

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

JUNE 21, 1884.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

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

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 7380.]

In presenting to the House the bill making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the Committee on Appropriations herewith submit the following report in explanation thereof:

The estimates upon which the bill is based are to be found on pages 133 to 203, inclusive, of the Book of Estimates for 1885, and aggregate in all \$30,346,994.11, of which sum the committee recommend \$20,988,986.05, being a reduction of \$9,358,008.06 under the estimates. The appropriations for the same purposes for the current fiscal year were \$23,713,404.22, being \$2,724,418.17 more than is recommended in the bill for the next fiscal year.

In addition to the regular Book of Estimates there was considered by the committee various communications from the Executive Departments and other sources referred to it, and calling for appropriations in sums that would increase the aggregate of estimates considered to not less than \$35,000,000.

Following is a statement giving the estimates for 1885, appropriations for 1884, and amounts contained in the bill, with reference to pages of the bill and Book of Estimates:

SUMMARY OF THE BILL.

Page of bill.	Page of estimates.	Subjects.	Estimates, 1885.	Appropriations, 1884.	Recommended, 1885.
3	133	Public buildings under the Treasury Department	\$3,847,967 42	\$2,349,800 00	\$1,291,219 17
7	135	Light-houses, beacons, and fog-signals	586,850 00	295,900 00	262,850 00
35	138	Navy-yards and stations	435,000 00	640,000 00	405,000 00
52	139	Buildings and grounds in Washington, including State, War, and Navy Department building	671,700 00	630,500 00	476,750 00
36	139	Capitol building and grounds	257,708 47	149,500 00	112,000 00
35	139	Interior Department building	129,000 00	65,780 00	107,280 00
35	139	New Naval Observatory and Naval Academy buildings, &c.	586,138 00	-----	-----
46	140	Buildings and grounds, various institutions	54,500 00	43,500 00	16,000 00
37	140	Court-house, Washington, D. C.	3,000 00	1,000 00	2,500 00
37	140	National Museum building	211,000 00	-----	1,000 00
49	141	Arsenals and powder depot	865,538 59	332,994 80	328,655 00
55	153	Military posts and other buildings, &c., including Washington Monument	1,030,000 00	450,000 00	250,000 00
75	167	Public printing, paper, binding, and lithographing	3,014,658 71	2,500,000 00	2,000,000 00
10	172	Life-Saving Service	939,075 00	848,500 00	902,000 00
-----	172	Payment of judgments, Court of Claims	500,000 00	-----	-----
13	173	Constructing and repairing revenue steamers	165,000 00	-----	80,000 00
14	173	Engraving and printing	425,000 00	485,700 00	475,700 00
12	173	Revenue-Cutter Service	875,000 00	875,000 00	875,000 00
15	174	Light-House Establishment	2,179,000 00	2,084,000 00	2,042,000 00
17	175	Coast and Geodetic Survey	670,500 00	660,290 00	501,470 00
27	177	Contingent expenses, independent Treasury	75,000 00	75,000 00	55,000 00
28	177	Distinctive paper for United States securities	47,644 56	35,000 00	35,000 00
28	177	Expenses of national currency	175,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00
28	177	Freight on bullion and coin, mints and assay offices	20,000 00	30,000 00	20,000 00
27	177	Punishment for violation of internal-revenue laws	75,000 00	65,000 00	50,000 00
-----	177	Redemption of worn and mutilated United States notes	50,000 00	-----	-----
26	177	Stamps, paper, and dies	475,000 00	500,000 00	410,000 00

28	177	Transportation of silver coin and United States securities	30,000 00	10,000 00	20,000 00
28	178	Propagation, steam-vessels, and other expenses of United States Fish Commission..	256,000 00	236,500 00	239,000 00
28	178	Recoinage of gold and silver, and minor coins.....	20,000 00	1,000 00	15,000 00
30	179	Current expenses, heating apparatus, furniture, &c., public buildings under control of Treasury Department.....	1,791,499 94	1,187,500 00	1,285,500 00
32	179	Compensation in lieu of moieties.....	50,000 00	30,000 00	35,000 00
32	179	Expenses of agents, and protection of seal fisheries, &c., in Alaska	38,350 00	38,350 00	13,350 00
33	179	National Board of Health	37,700 00	10,000 00	-----
32	179	Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes.....	67,000 00	67,000 00	60,000 00
33	180	Inspection of neat-cattle shipped to foreign ports.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	10,000 00
55	187	Observation and report of storms	295,680 00	242,500 00	241,000 00
56	187	Pay, subsistence, supplies, transportation, &c., Signal Service.....	737,990 98	609,374 57	593,037 88
56	188	Military telegraph lines	121,365 00	35,000 00	34,000 00
61	191	National cemeteries, including cemetery roads, and pay of superintendents.....	191,040 00	162,940 00	201,940 00
63	192	Artificial limbs, and appliances for disabled soldiers	102,000 00	112,000 00	102,000 00
62	192	Military surveys	53,000 00	3,000 00	8,000 00
63	192	Mississippi River Commission.....	200,000 00	150,000 00	75,000 00
64	192	Publication of Official Records of War of the Rebellion.....	36,000 00	36,000 00	36,000 00
63	192	Support of transient paupers	15,000 00	15,000 00	15,000 00
67	193	Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.....	9,079 50	3,000 00	5,000 00
64	193	Expenses of military convicts	12,000 00	12,000 00	10,000 00
65	193	Support of Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans	102,492 94	94,825 47	92,726 59
68	194	Collection and payment of bounty, &c., of colored soldiers and sailors.....	2,500 00	2,900 00	2,250 00
37	194	Public lands service	999,100 00	841,000 00	862,000 00
67	194	Support of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	1,400,478 00	1,122,088 03	1,299,134 00
41	199	Surveying the public lands, geological survey, Yellowstone Park.....	1,162,800 00	833,200 00	853,700 00
45	200	Current expenses, Government Hospital for the Insane.....	258,750 00	202,500 00	208,300 00
46	201	Current expenses, Columbia Institution for Deaf and Dumb	55,000 00	55,000 00	55,000 00
48	201	Furniture and fixtures, National Museum	60,000 00	60,000 00	40,000 00
47	201	Maintenance of Howard University	16,500 00	15,000 00	15,500 00
48	201	Preservation, &c., collections, Smithsonian Institution and National Museum	119,500 00	98,500 00	104,500 00
47	201	Support of Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum	56,100 00	50,000 00	50,000 00
70	202	Defending suits in claims against the United States.....	9,000 00	9,000 00	10,000 00
-----	202	Expenses of Territorial courts in Utah	26,000 00	26,000 00	-----
49	202	North American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.....	50,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00

SUMMARY OF THE BILL—Continued.

Page of bill.	Page of estimates.	Subjects.	Estimates, 1885.	Appropriations, 1884.	Recommended, 1885.
70	202	Prosecution and collection of claims.....	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00	\$500 00
70	202	Prosecution of crimes.....	30,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00
70	202	Punishing violation of intercourse acts and frauds.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
71	203	Expenses of United States courts.....	3,315,000 00	2,925,000 00	2,909,000 00
72	203	Support of convicts.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
		Buildings and grounds, Department of Agriculture.....		2,500 00	
		Buildings, &c., Botanic Garden.....		10,000 00	
45		Expenses of the Tenth Census.....		100,000 00	10,000 00
		Government Printing Office building and building for Pension Office.....		150,000 00	
		Post-Office Department building.....		11,400 00	
		Unenumerated.....	189,287 00	874,361 35	628,123 41
		Total.....	30,346,994 11	23,713,404 22	20,988,986 05

Of the amounts contained in the bill not specifically enumerated in the foregoing table is included \$500,000 for the expenses of the Government exhibits at the New Orleans Exposition, and \$75,000 for improving Hot Springs Creek.

The bill contains new legislation of a general character, as follows :

On page 10, lines 216 to 219—

That hereafter it shall be the duty of the Light-House Board to apply the money appropriated, other than for surveys, as far as can be without detriment to the interests of the Government, by contract.

* * * * *

On page 13, lines 285 to 287—

And hereafter revenue cutters shall be used exclusively for the public service, and in no way for private purposes.

* * * * *

On pages 26 and 27, lines 628 to 634, following the appropriation for paper and stamps for the Internal Revenue, it is provided that—

The engraving and printing of said stamps to be done in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That the cost of doing it there shall not hereafter exceed what it shall be found after an advertisement for proposals it would cost to have it done elsewhere.

