

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

FEBRUARY 3, 1887.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

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

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill H. R. 11028.]

In presenting the bill making appropriations for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, the Committee on Appropriations submit the following in explanation thereof:

The estimates upon which the bill is based are to be found on pages 9 to 69, and 74 to 79, and 157 of the Book of Estimates for 1888, and aggregate in all \$21,173,831.07, of which amount there is recommended in the bill \$20,286,910.87.

The appropriations for the same purposes for the current fiscal year aggregate \$20,705,456.37; being \$418,545.50 more than is recommended in the accompanying bill for the service of the fiscal year 1888.

The amount contained in the bill is \$886,920.20 less than the aggregate estimates.

Limitations on the expenditure of certain sums contained in the bill, and not heretofore imposed, are prescribed as follows:

With reference to the appropriation for salaries of the Civil Service Commission, it is provided that the appropriation—

shall not be available until any rules of the Civil Service Commission now in force which exclude from its examination applicants over forty-five years of age shall be abolished.

Coupled with the appropriation for rent of buildings for the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Marine-Hospital Service, and a portion of the Second Auditor's Office, it is provided that—

on or before February 29, 1888, the above-named offices shall be removed to rooms, to be assigned to them by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the Winder building, corner of Seventeenth and F streets.

Coupled with and following the appropriation of \$60,000, which is recommended for new furniture, &c., for the new west and center wings of the State, War, and Navy building, it is provided—

That furniture now owned by the Government, and in use by Offices and Bureaus which are to occupy the new west and center wings of the State, War, and Navy

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building, shall be used as far as practicable, whether it conforms to any regulation plan which has been or may be made for furnishing said wings or not.

That the offices and clerical force of the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Paymaster-General, Chief of Engineers, Bureau of Military Justice, Chief of Ordnance, so much of the clerical force of the Adjutant-General's Office now occupying rented buildings, and so much of the office and clerical force of the Surgeon-General's Office as cannot be accommodated in the building for the Army Medical Museum and Library shall, on or before the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, be removed to the west and center wing of the State, War, and Navy Department building, and to occupy such rooms therein as may be assigned to them by the Secretary of War.

Under authority of a resolution of the House adopted December 17, 1886, consolidations of offices of surveyors-general are made as follows: Nevada with California, Wyoming with Colorado, Minnesota with Dakota, Idaho with Washington Territory; and the following provision is recommended in the bill abolishing all of the offices of surveyors-general on and after July 1, 1888:

That on and after the 1st day of July, 1888, the offices of surveyor-general be, and the same are hereby, abolished, and the duties performed by surveyors-general shall thereafter be performed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. And the Secretary of the Interior shall, in the annual estimates of expenses for the fiscal year 1889, submit estimates for the expense of the transfer to, and the care and custody of the records of said offices of surveyor-general by the General Land Office.

The following limitation attached to the appropriation in the current law for salaries and expenses of collectors and deputy collectors of internal revenue is omitted from the accompanying bill:

That the number of deputy collectors, gaugers, storekeepers, and clerks employed in the collection of internal revenue shall not be increased, nor shall the salary of said officers and employees be increased beyond the salaries paid during the last fiscal year.

Changes in the rate of compensation of and the number or grade of officers or employés of the Government, as compared with the current law, are recommended in the bill as follows:

SENATE.

No provision is made for clerks to Senators who are not chairmen of committees. The amount appropriated for this purpose in the current law was \$23,232. The amount estimated for the next fiscal year and to cover a long session of Congress is \$40,896.

Otherwise the bill provides for the officers, clerks, messengers, and others in the service of the Senate in the same terms as is contained in the current law, except where it is necessary to provide for the difference between the approaching long session and the short session of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

No provision is made for the following officers:

Assistant to the Clerk to prepare the general index to the Journals of Congress, \$2,000.

Clerk to the Speaker, \$1,600.

Assistant clerk to the Committee on War Claims, \$1,200.

The following salaries are reduced:

Tally clerk, from \$3,000 to \$2,500.

Newspaper clerk, from \$2,000 to \$1,400.

The salary of the clerk to the Speaker's table is increased from \$1,600 to \$1,800.

An assistant to the file clerk, at \$900, is recommended.

The session employés are provided for on the basis of a long session, or seven months' service, as compared with a short session, or four months, in the current law.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Two clerks of class 3 are given in lieu of 2 clerks of class 4, and 1 clerk of class 2 in lieu of 1 of the first class, making a net reduction in the aggregate salaries of the office of \$200.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The salary of the private secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury is increased from \$2,000 to 2,200, and 1 clerk at \$1,000 is transferred to the Secretary's office from the Internal-Revenue Bureau.

One laborer at \$480 is substituted for 1 at \$360, under the chief clerk.

One clerk at \$840 is omitted in the Appointment Division.

One clerk of class 2 is given in lieu of 1 of class 4 in the Division of Public Moneys.

Two copyists at \$840 are given in lieu of 1 clerk at \$1,200 and 1 at \$900 in the Division of Loans and Currency.

One clerk of class 2 is given in lieu of 1 of class 4 in the Division of Stationery, Printing, and Blanks.

The salary of the chief of the Division of Captured Property Claims and Lands is reduced from \$2,500 to \$2,250, and 2 clerks at \$1,000 each are omitted.

In the Miscellaneous Division, 1 messenger at \$840, 2 laborers at \$660 each, 1 laborer at \$550, and 3 laborers at \$500 each are omitted.

Making a total reduction of 9 persons in the Secretary's office, and a reduction in the aggregate compensation of \$12,611.20.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.

One clerk of class 3, and 1 of class 1 are omitted.

FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

One skilled laborer, at \$840, is given in lieu of 1 clerk at \$900.

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SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

An additional chief of division, at \$2,100, is provided for. Two clerks of class 4; 2 clerks of class 3; 2 clerks of class 2; 2 clerks of class 1, and 1 clerk at \$900 are omitted, making a net reduction of 8 clerks and of \$10,800 in the aggregate of salaries in the office.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS'S OFFICE.

The salary of the Commissioner is reduced from \$4,000 to \$3,600.

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

An increase is made of 2 clerks of class 4, and of 2 charwomen at \$180 each, and the clerks of class 1 are reduced 4; making a net reduction of \$840 in the aggregate salaries of the office.

SIXTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

An additional assorter of money-orders at \$720, and 1 laborer at \$660, are given.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Two additional pressmen, at \$1,200 each; 3 separators and 3 feeders, at \$660 each, are given.

INTERNAL-REVENUE BUREAU.

One chemist and 1 microscopist, at \$2,500 each, authorized by the act of August 2, 1886, are provided for.

The clerks of class 3 are reduced one, and a clerk at \$1,000 is transferred to the Secretary's office.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Two hundred dollars additional to the clerk acting as Commissioner is provided for, and the clerks of class 2 are reduced one.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION.

A reduction is made of 1 clerk of class 2, and the pay of the office attendant is increased from \$680 to \$720.

OFFICE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

The salary of the examiner is increased from \$2,300 and that of the computer from \$2,200 to \$2,400 each.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

The salaries of the assistant treasurers at Baltimore, Cincinnati, Saint Louis, and San Francisco are reduced from \$4,500 to \$4,000 each.

The salaries of the assistant treasurers at Chicago and Philadelphia are increased from \$4,500 to \$5,000 each.

MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

CARSON, NEV.

No provision is made for operating the mint at Carson, Nev. A custodian for the building at \$1,200 is recommended.

DENVER, COLO.

The salary of the assayer in charge is reduced from \$2,500 to \$2,250. The melter, at \$2,250; chief clerk, \$1,800, and 1 clerk and the assistant assayer, at \$1,400 each, are omitted.

HELENA, MONT.

The salary of the assayer in charge is reduced from \$2,250 to \$2,000, and that of the chief clerk from \$1,800 to \$1,600.

SAINT LOUIS, MO.

The salary of the assayer in charge is reduced from \$2,500 to \$2,000.

TERRITORIES.

ALASKA.

The salaries of the governor and judge are reduced from \$3,000 each to \$2,600 and \$2,500, respectively.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Claims Division is consolidated with the regular force, and the whole is reorganized in accordance with the wishes of the Quartermaster-General, making a reduction of 13 persons and \$14,600 in the aggregate salaries of the office.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

An additional watchman is provided for at \$660.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

A reduction is made of one office attendant at \$420.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

One clerk of class 3 is given in lieu of 1 of class 2.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Two public-land inspectors at \$2,500 each are omitted.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Two additional law clerks at \$2,000 each are provided for.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The salary of the Commissioner is increased from \$4,000 to \$4,500, the assistant commissioners from \$3,000 to \$3,250, and the chief clerks from \$2,250 to \$2,400, and two clerks at \$900 each are omitted.

INDIAN OFFICE.

The Commissioner's salary is increased from \$4,000 to \$4,500.

PENSION OFFICE.

The 2 qualified surgeons at \$2,000 each are omitted, and the number of medical examiners at \$1,800 each are increased from eighteen to twenty.

PATENT OFFICE.

The salary of the assistant commissioner is increased from \$3,000 to \$3,250.

Two clerks of class 2, 3 clerks of class 1, 2 clerks at \$1,000 each, and 3 copyists at \$900 each are omitted, making a reduction of 10 persons and a net reduction of \$10,850 in the aggregate of salaries in the office.

SURVEYORS-GENERAL.

A consolidation of the offices of surveyors-general is made as follows:
 Nevada with California.
 Wyoming with Colorado.
 Minnesota with Dakota.
 Idaho with Washington Territory.

This consolidation dispenses with four surveyor-general's offices, whose aggregate salaries were \$8,600, and the total expenses of the offices of surveyors-general is reduced thereby from \$92,400 to \$74,700.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE FIRST ASSISTANT.

The salary of the First Assistant Postmaster-General is increased from \$4,000 to \$4,500, and that of the Superintendent of Free Delivery from \$2,500 to \$3,000, and the clerks of class 4 is increased one.

The following reductions are made: One clerk of class 2, 2 clerks of class 1, and 6 clerks at \$1,000 each, being a reduction of 9 persons and a net reduction of \$7,100 in the aggregate salaries of the office.

FOREIGN MAILS OFFICE.

The salary of the Superintendent is reduced from \$3,000 to \$2,500.

DISBURSING CLERK'S OFFICE.

The salary of the disbursing clerk and superintendent of the building is increased from \$2,100 to \$2,250.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

One assistant attorney in the Court of Claims at \$2,000 is provided for.

