoubtedly were smuggled ashore while the vessels were in port. As soon as the attention of the collector was called to the subject, he, under the authority conferred by section 2796, Revised Statutes, assessed duties on all cigars found on board and manifested in excess of a reasonable supply to be allowed as ships' stores. Since the adoption of this course the quantity claimed as ships' stores is from 200 to 500 per vessel, instead of 2,000 to 8,000, as formerly.

## EXPENSE OF SPECIAL-AGENTS SERVICE.

The cost of maintaining the special-agents service for the past fiscal year was as follows:

Special agents .....	\$77,792.85
Inspectors .....	70,842.82
Special employés .....	13,540.45

Of the last amount, \$3,547.25 was for the compensation of silk experts at the consulates of Lyons, Horgen, Zurich, and Basle. In view of the successful results and small expense of the expert service, I have to suggest the advisability of extending it to other principal consular districts from whence merchandise subject to ad valorem duties is largely exported to the United States, particularly manufactures of wool and other textiles, metals, and earthenware.

The appended Table A shows the business transacted in each customs district, including receipts, expenses, and the value of exports.

Table B shows the number of packages, with the invoice value and estimated duties thereon, forwarded without appraisement during the last fiscal year from and to the ports specified in the act of June 10, 1880, and the acts amendatory thereof.

Attention is invited to Table C, which shows the value of and duties on merchandise forwarded from and to the designated ports during each fiscal year since the approval of the act of June 10, 1880.

Table D shows the actual quantities and classifications of sugars imported at the several ports during the last fiscal year.

Table E is a comparative statement showing the number of invoices examined and appraised, the number advanced and appealed from, the amount of advances, the cost of weighing, and other information of interest relating to the administration of the customs at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston during the fiscal years 1886 and 1887.

I am, very respectfully,

JAMES A. JEWELL,  
*Supervising Special Agent.*

Hon. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

## APPENDIX.

TABLE A.—STATEMENT SHOWING BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN EACH OF THE SEVERAL CUSTOMS COLLECTION DISTRICTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

Districts.	Vessels entered.		Vessels cleared.		Entries of mer- chandise.	Vessels docu- mented.	Duties and tonnage tax.	Aggregate receipts.	Value of exports.		Expenses.	Average number of persons em- ployed.	Cost to collect \$1.
	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Foreign.	Coastwise.					Foreign.	Domestic.			
Alaska (Sitka), Alaska .....	30	40	31	32	143	11	\$2, 874. 53	\$3, 816. 06		\$4, 433	\$17, 089. 83	12	\$4. 47
Albemarle (Edenton), N. C. ....		152		211		81		20. 00			2, 875. 44	3	143. 77
Alexandria, Va. ....	10	155	4	140	14	98	845. 38	940. 31		28, 273	2, 369. 33	3	2. 51
Annapolis, Md. ....						147		178. 70			1, 870. 40	3	10. 46
Apalachicola, Fla. ....	40	37	34	43	23	49	1, 559. 86	1, 967. 89		136. 356	3, 319. 58	4	1. 68
Aroostook (Houlton), Me. ....					1, 166		23, 829. 24	27, 276. 08			9, 917. 06	8	. 36
Baltimore, Md. ....	676	1, 599	771	1, 682	8, 231	1, 615	3, 030, 237. 84	3, 083, 104. 02	\$6, 081	47, 167, 910	273, 849. 83	190	. 088
Bangor, Me. ....	15		38		1, 161	211	87, 561. 61	89, 723. 91		132, 670	13, 882. 49	10	. 15
Barnstable, Mass. ....	29	12	25	6	1, 119	417	264. 89	1, 129. 33			6, 575. 88	21	5. 82
Bath, Me. ....	524	16	11	18	328	288	148, 121. 60	148, 204. 50		1, 116	9, 205. 95	8	. 061
Beaufort, N. C. ....					1	1		107			2, 451. 29	4	
Beaufort, S. C. ....	54	131	126	56	8	27	2, 121. 13	2, 912. 31		1, 259, 627	6, 302. 90	7	2. 16
Belfast, Me. ....	153	6	172	12	195	242	1, 749. 82	2, 568. 34		15, 229	4, 243. 80	7	1. 65
Boston, Mass. ....	2, 456	789	2, 492	879	48, 230	1, 112	23, 002, 043. 54	23, 118, 888. 33	1, 226, 349	57, 773, 568	703, 607. 35	638	. 03
Brazos (Brownsville), Tex. ....	3	32	6	32	1, 681	3	30, 313. 09	32, 515. 78	96, 679	713, 238	38, 551. 75	26	1. 18
Bridgeton, N. J. ....	1			1		460	67. 80	82. 80		29	290. 00	1	3. 50
Bristol and Warren, R. I. ....						58		200. 19			1, 313. 50	2	6. 56
Brunswick, Ga. ....	139	348	163	257	11	69	5, 469. 48	7, 089. 53		1, 489, 674	8, 771. 75	8	1. 23
Buffalo Creek, N. Y. ....	910	3, 518	917	3, 512	12, 667	313	965, 181. 56	979, 473. 54		383, 878	53, 465. 83	39	. 054
Burlington (Trenton), N. J. ....						7		39. 95			225. 95	1	5. 65
Cape Vincent, N. Y. ....	1, 495	506	1, 503	531	1, 596	74	30, 339. 58	32, 704. 30	10, 640	189, 677	14, 427. 05	16	. 44
Castine, Me. ....	4	4	4	1	31	286	307. 84	743. 48		5, 707	5, 236. 28	6	7. 04
Champlain (Plattsburgh), N. Y. ....	859	13	849	630	7, 557	250	324, 988. 08	336, 189. 02		1, 780, 439	30, 223. 38	27	. 089
Charleston, S. C. ....	178	315	202	114	213	205	35, 892. 77	38, 041. 32		14, 625, 215	17, 887. 45	15	. 47
Cherrystone (Cape Charles City), Va. ....						005		50. 00			3, 452. 20	4	69. 04
Chicago, Ill. ....	281	11, 421	507	11, 284	13, 303	648	4, 601, 670. 62	4, 622, 952. 29	4, 269	1, 456, 973	137, 454. 63	96	. 029
Corpus Christi, Tex. ....	1	40	4	82	1, 031	30	43, 987. 93	54, 158. 75	186, 065	864, 685	27, 667. 87	20	. 51
Cuyahoga (Cleveland), Ohio. ....	426	3, 747	460	3, 746	989	328	297, 836. 02	299, 330. 00		318, 197	20, 947. 53	18	. 069
Delaware (Wilmington), Del. ....	23	35	5	9	50	237	15, 786. 51	16, 084. 57			5, 367. 93	3	. 47
Denver, Colo. ....					236		75, 535. 26	75, 619. 56			5, 367. 93	3	. 07
Detroit, Mich. ....	2, 971	3, 216	2, 915	3, 343	14, 032	408	396, 753. 78	414, 897. 84	94, 381	5, 395, 504	69, 210. 10	66	. 16
Duluth, Miss. ....	242	850	251	848	413	31	5, 849. 10	6, 582. 42	26, 498	2, 799, 555	5, 799. 79	5	. 88



TABLE A.—STATEMENT SHOWING BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN EACH OF THE SEVERAL CUSTOMS COLLECTION DISTRICTS, ETC.—Continued.