* * * * *

On page 35, lines 834 to 840, the President is authorized—

to appoint a scientific commission, composed of scientific men, to inquire into the organization, work, expenses, and reconstruction of the Naval Observatory, and to report to Congress the best system for its future management.

* * * * *

On page 44, lines 1058 to 1060 it is provided that—

The scientific employes of the Geological Survey shall be selected by the director exclusively for their qualifications as professional experts.

* * * * *

On page 61, lines 1469 to 1480—

That a joint commission, consisting of three Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three members of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall consider the present organizations of the Signal Service, Geological Survey, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, with the view to secure greater efficiency and economy of administration of the public service in said Bureaus; and said joint commission shall report to their respective Houses on the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, their conclusions, by bill or report.

On pages 76 and 77, lines 1856 to 1871—

That it shall not be lawful for the head of any Executive Department, or of any Bureau, branch, or office of the Government to cause to be printed, nor shall the Public Printer print, any document or matter of any character whatever except that which is authorized by law and absolutely necessary to administer the public business, nor shall any Bureau officer embrace in his annual report to be printed any matter not directly pertaining to the duties of his office as prescribed by law, or that is contained in any other report made by an officer of the Government.

That hereafter the Public Printer is required to print not more than one volume each year of the decisions and opinions of the First Comptroller of the Treasury Department, with such explanatory matter as he may furnish, and to furnish to him not more than one hundred copies of each volume.

* * * * *

In addition to the foregoing provisions regulating the public printing, there is also contained in sections 2 to 13 of the bill a revision of the laws touching the printing of public documents and reducing the

number of the same. The sections referred to were prepared by the House Committee on Printing, and by it unanimously recommended to be placed on the accompanying bill. The Committee on Appropriations has accepted their recommendation as a whole, and embodied it in the bill, with the addition of a proviso to section 9, lines 47 to 50—

That no speech or portion of a speech or remarks shall be printed in the Record that shall not have been delivered upon the floor of Congress in open session.

It is estimated that this legislation, if enacted, will reduce the expenses of printing public documents from \$60,000 to \$80,000 per annum.

Following is an appendix containing certain communications bearing upon the subject-matter of the bill.

APPENDIX.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Appropriations, balances, estimates, and limits of cost.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
February 9, 1884.

SIR: As requested in telegram of the 7th instant, I have the honor to submit herewith a statement showing the total amounts appropriated, amounts of appropriations asked, balances of appropriations available January 31, 1884, and limits of cost of the public buildings estimated for on pages 133 to 135, Book of Estimates.

* * * * *

Very respectfully,

M. E. BELL,
Supervising Architect.

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

Statement showing appropriations, estimates, balances, and limits.

Location.	Total appropriated.	Appropriation asked 1885.	Total.	Balance available January 31, 1884.	Limit site and building.
Abingdon, Va.....	\$25,000 00	\$25,000 00	\$50,000 00	\$24,492 07	\$50,000 00
Albany, N. Y.....	725,000 00	55,000 00	780,000 00	1,411 39	655,700 90
Baltimore, Md.....	1,179,000 00	400,000 00	1,579,000 00	54,614 52	2,564,500 00
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	500,000 00	200,000 00	700,000 00	499,954 67	800,000 00
Boston, Mass.....	5,826,652 42	50,000 00	5,876,652 42	64,852 09	No limit.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	137,500 00	37,500 00	175,000 00	112,583 38	175,000 00
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	5,400,000 00	400,000 00	5,800,000 00	7,043 14	3,500,000 00
Concord, N. H.....	104,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	47,325 30	200,000 00
Charleston, S. C., repairs wharves		25,000 00	25,000 00		
Columbus, Ohio.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	18,159 65	250,000 00
Denver, Colo.....	125,000 00	100,000 00	225,000 00	59,270 83	300,000 00
Des Moines, Iowa.....	85,000 00	50,000 00	135,000 00	58,449 78	100,000 00
Detroit, Mich.....	250,000 00	200,000 00	450,000 00	157,338 31	500,000 00
Erie, Pa.....	100,000 00	50,000 00	150,000 00	63,446 15	150,000 00
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	50,000 00	75,000 00	125,000 00	24,815 88	125,000 00
Galveston, Tex.....	62,500 00	62,500 00	125,000 00	42,181 40	125,000 00
Hannibal, Mo.....	37,500 00	37,500 00	75,000 00	24,197 50	75,000 00
Harrisonburg, Va.....	25,000 00	25,000 00	50,000 00	24,989 00	50,000 00
Jackson, Miss.....	100,000 00	15,000 00	115,000 00	35,271 97	104,475 00
Kansas City, Mo.....	300,000 00	50,000 00	350,000 00	31,863 82	300,000 00
Key West, Fla., marine hospital.....	5,000 00	1,000 00	6,000 00	3 26	
Leavenworth, Kans.....	55,000 00	45,000 00	100,000 00	44,588 80	100,000 00
Louisville, Ky.....	340,000 00	100,000 00	440,000 00	199,775 00	500,000 00
Lynchburg, Va.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	100,000 00	36,461 05	100,000 00
Memphis, Tenn.....	466,000 00	50,000 00	516,000 00	60,476 99	485,000 00

Statement showing appropriations, estimates, balances, and limits—Continued.

Location.	Total appropriated.	Appropriation asked 1885.	Total.	Balance available January 31, 1884.	Limit site and building.
Memphis, Tenn., marine hospital.....	\$46,000 00	\$30,000 00	\$76,000 00	\$389 36	\$30,000 00
Marquette, Mich.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	100,000 00	42,925 00	100,000 00
Minneapolis, Minn.....	120,000 00	55,000 00	175,000 00	65,331 60	175,000 00
New Orleans, La.....		25,000 00		6,179 12	
New Orleans, La., marine hospital.....	100,000 00	20,000 00	120,000 00	10,269 36	100,000 00
New Haven, Conn.....		50,000 00	50,000 00		
Paducah, Ky.....	133,500 00	2,000 00	135,500 00		100,000 00
Peoria, Ill.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	200,000 00	57,226 23	225,000 00
Pittsburg, Pa.....	800,600 00	150,000 00	950,600 00	285,077 20	1,051,225 00
Quincy, Ill.....	87,500 00	87,500 00	175,000 00	67,843 65	175,000 00
Rochester, N. Y.....	220,000 00	80,000 00	300,000 00	144,013 12	300,000 00
Scranton, Pa.....	37,500 00	37,500 00	75,000 00	2,025 33	75,000 00
Saint Joseph, Mo.....	50,000 00	25,000 00	75,000 00	38,230 00	75,000 00
Syracuse, N. Y.....	170,000 00	30,000 00	200,000 00	99,709 95	200,000 00
Terre Haute, Ind.....	75,000 00	75,000 00	150,000 00	54,929 22	150,000 00
Toledo, Ohio.....	{ 275,000 00	{ 122,467 42	400,000 00	54,859 74	400,000 00
Topeka, Kans.....	286,200 00	10,000 00	296,200 00	582 43	250,000 00
Williamsport, Pa.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	100,000 00	29,930 00	100,000 00
Washington, D. C.: Bureau of Engraving and Printing, ink mill, &c.....		15,000 00	15,000 00		

NOTE.—In cases where limit has been placed on building only, the cost of site has been added and the total amount shown in heavy-faced figures.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
June 5, 1884.

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

SIR: In reply to your telegram of this date, requesting that the Committee on Appropriations be furnished with a statement showing the public buildings under the control of this Department now completed, and their cost, the buildings now in process of construction, the appropriations for each to date, and the buildings authorized and upon which no work has been done, I have the honor to submit the following:

Total cost of sites and buildings, exclusive of repairs, completed and in course of construction under direction of the Supervising Architect (shown on page 55 of report for 1883, herewith inclosed):

Cost of sites	\$12,608,146 94
Cost of buildings	72,960,156 49
Deduct amounts included for buildings under construction.....	85,568,303 43
Cost completed buildings.....	26,685,230 91
	58,883,072 52

BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION, AND AMOUNTS OF APPROPRIATIONS TO DATE.