OFFICE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

One clerk of class 4 and 2 clerks of class 1 are omitted, and 2 additional clerks of class 2 are provided for, making a net reduction of \$1,400 in aggregate of salaries.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

One additional district judge at \$4,000 and 1 at \$3,500, 1 district attorney at \$200, and 1 district marshal at \$200, are provided for.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

One clerk at \$1,200 is omitted.

In an appendix to this report will be found letters and statements made to the committee concerning various features of the bill.

Following is a statement showing in detail, by Departments and Bureaus or Offices, the estimates submitted for 1888, the appropriations for 1887, and the recommendations of the bill for 1888:

Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Bill, 1888.

Object.	Appropriations for 1887.		Estimates for 1888.		Recommended for 1888.	
	Amounts.	No. of salaries.	Amounts.	No. of salaries.	Amounts.	No. of salaries.
<i>Senate.</i>						
For salaries of Senators	\$380,000 00	76	\$380,000 00	76	\$380,000 00	76
mileage	33,000 00		33,000 00		33,000 00	
For salaries of officers and employés	304,191 52	248	341,284 82	248	300,388 82	216
reporting debates	25,000 00		25,000 00		25,000 00	
contingent expenses	60,070 00		71,980 00		69,980 00	
Total Senate	802,261 52	324	851,264 82	324	808,368 82	292
For compiling Congressional Directory	1,200 00		1,200 00		1,200 00	
<i>Capitol Police.</i>						
For salaries	36,600 00	34	36,600 00	34	36,600 00	34
contingent	100 00		100 00		100 00	
Total Capitol police	36,700 00	34	36,700 00	34	36,700 00	34
<i>House of Representatives.</i>						
For salaries of Members and Delegates	1,695,000 00	333	1,695,000 00	333	1,695,000 00	333
mileage	110,624 00		110,624 00		110,624 00	
For salaries of officers and employés	363,196 50	306	393,973 50	306	388,113 50	304
contingent expenses	113,937 00		113,987 00		113,937 00	
Total House of Representatives	2,282,757 50	639	2,313,584 50	639	2,307,674 50	637

Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Bill, 1888—Continued.

Object.	Appropriations for 1887.		Estimates for 1888.		Recommended for 1888.	
	Amounts.	No. of salaries.	Amounts.	No. of salaries.	Amounts.	No. of salaries.
<i>Public Printer.</i>						
For salaries	\$15,300 00	7	\$15,300 00	7	\$15,100 00	7
contingent expenses	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....
Total office Public Printer	18,300 00	7	18,300 00	7	18,100 00	7
<i>Library of Congress.</i>						
For salaries	38,560 00	26	40,920 00	28	38,560 00	26
miscellaneous expenses	14,000 00	.....	16,000 00	.....	11,500 00	.....
Total Library of Congress	52,560 00	26	56,920 00	28	50,060 00	26
<i>Botanic Garden.</i>						
For superintendent	1,800 00	1	1,800 00	1	1,800 00	1
wages and miscellaneous expenses	21,573 75	.....	21,773 75	.....	17,073 75	.....
Total Botanic Garden	23,373 75	1	23,573 75	1	18,873 75	1
<i>Executive.</i>						
For the President	50,000 00	1	50,000 00	1	50,000 00	1
For the President of the Senate	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....
For salaries Executive Office	33,864 00	22	33,864 00	22	33,864 00	22
miscellaneous expenses	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00	.....
Total Executive	94,864 00	23	94,864 00	23	94,864 00	23

Civil Service Commission.

For salaries.....	24,800 00	13	24,800 00	13	24,800 00	13
traveling and miscellaneous expenses	7,000 00	-----	10,000 00	-----	2,000 00	-----
Total Civil Service.....	31,800 00	13	34,800 00	13	26,800 00	13

Department of State.

For salaries.....	115,350 00	78	122,350 00	82	115,350 00	78
extra clerical labor	-----	-----	5,000 00	-----	-----	-----
miscellaneous and contingent expenses	18,280 00	-----	24,780 00	-----	18,580 00	-----
Total Department of State.....	133,630 00	78	152,130 00	82	133,930 00	78

Treasury Department.

For salaries Secretary's Office	500,071 00	512	505,559 20	511	492,948 00	503
stationery	30,000 00	-----	30,000 00	-----	25,000 00	-----
postage	2,250 00	-----	1,750 00	-----	1,750 00	-----
rent of buildings	8,625 00	-----	8,625 00	-----	5,750 00	-----
contingent expenses	77,500 00	-----	84,100 00	-----	74,500 00	-----
For salaries Supervising Architect's Office	18,220 00	10	15,420 00	8	15,420 00	8
For salaries First Comptroller's Office	87,460 00	62	87,460 00	62	87,400 00	62
For salaries Second Comptroller's Office	105,820 00	73	95,020 00	65	95,020 00	65
For salaries Commissioner of Customs' Office	49,430 00	33	49,430 00	33	49,030 00	33
For salaries First Auditor's Office	88,810 00	63	88,810 00	63	88,810 00	63
For salaries Second Auditor's Office	277,930 00	207	285,490 00	213	277,090 00	207
For restoring rolls Second Auditor's Office.....	21,000 00	-----	21,000 00	-----	21,000 00	-----
For salaries Third Auditor's Office	200,870 00	147	200,870 00	147	200,870 00	147
For salaries Fourth Auditor's Office	69,390 00	50	69,390 00	50	69,390 00	50
For salaries Fifth Auditor's Office	47,610 00	33	47,610 00	33	47,610 00	33
For salaries Sixth Auditor's Office	500,710 00	410	527,890 00	436	502,090 00	412
For salaries Treasurer's Office.....	272,701 60	226	288,924 80	245	279,064 80	234
For salaries Register's Office	139,750 00	108	142,760 00	110	139,750 00	108
For salaries Comptroller of the Currency's Office	103,120 00	79	103,120 00	79	103,120 00	79
expenses special examinations and of operating macerating-machine..	2,000 00	-----	2,000 00	-----	2,000 00	-----
books, magazines	-----	-----	500 00	-----	-----	-----
For salaries Commissioner of Internal Revenue's Office.....	259,190 00	201	265,440 00	203	261,590 00	201
For salaries Light-House Board	16,480 00	12	36,240 00	29	16,480 00	12
For salaries Life-Saving Service Office	38,480 00	27	38,680 00	27	38,480 00	27

Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Bill, 1888—Continued.

Object.	Appropriations for 1887.		Estimates for 1888.		Recommended for 1888.	
	Amounts.	No. of salaries.	Amounts.	No. of salaries.	Amounts.	No. of salaries.
<i>Treasury Department—Continued.</i>						
For salaries Bureau of Navigation.....	\$29,380 00	24	\$28,880 00	23	\$28,180 00	23
For salaries Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	17,450 00	11	17,450 00	11	17,450 00	11
For salaries Bureau of Statistics.....	46,060 00	36	46,120 00	36	46,060 00	36
collecting statistics.....	5,500 00					
For salaries Secret Service Division.....	12,980 00	8	11,800 00	7	11,620 00	7
For salaries Standard Weights and Measures Office.....	3,537 00	3	3,535 00	3	3,537 00	3
contingent expenses.....	500 00		500 00		400 00	
expenses of International Committee.....	600 00		600 00		600 00	
For salaries office Director of the Mint.....	27,940 00	18	29,840 00	19	28,240 00	18
freight on bullion and coin (heretofore in sundry civil act).....	7,500 00		10,000 00		7,500 00	
contingent miscellaneous expenses.....	8,000 00		8,250 00		7,750 00	
Total Treasury Department.....	3,076,864 60*	2,353	3,153,064 00*	2,413	3,045,499 80	2,342
<i>Independent Treasury.</i>						
For salaries at Baltimore.....	21,600 00	14	23,500 00	15	21,100 00	14
For salaries at Boston.....	36,060 00	22	40,800 00	24	36,060 00	22
For salaries at Chicago.....	23,200 00	16	29,360 00	18	23,700 00	16
For salaries at Cincinnati.....	16,560 00	12	17,060 00	12	16,060 00	12
For salaries at New Orleans.....	13,690 00	9	19,240 00	12	13,690 00	9
For salaries at New York.....	168,490 00	95	177,760 00	100	168,490 00	95
For additional clerical force (in sundry civil act, 1887).....	6,400 00	3			6,400 00	3
For salaries at Philadelphia.....	36,540 00	28	43,480 00	28	37,040 00	28
For salaries at Saint Louis.....	15,860 00	10	16,360 00	10	15,360 00	10
For salaries at San Francisco.....	27,120 00	15	31,420 00	17	26,620 00	15
For salaries special agents, &c.....	4,000 00		5,000 00		4,000 00	
For expert counters and their expenses.....			17,550 00	5		

checks and drafts	8,000 00	-----	8,000 00	-----	8,000 00	-----
Total Independent Treasury	377,520 00	224	429,530 00	241	376,520 00	224
<i>Mints and Assay Offices.</i>						
For salaries at Carson, Nev	29,550 00	14	16,400 00	8	1,200 00	1
wages of workmen	60,000 00	-----	25,000 00	-----	-----	-----
contingent expenses	25,000 00	-----	10,000 00	-----	300 00	-----
For salaries at Denver, Colo.....	10,950 00	6	10,950 00	6	3,850 00	2
wages of workmen	14,000 00	-----	16,000 00	-----	-----	-----
contingent expenses	6,000 00	-----	8,000 00	-----	8,000 00	-----
For salaries at New Orleans, La	31,950 00	17	31,950 00	17	31,950 00	17
wages of workmen	74,000 00	-----	74,000 00	-----	74,000 00	-----
contingent expenses	35,000 00	-----	35,000 00	-----	35,000 00	-----
For salaries at Philadelphia, Pa.....	41,550 00	18	42,300 00	18	41,550 00	18
wages of workmen	293,000 00	-----	293,000 00	-----	293,000 00	-----
contingent expenses	100,000 00	-----	100,000 00	-----	100,000 00	-----
For salaries at San Francisco, Cal.....	41,900 00	18	41,900 00	18	41,900 00	18
wages of workmen	170,000 00	-----	170,000 00	-----	170,000 00	-----
contingent expenses	40,000 00	-----	40,000 00	-----	40,000 00	-----
For salaries at Boise City, Idaho.....	3,000 00	2	3,400 00	2	3,000 00	2
wages and contingent expenses.....	5,000 00	-----	9,500 00	-----	6,000 00	-----
For salaries at Charlotte, N. C	2,750 00	2	2,750 00	2	2,750 00	2
wages and contingent expenses.....	2,000 00	-----	2,000 00	-----	2,000 00	-----
For salaries at Helena, Mont	7,700 00	4	7,950 00	4	7,000 00	4
wages of workmen	12,000 00	-----	13,500 00	-----	12,000 00	-----
contingent expenses	6,000 00	-----	6,000 00	-----	5,000 00	-----
For salaries at New York, N. Y	39,250 00	17	39,250 00	17	39,250 00	17
wages of workmen	25,000 00	-----	25,000 00	-----	20,000 00	-----
contingent expenses	10,000 00	-----	10,000 00	-----	10,000 00	-----
For salaries at Saint Louis, Mo.....	3,500 00	2	3,500 00	2	3,000 00	2
wages and contingent expenses	3,000 00	-----	2,400 00	-----	2,000 00	-----
Total mints and assay offices	1,092 100 00	100	1,039,750 00	94	952,750 00	83
<i>Government in the Territories.</i>						
For salaries in Alaska	20,500 00	13	20,500 00	13	19,600 00	13
contingent expenses	2,000 00	-----	2,000 00	-----	2,000 00	-----
For salaries in Arizona.....	13,900 00	6	13,900 00	6	13,900 00	6

Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Bill, 1888—Continued.