Districts.	Vessels entered.		Vessels cleared.		Entries of mer- chandise.	Vessels dou- mented.	Duties and tonnage tax.	Aggregate receipts.	Value of exports.		Expenses.	Average number of persons em- ployed.	Cost to collect \$1.	
	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Foreign.	Coastwise.					Foreign.	Domestic.				
New Orleans (Kansas City, Mo.)					346	22	176,653.20	177,131.07			7,062.13	3	0.39	
New Orleans (La Crosse, Wis.)						67	2.43	2.43			1,453.60	1	598.18	
New Orleans (Louisville, Ky.)					1,736	73	318,383.34	320,397.83			23,674.59	11	.073	
New Orleans (Memphis, Tenn.)					183	99	23,544.73	24,044.66			3,416.80	3	.14	
New Orleans (Nashville, Tenn.)						32		19.50			461.55	1	23.66	
New Orleans (Omaha, Nebr.)					11	7	26,597.16	26,719.21			1,055.70	2	.039	
New Orleans (Paducah, Ky.)						40		13.20			350.00	1	26.51	
New Orleans (Pittsburgh, Pa.)					798	185	550,412.85	551,456.51			18,443.79	10	.033	
New Orleans (Saint Louis, Mo.)					3,204	292	1,626,119.46	1,629,184.09			45,504.96	29	.027	
New Orleans (Saint Joseph, Mo.)					174	8	54,930.83	55,045.16			5,038.79	3	.091	
New Orleans (Wheeling, W. Va.)						171	5,496.30	5,586.75			1,282.30	2	.22	
Oregon (Astoria, Oregon)	51	192	65	184	28	84	82,137.68	83,051.06		1,857,281	11,065.74	8	.13	
Oswegatchie (Ogdensburgh), N. Y.	626	642	579	693	3,882	32	236,127.65	242,307.95	34,919	1,572,060	22,106.27	19	.091	
Oswego, N. Y.	1,783	417	1,677	517	1,886	98	626,026.54	632,079.98	32,899	1,391,242	27,698.68	23	.043	
Pamlico (New Berne), N. C.	4	349	5		8	134	1,493.01	1,612.21		7,071	4,762.21	10	3.14	
Paso del Norte, Texas					1,925		40,388.97	54,846.45			40,840.81	29	.74	
Passamaquoddy, Maine	759	7	912	138	1,851	287	80,668.74	85,380.26	52,972	429,185	21,901.51	18	.25	
Pearl River (Shieldsboro'), Miss.	116	105	126	139	26	171	5,171.05	7,020.32		510,930	7,264.43	5	1.03	
Pensacola, Fla.	361	157	375	124	172	188	20,261.74	23,491.80	769	2,067,371	18,090.02	20	.77	
Perth Amboy, N. J.	29	353	71	83	117	580	148,637.36	149,891.26		1,019,720	9,472.21	7	.063	
Petersburgh, Va.		293		276		2		59.45			3,144.45	3	52.89	
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,382	681	1,061	1,406	23,361	1,094	17,876,274.22	17,946,453.09	51,527	35,365,500	433,561.04	279	.024	
Plymouth, Mass.	2	5	2	1	96	22	77,680.02	77,756.91			3,785.29	2	.048	
Portland and Falmouth, Me.	320	471	379	409	4,596	525	839,999.26	853,309.30	7,783,856	1,833,846	81,768.93	53	.095	
Portsmouth, N. H.	48	6	61	7	101	85	1,222.19	2,119.25			8,429.06	8	3.97	
Providence, R. I.	91	606	64	132	844	177	220,888.93	222,395.51		2,994	20,017.39	12	.090	
Puget Sound, Wash.	1,008	157	1,040	179	443	193	40,015.36	64,236.31	1,220	1,828,297	48,348.55	31	.75	
Richmond, Va.	24	1,267	67	641	49	112	40,540.59	41,285.03		1,342,963	8,578.24	11	.20	
Saco, Me.	1	1	2	1	1	29		9.61			831.32	2	86.50	
Sag Harbor, N. Y.		7	2	1		237		381.82			1,490.32	2	4.49	
Salem, Mass.	77	5	95	17	89	110	29,811.67	30,433.06			8,145.62	7	.26	
Saluria (Eagle Pass), Tex.					740	16	33,119.00	34,169.09	173,758	745,782	19,734.89	13	.57	
San Diego, Cal.	115	138	109	22	210	35	28,595.23	29,847.19		1,313	164,593	7	.31	
Sandusky, Ohio	539	1,534	545	1,555	570	117	4,158.43	5,063.14			239,597	4,485.85	8	.88
San Francisco, Cal.	886	213	839	574	25,054	1,012	6,733,651.42	6,857,445.32	8,109,415	42,726,607	352,099.16	219	.051	
Savannah, Ga.	269	395	269	381	250	132	40,260.84	43,053.82		23,783,263	19,114.08	18	.44	
Saint Augustine, Fla.	5	28	5	12	6	6	34.89	813.86			593	6	2.67	
Saint John's (Jacksonville), Fla.	34	262	38	289	67	94	1,915.58	2,182.43		33,609	3,982.55	6	1.82	
Saint Mark's (Cedar Keys), Fla.	4	5	1	6		43		45.88	3,000	50,000	4,557.60	5	99.33	