Location.	Building.	Amount appropriated.
Albany, N. Y.	Custom-house and post-office.	\$750,000 00
Baltimore, Md.	Post-office and court house.	1,179,000 00
Boston, Mass.	Post-office and subtreasury.	5,826,652 42
Buffalo, N. Y.	Custom-house, &c.	137,500 00
Charleston, W. Va.	Post-office, court-house, &c.	85,000 00
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Custom-house and post-office.	5,500,000 00
Do.	Marine hospital.	100,000 00
Cairo, Ill.	Do.	60,000 00
Cleveland, Ohio.	Custom-house, &c.	300,000 00
Columbus, Ohio.	Court-house, post-office, &c.	100,000 00
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Post-office, &c.	100,000 00
Dallas, Tex.	Court-house and post-office.	75,000 00
Des Moines, Iowa.	do.	85,000 00
Detroit, Mich.	do.	250,000 00
Erie, Pa.	do.	100,000 00
Frankfort, Ky.	do.	100,000 00
Jackson, Miss.	do.	100,000 00
Jackson, Tenn.	Court-house, post-office, &c.	50,000 00
Kansas City, Mo.	Custom-house and post-office.	300,000 00
Memphis, Tenn.	do.	466,000 00
do.	Marine hospital.	76,000 00
Montgomery, Ala.	Court-house, post-office, &c.	155,000 00
Minneapolis, Minn.	Post-office, &c.	120,000 00
New Orleans, La.	Marine hospital.	100,000 00
Pensacola, Fla.	do.	200,000 00
Peoria, Ill.	Post-office, court-house, &c.	100,000 00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Court-house, post-office, &c.	800,600 00
Philadelphia, Pa.	Post-office and court-house.	6,111,000 00
Quincy, Ill.	do.	87,500 00
St. Louis, Mo.	Custom-house and post-office.	6,055,000 00
Syracuse, N. Y.	Post-office, court-house, &c.	170,000 00
Toledo, Ohio.	Custom-house, &c.	277,532 58
Topeka, Kans.	Court-house and post-office.	286,200 00
Terre Haute, Ind.	Post-office, &c.	75,000 00
		30,307,985 00

BUILDINGS NOT YET COMMENCED.

Location.	Building.	Amount appropriated.
Abingdon, Va.	Court house, post-office, &c.	\$25,000 00
Baltimore, Md.	Marine hospital.	100,000 00
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Post-office, &c.	500,000 00
Concord, N. H.	Post-office, court-house, &c.	100,000 00
Denver, Colo.	Court-house and post-office.	125,000 00
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Court-house, post-office, &c.	50,000 00
Galveston, Texas.	do.	62,500 00
Greensborough, N. C.	do.	50,000 00
Hannibal, Mo.	Post-office, &c.	37,500 00
Harrisonburg, Va.	Court-house, post-office, &c.	25,000 00
Jefferson City, Mo.	do.	100,000 00
Leavenworth, Kans.	do.	55,000 00
Louisville, Ky.	do.	340,000 00
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	50,000 00
Marquette, Mich.	do.	50,000 00
Oxford, Miss.	do.	50,000 00
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Post-office, &c.	75,000 00
Rochester, N. Y.	Court-house, post-office, &c.	220,000 00
Scranton, Pa.	Post-office, &c.	37,500 00
Shreveport, La.	Court-house, post-office, &c.	100,000 00
Saint Joseph, Mo.	Post-office.	50,000 00
Williamsport, Pa.	Court-house, post-office, &c.	50,000 00
Total		2,252,000 00

Very respectfully,

M. E. BELL,
Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES LIFE-SAVING SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., February 24, 1884.

MY DEAR SIR: Herewith are inclosed the memoranda which I understood you yesterday to desire.

The pressure of business at my office has prevented my earlier compliance with your request.

I trust the data will be satisfactory. If not I shall be happy to make any further explanation you may wish.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. I. KIMBALL.

Hon. S. J. RANDALL.

STATISTICS OF LIFE-SAVING SERVICE FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

The following is an abstract of the report of the general superintendent of the Life-Saving Service.

The establishment embraced at the close of the last fiscal year, 194 stations; 149 being on the Atlantic, 37 on the Lakes, 7 on the Pacific, and 1 at the Falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Kentucky.

The number of disasters to documented vessels within the field of station operations during the year was 300. There were 3,792 persons on board these vessels, of whom 3,777 were saved and only 15 lost. The number of the shipwrecked who received succor at the stations was 651, and to these 1,879 days' relief in the aggregate were afforded. The estimated value of the vessels involved in these disasters was \$5,100,925, and that of their cargoes, \$2,075,615, making the total value of property imperilled, \$7,176,540. Of this amount, \$5,611,800 was saved, and \$1,564,740 lost. The number of vessels totally lost was 68. In addition to the foregoing there have been 116 disasters to smaller craft, as sail-boats, row-boats, etc., on which were 244 persons, 240 of whom were saved, and 4 lost. The property involved in the latter disasters was \$66,180, of which \$59,900 was saved, and \$6,280 lost. The results of all the disasters within the scope of the service aggregate therefore as follows:

Total number of disasters	416
Total value of property involved	\$7,242,720
Total value of property saved	\$5,671,700
Total value of property lost	\$1,571,020
Total number of persons involved	4,036
Total number of persons saved	4,017
Total number of persons lost	19
Total number of shipwrecked persons succored at stations	651
Total number of days' succor afforded	1,879

In addition to those saved from vessels, there were 22 persons rescued who had fallen from wharves, piers, &c., and would have perished without the help of the life-saving crews.

Investigations held in each case establish that the nineteen persons lost were entirely beyond the reach of human aid. Of this number 9 were drowned by the sudden capsizing of vessels at some distance from land, before assistance could reach them; 7 were lost in endeavoring to get ashore by their own efforts while the life-saving crews were hurrying to the rescue; 1 perished from being thrown overboard by the shock of a collision; 1 was washed overboard from a stranded vessel, and 1 died as soon as landed, owing to previous exposure on a wreck.

The number of disasters during the year exceed, by 71, the number of disasters of the year preceding, which was considerably larger than that of any previous year in the history of the service. The amount of property involved was \$2,476,493 greater than in the preceding year, but the amount lost was \$88,750 less than that of the preceding year, while the amount saved was \$2,565,243 more. The number of lives lost was 7 more than in the preceding year, but in proportion to the number of persons on board the vessels suffering disaster, it is considerably less, the ratio of reduction being 6 per cent.

The assistance rendered during the year in saving vessels and cargoes has been much larger than in any previous year, 337 vessels having been worked off when stranded, repaired when damaged, piloted out of dangerous places, or similarly assisted by the station crews. There were, besides, 125 instances (39 more than in

the preceding year) where vessels running into danger of stranding were warned off by the night signals of the patrols, most of them thus being saved from partial or total destruction.

The following general summary is given of the statistics of the operations of the service from the date of the introduction of the present system, in 1871, to the close of the fiscal year. It will be observed that the loss of life as stated includes the number of those who perished at the wrecks of the Huron and Metropolis, which, in strict justice, are not chargeable to the service:

Number of disasters.....	2, 108
Value of property involved.....	\$36, 521, 434
Value of property saved.....	23, 737, 052
Value of property lost.....	12, 784, 382
Number of persons involved.....	18, 760
Number of persons saved.....	18, 334
Number of persons lost.....	426
Number of shipwrecked persons succored at stations.....	3, 729
Number of days' succor afforded.....	10, 308

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE, 1885.

For salaries of the superintendents, 1885.

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

20, 800

Keepers, 1885.

District No. 1.....	8
District No. 2.....	18
District No. 3.....	37
District No. 4.....	41
District No. 5.....	15
District No. 6.....	27
District No. 7.....	5
District No. 8.....	5
District No. 9.....	10
District No. 10.....	12
District No. 11.....	16
District No. 12.....	7
New stations.....	15

216

Two hundred and sixteen at an average salary of \$700 per annum each, \$151,200.

District No. 1: 8 keepers; 8 stations; 7 men at each station; 8 months. Term of service, September 1, 1884, to April 30, 1885; \$50 per month each. $8 \times 7 \times 8 \times \$50 = \$22,400$. District embraces coasts of Maine and New Hampshire.

District No. 2: 18 stations, 7 men at each station; 8 months. Term of service, September 1, 1884, to April 30, 1885; \$50 per month each. $18 \times 7 \times 8 \times \$50 = \$50,400$. District embraces the coast of Massachusetts.