Object.	Appropriations for 1887.		Estimates for 1888.		Recommended for 1888.	
	Amounts.	No. of salaries.	Amounts.	No. of salaries.	Amounts.	No. of salaries.
<i>Government in the Territories—Continued.</i>						
contingent expenses	\$500 00		\$500 00		\$500 00	
legislative expenses	25,700 00		2,000 00		2,000 00	
For salaries in Dakota	22,400 00	8	22,400 00	8	22,400 00	8
contingent expenses	500 00		500 00		500 00	
legislative expenses	42,400 00		2,550 00		2,000 00	
For salaries in Idaho	13,400 00	5	13,400 00	5	13,400 00	5
contingent expenses	500 00		500 00		500 00	
legislative expenses	27,045 00		6,405 00		2,000 00	
For salaries in Montana	16,400 00	6	16,400 00	6	16,400 00	6
contingent expenses	500 00		500 00		500 00	
legislative expenses	22,000 00		3,850 00		2,450 00	
For salaries in New Mexico	13,900 00	6	13,900 00	6	13,900 00	6
contingent expenses	500 00		500 00		500 00	
legislative expenses	20,990 00		2,980 00		1,800 00	
For salaries in Utah	13,400 00	5	13,400 00	5	13,400 00	5
contingent expenses	500 00		500 00		500 00	
legislative expenses	1,500 00		22,490 00		22,000 00	
For commission salaries	25,000 00	5	25,000 00	5	25,000 00	5
commission contingent expenses	10,000 00		15,000 00		8,000 00	
expenses officers of election	25,000 00		25,000 00		20,000 00	
For salaries in Washington	16,400 00	6	16,400 00	6	16,400 00	6
contingent expenses	500 00		500 00		500 00	
legislative expenses	1,000 00		23,190 00		22,000 00	
For salaries in Wyoming	13,400 00	5	13,400 00	5	13,400 00	5
contingent expenses	500 00		500 00		500 00	
legislative expenses	1,000 00		26,740 00		22,000 00	
Total government in the Territories	351,335 00	65	304,905 00	65	278,050 00	65

Internal Revenue.

For salaries and expenses of collectors and deputies, &c.....	1,815,000 00	-----	1,900,000 00	-----	1,850,000 00	-----
For salaries and expenses of agents, &c	1,970,000 00	-----	1,950,000 00	-----	1,900,000 00	-----
Total internal revenue	3,785,000 00	-----	3,850,000 00	-----	3,750,000 00	-----

War Department.

For salaries Secretary's Office	111,850 00	88	121,640 00	89	111,850 00	88
stationery	25,000 00	-----	25,000 00	-----	25,000 00	-----
contingent expenses	59,000 00	-----	60,000 00	-----	60,000 00	-----
furniture for new west and center wings	-----	-----	130,000 00	-----	60,000 00	-----
rent	40,300 00	-----	41,300 00	-----	24,495 00	-----
postage	2,500 00	-----	2,500 00	-----	2,500 00	-----
For salaries Adjutant-General's Office	703,700 00	584	703,700 00	584	703,700 00	584
For salaries Inspector-General's Office	3,720 00	3	3,720 00	3	3,720 00	3
For salaries Bureau of Military Justice.....	13,260 00	11	13,460 00	11	13,260 00	11
For salaries Signal Office	10,660 00	10	10,660 00	10	10,660 00	10
services scientific experts, &c.....	30,000 00	-----	30,000 00	-----	30,000 00	-----
For salaries Quartermaster-General's Office	189,955 00	160	191,155 00	160	175,395 00	147
subsistence, &c., of agents	12,000 00	-----	12,000 00	-----	6,000 00	-----
For salaries Commissary-General's Office	43,730 00	38	43,730 00	38	43,730 00	38
For salaries Surgeon-General's Office	512,080 00	427	512,080 00	427	512,080 00	427
For salaries Paymaster-General's Office	57,710 00	47	57,710 00	47	57,710 00	47
For salaries Office Chief Ordnance	44,860 00	36	45,860 00	37	44,860 00	36
For salaries Chief of Engineer's Office	23,240 00	17	23,960 00	18	23,240 00	17
For salaries Rebellion Records' Office.....	27,350 00	23	27,380 00	23	27,350 00	23
For salaries building corner Seventeenth and F streets.....	8,020 00	14	8,020 00	14	8,020 00	14
Total War Department.....	1,918,965 00	1,458	2,063,875 00	1,461	1,943,600 00	1,445

Public Buildings and Grounds.

For salaries	17,620 00	23	21,100 00	26	18,280 00	24
For overseers, foremen, laborers, &c	23,000 00	-----	30,000 00	-----	28,000 00	-----
For rent and contingent expenses	1,400 00	-----	1,400 00	-----	1,400 00	-----
Total Public Buildings and Grounds	47,020 00	23	52,500 00	26	47,680 00	24

Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Bill—Continued.

Object.	Appropriations for 1887.		Estimates for 1888.		Recommended for 1888.	
	Amounts.	No. of salaries.	Amounts.	No. of salaries.	Amounts.	No. of salaries.
<i>State, War, and Navy Building.</i>						
For salaries	\$89,920 00	157	\$90,640 00	158	\$89,920 00	157
fuel, light, and repairs.....	34,000 00	.....	34,000 00	.....	35,000 00	.....
Total State, War, and Navy building.....	123,920 00	157	124,640 00	158	124,920 00	157
<i>Navy Department.</i>						
For salaries Secretary's Office	59,530 00	44	60,930 00	45	59,530 00	44
contingent expenses	11,000 00	.....	11,000 00	.....	11,000 00	.....
library books.....	1,000 00	.....	2,500 00	.....	500 00	.....
For salaries Bureau of Yards and Docks	11,980 00	9	11,980 00	9	11,980 00	9
For salaries Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting	14,780 00	12	14,780 00	12	14,780 00	12
For salaries Bureau of Navigation.....	11,340 00	10	11,340 00	10	11,340 00	10
For salaries office of Naval Records of the Rebellion	2,640 00	3	2,640 00	3	2,640 00	3
contingent expenses .....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
For salaries Nautical Almanac Office	15,480 00	13	15,480 00	13	15,480 00	13
pay of computers on piece work.....	8,400 00	.....	8,400 00	.....	8,400 00	.....
For salaries Hydrographic Office	5,860 00	6	5,440 00	5	5,440 00	5
draughtsmen, engravers, &c	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	.....
miscellaneous expenses	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	.....
rent, gas, repairs, &c.....	1,300 00	.....	2,500 00	.....	1,300 00	.....
contingent expenses branch offices	5,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	7,500 00	.....
printing and binding .....	.....	.....	12,000 00	.....	.....	.....
contingent expenses .....	.....	.....	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....
For salaries Naval Observatory	18,120 00	18	18,120 00	18	18,120 00	18
contingent and miscellaneous expenses.....	9,336 00	.....	16,161 00	.....	8,736 00	.....
For salaries Bureau of Ordnance.....	8,980 00	7	8,980 00	7	8,980 00	7
For salaries Bureau Construction and Repair	13,980 00	10	24,170 00	16	13,980 00	10

For salaries Bureau Steam Engineering	12,490 00	10	17,490 00	13	12,690 00	10
For salaries Bureau Provisions and Clothing	17,580 00	14	18,030 00	14	17,580 00	14
contingent expenses			900 00			
For salaries Bureau Medicine and Surgery	9,460 00	9	9,460 00	9	9,460 00	9
For salaries Judge-Advocate-General's Office	6,460 00	5	6,460 00	5	6,460 00	5
Total Navy Department	314,716 00	170	363,761 00	179	315,896 00	169
<i>Interior Department.</i>						
For salaries Secretary's Office	175,390 00	151	182,770 00	158	170,390 00	149
contingent expenses Interior Department	125,000 00		125,000 00		125,000 00	
expenses special land inspectors	5,000 00		5,000 00			
stationery	72,000 00		72,000 00		65,000 00	
library	500 00		500 00		500 00	
rent of buildings	24,060 00		24,060 00		24,060 00	
postage	5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00	
Biennial Register			4,000 00		2,000 00	
For salaries Assistant Attorney-General's Office	20,700 00	10	32,700 00	16	24,700 00	12
For salaries General Land Office	487,050 00	377	491,280 00	378	488,150 00	375
expenses inspectors	10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00	
library	500 00		500 00		500 00	
maps of the United States	10,000 00		7,000 00		7,000 00	
For salaries Indian Office	93,380 00	73	94,180 00	73	93,880 00	73
temporary force			5,000 00		2,500 00	
For salaries Pension Office	1,808,750 00	1,404	1,809,750 00	1,404	1,808,350 00	1,404
For salaries special examiners	210,000 00	150	210,000 00	150	210,000 00	150
expenses special examiners, detailed	320,000 00		300,000 00		225,000 00	
expenses of 150 special examiners	190,000 00		200,000 00		190,000 00	
contingent expenses	28,550 00		14,900 00			
For salaries Patent Office	651,370 00	578	640,270 00	568	640,520 00	568
scientific library	3,000 00		3,000 00		3,000 00	
photolithographing for Gazette	44,000 00		45,000 00		44,000 00	
photolithographing copies of drawings	90,000 00		90,000 00		90,000 00	
investigating public use of inventions	1,000 00		500 00		500 00	
For salaries Bureau of Education	45,420 00	39	47,420 00	40	45,420 00	39
library	1,175 00		1,675 00		1,000 00	
collecting statistics	3,000 00		3,000 00		2,000 00	
distributing documents	2,500 00		3,000 00		2,000 00	
education in Alaska (in sundry civil act 1887)	15,000 00		15,000 00			
For salaries Bureau of Labor	52,960 00	42	53,080 00	42	52,960 00	42

Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Bill, 1888—Continued.