Saint Mary's, Ga	2	2	5	1	5	43.44	73.15	19,796	1,801.71	3	24.63	
Southern Oregon (Coos Bay), Oreg					30		69.90		3,214.90	3	45.99	
Stonington, Conn	7	1	7	1	109	1,212.22	1,308.86		1,691.99	4	1.29	
Superior (Marquette), Mich	729	3,963	728	3,926	889	150	7,412.99	9,539.43	13,092.09	17	1.86	
Tappahannock, Va		193			270		10.50		957.55	2	91.19	
Teché (Brashear), La	13	413		433	36	135	25.81	40.31	603	7	15.12	
Vicksburg, Miss					31		10.00		651.58	1	65.15	
Vermont (Burlington), Vt	770		724	9	20,366	26	697,349.92	727,303.56	1,592,835	57	.69	
Waldoborough, Me	579	15	600	9	611	513	833.57	3,529.63	5,719	7	2.58	
Wisconsin, Me	18	18	12	32	34	177	529.71	743.81	2,037	4	4.76	
Wilmington, Cal	68	220	22	249	90	46	96,350.46	98,505.44	132,630	10	.13	
Wilmington, N. C	144	107	204	53	95	106	23,149.67	24,869.37	6,088,219	10	.44	
Willamette (Portland), Oregon	53	183	133	122	735	129	200,121.54	206,373.84	886	17	.12	
Yaquina, Oregon		55		54	5		21.70		1,240.00	1	57.14	
York, Me					15		10.40		287.90	1	27.68	
Yorktown (Newport News), Va	39	451	293	205	69	277	57,118.20	61,150.12	7,448,409	7	.17	
Total	33,142	74,562	32,582	74,403	583,520	30,584	217,227,096.29	218,662,892.22	28,317,464	708,269,330	6,668,120.04	4,557
Amount of expenses reported by collectors as above											\$6,668,120.04	
Other expenses, not included in the above											162,176.12	
Total expenses of collecting revenue for year ended June 30, 1887											6,830,296.16	

## AGGREGATE RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF COLLECTION FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, AND 1887

	Receipts.	Expenses.	Cost per cent.		Receipts.	Expenses.	Cost per cent.
1877	\$132,634,029.53	\$6,501,037.57	4.90	1883	\$216,962,210.85	\$6,667,825.46	3.07
1878	132,024,409.16	5,826,974.32	4.41	1884	196,935,360.80	6,775,968.41	3.44
1879	138,976,613.79	5,485,779.03	3.94	1885	183,116,808.60	6,918,221.19	3.77
1880	188,508,690.34	5,995,878.06	3.18	1886	194,189,356.00	6,427,613.00	3.30
1881	200,079,150.98	6,419,345.20	3.20	1887	218,662,892.22	6,830,296.16	3.12
1882	222,559,104.83	6,549,595.07	2.94				

NOTE.—The accounts of receipts and expenditures published by the Register will vary in some cases from the figures above given, for the reason that his statement is made up from warrants issued during the fiscal year, regardless of balances in the hands of officers at the beginning and end of the year. If the accounts of each collector were closed and balances settled at the end of the fiscal year, the two statements would agree.

TABLE B.—MERCHANDISE TRANSPORTED WITHOUT APPRAISEMENT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887, UNDER ACT JUNE 10, 1880.

Port of destination.	Packages.	Invoice value.	Estimated duty.
Atlanta, Ga.....	375	\$7,146	\$4,825.02
Boston, Mass.....	71,512	1,806,070	1,178,962.97
Buffalo, N. Y.....	20,694	508,382	239,756.41
Baltimore, Md.....	8,970	304,949	232,389.77
Bridgeport, Conn.....	51	2,257	910.00
Bath, Me.....	887	70,958	32,648.40
Burlington, Vt.....	171	373	298.40
Chicago, Ill.....	467,833	10,876,545	5,224,221.70
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	51,762	2,565,948	1,032,200.24
Cleveland, Ohio.....	12,188	574,269	272,337.29
Charleston, S. C.....	5	8,685	3,910.00
Detroit, Mich.....	13,790	558,670	254,414.17
Denver, Colo.....	1,394	104,586	83,736.74
Georgetown, D. C.....	8,536	88,364	43,970.99
Galveston, Tex.....	360	16,467	15,853.53
Hartford, Conn.....	6,139	603,236	233,543.72
Indianapolis, Ind.....	22,134	247,110	136,219.90
Kansas City, Mo.....	57,357	379,044	194,233.99
Louisville, Ky.....	19,469	620,732	878,303.65
Milwaukee, Wis.....	42,672	552,766	275,944.57
Memphis, Tenn.....	1,095	55,399	52,121.62
Middletown, Conn.....	4	539	232.30
New York, N. Y.....	162,972	2,343,133	387,802.90
New Haven, Conn.....	659	41,837	27,669.29
New Orleans, La.....	6,505	25,714	19,453.40
Norfolk, Va.....	2	74	51.00
Philadelphia, Pa.....	113,403	4,684,526	2,735,341.64
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	148,413	942,343	563,083.56
Providence, R. I.....	16,834	436,608	229,055.66
Port Huron, Mich.....	28,895	269,044	2,542.50
Portland, Oregon.....	1,778	37,474	29,899.69
Portland, Me.....	3,767	14,839	4,515.46
Rochester, N. Y.....	4,651	415,758	235,647.28
Richmond, Va.....	219	58,465	21,813.98
San Francisco, Cal.....	36,250	3,339,772	2,031,883.39
Saint Louis, Mo.....	252,378	3,250,685	1,646,073.55
Saint Paul, Minn.....	20,488	970,822	664,854.90
Saint Joseph, Mo.....	7,979	114,362	73,744.30
Savannah, Ga.....	417	11,529	9,909.69
San Diego, Cal.....	5	799	640.00
Toledo, Ohio.....	5,004	52,310	32,156.98
Tampa, Fla.....	457	17,725	8,339.51
Wilmington, Del.....	770	37,065	7,796.16
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,619,244</b>	<b>37,017,385</b>	<b>20,023,414.22</b>

TABLE B.—MERCHANDISE TRANSPORTED, ETC.—Continued.