District No. 3: 37 stations, 7 men at each station; 8 months. Term of service, September 1, 1884, to April 30, 1885; \$50 per month each. $37 \times 7 \times 8 \times \$50 = \$103,600$. District embraces coasts of Rhode Island and Long Island.

District No. 4: 41 stations, 7 men at each station; 8 months. Term of service, September 1, 1884, to April 30, 1885; \$50 per month each. $41 \times 7 \times 8 \times \$50 = \$114,800$. Crew for seven-mile beach included. District embraces coast of New Jersey (Sandy Hook to Cape May).

District No. 5: 15 stations, 7 men at each station; 8 months. Term of service September 1, 1884, to April 30, 1885; \$50 per month each. $15 \times 7 \times 8 \times \$50 = \$42,000$. District embraces coasts of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, from Cape Henlopen to Cape Charles.

District No. 6: 27 stations, 7 men at each station; 8 months. Term of service September 1, 1884, to April 30, 1885; \$50 per month each. $27 \times 7 \times 8 \times \$50 = \$75,600$. District embraces coasts of Virginia and North Carolina from Cape Henry to South Carolina line.

District No. 7: No surfmen employed, as the service has only provisioned houses of refuge on the coast embraced in this district. Act of May 4, 1882, provides for 4 full life-saving stations in this district at which crews are to be employed, which stations, it is hoped, can be built during the coming season. District embraces the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia, and the eastern coast of Florida.

District No. 8: 5 stations, 7 men at each station; 8 months. Term of service September 1, 1884, to April 30, 1885; \$50 per month each. $5 \times 7 \times 8 \times \$50 = \$14,000$. District embraces the coast of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico.

District No. 9: 3 stations, 7 men each, 6 stations, 8 men each; $8\frac{1}{2}$ months. Term of service July 1 to December 15, 1884, April 1, to June 30, 1885; one station, 6 men the year round; \$50 per month each = \$32,925. District embraces the coasts of Lakes Ontario and Erie, and station at Louisville, Ky.

District No. 10: 9 stations, 7 men; 3 stations, 8 men; $8\frac{1}{2}$ months. Term of service July 1 to December 15, 1884, April 1, to June 30, 1885; \$50 per month each = \$36,975. District embraces the coasts of Lakes Huron and Superior.

District No. 11: 1 station, 6 men; 3 stations, 7 men each; 12 stations, 8 men each; 8 months and 16 days. Term of service July 1, 1884, to December 16, 1884, April 1 to June 30, 1885; \$50 per month each = \$52,375.86. District embraces the coast of Lake Michigan.

District No. 12: 6 stations, 7 men; 1 station, 8 men; 12 months; \$50 per month = \$30,000. District embraces the Pacific coast.

New stations (15): 7 men at each; 8 months; \$50 per month each = \$42,000.

SURFMEN.

District No. 1	\$22,400
District No. 2	50,400
District No. 3	103,600
District No. 4	114,800
District No. 5	42,000
District No. 6	75,600
District No. 8	14,000
District No. 9	32,925
District No. 10	36,975
District No. 11	52,375
District No. 12	30,000
New stations	42,000
Total	617,075

RECAPITULATION.

Superintendents	\$20,800
Keepers	151,200
Surfmen	617,075
Contingent expenses	100,000
	<hr/>
	889,075
Estimate for last year	852,125
	<hr/>
Increase	36,950
Establishing life-saving stations	50,000

FEBRUARY 23, 1884.

Four of the 15 new life-saving stations estimated for on pages 3 and 16 are already built, but crews are not yet employed. It is expected to build the additional 11 during the next season. The estimate on page 16 is for 7 men in each crew for 8 months of the year, \$42,000.

The stations on the lakes are usually open $8\frac{1}{2}$ months, and at certain of these stations it is necessary to employ 8 men, so that if the estimate for these 15 new stations was made upon this basis the amount would be considerably increased, but it is thought that \$42,000 will be sufficient, in view of the fact that the stations will not all be completed at the time for regularly opening the stations, but at various periods in the year.

The \$100,000 denominated in this schedule, contingent expenses for convenience, embraces the following items as stated in the language of the Estimates, pages 173 and 174:

“Compensation of volunteers at life-saving and life-boat stations, for actual and deserving service rendered upon any occasion of disaster, or in any effort to save persons from drowning, at such rate, not to exceed ten dollars for each person, as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine; pay of volunteer crews for drill and exercise; fuel for stations and houses of refuge; repairs and outfits for same; rebuilding and improvement of same; supplies and provisions for houses of refuge and for shipwrecked persons succored at stations; traveling expenses of officers under orders from the Treasury Department; for carrying out the provisions of sections seven and eight of the act approved May fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and contingent expenses, including freight, storage, repairs to apparatus, medals, labor, stationery, advertising, and miscellaneous expenses that cannot be included under any other head of life-saving stations on the coasts of the United States.”

The reason for grouping the above items will be understood by referring to pages 10 and 11 of the Report of Appropriation Committee which accompanied the sundry civil bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Memoranda of expenditures for Revenue Cutter Service, 1874 to 1883, and 1884 in part, inclusive.

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Pay of officers	\$338,820 52	\$342,576 26	\$334,166 24	\$313,653 56	\$296,245 38
Pay of pilots	25,633 14	25,839 93	28,680 12	27,810 95	27,698 31
Rations for officers	17,983 70	18,645 30	18,723 40	19,296 00	19,367 30
Pay of crews	238,660 32	232,276 98	228,252 51	227,126 62	228,056 33
Rations for crews	65,738 14	67,358 57	64,349 03	54,887 52	52,764 78
Fuel	80,971 77	80,956 94	60,444 39	51,036 41	50,388 64
Repairs and outfits	174,557 22	115,696 99	62,353 06	98,001 77	118,770 79
Ship-chandlery	37,112 04	32,120 67	26,781 26	31,746 88	26,555 97
Traveling expenses	14,084 42	6,519 27	8,879 10	4,988 47	13,514 85
Commutation of quarters	8,253 12	5,007 82	5,174 41	5,870 80	4,263 68
Contingent expenses	12,079 05	14,451 09	17,945 82	6,835 84	8,216 81
Total	1,011,893 44	941,449 80	855,749 34	841,254 82	845,842 84

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	July 1 to December 31, 1883.
Pay of officers	\$321,011 47	\$318,147 47	\$313,627 56	\$315,558 40	\$313,159 91	\$155,865 02
Instructor of cadets			2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Pay of pilots	30,853 98	28,385 40	28,329 63	26,817 43	26,455 83	13,797 24
Rations for officers	20,119 90	19,871 20	19,913 70	20,311 30	19,246 00	10,168 20
Pay of crews	228,426 29	221,964 35	214,830 66	224,933 49	223,097 77	115,397 89
Rations for crews	51,372 46	48,210 86	47,435 09	45,104 35	52,017 28	26,061 37
Fuel	46,597 85	42,129 60	55,721 07	56,488 38	53,574 36	26,978 92
Repairs and outfits	106,272 99	115,138 43	122,021 70	113,023 43	119,268 39	68,305 93
Ship-chandlery	23,149 89	22,314 77	23,875 80	25,574 05	24,307 99	10,922 96
Traveling expenses	3,707 80	7,136 80	7,100 74	6,559 60	7,748 88	2,002 75
Commutation of quarters	4,759 16	5,031 65	5,965 60	6,476 97	5,233 11	2,768 94
Contingent expenses	10,606 17	14,313 25	5,970 44	6,575 94	7,444 31	4,257 08
Total	845,877 96	842,643 78	846,791 99	848,423 34	853,553 83	456,526 30

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
UNITED STATES MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, February 29, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, in reply to your request that I furnish certain information concerning the service, to inclose a list of the hospitals now in operation, together with those under contract and

those to be completed, the capacity of each hospital, and the number of patients treated at each station. The average aggregate expense of this service for the past three years has been \$446,163.61 per annum. The average aggregate receipts for the past three years has been \$406,965.23 per annum. The number of patients treated for the last year has been 40,195. For the last three years the average has been per year 36,330.