Object.	Appropriations for 1887.		Estimates for 1888.		Recommended for 1888.	
	Amounts.	No. of salaries.	Amounts.	No. of salaries.	Amounts.	No. of salaries.
<i>Interior Department—Continued.</i>						
Library (in sundry civil act 1887)	\$500 00	-----	\$1,000 00	-----	\$500 00	-----
miscellaneous expenses	39,850 00	-----	39,230 00	-----	39,230 00	-----
For salaries Railroad Office	14,420 00	7	14,620 00	7	14,420 00	7
traveling expenses	3,000 00	-----	3,000 00	-----	3,000 00	-----
For salaries Geological Survey Office	35,540 00	30	35,540 00	30	35,540 00	30
For salaries Office Architect of the Capitol	18,364 00	16	18,364 00	16	18,364 00	16
Total Interior Department	4,606,979 00	2,877	4,607,339 00	2,882	4,444,484 00	2,865
<i>Surveyors General.</i>						
For salaries	33,750 00	15	32,450 00	14	25,600 00	11
clerks	35,300 00	-----	80,000 00	-----	34,600 00	-----
contingent expenses	24,350 00	-----	20,500 00	-----	14,500 00	-----
Total surveyors-general	93,400 00	15	132,950 00	14	74,700 00	11
<i>Post-Office Department.</i>						
For salaries Postmaster-General's Office	30,600 00	17	31,600 00	17	30,600 00	17
For salaries Assistant Attorney-General's Office	7,300 00	4	8,500 00	5	7,300 00	4
For salaries First Assistant Postmaster-General's Office	118,900 00	90	110,900 00	82	111,900 00	82
For salaries Second Assistant Postmaster-General's Office	143,120 00	99	143,120 00	99	143,120 00	99
For salaries Third Assistant Postmaster-General's Office	116,850 00	87	117,100 00	87	116,850 00	87
For salaries Dead Letter Office	113,930 00	110	113,930 00	110	113,930 00	110
For salaries Foreign Mails Office	16,920 00	11	16,920 00	11	16,420 00	11

For salaries Money-Order Office.....	73,400 00	66	75,800 00	68	73,400 00	66
For salaries Mail Depredations Office.....	15,120 00	12	17,120 00	14	15,120 00	12
For salaries Topographer's Office.....	30,780 00	24	30,780 00	24	30,780 00	24
For salaries Disbursing Clerk's Office.....	52,120 00	79	52,520 00	79	52,270 00	79
contingent expenses.....	63,900 00	-----	60,500 00	-----	60,500 00	-----
rent of buildings.....	14,000 00	-----	14,000 00	-----	14,000 00	-----
Official Postal Guide.....	18,000 00	-----	20,000 00	-----	18,000 00	-----
post-route maps.....	15,000 00	-----	15,000 00	-----	15,000 00	-----
postage.....	500 00	-----	500 00	-----	500 00	-----
Total Post-Office Department.....	830,440 00	599	828,290 00	596	819,690 00	591
<i>Department of Justice.</i>						
For salaries Attorney-General's Office.....	112,610 00	64	131,030 00	69	114,610 00	65
contingent expenses.....	12,260 00	-----	15,100 00	-----	12,260 00	-----
For salaries Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury.....	27,580 00	16	28,080 00	16	26,180 00	15
stationery.....	400 00	-----	400 00	-----	400 00	-----
For salary warden of the jail.....	1,800 00	1	1,800 00	1	1,800 00	1
For salaries court-house, Washington, D. C.....	11,760 60	17	12,240 00	18	11,760 00	17
Total Department of Justice.....	166,410 00	98	188,650 00	104	167,010 00	98
<i>Judicial.</i>						
For salaries Supreme Court judges.....	90,500 00	9	90,500 00	9	90,500 00	9
For salary of marshal.....	3,000 00	1	3,000 00	1	3,000 00	1
For salaries of circuit judges.....	54,000 00	9	54,000 00	9	54,000 00	9
For salaries of district judges.....	203,500 00	56	211,000 00	58	211,000 00	58
For salaries of supreme court judges District of Columbia.....	24,500 00	6	24,500 00	6	24,500 00	6
For salaries United States attorneys.....	20,100 00	65	20,300 00	69	20,300 00	69
For salaries United States marshals.....	12,700 00	61	12,900 00	62	12,900 00	62
Total judicial.....	408,300 00	210	416,200 00	214	416,200 00	214

Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Bill, 1888—Continued.

Object.	Appropriations for 1887.		Estimates for 1888.		Recommended for 1888.	
	Amounts.	No. of salaries.	Amounts.	No. of salaries.	Amounts.	No. of salaries.
<i>Court of Claims.</i>						
For salaries (including \$1,200 in Sundry Civil act, 1887)	31,040 00	10	31,040 00	10	\$29,840 00	9
contingent expenses	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....	2,500 00	.....
reporting decisions	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....
Total Court of Claims	35,040 00	10	35,040 00	10	33,340 00	9
Grand totals.....	20,705,456 37	9,504	21,173,831 07	9,608	20,286,910 87	9,408

* Not including salaries reimbursable or payable from other appropriations.

NOTE.—Net increase in amount of estimates, 1888, over appropriations, 1887	\$468,374 70
Net increase in number of salaries, estimated, 1888, over appropriations, 1887.....	104
Net decrease in amount of this bill under estimates, 1888.....	896,920 20
Net decrease in number of salaries in this bill under estimates for 1888	200
Net decrease in amount of this bill under appropriations for 1887.....	418,545 50
Net decrease in number of salaries in this bill under appropriations for 1887	96

APPENDIX.

POSTMASTER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1887.

SIR: For your information I will state that all mail matter sent to the city of Washington for Members of Congress is delivered twice each day to their residences, including Sundays and all other holidays, making six hundred and sixty-six deliveries each day. In addition to these deliveries, there are various bundles and parcels sent by express and otherwise, of which special deliveries are made. This does not include all the public documents, which are twice, and frequently oftener, handled, which amounts to several tons per day. For this service six wagons and seven horses are constantly in use. A reserve of horses and wagons is kept on hand to meet emergencies, which frequently occur.

My observation teaches me that a horse in this service will not last more than two years, owing to the fast driving, in order to promptly meet the requirements of the members. The messengers are frequently detained a few minutes at the city post-office to assort mails delayed by the lateness of trains. This time has to be made up by fast driving. Another hardship to horses, wagons, and harness is the exposure to all kinds of weather. These teams are required for use the entire year, and the mails are delivered in the same manner during the recess as during the session to such members or their clerks as may be in the city. The greater portion of the heavy mail, which includes public documents from the folding-room and the clerk's document room, are handled during the recesses of Congress. In addition to the delivery of mails to the members' houses, from two to five mails are delivered every day in the year to this office for members, officers, and employees.

Appended you will find the annual appropriations for carrying mails for House of Representatives for thirteen years last past:

1873	\$10,000
1874	10,000
1875	5,475
1876	5,475
1877	4,000
1878	5,500
1879	5,000
1880	5,000
1881	5,000
1882	5,000
1883	5,000
1884	5,000
1885	5,000
1886	5,000

The Senate of the United States own all of their horses and wagons for the delivery of the mails. The appropriation for the support of the same for the year 1886 was \$3,500, subsequent appropriations to cover deficiencies same year, \$1,253.35, making in all \$4,753.35 expended in carrying the mails for seventy-six Senators. For the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses not one cent for deficiencies has been or will be asked for, and not one cent has been expended from any other source than the regular annual appropriation.

L. DALTON,
Postmaster House of Representatives.

Hon. W. S. HOLMAN,
Chairman Subcommittee, &c.

SUB-TREASURIES.

[From letter of Treasurer Jordan to the committee, April 13, 1886.]

Statement showing the transactions of the sub-treasuries of the United States, the appropriations for the service therein, and the cost per \$1,000 received and disbursed, for the fiscal year 1885.

Sub-treasury at—	Transactions.	Appropriation.	Cost per \$1,000.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Cents.
Baltimore	53,652,000	21,600	40.2
Boston	125,942,000	36,060	28.6
Chicago	104,593,000	23,200	22.1
Cincinnati	40,823,000	15,160	37.1
New Orleans	64,495,000	13,690	21.2
Philadelphia	119,500,000	35,100	29.3
Saint Louis	57,944,000	16,500	28.4
San Francisco	69,056,000	27,620	40.0
New York	1,227,602,000	168,090	13.7

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

REDUCTION OF FORCE.

Number provided, 1887.	Number proposed, 1888.	Amounts, 1887.	Proposed amount, 1888.
1	1 at \$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
10	12 of class 4	18,000	21,600
13	12 of class 3	20,800	19,200
23	24 of class 2	32,200	33,600
47	40 of class 1	56,400	48,000
11	12 at \$1,000	11,000	12,000
16	12 at 900	14,400	10,800
1	1 at 480	480	480
10	5 at 1,400	14,000	7,000
4	4 at 480	3,360	3,360
9	9 at 720	6,480	6,480
1	1 at 250	250	250
2	2 at 480	960	960
1	1 at 225	225	225
2	2 at 240	480	480
1	1 at 1,200	1,200	1,200
1	1 at 720	720	720
5	5 at 720	3,600	3,600
1	1 at 1,800	1,800	1,800
1	1 at 1,600	1,600	1,600
160	147	189,955	175,355

CLAIMS UNDER ACT OF JULY 4, 1864, ETC.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, D. C., January 24, 1887.