The merchandise above referred to was forwarded from the following-named ports of first arrival:

Port of importation.	Packages.	Invoice value.	Estimated duty.
Boston, Mass .....	67,002	\$484,512	\$164,049.51
Baltimore, Md.....	186,509	2,007,555	1,355,118.37
Chicago, Ill.....	35	533	342.60
Detroit, Mich.....	7,898	47,063	14,102.69
Galveston, Tex.....	24	527	215.95
Key West, Fla.....	457	17,725	8,539.51
New York, N. Y.....	515,884	23,703,235	15,105,210.69
New Orleans, La.....	176,488	2,472,737	1,317,933.79
Newport News, Va.....	32,246	177,989	65,089.16
Philadelphia, Pa.....	41,991	2,341,314	1,131,535.96
Port Huron, Mich.....	75,284	339,199	118,112.65
Portland, Me.....	179,688	857,668	301,435.11
Portland, Oregon.....	34,489	390,089	276.17
Port Townsend, Wash.....	1,285	1,896	1,800.75
San Francisco, Cal.....	299,964	4,175,343	439,901.31
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,619,244</b>	<b>87,017,385</b>	<b>20,023,414.22</b>

TABLE C.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE INVOICE VALUE AND ESTIMATED DUTY OF FOR IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTATION WITHOUT APPRAISEMENT

	Port of destination.	1881.		1882.		1883.	
		Invoice value.	Estimated duty.	Invoice value.	Estimated duty.	Invoice value.	Estimated duty.
1	Atlanta, Ga.						
2	Boston, Mass.	\$1,064,439	\$495,575.69	\$1,851,666	\$868,341.70	\$2,602,635	\$972,552.45
3	Buffalo, N. Y.	296,081	140,296.28	335,651	161,665.63	496,731	250,919.51
4	Baltimore, Md.	254,495	138,300.98	354,051	231,340.96	419,496	264,456.89
5	Bridgeport, Conn.						
6	Bath, Me.	24,392	12,205.72	27,160	15,642.78	64,013	38,575.77
7	Burlington, Vt.	1,095	1,301.36	2,247	3,313.53	6,703	8,471.80
8	Chicago, Ill.	4,298,328	1,989,887.65	6,424,915	3,231,975.81	8,382,523	4,214,824.85
9	Cincinnati, Ohio	1,391,006	622,030.39	1,697,765	762,986.98	1,955,840	944,562.62
10	Cleveland, Ohio	263,656	120,530.23	424,651	189,098.35	412,306	202,735.64
11	Charleston, S. C.						
12	Detroit, Mich.	258,954	76,893.24	350,317	127,464.47	335,135	137,629.25
13	Denver, Colo.					8,496	8,997.63
14	Georgetown, D. C.	24,845	11,617.02	27,992	13,492.43	32,848	14,073.89
15	Galveston, Tex.					300	405.00
16	Hartford, Conn.					1,108	775.30
17	Indianapolis, Ind.	568	145.45	96,846	39,818.04	125,417	48,340.48
18	Kansas City, Mo.					24,073	10,058.19
19	Louisville, Ky.	134,904	58,351.00	151,067	69,246.33	226,669	89,212.37
20	Milwaukee, Wis.	220,080	88,295.62	292,829	123,945.96	358,319	139,366.24
21	Memphis, Tenn.	10,342	4,472.05	7,113	2,809.30	25,694	13,299.09
22	Middletown, Conn.						
23	Mobile, Ala.	291	281.40	5,190	2,630.94	18,729	7,101.83
24	New York, N. Y.	258,114	113,733.32	951,201	464,627.65	845,676	188,770.94
25	New Haven, Conn.					174	43.50
26	New Orleans, La.			5,846	3,375.00	22,323	15,276.00
27	Norfolk, Va.						
28	Portsmouth, N. H.						
29	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,283,207	563,200.06	2,104,818	866,406.74	2,501,058	1,154,812.98
30	Pittsburgh, Pa.	607,412	232,238.55	1,250,261	473,059.19	1,273,365	441,077.04
31	Providence, R. I.	332,950	121,189.98	428,467	176,566.98	458,950	203,511.43
32	Port Huron, Mich.	101	30.30	8,249	1,295.46	67,181	9,289.77
33	Portland, Oregon	915	374.49	296	118.40		
34	Portland, Me.	1,412	620.00	4,421	2,955.60	15,903	9,399.89
35	Rochester, N. Y.	209,784	83,081.41	340,566	151,081.42	422,775	198,578.11
36	Richmond, Va.					1,503	737.95
37	San Francisco, Cal.	1,632,167	950,868.00	2,250,101	1,344,042.90	2,304,320	1,461,618.87
38	San Diego, Cal.						
39	Saint Louis, Mo.	1,885,825	752,266.43	1,922,521	799,848.35	2,671,637	1,086,353.04
40	Saint Paul, Minn.	37,825	15,048.49	65,139	26,410.66	139,783	62,164.72
41	Saint Joseph, Mo.					3,657	1,462.80
42	Savannah, Ga.					6,256	5,581.08
43	Toledo, Ohio	23,578	9,612.95	29,143	18,047.13	33,644	12,424.26
44	Tampa, Fla.						
45	Wilmington, Del.	3,208	1,998.30	29,760	15,244.15	15,401	8,574.78
46	Wilmington, N. C.					281	96.00
	Total	14,519,474	6,604,447.26	21,440,540	10,186,940.14	26,283,922	12,225,630.46

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INVOICE VALUE AND ESTIMATED DUTY OF MERCHANDISEMENT FROM THE SEVERAL PORTS OF FIRST

	Port of importation.	1881.		1882.		1883.	
		Invoice value.	Estimated duty.	Invoice value.	Estimated duty.	Invoice value.	Estimated duty.
1	Boston, Mass.	\$970,812	\$354,176.40	\$1,313,503	\$583,109.87	\$952,097	\$421,108.08
2	Baltimore, Md.	431,644	162,596.81	671,753	229,479.19	1,169,691	381,543.19
3	Chicago, Ill.						
4	Cleveland, Ohio.	27,214	5,002.40	4,446	858.53		
5	Detroit, Mich.						
6	Galveston, Tex.						
7	Key West, Fla.						
8	Mobile, Ala.						
9	New York, N. Y.	10,670,068	5,053,673.40	15,945,610	7,770,678.50	19,505,688	9,775,961.76
10	New Orleans, La.	698,320	331,804.50	504,570	215,044.97	753,932	268,642.68
11	Newport News, Va.						
12	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,238,658	563,853.19	2,033,998	946,830.36	1,844,838	851,539.99
13	Port Huron, Mich.	8,351	1,357.43	24,668	8,145.21	68,333	22,927.96
14	Portland, Me.	27,223	8,065.67	125,774	43,097.70	404,999	156,671.03
15	Portland, Oregon						
16	Port Townsend, Wash.						
17	San Francisco, Cal.	232,184	124,512.46	816,218	389,695.81	1,584,344	347,344.77
	Total	14,519,474	6,604,447.26	21,440,540	10,186,940.14	26,383,922	12,225,630.46