It will appear from the above statement that the expenses have exceeded the receipts each year. For the last two years the relative increase of expenditures over receipts, however, has been principally on account of the extraordinary repairs necessary at many of the hospitals, which, in some cases, amounted almost to rebuilding them. This matter has been fully explained in the annual reports of this service, where a detailed account of the expenditures for this purpose has been given. As the balance now on hand is only a little over \$17,000 it will be seen that a deficiency will result before the end of the next fiscal year. It is believed that if the expense for fuel, lights, and water were paid from the general appropriation for public buildings, instead of from the Marine Hospital fund, as heretofore, the service would be entirely self-supporting, unless some change is made in the rate of taxation, which, however, appears now to be contemplated by the bill recently reported favorably from the shipping committee. The expense to the fund on account of fuel, lights, and water during the last fiscal year amounted to \$25,532.15. This will be increased the next year by the new hospitals, some of which by that time will have been completed and occupied.

Concerning the Ship Island quarantine, for which estimate has been made, it is necessary to say that the wharf which is reported as being on Ship Island is, indeed, on that island, but it is eight miles by land and five by water to where the patients are treated. The distance over land is through sand hills that cannot be traversed, as there is no road. The water is so shoal that from 1,500 to 1,700 feet of wharf will be necessary from the vessel anchorage to the hospital. This matter has been explained in the last annual report of this service and the pages given in the Book of Estimates. I know from personal inspection of this place that it is impossible to row an ordinary skiff from the vessel to the shore except by pulling and pushing and turning to find depth of water sufficient to float the boat, and even then it required that one boatman should get overboard and wade on shore and twist the skiff so that the skiff with its passengers could land. I can conceive of no greater hardship to a sick man than being obliged to be carried on shore in this fashion.

The estimate submitted for this wharf is that of the superintendent of construction and repairs at New Orleans.

The other quarantines have no buildings, and buildings as well as wharves are necessary.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. HAMILTON,

Surgeon-General, United States Marine-Hospital Service.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,

*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

Exhibit of hospitals, &c., United States Marine-Hospital Service.

Hospitals.	When occupied.	Bed capacity.*	Number of patients treated, 1883.	Expenditures, 1883.†	Average expenditures 3 years (1881-1883).	Hospital taxes collected, 1883.
Completed:						
Boston, Mass	1860	150	1,544	\$17,043 19	\$16,534 09	\$17,407 16
Chicago, Ill.	1873	250	3,327	44,125 71	42,247 69	7,595 31
Cleveland, Ohio,	1852	100	521	8,751 75	8,973 66	4,332 12
Detroit, Mich.	1857	75	1,217	11,246 96	11,243 82	7,342 48
Key West, Fla.	1845	40	864	6,405 79	5,789 76	2,833 25
Louisville, Ky.	1852	75	957	14,891 41	14,202 07	2,188 17
Memphis, Tenn.	(¶)	50	995			
Mobile, Ala.	1843	60	606	6,354 22	5,782 54	5,792 04
New York, N. Y.	{ Leased } 1883	450	2,991	110,243 14	8,730 02	3,700 32
Portland, Me.	1859	60	416	35,959 84	35,934 95	70,314 12
Port Townsend, Wash.	1882	25	330	12,950 78	9,399 41	3,908 51
San Francisco, Cal.	1875	100	1,258	5,488 90	5,489 86	7,187 25
Saint Louis, Mo.	1858	100	1,874	30,578 76	22,656 80	30,681 80
Saint Louis, Mo.	1858	100	1,874	14,964 45	18,587 11	11,579 03
Vineyard Haven, Mass.	1879	15	106	4,098 63	3,699 54	374 20
Wilmington, N. C.	1880	40	395	7,712 27	6,119 43	1,877 43
In process of erection:						
Cincinnati, Ohio		70	2,220	7,710 23	7,027 44	9,065 39
New Orleans, La.		100	1,978	15,045 55	19,894 76	15,113 67
Authorized, but not begun:						
Baltimore, Md.		100	2,209	17,133 40	14,820 44	24,600 94
Cairo, Ill.		100	1,448	17,780 38	12,056 93	1,247 01
Pittsburgh, Pa.		No plans.	803	7,315 21	6,084 38	6,951 53

* Approximate.

† This does not include cost of medicines and certain commissary supplies sent from Purveying Division, Surgeon-General's Office.

‡ Includes "extraordinary" expenses consisting of repairs to buildings.

§ Not now in possession of the Department. Operated under lease to Cleveland City Hospital Association, at \$1.00 per annum, for 20 years from 1875.

¶ About to be occupied.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 5, 1884.

SIR: In answer to your verbal inquiries concerning certain items in the estimates for Rock Island Arsenal, Benicia Arsenal, and the powder depot at Dover, N. J., I herewith forward copy of a report of the Chief of Ordnance, dated the 4th instant, which affords the information desired.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

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

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 4, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to report in reply to your instructions of 3d instant, that the whole amount appropriated for Shop H at Rock Island Arsenal is as follows, viz:

Appropriated for year ended—	
June 30, 1879	\$50,000
June 30, 1880	50,000
June 30, 1881	45,000
June 30, 1882	55,000

June 30, 1833.....	80,000
June 30, 1884.....	65,000
Total	345,000
In estimates now before Congress to complete it.....	55,000

Making cost of Shop H..... 400,000

The amount appropriated for Shop K at Rock Island Arsenal thus far has been for year ended—

June 30, 1882	\$20,000
June 30, 1883	100,000
June 30, 1884	50,000
Total	170,000
In estimates now before Congress	100,000
Required in addition to complete it.....	118,000

Total cost of Shop K, when completed 388,000

The amount appropriated for Storehouse No. 4, at Rock Island Arsenal, thus far has been, for year ended—

June 30, 1883.....	\$20,000
June 30, 1884.....	40,000
Total	60,000
In estimates now before Congress to complete it.....	54,000

Making cost of Storehouse No. 4..... 114,000

As to Benicia Arsenal, the machine shop, carpenter shop, and blacksmith shop, *all* under one roof, constitute the shops of the arsenal.

The \$10,000 appropriated last year were for machines for working metals in the machine shop, and no more is required; but in this year's estimate \$7,235 are asked for wood-working machines for the carpenter shop, which money should be appropriated.

The amount appropriated for United States powder depot, Dover, N. J., has been for—

Year ended—	
June 30, 1880.....	\$50,000
June 30, 1881.....	50,000
June 30, 1882.....	50,000
June 30, 1883.....	75,000
June 30, 1884.....	40,000
Total appropriated.....	265,000
Paid for land.....	62,750
Leaving for improvements.....	202,250

The foundation of a new magazine will be laid during this fiscal year, and it will require \$40,000 to complete it next year. Beside this, however, the whole establishment has to be kept running, roads to be built, grounds graded, watchmen paid, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. V. BENÉT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND APPLIANCES FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 4, 1884.

SIR: Referring to our recent conference concerning the estimates of this Department for sundry civil expenses, I have the honor to transmit copy of the report of the Surgeon-General, explaining the items, "artificial limbs," and "appliances for disabled soldiers."

Very respectfully,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

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

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, asking, for the use of the House Committee on Appropriations, an explanation of the estimates (page 192 of the Book of Estimates for 1884-'85), \$100,000, &c., for "artificial limbs" and \$2,000, &c., for "appliances for disabled soldiers".

In regard to the first, the act of August 15, 1876 (19 Stat., p. 203), provides that artificial limbs, or commutation therefor, shall be furnished once every five years to all who have lost limbs, or the use of their limbs, in the military or naval service of the United States. The amount disbursed in the five years ending June 30, 1883, was \$844,356.35, which gives an annual mean of \$168,871.27; but experience has shown that the amount decreases, although with considerable irregularity, from the first to the fifth year. The next fiscal year will be the last of a period of five years. The large number of new applications received since July, 1883, indicate that the number of the disabled is on the increase. Still, it is believed that, if there be no change in the law, the estimate presented in the Book of Estimates will be found sufficient.

It will be seen by reference to 22 Stat., pp. 322, 618, that the unexpended balances have been reappropriated successively for two years.

The small appropriations for "appliances" have not been restricted or governed by any statutory provisions. They have been kept as a reserve fund to meet unusual cases of severe suffering and have been expended chiefly in procuring relief in cases of injury to the head or trunk.

I beg leave here to inclose a circular, which has been widely distributed, and which will illustrate at once the class of persons intended to be benefited and the efforts made to reach them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MURRAY,
Surgeon-General United States Army.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., ———, 188—.

Dr. ——— :

SIR: Congress having appropriated a small sum for furnishing special surgical ap-

pliances to those disabled in the military or naval service, your co-operation is respectfully invited in order that this relief may reach the class of persons intended to be benefited.