Condition.	To be investigated by agents.	Suspended or for action of Auditor and briefing.	Total.
On hand January 10, 1887	371	1,721	2,092
"Board" claims taken up during week	3		3
	374	1,721	2,095
Returned with report of investigation, &c., by agents during week, and transferred to "waiting for briefing" No. 2.....	9	9	
	365	1,730	2,095
Returned from briefing and ready for final action.....		75	75
	365	1,655	2,020
Ready for final consideration by Quartermaster-General.....			1,430
			3,450
Adjudicated by Quartermaster-General in fiscal year to January 10, 1887.....		1,845	
Adjudicated by Quartermaster-General in week ending January 17, 1887.....		79	
			1,924

Number of claims investigated by agents from July 1, 1886, to January 17, 1887, 639.

B. C. CARD,
 Deputy Quartermaster-General.

STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington City, January 24, 1887.

SIR: In response to a telegram of this date from the clerk of your committee, I have the honor to inclose a copy of the agreement filed with the Department under section 6 of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act of August 5, 1882, relating to the occupancy of the State, War, and Navy Department building.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

S. V. BENÉT,
 Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance,
 and Acting Secretary of War.

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

Partition and assignment of the State, War, and Navy Department building for the use and occupancy of the State, War, and Navy Departments respectively, according to the sixth section of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act of August 5, 1882.

TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The entire north wing; and, in addition, the following rooms in the east wing: rooms numbered 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, in the basement; rooms numbered 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, and 121, on the third floor; rooms numbered 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 170, 171, 172, 173, and 174, on the fourth floor, and rooms 187 and 188 in the attic; and in the south wing, all the fourth story and attic except such portion as is now within the library of the State Department.

TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

All the east wing except the portions hereinbefore assigned to the War Department; and in the south wing rooms numbered 18, 20, 22, and 23, in the basement, and rooms numbered 18, 19, and 20, on the first floor.

TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

All the south wing not hereinbefore assigned to the War and Navy Departments.

The undersigned joint select committee, appointed under the sixth section of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act of August 5, 1882, hereby approve the foregoing adjustment of space in the State, War, and Navy Department building, and make the partition and assignment accordingly.

J. G. CANNON,
FRANK HISCOCK,
JNO. D. C. ATKINS,
W. B. ALLISON,
H. L. DAWES,
H. G. DAVIS,
Joint Select Committee.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 26, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the telegram of the 24th instant from the clerk of your committee, requesting, for the subcommittee on the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, information in regard to the floor or office space of the west and center wings of the new building for the State, War, and Navy Departments, and also the amount of floor and office space in the buildings rented and occupied by the Bureaus of the War Department.

In reply I beg to inform you that Mr. Bernard R. Green, assistant to Colonel Casey, was directed, by orders from this Department (copy herewith), to collect the information required by your committee, and I inclose a statement showing the amount of floor or office space in the buildings rented and now occupied by the Bureaus and Offices of the War Department.

The information concerning the floor or office space in the west and center wings of the new building for the State, War, and Navy Depart-

ments is not herein indicated, as it has already been furnished your committee by Mr. Green, who appeared before your committee in Colonel Casey's absence from the city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. V. BENÉT,
*Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance,
 and Acting Secretary of War.*

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

ORDERS.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 25, 1887.

In accordance with a request of the House Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Bernard R. Green, assistant to Colonel Casey, will inspect the several buildings rented by the War Department in Washington, D. C., in order that he may report to the Secretary of War for transmission to said committee the condition of the several buildings now so occupied, except those of the Signal Office; whether they afford sufficient accommodations for the clerical force and files, and whether it will require a greater or less space in the west and center wings of the State, War, and Navy Departments building to accommodate the force now located in rented buildings. He will also report as to the storage room now occupied and that will be needed, and what portion of the force of the Surgeon-General's Office can be accommodated in the Army Medical Museum building.

Chiefs of bureaus will at once supply Mr. Green with such information, measurements, &c., as he may desire.

The report required of Mr. Green will be made this week.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War.

JOHN TWEEDALE,
Chief Clerk.

Statement showing the amount of floor or office space in the buildings rented and now occupied by bureaus and offices of the War Department.

Office.	Building.	Square feet.	Total square feet.
Adjutant-General.....	610 Seventeenth street northwest	6,445	10,667
	620 Seventeenth street northwest	5,002	
	1704 G street northwest	5,220	
Quartermaster-General	Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest.	.....	22,000
Paymaster-General	Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest.	.....	7,032½
Commissary-General of Subsistence.	17 Fifteen-and-a-half street northwest .....	.....	8,500
Surgeon-General.....	1503 Pennsylvania avenue northwest	9,500	*20,174
	935 F street northwest	2,688	
	937 F street northwest	2,688	
	939 F street northwest	2,688	
	941 F street northwest	2,610	
Signal Office .....	.....	.....	42,171
War Records	Corner Twentieth and G streets northwest .....	.....	5,500
Engineer's Department.....	614 Seventeenth street northwest .....	.....	3,706
			125,750½

* This does not include the floor space in the Medical Museum building, on Tenth street, between E and F streets northwest, which is owned by the Government. The floor or office space therein is 24,223 square feet.

OFFICE OF BUILDING FOR
STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS,
612 SEVENTEENTH STREET,
Washington, D. C., January 28, 1887.

SIR: In obedience to orders of the War Department, dated January, 25th, instant, I have inspected the several buildings rented by the War Department in Washington, D. C., except those of the Signal Office, to see whether they afford sufficient accommodations for the clerical force and files, and whether it will require a greater or less space in the west and center wings of the State, War, and Navy Department building to accommodate the force now located in rented buildings; also as to the storage-room that will be occupied and that will be needed, and what portion of the force of the Surgeon-General's Office can be accommodated in the Army Medical Museum building, and I have the honor to make the following report:

I find the rented buildings in question to be located and occupied as shown in the following table:

Office.	Location.	Office space.	Storage space.	Hall space.	Total per building.	Total per office.
Adjutant-General's Office.	610 Seventeenth street N. W.	4, 881	1, 564	300	6, 745	-----
	620 Seventeenth street N. W.	*3, 730	1, 272	-----	5, 002	-----
	1704 G street	4, 599	621	-----	5, 220	16, 967
Quartermaster-General's Office.	Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.	15, 518	6, 482	-----	22, 000	22, 000
Paymaster-General's Office.	Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.	7, 032½	-----	-----	7, 032½	7, 032½
Commissary-General of Subsistence.	17 Thirteenth and a-half street.	7, 500	1, 000	-----	8, 500	8, 500
Surgeon-General's Office.	1503 Pennsylvania avenue.	7, 000	2, 500	-----	9, 500	-----
	935 F street	2, 688				
	937 F street	2, 688	}-----	-----	10, 674	20, 174
	939 F street	2, 688				
	941 F street	2, 610				
War Records	20 G street	3, 900	500	1, 100	5, 500	5, 500
Engineer Department	614 Seventeenth street	-----	3, 706	-----	3, 706	3, 706
Totals	-----	64, 834½	17, 645	1, 400	-----	83, 879½

* Including 1,276 square feet occupied by printing office.

It is intended by the Surgeon-General to transfer all the force now occupying the four small buildings on F street, aggregating 10,674 square feet of floor, to the new Army Medical Museum building when completed, and I therefore did not examine those buildings. It is also contemplated to fill the remainder of this new building with the medical library, museum, and a part of the files and clerks now located and overcrowded in the old Medical Museum building, which belongs to the Government, on Tenth street northwest.

The main office of the Surgeon-General, at 1503 Pennsylvania avenue, occupying an aggregate of 9,500 square feet, must remain intact, and cannot be accommodated in either the old or new Museum buildings, because the former building will be but partially vacated, and being principally a sort of store-house, is not at all adapted for the use of the Surgeon-General's Office, and the new Medical Museum building will afford no room for it.

With the exception, possibly, of the building occupied by the Commissary General of Subsistence, I find that all the rented buildings are as well filled with the forces and files of the offices occupying them as any regard for the health or convenience of the offices and employes will permit.

The Quartermaster-General's building is notably crowded, and the force should have more space than it now occupies. Of the space given in the table for this building the depot quartermaster occupies 1,928 feet.

The available space in the west and center wings of the building for State, War, and Navy Departments will be :

	Square feet.
Office space.....	83,403
Storage space.....	10,731
Total	94,134

This is seen to be 10,254½ square feet in excess of the aggregate space now occupied in rented buildings (exclusive of the Signal Office), as exhibited above in the table.

Furthermore, if that portion of the Surgeon-General's force now occupying the F street buildings, amounting to 10,674 square feet, be transferred to the new Army Medical Museum, and the space of 1,276 square feet now occupied by the printing office of the Adjutant-General's office should be located in the *sub-basement* of the building for the State, War, and Navy Departments, the space to be afforded by the west and center wings of the latter building will accommodate all the forces of the War Department now occupying rented buildings (except the Signal Office), and leave some 22,204½ square feet of space for the relief of those offices of the Department now occupying the Winder or any other Government building.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BERNARD R. GREEN,
Assistant Engineer to Colonel Casey.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 29.*

The amount of office space occupied by the Chief of Engineers in Winder building is 11,730 square feet; in rented building No. 614 Seventeenth street, 3,706 square feet. The space occupied by the Chief of Ordnance in Winder building is 4,877 square feet for officers and clerks, 860 square feet for file-rooms in cellar, and 2,800 square feet for file and store room in museum. The space occupied by the Judge-Advocate General in Winder building is 3,350 square feet.

JOHN TWEEDALE,
Chief Clerk.

J. C. COURTS, *Clerk.*

OFFICE OF BUILDING FOR
STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS,
612 SEVENTEENTH STREET,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1887.

Statement of floor-space in the west and center wings.

	Square feet of office.	Square feet of storage.	Square feet of floor, library.
Basement	13,848	2,267	.....
First story	15,464	.....	.....
Second story	15,780	.....	.....
Third story	16,282	.....	.....
Fourth story	16,282	.....	.....
Attic story	5,747	8,464	1,656
Total	83,403	10,731	1,656

In absence of Colonel Casey :

BERNARD R. GREEN,
Assistant Engineer.

TREASURY, 1, '87.

Marine Hospital-Service building: Offices, No. 1421 G street, 3,600 square feet floor space; storage, No. 1419 G street, 3,500 square feet. Total, 7,100 square feet.

Bureau of Statistics: Offices, 4,870 square feet; hallways and attic for files, 3,000. Total, 7,870 square feet.

Second Auditor's, Grant building, 7,332 square feet.