MERCHANDISE RECEIVED AT THE SEVERAL PORTS OF DESTINATION UNDER ENTRY FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1881 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		
Invoice value.	Estimated duty.	Invoice value.	Estimated duty.	Invoice value.	Estimated duty.	Invoice value.	Estimated duty.	
		\$400	\$320.00	\$1,908	\$1,525.00	\$7,146	\$4,825.02	1
\$2,218,087	\$999,373.50	1,722,518	802,157.75	1,728,826	982,393.55	1,806,070	1,178,062.97	2
1,810,826	241,077.48	462,612	241,342.24	566,079	294,012.09	508,882	239,750.41	3
339,595	219,235.93	340,984	265,638.12	416,237	292,924.58	304,949	232,389.77	4
						2,257	910.00	5
93,181	40,221.87	6,245	3,269.56	20,200	9,022.50	70,958	32,648.40	6
						873	298.40	7
8,950,044	3,931,027.24	9,042,985	3,854,732.37	9,133,609	4,129,479.88	10,876,545	5,224,221.70	8
1,810,826	875,610.91	1,816,049	878,081.53	1,892,010	1,134,447.75	2,565,948	1,932,200.24	9
378,434	193,025.83	442,059	236,355.81	401,707	202,258.15	574,269	272,357.29	10
						8,685	3,910.00	11
339,045	145,952.06	819,688	143,817.41	423,493	149,102.71	558,670	254,414.17	12
49,440	31,852.36	47,897	32,722.94	57,059	44,640.48	104,586	83,736.74	13
40,299	20,305.02	88,731	22,849.48	65,134	27,364.40	88,364	43,970.99	14
30,519	12,578.18	44,844	20,200.41	21,138	10,029.53	16,467	15,853.53	15
155,073	54,675.03	197,933	66,621.39	916,437	399,686.80	603,236	235,543.72	16
196,019	89,823.66	12,045	62,756.81	163,826	82,941.10	247,116	136,219.97	17
88,549	47,993.75	82,110	38,569.15	143,578	75,452.33	379,044	194,233.99	18
257,151	136,001.62	189,308	113,468.16	335,160	356,357.09	620,732	878,303.65	19
341,408	147,521.39	338,297	156,052.26	396,737	180,682.94	552,766	275,944.57	20
3,744	3,453.77	18,871	6,584.93	28,231	17,546.45	55,399	52,121.62	21
202	68.90	163	73.35			539	282.30	22
4,623	2,426.55	5,833	2,416.55					23
1,287,740	170,027.09	993,439	170,151.05	1,649,966	292,815.03	2,343,133	887,862.90	24
8,015	4,982.20	21,234	12,178.10	21,904	14,901.45	41,837	27,669.29	25
82,210	24,995.95	141,618	84,362.97	59,748	40,002.19	25,714	19,453.40	26
						74	51.00	27
586	123.30							28
3,106,811	1,330,781.47	2,970,581	1,528,350.38	3,423,304	1,922,780.41	4,684,526	2,785,341.64	29
881,762	435,326.02	277,306	153,407.74	387,815	208,972.10	942,343	563,083.56	30
840,574	153,770.35	381,253	174,761.29	403,865	189,576.49	436,608	229,055.66	31
478,504	22,478.60	364,335	3,945.20	319,510	738.28	269,044	2,542.50	32
8,564	7,495.10	10,671	7,675.15	18,390	14,527.12	37,474	29,899.33	33
7,342	3,117.70	7,131	2,327.81	56,132	28,769.62	14,839	4,516.46	34
851,576	174,816.72	325,402	175,044.33	326,256	198,494.18	415,768	235,647.28	35
857	327.00	2,853	1,232.10	7,712	5,633.00	58,465	21,813.98	36
2,684,549	1,605,493.65	2,791,268	1,581,272.27	2,868,842	1,681,896.39	2,339,772	2,031,883.39	37
						799	640.00	38
2,600,248	1,088,811.84	2,022,027	808,851.18	2,683,473	1,227,689.79	3,250,625	1,646,073.55	39
201,022	55,771.49	184,349	65,990.47	291,771	122,267.30	970,822	664,854.90	40
21,630	11,813.60	22,966	11,417.30	55,180	31,327.92	114,362	73,744.30	41
23,920	15,358.95	18,412	13,540.49	22,440	16,399.68	11,529	9,909.69	42
24,263	10,168.19	19,604	7,988.24	27,710	16,666.78	52,310	32,156.98	43
						17,725	8,339.51	44
27,555	15,197.55	1,872	585.05	15,157	671.81	37,065	7,796.16	45
								46
27,896,567	12,323,879.82	25,860,893	11,751,109.34	29,255,104	14,403,996.87	37,017,385	20,023,414.22	

FORWARDED UNDER ENTRY FOR IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTATION WITHOUT APPRAISE-ARRIVAL FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1881 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		
Invoice value.	Estimated duty.	Invoice value.	Estimated duty.	Invoice value.	Estimated duty.	Invoice value.	Estimated duty.	
\$721,410	\$320,486.91	\$331,046	\$138,704.44	\$469,506	\$140,223.62	\$484,512	\$164,049.51	1
517,989	158,920.52	416,448	184,870.58	477,214	265,900.53	2,007,555	1,355,118.37	2
18,974	4,589.19	23,945	5,571.78	512	338.37	533	342.60	3
								4
48,504	17,262.73	37,804	10,165.87	52,296	16,121.77	47,063	14,102.69	5
						527	215.95	6
						17,725	8,339.51	7
								8
19,083,550	9,661,757.98	16,842,608	8,908,938.29	18,541,171	10,772,986.94	23,703,235	15,105,210.69	9
1,650,914	734,813.39	1,523,485	722,096.66	2,148,043	1,084,868.37	2,472,737	1,317,933.79	10
						177,989	65,039.16	11
1,823,461	812,420.18	2,711,011	1,271,636.05	3,070,733	1,389,077.00	2,341,314	1,131,535.96	12
39,761	25,484.36	134,609	53,172.71	243,023	63,743.00	339,199	118,112.65	13
659,341	202,034.38	753,408	264,572.00	957,548	322,988.37	857,668	301,435.11	14
						390,089	276.17	15
						1,896	1,800.75	16
3,481,555	384,231.58	3,026,529	248,380.96	3,295,053	347,728.90	4,175,343	439,901.31	17
27,896,567	12,323,879.82	25,860,893	11,751,109.34	29,255,104	14,403,996.87	37,017,385	20,023,414.22	