This office is desirous of obtaining authentic information regarding all existing cases of severe and unusual injuries. Should you have occasion to report such, it will be found useful to bear in mind the following points:

1. As no money commutation is authorized, only such cases need be presented as offer a fair prospect of being relieved by surgical or mechanical appliances.

2. Artificial limbs and apparatus for disabled limbs being otherwise provided for, by law, the injuries here in view are almost exclusively those affecting the head, face, or trunk.

3. As trusses are furnished under special legislation, hernia, when not complicated with other injuries, is not to be understood as covered by this appropriation for *special* appliances.

4. As the appropriation is small, it is proper that it be expended only on the most meritorious cases. It is therefore not intended to furnish appliances which are ordinarily within the means of the individual, nor those that are of a character so perishable that it would be difficult to keep up the supply. Regard is to be had chiefly to the severity of the injury, and the ability of the sufferer, unassisted, to procure relief.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. CRANE,

Surgeon-General United States Army.

Memorandum of State, War, and Navy building.

This is a building authorized by act of March 3, 1871. It covers a rectangular piece of ground 528 feet long by 292 feet broad, and from its cellar floor to the extreme top of the roof is 143 feet. It contains, in office and storage rooms, 260,000 square feet of surface. It has four fronts and a courtyard piece, styled the south wing east wing, north wing, west wing, and center wing, respectively.

For the south wing, ground was broken June 21, 1871, and the building was finished December, 1875. Time taken to build, 4 years and 6 months; cost of south wing, \$3,373,939.35.

For the east wing, ground was broken July 14, 1872, and the building was finished April 16, 1879. Time taken to build, 6 years and 9 months; cost of east wing, \$2,672,287.43.

For the north wing, same size as south, ground was broken May 22, 1879, and the building was finished December 23, 1882. Time taken to build, 3 years and 7 months. Cost of north wing, \$1,910,773.22.

For the west wing, same size as east, ground will be broken April 1, 1884, and building can be finished by March 4, 1888. Time to build, 3 years and 11 months. Estimated cost of west wing, \$2,123,612.54.

The center wing will be built in connection with the west wing. Estimated cost of center wing, \$323,659.74.

The total cost of the building completed, \$10,404,272.28.

Total estimated cost of west and center wings	\$2,447,272 28
Appropriations available so far for west and center wings:	
August 7, 1882	\$417,500 00
March 3, 1883	500,000 00
	917,500 00
Balance required to be appropriated to complete building	1,529,772 28
Say	1,530,000 00
Existing appropriations March 1, 1884	622,396 42
Outstanding indebtedness from existing contracts	494,794 05
	127,602 37
Available for building	

Which will be expended by July 1, 1884, and will excavate the cellars, build coal vaults, area walls, foundations of all walls, and procure the materials, bricks (1,000,000), cement, and columns and pilasters of sub-basement, basement, and first stories, as follows :

Labor on north wing approaches	\$4,000 00
Excavation	9,000 00
Concrete materials	10,000 00
Bricks, cement, &c.	13,000 00
Iron beams (two floors).....	18,000 00
Columns and pilasters (three stories)	16,000 00
Small iron castings.....	3,000 00
Miscellaneous iron.....	2,000 00
Machinery and scaffolding.....	10,000 00
Asphalt pavement of courtyards.....	6,000 00
Weigher's scales in courtyards.....	1,000 00
Labor and contingent rolls	35,602 37
	<hr/>
	127,602 37

The estimate of \$500,000 for year ending June 30, 1885, will procure the granite needed to complete the building, all the iron work for the building, except the roof, and all the other materials necessary for the building, to carry the structure nearly to the top of the third story by December, 1885, and is as follows:

Cut granite, to complete building	\$150,000 00
Bricks, cement, &c.	18,000 00
Iron beams, (three floors).....	19,000 00
Columns and pilasters, (three stories).....	12,000 00
Miscellaneous iron	2,000 00
Machinery and scaffolding.....	15,000 00
Cast-iron window and door frames and washboards	122,000 00
Iron work of library and stairway dome	37,000 00
Heating apparatus (materials).....	40,000 00
Labor and contingent rolls	85,000 00
	<hr/>
	500,000 00

The detailed estimate of the cost of the west and center wings is as follows :

Clearing site.....	\$800 00
Excavations	8,400 00
Concrete foundations, &c.	22,100 00
Granite work:	
Exterior walls	\$893,452 26
Handling and setting	48,857 63
Stairways	30,000 00
	<hr/>
	972,309 89
Drain-pipes and down-pipes.....	3,800 00
Brick-work:	
Coal-vaults	4,000 00
Walls and miscellaneous	255,699 00
Floors and paving	42,001 00
	<hr/>
	301,700 00
Galvanized flue-linings and dust-chutes.....	16,000 00
Asphalt-paving courtyards and driveways	7,000 00
Weigh-scales in courtyards with houses (2)	1,000 00
Iron-work:	
Floor beams	43,645 26
Columns and pilasters	35,000 00
Small castings	3,000 00
Miscellaneous	2,000 00
Door and window frames.....	108,000 00
Washboards and skirtings.....	14,000 00
Sash-pulleys and hanging	1,150 00
Sash-chain and fixtures.....	1,000 00
Roof and chimneys.....	75,000 00

Library	30,000 00	
Stairway dome	7,000 00	
Lathing and partitions	24,000 00	
		343,795 26
Roof covering and plastering:		
Concreting	3,100 00	
Coppering	16,000 00	
Slating	7,000 00	
Painting	5,000 00	
		31,100 00
Heating apparatus and pipe covering	75,000 00	
Steam apparatus: Pumps, fire, and water apparatus	12,000 00	
Plumbing and gas-piping	20,000 00	
Plastering and stucco work	73,000 00	
Telegraph tubes	1,700 00	
Gas fixtures	20,000 00	
Concreting floors	8,000 00	
Tiling floors and flagging	25,000 00	
Board flooring	22,850 75	
Cement flooring in attic	1,537 08	
Marble-basin slabs, &c	200 00	
Mantels and grates (36)	12,000 00	
Passenger elevators (4)	20,000 00	
Area elevators (2)	2,500 00	
Bronze balusters	11,500 00	
Bronze, and other hardware	7,000 00	
Window sashes and transoms	19,500 00	
Mahogany stair-railing	4,500 00	
Miscellaneous carpenter work	2,300 00	
Carpenter work in water-closets	9,000 00	
Glazing, and sky-lights	8,000 00	
Sash weights	4,200 00	
Doors and hanging	27,000 00	
Painting interior, decorative and plain	31,000 00	
Picture rods	4,000 00	
Heating and lighting during construction	8,000 00	
Cleaning down stonework	5,000 00	
Approaches and driveway gates	32,000 00	
Machinery	50,000 00	
		2,224,792 98
Contingencies, 12 per cent		222,479 30
Grand total		2,447,272 28

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 8, 1884.

SIR: Referring to your request recently made in a conference with me, to be informed of the value of the supplies manufactured at the Fort Leavenworth military prison for use of the Army, and whether the cost of the labor and materials have been reimbursed to the prison from Army appropriations, I have the honor to invite your attention to the inclosed copies of reports from the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, dated, respectively, March 3 and 6, which, it is believed, will afford the information desired.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

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

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, March 3, 1884.

Sir: I have the honor to state for your information concerning the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., that the prisoners employed at work for the Quartermaster's Department, either in the manufacture of supplies for the Army or at ordinary labor, are rated at 45 cents per diem for skilled labor and 35 cents per diem for unskilled labor. The earnings are not paid over to the prison authorities by the Quartermaster's Department but are charged against that Department in the form of an account, and afford no advantage to the prison as a distinct institution except for such supplies as can be furnished by the Department, the value of which is credited upon that account.

No money revenue is therefore deivered from the prison labor, and no funds are handled for the prison except those appropriated specifically for its maintenance. The material, out of which Army supplies are manufactured at the prison, is purchased under the direction of the Quartermaster-General and paid for with funds pertaining to his department, and really the only cost of the supplies so manufactured is for material, as the maintenance of the prisoners is a necessity whether employed or idle.