Winder building: Offices, 13,309 square feet; files, 14,127. Total, 27,436 square feet. Total Second Auditor, 34,768.

Chief Clerk.

J. C. COURTS, Esq.

PHOTOLITHOGRAPHING.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, January 26, 1887.

DEAR SIR: You will remember that on yesterday, in response to a telegram addressed to me by the clerk of the Committee on Appropriations, I visited the subcommittee, of which you are chairman, and gave you some figures, together with other data. Before I left the room it was suggested to me orally that it would perhaps be well to furnish such data in writing, which is the purpose of this communication.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, the amount expended by this office for the Official Gazette was \$44,351. During the same time the cost of the current weekly issues of patents was \$89,940.19. Total, \$134,291.19.

For the calendar year 1886 the figures were as follows:

Official Gazette	\$41,698 70
Current issues	86,786 75
Total	128,685 45

Amount expended to date since July 1, 1886, for photolithographing

For Official Gazette.....	\$23,571 80
For photolithographing weekly issues of patents, &c.....	41,110 21
	64,682 01

As I stated to your subcommittee on yesterday, before renewing the contract for the present fiscal year I took especial pains to inform myself in relation to the reasonableness of the prices which we were paying. I became assured, and had no doubt, that the work was being done as cheaply as it can be afforded, and as cheaply as any responsible party will undertake to do it in this city and *do it well*.

The work is and has been since my incumbency of this office done, I think, exceptionally well; indeed, I have never heard a word of complaint on that subject.

Now upon the question of where this work should be done: It would not be seriously impracticable, perhaps not impracticable at all, to prepare the Official Gazette in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or any other city not too remote. While this is so, it is exceedingly impracticable, and I think absolutely out of the question, to do the work of the current issues anywhere else except in the city of Washington.

The reasons therefor are as follows: On Friday morning of each week preparation is begun for the photolithographic work in all the cases in which final fee has been paid during the week next preceding. That process involves the necessity of the contractor sending to this office on such Friday morning a messenger for the cases which are ready, which may be anywhere from fifteen to thirty. At noon the messenger returns, bringing with him the proof-sheets of the cases which he took in the morning and taking back with him twenty or thirty new cases. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon he comes again for the same purpose.

These cases regularly go into the issue of patents which go out two weeks from the following Tuesday. Each succeeding day, day after day, three times per day, this work goes on and these visits are made.

Of course the proofs which are received on each of these visits are examined in the office, corrections made where needed, and the cases in which it is required returned to the contractor for correction.

You will see, therefore, that it would be next to impossible to do this work in any other city.

I believe what I have said covers all the subjects to which my attention was orally directed yesterday.

Very respectfully, yours,

M. V. MONTGOMERY,
Commissioner.

Hon. W. S. HOLMAN,
*Chairman Subcommittee on Legislative, &c., Bill,
House of Representatives.*

STATIONERY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 26, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of telegram dated 25th instant from your committee, asking to be informed of the cost of the stationery for the use of this Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886.

In reply you are informed that the sum of \$62,898.63 was expended for the purpose above named.

Respectfully,

H. L. MULDROW,
Acting Secretary.

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

PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 17, 1886.

Mr. CANNON submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Whereas it is proposed by the Department of the Interior, in the estimates submitted to Congress for the fiscal year 1888, to consolidate certain of the offices of the surveyors-general: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations be, and hereby is, instructed to inquire fully into said recommendation, and that it shall be in order to propose reduction by abolition or consolidation of any of the offices of the surveyors-general on an appropriation bill.

Attest:

JOHN B. CLARK, JR.,
Clerk.

WASHINGTON, *January 26, 1887.*

The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations having under consideration the proposition of the Secretary of the Interior to consolidate certain of the offices of the surveyors-general, had before them to-day Hon. S. M. Stockslager, Assistant Commissioner of the Land-Office, and Mr. James Edmunds, assistant chief of the survey division of that office.

The following communications were first read to the subcommittee:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 28, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the use of your committee, a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated the 23d instant, in reply to a letter from the clerk of said committee, dated the 18th instant, inclosing a copy of a resolution passed by the House December 7, relative to the reduction, by abolition or consolidation, of any of the offices of surveyors-general for the State or Territories, and requesting the Commissioner to furnish the committee with a draft of such legislation as he might deem sufficient and proper to meet the question involved.

Very respectfully,

H. L. MULDROW,
Acting Secretary.

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 23, 1886.

SIR: I have received from the clerk to the House Committee on Appropriations the inclosed letter, dated December 18, 1886, stating that by direction of that committee he had transmitted a copy of a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 18th instant, as follows:

"Whereas it is proposed by the Department of the Interior in the estimates submitted to Congress for the fiscal year 1888 to consolidate certain of the offices of the surveyors-general: Therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations be, and hereby is, instructed to inquire fully into said recommendation, and that it shall be in order to propose reduction by abolition or consolidation of any of the offices of the surveyors-general on an appropriation bill."

In connection with said resolution said committee requests me to furnish them with a draft of such legislation as I may deem sufficient to clothe this office with power to "survey public lands in States and Territories without the agency of the office of surveyor-general. Also to provide for the care and safe-keeping of the records of the office of any surveyor-general that may be abolished, together with an estimate of any appropriation that may be necessary and incident to such legislation."

In reply I have the honor to state that the only office of surveyor-general which in the said estimates it was proposed to abolish was that for Minnesota, where the surveys have been so far completed that the remaining unsurveyed area can as well be surveyed under the direction of the surveyor-general for Dakota, and the only legislation necessary to provide for such action is to enact into law the measure proposed in such estimates, as follows:

Provided, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, as soon after the passage of this act as may be, to cause the office of surveyor-general of Minnesota to be removed to Huron, Dakota, and when so removed, the duties and jurisdiction of the surveyor-general of Dakota and Minnesota shall be coextensive with the limits of the Territory of Dakota and the State of Minnesota, and the same shall constitute a surveying district: *And be it further provided*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

In case such a measure is enacted into law, the records of the office of surveyor-general for Minnesota would necessarily be transferred to the office of surveyor-general for Dakota, and the expense of such transfer could be paid out of the contingent fund of the former office, if done during the present fiscal year.

In case the proposed measure does not become a law, provision should be made for maintaining the office of surveyor-general for Minnesota (not in the estimates, as submitted) by an appropriation of \$1,800 for the surveyor-general; for clerks in his office, \$2,000; and for fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, \$1,000, for the year ending June, 1888.

Inasmuch as no recommendation has been made for surveys to be executed under the direction of this Office in districts where there are surveyors-general, and serious objections exist to such a course of proceeding, no draft of legislation to accomplish such object is submitted.

Very respectfully,

W. A. J. SPARKS,
Commissioner.

Hon. I. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior.

STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES EDMUNDS.

Mr. EDMUNDS prefaced his answers to the questions propounded by stating that he was assistant chief of the survey division, and had been in the Land Office for nearly twenty-six years.

Mr. CANNON. What unoccupied lands were surveyed last year?

Mr. EDMUNDS. I cannot tell. [Turning to tabulated statement No. 1 in Commissioner's report] I find according to this statement that only 6,000 acres were surveyed, but under contracts made prior to June 30, 1885; but not reported, 2,000,000 acres.

Mr. CANNON. But under contracts made for the fiscal year 1886, under the appropriations, about 6,000 acres?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. State, if you can, what amount of public lands are being surveyed this year.

Mr. EDMUNDS. This fiscal year? That I cannot tell without consulting the record book and the contracts themselves. I do not think, however, that any contracts have been thus far let out of this year's appropriations. Certainly not more than 3,000 or 4,000 acres. The surveyor-general of New Mexico contracted to the extent of 5,000, I believe, and there were one or two little contracts in Colorado.

Mr. CANNON. What is the policy of the Office as to making contracts for surveys of public lands during the present fiscal year?

Mr. EDMUNDS. It is to survey only those lands where they are actually demanded for settlers. They are required to furnish information as to the number of settlers, the value of their improvements, and other necessary information for the Commissioner.

Mr. CANNON. So that contracts for surveys of the public lands are substantially abandoned so far as the present year is concerned.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Beyond the limits of settlement; yes.

Mr. CANNON. And within the limits of settlement are very small this year?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. What do you know as to the policy of the Office touching surveys for the coming fiscal year?

Mr. EDMUNDS. The same policy will be continued, but the Commissioner recommends extensive resurveys where fraudulent surveys have been found. Where complaints have been made in Kansas, Nebraska, and Eastern Colorado the Commissioner thinks extensive resurveys should be made.

Mr. CANNON. In the contracts for surveys of the present fiscal year are there any contracts for resurveys?

Mr. EDMUNDS. No, sir; none at all that I can recollect now. There were some resurveys in Northern California, but I am not sure that these were within this year's appropriation.

Mr. CANNON. Then the truth, as I gather from your statement, is that the survey of the public lands is substantially abandoned for the present?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Well, it is abandoned to this extent, that the Commissioner is not willing to make surveys where it is not clearly shown that they are demanded for the benefit of settlers.

Mr. CANNON. Can you give in round numbers the amount of lands now surveyed owned by the Government?

Mr. EDMUNDS. No, sir; that is impossible. We can arrive at something of an approximation, and I think a statement was furnished by the Land Office; but it is a mere approximation.

Mr. CANNON. Was it furnished in your report?

Mr. EDMUNDS. No, sir; it was a special report.

Mr. CANNON. In print?

Mr. EDMUNDS. No, sir. You see a great many lands are entered and then the claim is abandoned, and they are entered again, and sometimes abandoned a second time; but this statement includes all the entries. The effect is to show in Dakota that more lands have been entered and sold than have been surveyed. It is the same in the State of Missouri to the extent of several million acres.

Mr. HOLMAN (handing Mr. Edmunds a printed copy of letter from the Land Office dated December 22, 1886). Is that the statement?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. Explain that statement.

Mr. Edmunds read the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 22, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a telegram from J. C. Courts, esq., clerk of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, requesting in behalf of the committee that I furnish them a statement showing by States and Territories the number of acres of public land in each surveyed and undisposed of.