TABLE D.—STATEMENT OF SUGARS REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE JUNE 30, 1886, AND MATED AND ACTUAL QUANTITY AND CLASS

District or port, quantity in warehouse, imported, exported, &c.	Entered at 1½ cents.	At 2 cents, not above No. 13 D. S.	At .014 75¢.
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1886.....			
Estimated quantity as entered.....	440,850,655	409,335,242	500
Actual quantity as liquidated.....			10,607,615
Quantity exported from warehouse.....			13,126
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1887.....			
<b>BOSTON.</b>			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1886.....			
Estimated quantity as entered.....			8,649,045
Actual quantity as liquidated.....			3,782,647
Quantity exported from warehouse.....			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1887.....			
<b>PHILADELPHIA.</b>			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1886.....			
Estimated quantity as entered.....			
Actual quantity as liquidated.....			415,228
Quantity exported from warehouse.....	None.		
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1887.....			
<b>PORTLAND, ME.</b>			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1886.....			
Estimated quantity as entered.....			
Actual quantity as liquidated.....			
Quantity exported from warehouse.....			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1887.....			
<b>NEW ORLEANS.</b>			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1886.....			
Estimated quantity as entered.....		2,187,356	413
Actual quantity as liquidated.....			34,469
Quantity exported from warehouse.....			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1887.....			
<b>SAN FRANCISCO.</b>			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1886.....			74,684
Estimated quantity as entered.....		5,691,595	465,806
Actual quantity as liquidated.....			420,077
Quantity exported from warehouse.....			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1887.....			
Imported free under Hawaiian treaty.....		160,390,339	
<b>NEW HAVEN.</b>			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1886.....	None.		
Estimated quantity as entered.....		2,638,935	
Actual quantity as liquidated.....			
Quantity exported from warehouse.....	None.		
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1887.....	None.		
Classification of sugar imported at the ports named during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887:			
New York.....			10,607,615
Boston.....			3,782,647
Philadelphia.....			415,228
Portland, Me.....			
New Orleans.....			34,469
San Francisco.....			420,077
New Haven.....			
Total.....			15,260,036
Free under Hawaiian treaty.....		160,390,339	

IMPORTED AND EXPORTED FROM THAT DATE TO JUNE 30, 1887, SHOWING THE ESTIMATION THEREON, AND AVERAGE DUTY PER POUND.

At .0144 76°.	At .0148 77°.	At .0152 78°.	At .0156 79°.	At .016 80°.	At .0164 81°.	At .0168 82°.	At .0172 83°.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
3,284,034 262,601	7,788,470	21,366,838	30,233,151	56,245,905 369,110	55,833,148 30,640	64,988,022 667,623	65,459,422
			5,371		584,087	11,922,047	3,304,049
825,729	237,051	81,291 1,827,054	4,481,285	22,348,591 26,136,900	15,135,400 4,728,639	13,568,811 6,989,765	3,183,160 10,216,736
131,037		379,520	2,327,839	2,204,681	391,684 23,535	961,184	863,317
94,427		3,380	322,066	127,012	107,622		165,601
570,998	5,335,786	455,048	536,543	43,395,377 5,385,172	116,109,821 3,710,484	9,117,261	4,558,364
				1,612,849			
		105,102	3,066	79,450		168,331	179,364
	278 278						
	31,983						
	1,500				42,769	36,544	9,252
				83,693	35,854	9,173	224,378
3,284,034 825,729 570,998	7,788,470 237,051 5,335,786	21,366,838 1,827,054 455,048	30,233,151 4,481,285 536,543	56,245,905 26,136,900 5,385,172	55,833,148 4,728,639 3,710,484	64,988,022 6,989,765 9,117,261	65,459,422 10,216,736 4,558,364
	278 1,500	105,102	3,066	79,450		168,331	179,364
					42,769	36,544	9,252
				83,693	35,854	9,173	224,378
4,180,761	13,363,085	23,754,042	35,254,045	87,931,120	64,350,894	81,307,096	80,645,516

TABLE D.—STATEMENT OF SUGARS REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE JUNE 30, 1886, AND

District or port, quantity in warehouse, imported, exported, etc.	At .0176 84°.	At .018 86°.	At .0184 86°.
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1886 .....		50	
Estimated quantity as entered .....			
Actual quantity as liquidated .....	92,495,782	111,063,486	119,242,446
Quantity exported from warehouse .....	5,131	479,934	597,919
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1887 .....			
<b>BOSTON.</b>			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1886 .....	737,058	2,097,704	3,792,872
Estimated quantity as entered .....	2,811,200	11,303,505	17,108,537
Actual quantity as liquidated .....	7,096,176	10,744,459	9,669,488
Quantity exported from warehouse .....			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1887 .....	245,052	3,175,095	2,525,572
<b>PHILADELPHIA.</b>			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1886 .....	111,402	111,169	1,527,332
Estimated quantity as entered .....			
Actual quantity as liquidated .....	10,979,606	13,850,104	17,539,705
Quantity exported from warehouse .....			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1887 .....		4,016,120	666,191
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1886 .....		145,276	
Estimated quantity as entered .....			
Actual quantity as liquidated .....	199,515	388,850	447,977
Quantity exported from warehouse .....			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1887 .....			
<b>NEW ORLEANS.</b>			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1886 .....			
Estimated quantity as entered .....		297,691	
Actual quantity as liquidated .....		180,495	
Quantity exported from warehouse .....			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1887 .....			
<b>SAN FRANCISCO.</b>			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1886 .....		10,714	1,195
Estimated quantity as entered .....			
Actual quantity as liquidated .....	25,349	125,234	613,519
Quantity exported from warehouse .....			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1887 .....			
Imported free under Hawaiian treaty .....			
<b>NEW HAVEN.</b>			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1886 .....			
Estimated quantity as entered .....			
Actual quantity as liquidated .....	181,642	73,914	220,004
Quantity exported from warehouse .....			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1887 .....			
Classification of sugar imported at the ports named during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887:			
New York .....	92,495,782	111,063,486	119,242,446
Boston .....	7,096,176	10,744,459	9,669,488
Philadelphia .....	10,979,606	13,850,104	17,539,705
Portland, Me. ....	199,515	388,850	447,977
New Orleans .....		180,495	
San Francisco .....	25,349	125,234	613,519
New Haven .....	181,642	73,914	220,004
Total .....	110,978,070	136,426,542	147,733,139
Free under Hawaiian treaty .....			