During the last fiscal year the labor of the prisoners aggregated 139,032 days, of which 58,021 days was skilled labor and 81,011 days was unskilled labor, representing earnings amounting to \$54,463.30. Of this labor a trifle more than half was for the Quartermaster's Department, and formed a charge against that Department of \$27,969.35, the remainder being upon prison buildings and walls erected, upon clothing, &c., for prisoners' use, and upon prison farm. During the same year the value of supplies received from the Quartermaster's Department for the use of the prison and credited upon the labor account was \$4,976.34.

The result of the labor during the year is briefly stated as follows: 35,000 pairs of boots, 30,000 pairs of shoes, 30,000 corn brooms, 4,000 barrack chairs, 335 sets of harness, one three-story brick building, 40 by 114 feet, one one-story building, 16 by 16 feet, 4,500 bushels of lime (burned), 4,330 pounds of broom-corn (raised), 160 acres of ground cultivated in vegetables for the prison, yielding 5,000 bushels potatoes, 20,000 heads of cabbage, 2,025 bushels corn, 200 bushels onions, 1,000 bushels tomatoes, 400 bushels beets, and other products, after the loss of 20 acres by overflow of the Missouri River. The doors and sash and their frames for new buildings are also made at the prison.

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

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

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

[Extract.]

* * * * *

The accompanying statement, marked A, shows the articles of clothing and other stores manufactured at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for the Quartermaster's Department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883; the value of the material entering into their manufacture, and the value of the prison labor employed in making the articles.

Another statement, marked B, shows the value of labor of all kinds performed for the Quartermaster's Department during the same period. It will be observed that the value of the prison labor given in statement A is included in statement B.

All the materials were purchased from the appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department.

The prison has not been reimbursed for the value of the labor performed for the Department, as under the decision of the honorable the Secretary of War, of May 12, 1880, copy herewith, the money cannot be used by the prison authorities without a reappropriation by Congress.

In this connection it should be stated that there was issued by the Quartermaster's Department to the prison, during the last fiscal year, clothing and equipage to the value of \$3,362.62, and stores to the value of \$1,613.72, which is to be considered to that extent as an offset for the labor performed.

A.—Statement showing articles of clothing and other stores manufactured at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for the Quartermaster's Department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883; also the cost of materials and prison labor:

Articles.	Number.	Cost.		
		Material.	Prison labor.	Total.
Boots.....pairs..	35,000	\$89,662 01	\$7,232 07	\$96,894 08
Shoes.....do.....	30,000	52,227 75	3,162 03	55,389 78
Chairs.....number..	4,000	4,513 27	562 05	5,075 32
Corn brooms.....do.....	30,000	7,244 18	1,703 25	8,947 43
Extra chair rods.....sets..	50	4 31	4 31
Harness, of all kinds.....do..	267	15,808 67	1,380 60	17,189 27
Total.....	169,460 19	14,040 00	188,500 19

Extract from office records.

J. G. CHANDLER,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

B.—Statement showing the value of labor of all kinds performed for the Quartermaster's Department by the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884:

	No. of days' work.	Per day.	Amount.
Prisoners making boots and shoes.....	23,098	\$0.45	\$10,394 10
Prisoners making chairs.....	1,249	45	562 05
Prisoners making corn brooms.....	3,785	45	1,703 25
Prisoners making boxes and crates for shipping.....	880	45	396 00
Prisoners making harness.....	3,068	45	1,380 00
Prisoners (stone cutters).....	52	45	23 40
Prisoners working on buildings of the Q. M. Dep't.....	4,013	45	1,805 85
Prisoners on general police work.....	3,587	35	1,255 45
Prisoners in storehouses and on general work.....	29,942	35	10,479 70
Total.....	28,000 40

Extract from office records.

J. G. CHANDLER,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

CLOTHING APPROPRIATION.

May 5, 1880. Balance in Treasury.....		\$14,807 44
Due San Francisco.....	\$824 99	
Jeffersonville.....	302 30	
Military prison.....	4,925 42	
Philadelphia.....	10,949 11	
		17,001 82
Deficiency.....		2,294 38

The foregoing statement is respectfully submitted to the Quartermaster-General.

The deficiency of \$2,294.38 will be more than covered by credits which will come in from sales to officers, &c.

Of the \$4,925.42 due the prison, after deducting \$494.88 cash on hand, is \$4,975.80 for prisoners' labor in making boots and shoes, and \$94.50 for prisoners' labor in making barrack chairs. Total, \$5,070.30.

I recommend that inasmuch as the prison earnings are not to be used by the prison, and as the amount due on that account is held in the Treasury and will be lost to the appropriation for clothing and equipage after the 30th of June next, and taking into

further consideration that the clothing appropriation has supplied the prison with clothing and equipage to the value of more than \$19,000, the \$4,975.80 be applied to the purchase of clothing, &c., needed to fill requisitions for the troops at posts on the Upper Missouri; that Captain Blunt be directed to retain of the \$494.88, in his possession, sufficient to pay the civilian foreman for June \$320, and royalty on heeling machine \$35, and deposit the balance with the United States Treasurer, credited to clothing and equipage appropriation. This would enable the Department to authorize expenditures to the amount of \$5,115.60.

S. B. HOLABIRD,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *May 5, 1880.*

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to the honorable the Secretary of War, concurring in the within recommendations.

It is waste of money to hold prison earnings till they go to surplus fund and are lost to the War Department. The attempt has been vainly pursued to get from Congress authority to spend these earnings without reappropriation. It is against the policy of the legislature to allow such expenditures, and it is, I believe, the best policy of the War Department to conform in such matters to the long-expressed will of the legislative body.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

May 7, 1880.

[Second indorsement.]

The within recommendations are concurred in by the Secretary of War.
By order of the Secretary of War.

H. T. CROSBY,

Chief Clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 12, 1880.*

Official copy.

J. G. CHANDLER,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

PUBLIC LAND SERVICE.

Statement of receipts and expenditures on account of disposals of the public lands.

Fiscal years.	Receipts from fees and commissions.	Expenses of local offices.	Net receipts from fees and commissions.	Receipts from cash sales.	Total net receipts from disposals of the public lands.
1880	\$1,027,534 65	\$488,949 88	\$538,584 77	\$1,255,583 90	\$1,794,168 67
1881	860,833 65	528,715 99	332,117 66	3,534,550 98	3,866,668 64
1882	1,124,534 15	577,736 64	546,797 51	6,628,775 92	7,175,573 43
1883	1,423,329 10	630,000 00	793,329 10	9,657,032 28	10,450,361 38
Total	4,436,231 55	2,225,402 51	2,210,829 04	21,075,943 08	23,286,772 12

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS,
March 10, 1884.

Detailed statement of expenses on account of disposal of public lands by fiscal years.

Years.	Salaries, fees, and commissions.	Contingent expenses.	Expense depositing.	Total.
1880	\$384,536 26	\$99,979 09	\$4,434 53	\$488,949 88
1881	431,851 51	90,916 09	5,948 39	528,715 99
1882	469,739 99	100,000 00	7,996 65	577,736 64
1883	500,000 00	120,000 00	10,000 00	630,000 00
Aggregate	1,786,127 76	410,895 18	28,379 57	2,225,402 51

Area of public and Indian lands disposed of by years, showing the receipts therefor, from July 1, 1880, to June 30, 1883.

Years.	Public lands.		Indian lands.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	
1880.....	14, 792, 371.65	\$2, 290, 161 60	643, 174.63	\$861, 778 23	15, 435, 546.28	\$3, 151, 939 83
1881.....	10, 128, 175.25	4, 402, 112 53	765, 221.80	1, 006, 691 63	10, 893, 397.05	5, 408, 804 16
1882.....	13, 998, 780.27	7, 759, 898 82	310, 386.13	634, 617 22	14, 309, 166.40	8, 394, 516 04
1883.....	19, 030, 796.89	11, 088, 479 43	399, 235.91	625, 404 27	19, 430, 032.80	11, 713, 883 70
Total..	57, 950, 124.06	25, 540, 652 38	2, 118, 018.47	3, 128, 491 35	60, 068, 142.33	28, 669, 148 73

Area of lands surveyed under the deposit system, and cost of survey thereof, by fiscal years, from July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1883.

Years.	Quantity.	Cost.
	<i>Acres.</i>	
1881.....	48, 552, 992.67	\$2, 039, 225 69
1882.....	43, 466, 427.09	1, 825, 589 93
1883.....	18, 776, 490.93	788, 612 61
Total	110, 795, 910.69	4, 653, 428 23

INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, February 23, 1884.