In response I submit the following statement as an approximation of the information desired by the House committee:

States and Territories.	Surveyed up to June 30, 1886.	Disposed of to June 30, 1886.	Surveyed and undisposed of to June 30, 1886.	Disposed of in excess of surveys (apparent).
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama	32,462,115	31,107,974	1,354,141	
Arkansas	33,410,063	30,954,247	3,455,816	
California	71,982,481	39,070,015	32,912,466	
Colorado	57,787,801	17,197,652	40,589,649	
Florida	30,678,663	29,522,901	1,155,762	
Kansas	51,770,240	36,683,669	15,086,571	
Louisiana	27,067,792	27,075,369		7,607
Michigan	36,128,640	36,031,426	97,214	
Minnesota	42,152,674	33,237,784	8,914,890	
Mississippi	30,179,840	28,506,868	1,672,972	
Missouri	41,836,931	42,426,715		589,784
Nebraska	46,989,039	31,815,837	15,173,202	
Nevada	32,793,702	9,884,907	22,908,795	
Oregon	39,704,639	18,897,613	20,807,016	
Wisconsin	34,511,300	31,759,645	2,751,715	
Arizona	13,804,538	5,540,252	8,264,286	
Dakota	47,392,242	48,072,464		680,222
Idaho	10,256,409	5,490,182	4,766,227	
Montana	18,142,855	9,164,513	8,978,342	
New Mexico	46,046,803	14,075,228	31,971,575	
Utah	12,910,540	5,281,463	7,629,077	
Washington	21,174,352	12,219,444	8,954,908	
Wyoming	47,074,070	10,246,229	36,827,841	
Total	826,257,259	554,262,397	273,272,465	1,277,613

The apparent excess of the area *disposed of* over the area *surveyed* in Missouri and Dakota is due to the cancellation of a larger number of entries, the aggregate area of which is unknown, and in Louisiana a large area of swamp lands was passed to the State without actual survey in the field, and the areas of such canceled entries and unsurveyed swamp land are embraced in the aggregates of disposals in these States.

The States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Ohio are omitted from the above statement for the reason that practically all the lands in these States have been disposed of.

Your attention is called to my annual report, marked copy herewith, showing that a large portion of the surveys returned under the deposit system were fraudulent and that the lands were never surveyed. Resurveys in these localities are of urgent necessity, both because the surveys of other lands cannot safely be made until the false surveys are remedied and because of the infinite confusion that arises from conflict of boundaries. Entries are made according to the spurious plats, and these do not describe the true or even approximate lines of the land occupied or intended to be entered. As the country settles up, the titles of whole communities will be thrown into disorder.

The amount asked for in the estimates submitted for surveys and resurveys is simply *indispensable*.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. J. SPARKS,
Commissioner.

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

Mr. HOLMAN. Suppose Mr. Edmunds just refers to that paper in answer to that question.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I think I wrote this letter myself.

Mr. HOLMAN. That is approximately correct?

Mr. EDMUNDS. It is the closest approximation that can be made.

Mr. HOLMAN. That embraces a large body of land that never will be settled.

Mr. EDMUNDS. It embraces large amounts of land surveyed in New Mexico, Arizona, and possibly in other localities that will not be occupied for many years to come.

Mr. CANNON. Can you state the amount of unsurveyed land owned by the Government?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Surveyed and undisposed of?

Mr. CANNON. I mean owned, but unsurveyed.

Mr. EDMUNDS. No, sir. The total area unsurveyed is estimated at 844,000,000 acres. That, however, includes Alaska.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I suppose it is very difficult to ascertain the extent of the unsurveyed lands, because it would have to be surveyed to determine the amount.

Mr. EDMUNDS. It is only an approximation, which is made by taking the map and calculating the entire area from the data it furnishes.

Mr. HOLMAN (to Mr. Edmunds). Suppose you put in also with your answer the letter which I have now handed you.

Mr. Edmunds then put in the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 5, 1887.

SIR: In reply to telegram of this date, requesting an approximate estimate of the number of acres of public land in each State and Territory entries for which have been canceled, and stating that the information is particularly desired as to Dakota and Missouri, I have to inform you that no ledger account has ever been kept of the cancellation of entries, but that the record appears only on the tract books opposite each particular subdivision of land, and on the papers filed in each case, and the miscellaneous correspondence connected therewith.

The record of the cancellation of any particular entry can always be at once referred to, but there is no method of forming an opinion in respect to the total number of cancellations, unless it should be arrived at by a guess at possible percentages.

These cancellations result from all the causes that affect land entries, chief of which are abandonment and voluntary relinquishments, and aggregate a very considerable proportion of original entries.

It is estimated that fully three-fourths of the timber-culture entries made are relinquished within three years after entry. A less, but still a large, proportion of homestead entries are relinquished or abandoned. The proportion of entries relinquished varies largely in the different States and Territories, depending much on the extent and pressure of speculation. Relinquished lands are re-entered by others, as a rule, that being the object of the relinquishment. In Dakota it is estimated, in the division of this Office having charge of the records, that the cancellations from relinquishments, abandonments, and contests are about one-half of all the entries originally made. In Missouri probably more than one-half the original homestead entries have been abandoned. It would involve a great amount of time and labor to make such examinations of the records as would enable a more specific answer to be given to your inquiry, as all the tract books would have to be gone over for that purpose.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. J. SPARKS,
Commissioner.

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

Mr. CANNON. What is the use of maintaining the offices of surveyors-general in States and Territories where surveys are not being made?

Mr. EDMUNDS. That is a hard question to answer.

Mr. CANNON. Is there any use? Do they serve any useful purpose?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes; they have to finish up the work that is now on hand, the outstanding contracts of a number of years; to bring up the

arrears of office work; furnish the plats and what we call descriptive notes for the use of the local officers.

Mr. CANNON. Take the Territory of Arizona, for instance, in which I notice that in round numbers there are 14,000,000 acres of land surveyed and 5,500,000 disposed of, leaving 8,000,000 and over undisposed of.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Large areas have been disposed of in Arizona that are not available for settlement.

Mr. CANNON. Without inconvenience to the people of Arizona, that office might just as well be in Washington as in Arizona.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I think it might be. Arizona was at one time consolidated with New Mexico, and at another time with California.

Mr. CANNON. So far as the people of Arizona are concerned, then, it would be substantially just as convenient if it was consolidated with California or New Mexico as it now is.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I do not think it would make any material difference; still, if surveys are to be prosecuted in Arizona, it would be better to have some one on the ground.

Mr. CANNON. What is true of Arizona is true also of all those States and Territories, is it not, as to the necessity of these offices?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Well, I think it would be more convenient to have the office within the Territory for the sake of prosecuting the surveys; but I do not know that it would make so very much difference to the people themselves.

Mr. CANNON. Do you not think that the Office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office here in Washington or some one central point in the West could with equal safety to the interests of the public and convenience to the people make these contracts from time to time through proposals—appoint one or several agents there—than to go through the different surveyors-general, who remain permanently in office in the different Territories and States distant from the General Land Office?

Mr. EDMUNDS. I think it is much more convenient to transact the business under the present form myself.

Mr. CANNON. Wherein is it more convenient?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Well, I do not know that I can explain that.

Mr. CANNON. How are these contracts let; are they advertised?

Mr. EDMUNDS. They are not advertised in the newspapers. Notices are posted in the offices of the surveyors-general and in local offices.

Mr. CANNON. That does not obtain such competition as if advertisements were made in the newspapers by the General Land Office throughout the country.

Mr. HOLMAN. The law fixes the rates.

Mr. CANNON. That is true.

Mr. EDMUNDS. The law fixes the maximum, and they can bid as much less as they see fit. We let one small contract in Oregon for a little over half the maximum; but that was only in one instance. As a general thing the bids are a little under it. In fact the rates are so low that there is very little competition. The rate is five dollars a mile, and there is very little chance to make money. They cannot do this work for the money where there are mountains or the ground is covered with dense underbrush or heavy timber.

Mr. CANNON. Then there is practically no advertising, except at the office—

Mr. EDMUNDS. At the local office and the surveyor-general's office.

Mr. CANNON. And that is by posting up notices?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir; by posting up notices.

Mr. CANNON. That really amounts to no advertising at all; does it not?

Mr. EDMUNDS. I do not know whether there are any funds out of which to pay for advertising.

Mr. CANNON. If there are not funds, should they be provided? You think, however, that the price paid is so nearly the value of the services that advertising would not save money?

Mr. EDMUNDS. I think not. I do not think that any man could afford to do any work except the plainest prairie work for materially less than the price paid now, and they cannot survey the mountain and timber land for that money.

Mr. CANNON. So far as the rate to be paid for these surveys by the Government is concerned the advertising amounts to nothing; and the presence of the surveyor-general in the Territory amounts to nothing?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Except as to the convenience of having the surveys made.

Mr. CANNON. And so far as the amount to be paid, the advertising amounts to nothing?

Mr. EDMUNDS. No, sir; in some instances contracts have been let at lower rates.

Mr. CANNON. But the rule is that the maximum price is paid?

Mr. EDMUNDS. No, sir; it has heretofore been paid, but now rates are slightly under the maximum. However, the other day a contract came up from Nevada and no bids were received under the price named in the appropriation.

Mr. CANNON. I am trying to get at the rule. Is the rule that the maximum is paid, or is the rule that under the present administration of the Land Office less than the maximum is paid?

Mr. EDMUNDS. I cannot say unless I saw the contracts. We have a man who attends to this matter, and I do not know how many of these contracts have been let under the new rate. We know, however, that they are not much under.

Mr. CANNON. Then the only matters than can be urged in favor of continuing surveyors-general in the Territories (the present system) is the supervision of the work by the surveyors-general upon the one hand and the convenience of storing the records in the Territory upon the other?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. Now, as a matter of practice, how much personal supervision and attention does the surveyors-general in the various Territories give to the work?

Mr. EDMUNDS. If he works as we work in the Land Office he should give a very great deal of it.

Mr. CANNON. You have been about twenty-six years in the Office and should know something about it.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I have never been in a surveyors-general's office, and I do not know how hard they work.

Mr. CANNON. Is it not true, from the records and what you know of this service, that as a rule the surveyor-general does not give any attention whatever to the surveys, but that he merely makes the contracts and lets them go?

Mr. EDMUNDS. He makes the contracts and when the surveys come in he approves them. Heretofore money has not been furnished for examination; the surveyor-general has not been permitted to go into

the field and inspect that work personally, except in a few instances. The only supervision he can extend to it would be in the office.

Mr. CANNON. Now, is it not your opinion that the surveyor-general's presence in the Territory is of no value so far as supervising the work of surveying is concerned, and that he might as well be in Washington as in the Territory?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Well, unless he was permitted to inspect the work he might, perhaps.