IMPORTED AND EXPORTED FROM THAT DATE TO JUNE 30, 1887, ETC.—Continued.

At .0188 87°.	At .0192 88°.	At .0196 89°.	At .02 90°.	At .0204 91°.	At .0208 92°.	At .0212 93°.	At .0216 94°.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	160		249, 578, 503				
148, 928, 868	143, 374, 891	156, 750, 064	84, 156, 418	31, 219, 357	33, 562, 226	67, 233, 964	160, 163, 627
1, 601, 379	200, 673	125, 168	1, 239, 160	95, 651		38, 689	
6, 592, 088	3, 615, 025	7, 911, 684	7, 910, 634	5, 925, 319	688, 917	521, 041	935, 516
29, 344, 891	53, 124, 367	13, 274, 201	46, 816, 638	4, 739, 890	14, 925, 626	4, 193, 043	9, 272, 292
16, 207, 360	28, 191, 154	32, 667, 973	22, 230, 929	23, 829, 614	14, 678, 231	11, 495, 714	29, 504, 610
1, 568, 982	5, 462, 844	4, 397, 467	1, 978, 267	2, 633, 335	2, 340, 487	2, 432, 168	4, 389, 216
2, 942, 529	1, 104, 094	2, 376, 880	531, 553	127, 761	294, 803	273, 006	1, 532, 968
17, 946, 436	18, 738, 292	23, 639, 671	17, 167, 741	5, 915, 556	20, 808, 533	30, 627, 441	44, 596, 426
541, 896	1, 427, 125	1, 635, 777	715, 691	1, 336			159, 300
		713, 365	5, 379, 997				
2, 109, 898	8, 604, 139	9, 846, 470	1, 441, 356				
2, 093, 233	1, 724, 947	4, 653, 265	2, 649, 900	5, 339, 058	1, 491, 488	49, 138	313, 788
				919, 179	335, 584		
328, 620	1, 209, 520	884, 604	37, 898	932			1, 668
			56, 618	932			1, 549, 959
3, 499	39, 935		2, 563	4, 434	10, 369	34, 384	28, 756
			512, 860			591, 692	
4, 328, 129	4, 299, 713	294, 479	596, 221	946, 275	609, 040	1, 095, 022	527, 641
	8, 199					13, 115	
356, 136	521, 274	652, 647	373, 756	8, 600			
148, 928, 868	143, 374, 891	156, 750, 064	84, 156, 418	31, 219, 357	33, 562, 226	67, 233, 964	160, 163, 627
16, 207, 360	28, 191, 154	32, 667, 973	22, 230, 929	23, 829, 614	14, 678, 231	11, 495, 714	29, 504, 610
17, 946, 436	18, 738, 292	23, 639, 671	17, 167, 741	5, 915, 556	20, 808, 533	30, 627, 441	44, 596, 426
2, 093, 233	1, 724, 947	4, 653, 265	2, 649, 900	5, 339, 058	1, 491, 488	49, 138	313, 788
328, 620	1, 209, 520	884, 604	56, 618	932			1, 549, 959
4, 328, 129	4, 299, 713	294, 479	596, 221	946, 275	609, 040	1, 095, 022	527, 641
356, 136	521, 274	652, 647	373, 756	8, 600			
190, 188, 782	198, 059, 791	219, 542, 703	127, 231, 583	67, 259, 392	71, 149, 518	110, 501, 279	236, 646, 051

TABLE D.—STATEMENT OF SUGARS REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE JUNE 30, 1886, AND

District or port, quantity in warehouse, imported, exported, etc.	At .022. 95°.	At .0224. 96°.	At .0228 97°.
NEW YORK.			
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1886 .....			
Estimated quantity as entered .....	911, 667, 077		
Actual quantity as liquidated .....	209, 952, 922	197, 281, 439	71, 436, 774
Quantity exported from warehouse .....	2, 463, 995	1, 479, 215	627, 581
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1887 .....			
BOSTON.			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1886 .....	2, 224, 918	10, 642, 341	13, 616, 973
Estimated quantity as entered .....	139, 244, 549	46, 384, 393	224
Actual quantity as liquidated .....	50, 263, 836	48, 969, 490	48, 103, 881
Quantity exported from warehouse .....			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1887 .....	8, 435, 118	16, 105, 438	11, 416, 736
PHILADELPHIA.			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1886 .....	5, 646, 806	8, 939, 857	73, 871
Estimated quantity as entered .....	198, 858, 846		
Actual quantity as liquidated .....	41, 629, 108	39, 865, 332	9, 542, 840
Quantity exported from warehouse .....			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1887 .....	2, 800, 680	1, 618, 529	1, 001, 360
PORTLAND, ME.			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1886 .....			515, 817
Estimated quantity as entered .....	2, 198, 765	5, 379, 997	
Actual quantity as liquidated .....	1, 718, 139	790, 606	5, 620, 396
Quantity exported from warehouse .....			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1887 .....	908, 112		907, 808
NEW ORLEANS.			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1886 .....			
Estimated quantity as entered .....	13, 983, 524	2, 789	
Actual quantity as liquidated .....	3, 950, 372	8, 691, 817	1, 912, 262
Quantity exported from warehouse .....			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1887 .....			
SAN FRANCISCO.			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1886 .....	178, 648	42, 238	47, 376
Estimated quantity as entered .....	8, 621, 264	82, 950	
Actual quantity as liquidated .....	41, 629, 108	477, 783	226, 957
Quantity exported from warehouse .....	93, 195		
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1887 .....			
Imported free under Hawaiian treaty .....			
NEW HAVEN.			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1886 .....			
Estimated quantity as entered .....			
Actual quantity as liquidated .....	11, 273		21, 708
Quantity exported from warehouse .....			
Quantity in warehouse June 30, 1887 .....			
Classification of sugar imported at the ports named during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887:			
New York .....	209, 952, 922	197, 281, 439	71, 436, 774
Boston .....	50, 263, 836	48, 969, 490	48, 103, 881
Philadelphia .....	41, 629, 108	39, 865, 332	9, 542, 840
Portland, Me. ....	1, 718, 139	790, 606	5, 620, 396
New Orleans .....	3, 950, 372	8, 691, 817	1, 912, 262
San Francisco .....	972, 424	477, 783	226, 957
New Haven .....	11, 273		21, 708
Total .....	308, 498, 074	296, 076, 467	136, 864, 818
Free under Hawaiian treaty .....			

SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT.

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IMPORTED AND EXPORTED FROM THAT DATE TO JUNE 30, 1887, ETC.—Continued.

At .0232. 98°.	At .0236. 99°.	At 2½ cents. 13-16 D. S.	At 3 cents. 16-20.	At 3½ cents. 20.	Total.	Total duties.	Average duty per pound.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Dollars.	
5,687,280	850	541 81,785	723	14,827 14,662	2,010,947,591 1,948,382,169	40,942,023.57 38,289,564.69	.02036 .01865 .02009
8,209,837		218,166			87,055,647	1,749,694.60	.02011
23,409,397	1,499,446		66	10,424 10,340	456,120,144 442,297,904	9,145,825.92 9,041,598.40	.02005 .02044
8,602,869	89,431				415,219 86,340,854	6,652.91 1,797,583.90	.01602 .02082
152,016					21,414,199 358,364,044	440,687.62 7,159,197.42	.02057 .01997
152,016					843,071,691	6,951,860.93	.02026
449,814					16,348,870	822,013.05	.01970
					1,374,458 29,070,625	28,357.91 586,948.64	.0206
					28,464,927	586,073.88	.02059
					3,070,683	66,407.89	.02162
					635 18,913,184	400,814.64	.02120
					635 18,800,581	410,321.81	.02182
		31,229	1,826		556,963	11,614.23	.02048
		144,503	48,814	1,900	16,161,386	340,184.93	.02104
		236,109	25,156	1,265	15,910,458	314,132.15	.01974
		28,824			143,333	3,278.40	.02287
		60,740,925	159,571		221,290,835	4,882,969.35	.02206
					2,638,935	52,778.70	.08
					2,774,052	52,404.42	.01829
5,687,280	850	81,785	723	14,662	1,948,382,169	38,289,564.69	.01865
23,409,397	1,499,446			10,340	442,297,904	9,041,598.40	.02044
152,016					843,071,691	6,951,860.93	.02026
449,814					28,464,927	586,073.88	.02059
					635	410,321.81	.02182
		236,109	25,156	1,265	15,910,458	315,132.15	.01974
					2,774,052	52,404.42	.01889
34,678,907	1,500,206	267,894	25,879	26,902	2,799,701,782	55,646,956.28	.019875
		60,740,925	159,571		221,290,835	4,882,969.35	.02206

TABLE E.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INVOICES EXAMINED AND APPRAISED, ADVANCED, APPEALED TO REAPPRAISEMENT, ENTERED PRO FORMA UPON WHICH SEIZURE WAS WAIVED, ETC. ALSO OF ALLOWANCES FOR DAMAGES, MERCHANDISE WEIGHED, COST OF WEIGHING, ETC., AT THE PORTS OF NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND PHILADELPHIA, DURING THE FISCAL YEARS OF 1886 AND 1887.

	New York.		Boston.		Philadelphia.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
<b>COLLECTORS.</b>						
Number of invoices advanced on appraisement upon which seizure has been waived, and additional duty accepted.....	2,007	1,641	73	82	7	5
Number of such invoices where the merchandise has been seized or the case reported to the district attorney.....	2	5	.....	3	.....	.....
Number of entries admitted on pro forma invoices.....	7,460	7,073	981	1,404	343	471
Number of invoices reported incorrect by consular officers.....	.....	.....	3	51	.....	.....
Number of tons of merchandise weighed.....	2,021,989	2,469,935	651,228	685,402	1,030,977	1,522,692
Average cost per ton for weighing, including all expenses.....	16.1 cts.	16.4 cts.	14.1 cts.	15.9 cts.	6.33 cts.	5.19 cts.
<b>UNITED STATES APPRAISERS.</b>						
Number of invoices examined and appraised.....	213,954	232,069	35,000	39,418	13,968	15,410
Number of such invoices—						
Reported correct.....	197,727	214,834	30,688	35,290	13,370	14,660
Advanced by importers.....	14,195	14,050	.....	71	.....	287
Advanced by appraisers.....	16,227	17,805	1,406	1,040	.....	750
Advanced 10 per cent. or more.....	1,391	1,638	73	82	44	107
Appealed to reappraisement.....	1,839	2,857	40	39	43	13
Aggregate amount of advances made on—						
Manufactures of silk.....	\$1,977,411.23	\$1,866,076.20	\$2,421.78	\$1,893.32	\$17,747.35	\$39,963.61
Wool, and manufactures thereof.....	\$203,346.33	\$483,221.43	\$12,383.85	\$10,223.90	\$3,435.64	\$4,716.23
Manufactures of cotton or other vegetable textiles.....	\$7,483.42	\$49,815.31	\$20,009.55	\$9,457.47	\$3,451.06	\$2,509.53
Manufactures of metal.....	\$38,569.55	\$90,386.27	\$4,494.58	\$16,209.97	\$1,527.96	\$12,274.72
Leather, and manufactures thereof.....	\$715.16	\$497.75	\$6,691.34	\$2,916.06	\$116.90	\$490.15
Drugs and chemicals.....	\$155,786.00	\$98,775.00	\$1,866.06	\$370.72	\$385.14	\$902.20
Earthen and glass ware.....	\$81,142.29	\$69,534.40	\$1,986.07	\$2,851.99	\$623.33	\$301.40
Number of applications for damage allowance.....	4,471	5,353	739	808	335	387
Amount of duties remitted on account of damages.....	No report.	No report.	\$63,313.37	\$125,062.005	\$30,468.68	\$17,461.41
Number of packages actually examined and passed.....	289,263	325,370	91,012	95,254	37,656	52,418
Average number of packages examined and passed by each examiner.....	6,164	6,923	6,500	6,350	5,380	6,587
<b>UNITED STATES GENERAL APPRAISERS.</b>						
Number of appeals received.....	1,839	2,857	39	39	43	13
Number of invoices—						
Reappraised.....	1,776	2,704	39	39	42	13

On which the appraiser's advance was wholly sustained .....	322	392	10	19	15	6
On which the appraiser's advance was increased .....	57	65			5	
On which the appraiser's advance was partly sustained .....	854	1,399	18	10	15	6
On which the entry was sustained .....	419	745	11	10	7	1
On which there were divided reports .....	121	97		1		
Number of appeals withdrawn by importers .....	77	123			1	

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