SIR: Referring to the proposition to make the appropriation for the printing of internal-revenue stamps directly to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, instead of to this office, which was the subject of our conversation this morning, I have to state in writing, as requested by you, that there are serious objections to this course.

Heretofore all expenses pertaining to stamps have been appropriated for directly to the Office of Internal Revenue, the Commissioner being charged by law (sec. 3238, U. S. Revised Statutes, and see also sec. 3446 Revised Statutes) with the duty of estimating therefor, and of supervising the expenditures under such appropriation. In the performance of this duty he must exercise proper economy, which cannot be done if all control or check on the cost of printing the stamps is taken from him. The proposed method of making the appropriation removes all control from the Commissioner, and takes from him the opportunity to reduce the cost by competition. It also deprives him of the means of determining the actual cost to the Government of the printing.

Upon a plan which the experience of many years has proved to be very valuable, this Bureau has itself long provided the peculiar character of paper needed for stamps for tobacco and distilled and fermented liquors in all their forms. That paper is supplied by this Bureau through the Secretary's office to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the sheets being all counted at both places. When the stamps are furnished to this Bureau each sheet of paper supplied to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing must be accounted for.

It has been demonstrated by experience that this system has many advantages. It contributes to carefulness and economy, and is especially necessary to that watchfulness over the paper used which is essential to the protection of the Government against fraudulent fabrications of stamps. Frauds could easily be perpetrated but for these checks and safeguards, which are used not only here but at the mills where the paper is manufactured.

The requirements of the service vary from year to year, so that it is impracticable to anticipate the manner of this expenditure, or to determine a year or more in advance how much will be needed for paper, &c., and how much for printing. Changes in the law, and in the business of the country affected by the internal-revenue laws, might change very materially the proportionate amounts of paper and printing that would be required after the appropriation therefor had been made, and whether the printing were required or not, the appropriation for the same would be absorbed in the gross amount appropriated for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

There was appropriated last year for stamps, paper, and dies for the present fiscal year the sum of \$500,000. The appropriation asked for next year is \$475,000. It is thought that this amount will be necessary for the service, as the reduction of taxation effected by the act of March 3, 1883, will not materially reduce the cost of stamps required. The reduction of the tax on tobacco does not reduce the number or cost of stamps to be used therefor, and the natural increase of business will nearly make up the amount of adhesive and other stamps abolished by said act, the cost of which to the Government was comparatively small.

The title of this appropriation has usually been "*stamps, paper, and dies,*" but the word "*dies*" is now, and indeed has long been, almost superfluous. The appropriations were originally made to cover the cost of engraving dies for stamps, but for many years the cost of engraving has been borne by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and paid for in the price of the stamps. As the dies are not very often renewed, the cost is inconsiderable.

The subject of transferring the appropriation to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has had the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Committee on Appropriations for the last two years. The subject has been suggested usually by some one connected with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but has always been overruled, doubtless for the reasons herein set forth.

A copy of a letter addressed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the Secretary of the Treasury on this subject, under date of the 19th of February, 1883, is attached hereto for your consideration.

Very respectfully,

WALTER EVANS,
Commissioner.

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, February 19, 1883.

SIR: My attention has just been called to the estimate made by you for stamps, dies, and paper for the next fiscal year, in which you have divided the original estimate of \$500,000 made by this office, giving \$425,000 of it to the Bureau of Engraving and printing and leaving the residue, or \$80,000, to be expended by this office in procuring paper, &c.

I question the expediency of making this change in the method of appropriating for the expenses of collecting the internal revenue. Heretofore all such expenses have been appropriated for directly to the Internal Revenue Office, the Commissioner being charged with the duty of estimating therefor, and of supervising the expenditure of the same. The law requires the Commissioner to procure appropriate stamps for the payment of taxes, and in the performance of this duty he must exercise proper economy, which cannot be done if all control or check upon the cost of printing the same is taken from him. When the work of printing these stamps was given to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing it was upon the condition that the work should be done as cheaply as it was being done under existing contracts. The proposed change removes all opportunity of reducing the cost by competition, even should the new method of printing stamps by steam presses, or any other improvement for lessening the expense, be adopted. It also deprives the Commissioner of the means of determining the actual cost to the Government of the printing of the stamps issued.

The requirements of the service vary so that it is impracticable to anticipate the manner of such expenditure, so as to determine a year or more in advance how much will be needed for paper, &c., and how much for printing.

Changes in the law or in the business of the country affected by the internal revenue laws might change very materially the proportionate amounts of paper and printing that would be required after the appropriation therefor had been made, and, whether the printing would be required or not, the appropriation for the same would be absorbed in the gross sum appropriated for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

I respectfully request that you call the attention of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives to this subject, and that you recommend that the appropriation be made as heretofore.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

GREEN B. RAUM,
Commissioner.

Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, February 26, 1884.

SIR: Referring to my recent interview with you in relation to the estimates for conducting the operations of this Bureau for the next fiscal year, I have the honor to submit in writing the following statement in relation to the appropriation for "*detecting and bringing to punishment persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the same,*" provided for by section 3463 Revised Statutes of the United States.

This appropriation is used exclusively for the purpose indicated in the section referred to, and is of great value to the service. It provides the only means available by this Department for obtaining from unofficial sources information of violations of internal-revenue law. In fact, it is indispensable.

The results obtained from the expenditure of comparatively so small a sum are, to my mind, conclusive evidence of the wisdom of the appropriation, and of its judicious and economical use.

Besides the direct and indirect prevention of frauds which ensues from the vigilance which this fund enables us to exercise, the sums actually realized in money probably in each year exceed the amount expended, to say nothing of the positive detection and punishment of violations of the law.

From this appropriation are paid all rewards to informers leading to the recovery of uncollected taxes. It is necessary in large cities as well as in the country to watch the operations of producers and dealers in spirits and manufacturers of cigars, by persons not in the service, deputy collectors being so well known that their services in a detective way are generally useless. In the city of New York especially it is absolutely necessary, in order to suppress frauds, to rely upon this detective force, and we usually keep employed as many as three of them to assist the revenue agent in charge.

The suppression of illicit distillation in the Southern States can only be accomplished by paying for information of the location of stills. The operators can always elude the regular force of officers, they being well known throughout the territory to which they are assigned.

The regulations of this Department formerly provided a reward of \$50 for information of each still seized. By the present system the cost of that information does not exceed \$10 per still.

It also frequently becomes necessary in large distilling districts to watch the operations of registered distillers at night, and for this purpose it is absolutely necessary to employ strangers to the distillers.

The expenditure of this appropriation is guarded with great care. The reward for information is only paid upon the certificate of the collector, and after the taxes recovered are actually deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

Where money is expended through collectors or revenue agents, the accounts are settled upon a bill sworn to by the collector or agent, and supported by subvouchers duly sworn to by the claimant. A statement must accompany each account showing how, where, and the exact time the person claiming pay was occupied, and the results accomplished. These accounts are carefully examined in this office and pass under the scrutiny of all the accounting officers of the Treasury Department. They can only be paid upon the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and are finally settled in the office of the First Comptroller. The accounts for every dollar expended from this appropriation have been thus settled, and are now with the vouchers on file in the Register's Office subject to examination.

The sum paid for information leading to the recovery of uncollected taxes and penalties never exceeds 10 per cent. of the amount of taxes actually recovered and paid into the Treasury, and not unfrequently a less sum is awarded.

It is often of the utmost importance to the detection and punishment of offenses against the internal-revenue law that the revenue agents shall be assisted by persons employed expressly for that purpose. It has been

the custom to employ a few such persons for short periods of time as they were needed, and the results have been most beneficial.

In short, the appropriation is one of the most important asked. Its expenditure is carefully watched, and my experience confirms me in the conviction that it is absolutely essential to that perfection of efficiency in the service which is wanted.

While it would take a small volume to report in the fullest detail the expenditures made out of this appropriation, all the papers pertaining to it are, as stated, on the files of the Register of the Treasury, and that fact is stated in my annual report, pages 14 and 15, where the statement was made in regard to the expenditure of the appropriation, which it was supposed came up to the requirements of the law. At all events, that statement was made in the same manner as it had been made in the several annual reports of my predecessor. The utmost fullness of detailed information on the subject can, of course, always be obtained at the office of the Register of the Treasury.

Very respectfully,

WALTER EVANS,
Commissioner.

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

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