Mr. CANNON. You say that nothing is furnished for that purpose; that no appropriations are made.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Appropriations have been made, but they were for a very small amount; and therefore the surveyors general were not permitted to do that work except in a few instances. The surveyor-general of Montana was authorized to do so in one instance, because it could be done much cheaper in that instance than to send a special agent.

Mr. CANNON. Then it is true as a general rule that the surveyor-general does not give personal attention to the work in the field.

Mr. EDMUNDS. No, sir; he does not.

Mr. CANNON. Now let me ask you about the storing of these records. Have any of the Territories or States where these offices exist buildings sufficient to store these records?

Mr. EDMUNDS. I do not know that.

Mr. CANNON. Are there any of them that are owned by the Government or leased by the Government?

Mr. EDMUNDS. In California and Oregon and in Minnesota the records are in Government buildings.

Mr. HOLMAN. Where in Minnesota, in Saint Paul?

Mr. EDMUNDS. In Saint Paul. I do not recollect any other Government buildings.

Mr. HOLMAN. At Denver?

Mr. EDMUNDS. At Denver I think they rent an office; I am not sure. At Santa Fé there is no public building.

Mr. HOLMAN. At Santa Fé there are all the buildings that the Mexican Government had, all the buildings that are occupied by our Territorial government, the buildings on the piazza and the state house, and then in addition to that there is another public building, a building large enough for a regiment of soldiers, for the officers of a regiment at least, and yet there are only two companies there, and there seems to be no reason why there are not public buildings there enough for every purpose required. As a part of last appropriation bill we had this provision made: "*Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall, if practicable, provide accommodations for the office of surveyor-general of New Mexico in the building belonging to the United States in Santa Fé."

Mr. CANNON (to Mr. Edmunds). Do you know whether the accommodation in Minnesota is sufficient for Minnesota and Dakota?

Mr. EDMUNDS. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. CANNON. Dakota has no public building?

Mr. EDMUNDS. No, sir. I think the records are in a wooden building at Huron; but I am not positive about that.

Mr. CANNON. Can you within a day or two give us a reliable, or reasonably reliable, estimate of the expense of storing the records of these offices of surveyors-general (that is, where there are no public buildings) at some central point, giving the expense of storing the records, caring for them, office expenses and clerk hire—at some central point like Denver or Omaha, looking to the transaction of the business that

the surveyors-general now transact in connection with the contracts for public surveys by one officer.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Well, it would take considerable time and consideration to do that.

Mr. HOLMAN. Cannot you do this without much trouble? Take, for instance, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, and, in fact, all States and Territories that can be reached by the Union Pacific Railroad, where there is now a surveyor-general.

Mr. CANNON. Include Colorado and Idaho.

Mr. HOLMAN. Including Colorado and Idaho, and I think Wyoming also, because Wyoming is more accessible by the Union Pacific than by the route farther north, and for these States and Territories have a central point at Denver, and then for all other States and Territories north of there Bismarck would be the most central point I suppose. Indicate two points at which there should be a concentration of the records of the surveyor-general.

Mr. STOCKSLAGER. There is no public building at Bismarck.

Mr. HOLMAN. There is no public building yet at Bismarck, but it is not a place where there would be any great peril to the records from fire, as the town is much scattered.

Mr. STOCKSLAGER. That would contemplate consolidating them all into two offices.

Mr. HOLMAN. Yes, sir. There would really be no trouble about a building at Santa Fé, for all we have got to do is to say to those military men, "Crowd up a little."

Mr. CANNON. It is to my mind a small matter where these offices are situated except to provide for the storage of the records. I would just as soon have them in Washington.

Mr. HOLMAN. If a consolidation of the system were determined upon, it would be very desirable to divide the various Territories and States into two groups, one with the Union Pacific, taking the land lying south and west, with a center at almost any point—Denver could be readily reached.

Mr. CANNON. At any office substantially all the communications would be by letter.

Mr. HOLMAN. North of the Union Pacific there is but one line running out, when you get as far west as Ogden, between that and the Northern Pacific.

Mr. CANNON (to Mr. Edmunds). Now, with Judge Holman's modification, will you give it?

Mr. EDMUNDS. I suppose an estimate might be made after due consideration.

Mr. STOCKSLAGER. It would be a mere approximation.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I do not like to give a positive answer upon that.

Mr. CANNON. All you can do is to give an approximation; (to Mr. Holman) and, judge, suppose you ask him, in addition to that, to make a suggestion as to what provision would be desirable for the removal of these records and the amount of money required.

Mr. HOLMAN. He would in substance add that to the statement.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Well, to consolidate any number of these offices of course you would require to have extensive room for the records; they are voluminous in some instances.

Mr. CANNON. Yes, but when you get up with the arrears of these offices and have got them together in books it would take less room in the aggregate than it does now.

Mr. HOLMAN. The records are filed in the surveyor-general's office, I suppose.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOLMAN. When they are disposed of, after awhile these records that you make go into the custody of the Territory and State, do they not?

Mr. EDMUNDS. As soon as the surveys in any given district are completed and the records all made up and finished and the arrears of office work caught up they are then ready to turn over to the State. Under the law the State is required to pass a law accepting the same and providing for their safe-keeping, and also that the United States shall at all times have access to the records.

Mr. HOLMAN. You have duplicate of them made also?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Our notes are transcripts of the original notes, containing the original plats of the surveys and the original proof.

Mr. HOLMAN. Your record embraces all of the field-notes.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOLMAN. A duplicate of all that is valuable, in fact?

Mr. EDMUNDS. It is an entire duplication except of the notices of proof and orders, and so on.

Mr. HOLMAN. They cease to be of any value after the land is disposed of. As soon as a given section of country is surveyed the field-notes of which are entered into a book or series of books, and that land is all entered, why, this book ceases to be of any value to the surveyor-general?

Mr. EDMUNDS. The surveyor-general has no record of entries; that is with the register.

Mr. HOLMAN. But as soon as they are entered, giving all the lands embraced in a certain region of country, and the field-notes are recorded in a book, the surveyor-general has no further use for that book.

Mr. EDMUNDS. The surveyor-general does not have these books. He has no further use for the field-notes.

Mr. HOLMAN. Does he not put these field-notes in the form of a book?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Oh, yes. I understood you to say that these notes were entered in the books of entry.

Mr. HOLMAN. When the fact transpires that all lands are entered up in the volume, and his records have been disposed of at the proper land office, he has no further use of these records.

Mr. EDMUNDS. So far as the entries are concerned; he knows nothing whatever about the entries.

Mr. HOLMAN. After he furnishes the transcript to the various land-offices for this portion of land and to the land-office that pertains to that land, then he has no further use for the field-notes.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir. Of course when the surveys first come in they are all inspected by a clerk, and then they take the original field-notes and construct the original plat, and a duplicate of that plat and a transcript of the notes are filed with our office here, and the field-notes are given for the use of the local office. A description of the land of each mile surveyed is given.

Mr. HOLMAN. In view of the small sums expended for surveys, the principal duty of the surveyor-general and his clerks, and especially his clerks, is to bring up the work which may be behind.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir. The arrears consist principally in bringing up his descriptive list for the local office. The transcription of the notes is all made, of course, in time to send on with a given survey. This work is all in arrears, except as far as some recent contracts are con-

cerned. And where surveys have been returned by the deputy surveyors, owing to the insufficiency of clerk hire, the deputies are now waiting for their pay. The clerk hire is insufficient to enable them to send on the account.

Mr. HOLMAN. The deputy surveyors are not paid until their accounts are overhauled and approved.

Mr. EDMUNDS. They have to wait the approval of these documents by the surveyor-general and then come to our office and then await examination. We have but five examiners in the field, and they inspect all the surveys in the field.

Mr. HOLMAN. In the field, also?

Mr. CANNON. You inspect all the surveys by an examiner?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Surveyors-general inspect in a few instances. Sometimes they have been sent into the field to make examination; but as a rule the examinations in the field are made direct from our office. We have now five examiners.

Mr. CANNON. They examine all these surveys before the deputy surveyors receive their pay?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir; and owing to the limited number of examiners it is a source of great inconvenience to them to wait. Many of the deputies are poor men and have to borrow money at an extortionate rate of interest while awaiting their pay.

Mr. CANNON. Then the only work of the surveyors-general is to let the contracts, and to make this transcript for the General Land Office and the triplicate for the local land office?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes; besides attending to a great deal of correspondence with individuals. Then in California, New Mexico, and Arizona they have a vast amount of work to perform on these private land claims.

Mr. CANNON. Is not the work up in the local land offices in most of those Territories and States?

Mr. EDMUNDS. That I cannot answer; I do not know what the condition of their work is.

Mr. CANNON. In the making of triplicates is not the work done the same kind of work as that done for the General Land Office?

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes, sir; the plats are made at that time, and they are sent, but they are not allowed to place them for entry until they receive notice that the surveys are inspected by the General Land Office.

Mr. CANNON. Precisely.

Mr. EDMUNDS. But generally they have been triplicated. That has been provided at the same time, but owing to the lack of funds for the employment of clerks they were unable to prepare these descriptive lists. I believe that some offices were largely in arrears.

Mr. CANNON. Can you tell which offices?

Mr. EDMUNDS. No, sir; I cannot. I think in Washington Territory they are behind; and possibly in Oregon and California, I think, they furnish a copy of the notes themselves instead of a descriptive list. As to the other offices I do not know exactly.

Mr. STOCKSLAGER. I would like Mr. Edmunds to make a statement with respect to these private land claims that he mentioned in which the surveyors general have a good deal of work.

Mr. EDMUNDS. In New Mexico, Arizona, California, and wherever there are these Spanish grants they have to read the papers relating to these grants, to have them submitted to the various translators and have them translated, investigate as to the validity of the grants, pass upon the genuineness of the papers, I presume, and make preliminary

surveys, and then make their reports through the Land Office to Congress, with such recommendation as they deem proper; and there are a great many private claims in Louisiana also.

Mr. TOWNSHEND. There was something else that I wanted the committee to make some inquiry on while Mr. Stockslager was here. I mean the bill asking for an additional force and the establishment of a new division.

Mr. STOCKSLAGER. The communication that we sent here states very fully the reasons for the establishment of the new division and the request for an additional force.

It being announced that the House was taking a vote, the hearing terminated.

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